America United

Vol. 2 JANUARY 20, 1946 No. 3

A RADIO FORUM

CONDUCTED BY THE

American Federation of Labor

ON

Government Workers

OVER N. B. C.
NETWORK
SUNDAYS
1:15 TO 1:30 E. S. T.

RANSDELL INC.
PRINTERS
PUBLISHERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Political Guide

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ACTION TECHNIQUES

Published by the National Citizens Political Action Committee

A Primer on Strikes

Films to Build Meetings — Music, an Action Weapon — Keeping Tab on Subversives — League of Women Voters — Registration Campaign — Issues for Action

Vol. 4 No. 1 January 1946

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals

INFORMATION SERVICE I

Institute of Labor Studies

CONTENTS

Legislation to Curb Labor. 1
On Strikes 6
Full Employment Bill. 7
Price Control 7

LEGISLATION TO CURB LABOR

CIO Opinion--President Truman's Bill

Pres. Philip Murray's speech of Dec. 5. (Excerpts). ". . .Why did not the Secretary of Labor or the President endeavor to bring the General Motors Corp. of the United States Corp. into collective bargaining conferences with the unions?"
"Instead--legislation is requested. Legislation that can have but a single purpose--the weakening of labor unions--the curtailment of the right of free men to refrain from working when they choose to do so."
"I am profoundly disturbed at the implications inherent in the President's proposal. It marks a very serious departure from the policies which the people of this country have repeatedly approved within recent years under the leadership of President Roosevelt."
" We have known of previous periods in American history when rapacious industry greedilyseeking ever increasing profits has for a time succeeded in the endeavor.
"But in the wake of these policies has come economic disaster. The economic debacle of 1929 followed a period where industry was given an open and free hand to run amuck. But the mass unemployment and human distress which followed will never be forgotten."
"To date the Federal administration has completely ignored the grave human problems which stand unsolved.
"The Federal administration instead is embarked upon a policy of continued appeasement of American industry in the face of its contemptuous attitude toward the American people and the Government itself."
"The CIO is opposed to the basic policies thus pursued by the administration."
"It is within this framework that the proposed legislation of President Truman must be viewed and its real intent understood."
"The design of the specific legislative proposal is to weaken and ultimately destroy labor union organizations. It can be but the first step for ever more savage legislative repression. For this reason the CIO shall mobilise its entire membership and the American people to defeat this specific measure and all similar attempts directed against labor." (CIO News, Dec. 10, 1945)

Institute of Labor Studies
Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

Legislation to Curb Labor (cont.)

CIO Opinion -- The Truman bill

"The national industrial picture is so "thoroughly fraught with danger to our future well-being that we cannot afford now to tolerate the kind of stupidity and bungling that characterized the rush to enact such bills as the Smith-Connaly Act of 1943." (Pres. Philip Murray, testifying in opposition ot the Turman proposal, HR 4908). "There have been no lack of cooling-off on the part of labor and certainly the cuts in take-home pay, contrasted with enormous increases in profits, are available to everybody, he said. [Pointed out that CIO Steel workers formulated their demands in September and sought immediate negotiations with the steel industry...90 days have elapsed, and steel workers still had not resorted to stirke. In Auto industry workers "thrashed around" for about 60 days"in futile efforts to induce General Motors to engage in real collective bargaining...] . . . . .
"Explaining that carry-back and carry-forward amounts to 'lock-out benefits for industry', since they are guaranteed their 1936-39 profit level no matter how little they operate, Murray said: 'This carry-back is an atrocity against the American public. It permits industry to be as irresponsible as it likes, with no penalty attached. It should be repealed in the interests of all the American people." He continued, "The Truman bill seeks to give the impression that cooling-off would only last 30 days, during the fact-finding process. But what about an industry refusal to hand over all their books. What about lengthy litigation in the courts to compel an industry to produce everything the fact-finding board needed. . .The proposal is impractical and unworkable. .During all this delay, workers are regimented and compelled not to take strike action." . . . .
CIO News, 12-17-45)

"What President Truman has proposed and what Congress is about to enact,or worse, is legislation which says to a worker that whether he wills to nor not he must work. The American concept of that kind of situation is that it is slavery.... Franklin D. Roosevelt expounded four basic freedoms as fundamental. A smaller man, successor to Roosevelt, either has forgotten what those freedoms were, or has found them incompatible to the pressures exercised by 'advisors'".
"Legislation against the right to strike can be enacted. It can't be enforced in a free America, but only in a fascist American and even then, not completely. . .
"When legislation denying men and women the right to strike fails, there will go up a hue and cry from its backers for 'teeth'. And the teeth will be the teeth Hitler used. . . ."
"President Truman's proposal is subtle. It is designed especially to confuse and confound the liberal, and even honest workingmen. Why shouldn't unions, like corporations, be regulated by law? Well, for one thing unions differ from corporations in that they are formed for mutual protection and not for profit grabbing. Their members work for their wages instead of drawing dividends for doing nothing. Their members make voluntary contributions in the form of dues only for the purposes of administering their organization, holding it together and carrying out their program as decided upon by democratic processes.
"There are exceptions. The exceptions are not genuine unions, but rackets masquerading as unions.....
"The drive of the administration and Congress against labor affects all the people. If labor cannot be free to determine its actions, then Catholics and Baptists cannot be free to worship as they please, there can be no free press and radio, and liberals will be arrested for 'dangerous thoughts'. . ."
(ILWU Dispatcher, 12-14-45, column by Pres. Harry Bridges)

Legislation to Curb Labor (cont.)

AFL OPINION

AFL Executive Council met in emergency session in Washington, "blasted anti-labor and anti-strike bills pending before Congress and mobilized the entire resources of the AFL to defeat them." [Among bills opposed: the "Norton" bill (Truman plan); Connally-Smith Act Amendments; Hobbs bill.]
(Memphis Lab. Rev. 12-14-45)

"Opening the American Fed. of Labor's campaign to defeat all pending anti-labor legislation in Congress, AFL Pres. Wm. Green emphatically condemned the Norton bill (Truman plan) as an invasion of labor's right to strike and a destroyer of the constitutional rights of free speech, freedom of assemblage and freedom of the press...The Norton bill would make strikes illegal during a compulsory cooling-off period. . .
"Pres. Green charged that the measure 'clearly imposes involuntary servitude on workers' because it prohibits concerted refusal to work for a period of 30 days and nullifies certain provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, returning workers and their organizations 'to the status of 50 years ago.'"
Detailed analysis, following points made:
"1. [The bill] invades the right to strike, which right labor must posses in order to procure economic justice."
"2. The proposal will serve as a signal to the states to pass similar laws applicable to intrastate disputes of every nature."
"3. Vital guaranties of the Norris-LaGuardia Act are automatically nullified or rendered worthless."
"4. The constitutional rights of freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage and freedom of the press are destroyed."
"5. Government by injunction is reestablished, subjecting violators to criminal contempt charges, and to imprisonment."
"6. The vicious 'doctrine of conspiracy' in labor disputes is reestablished."
"7. Civil damage suits are authorized and encouraged, and such suits may be brought against the union, the officers thereof as individuals, and the individual members. . ."
(Raleigh Union Her. 12-20-45)

Editorial in United Mine Workers Journal (Dec. 15, 1945)."We don't know who induced Pres. Truman to send a special message to the Congress proposing an overall fact-finding bill that would destroy collective bargaining, impose compulsory arbitration and stymie free enterprise and production. Whoever is responsible did a dis-service to the President and the Nation."
"The counsel-draft of the bill. . .is about the most adroit piece of legislative deception that has reached Congress in many sessions.
"It is akin to one of those quickies that the writer used to watch the hired hands of big business and the railroads draft for state legislatures and slip through in a few days, without either the newspapers or the public understanding the full portent of what was being legislated. "
"A mere reading of the Truman message, and the bill based on it, would lead the average person to believe that it was merely an innocent Sunday School proposal based on the Ten Commandments and designed to obtain factual information in labor controversies and upon which a peaceful and equitable solution could be reached. But such is not the case."
"Behind this cleverly conceived, surface deception the Administration sought to politically hawk a 'fooler' bill that would revamp and strait-jacket American industrial relations. . . . .

Pres. John L. Lewis, UMWA, (testimony before a Congressional Committee. Exceprt.)
"I consider HR 4908 a bill which, if enacted by Congress, would restrict the

Legislation to Curb Labor (cont.)

AFL Opinion - Truman bill (cont.)
privileges of free labor in our country, would neutralize the strength of the organizations of labor and would contribute to ghe general weakening of the ranks of labor to the detriment of their bargaining powers, and particularly when dealing with those who would purchase their services. . . ."
(UMW Journal 12-15-45)

Railroad Brotherhood Opinion

"The Railway Labor Act, proposed by Pres. Truman last week as model legislation for all labor, was denounced bitterly by Martin Miller, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, before the National Emergency Meeting on Jobs and Security, because it has tied railroad workers hand and foot for the behefit of their employers. "
". . .4,000 cases [he said, are] up before the Chicago Adjustment Board, established under the Railway Labor Act. It will take from four to six years to get these cases, dealing with grievances and demands of railway workers, through the Board."
"The Act, he said further, outlawed the closed shop depriving his union alone of 24 closed shops. After a recital of the injustices this so-called 'model' legislation has inflicted on railway workers, the rail union representative pleaded with delegates to the conference to save the rest of organized labor from its deadly effects.". . . (UE News, 12-15-45)

"False Notions About Truman Bill" (T.K. Hedrick, Federated Press. in Colo. Lab. Advo. 12-20-45). "A false misconception about the Truman proposal for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes is that it is merely the extension of the system long applied to the railroad workers into the industrial field."
"This false assumption is encouraged by many newspapers and by a good many congressmen in attempting to show that the measure is really mild and that labor's objections are not soundly based...
"The [bill]...is a real threat to collective bargaining and serves as an invitation to corporations to decline to reach agreements with unions--to wait until fact-finding boards are appointed. . . .
"The Norton bill differs sharply from the Railway Labor act in that the Railway Brotherhoods face no penalties for noncompliance with its provisions, and the Norton bill (Truman plan) would subject industrial workers to penalties provided in another federal law, although it avoids naming specific penalties in its text ... Most of the difficulty with the...bill springs from the proviso that the fact-finding boards shall not only report their 'findings of fact' in a labor dispute, but shall also make their 'recommendations'. It is the recommendations that give the bill the indirect power to make arbitration compulsory."
"The Railway Labor Act goes into particular pains to exempt both sides from compulsory arbitration. . .
"[Another important difference]...the railroads are public utilities and operate as near-monopolies, while private industry furnishes and entirely different picture. . . .
"To withdraw the right to strike even for 30 days is to play into the hands of management--to permit the use of pressures and bribes, of coercion and promises--in order to weaken the union's position. . . . "
"

HOBBS BILL
"Organized labor joined a bipartisan group of liberals Congressmen in an effort to head off vicious anti-strike legislation now pending. . .[A special but informal meeting called by Chairman Sabath of House Rules Committee, present were Congressmen and labor leaders. . .] (Richmond Lab.Her. 12-14-45)

Legislation to Curb Labor (cont.)

HOBBS BILL (cont.)

"Reactionary Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats made last week an anti-labor union festival in Congress...The Hobbs bill to strangle all unions, and the Arends bill, which repeals the Smith-Connally Act but also takes away from unions the right and authority to solicit funds, vote assessments, accept contributions, or spend any money in connection with any political convention, primary or election. The Arends bill also outlaws strikes and provides excuses for employers to sue unions and their members if they refuse to work on the terms of employers.

"The Hobbs bill provides 20 years in jail and $10,000 fine for anyone who directly or indirectly interferes, or threatens to interfere, with interstate commerce. Its purpose is to outlaw every union activity, for even the discussion of wage matters. . ." "Though aimed primarily at the Teamsters Union, to stop organization . . .the Hobbs bill would strike a deadly blow at all organizations of working people." (Colo. Lab. Advo.-Colo. Teamster 12-13-45)

"The Hobbs bill is another attempt to 'crucify labor with endless legal procedure," said Pres. Tobin of Intl Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL). "We're bitterly opposed to it and will fight it to the end..." (Colo. Teams. 12-20-45).

"Supporters of the Hobbs bill...seek to convey the impression that it outlaws the use of 'force' and 'violence' or prohibitxs something which the bill calls 'robbery' and 'extortion'...The fact is that the prohibition of 'force' or 'violence' or the prohibition of what the Hobbs bill chooses to call 'robbery' or 'extortion' are not at all the changes which the Hobbs bill makes into law. The Hobbs bill would not for the first time introduce into Federal legislation a prohibition on 'force' or 'robbery' or 'corruption' as those are defined in the bill. All these are already prohibited by Federal law." . . .

"Basically [the changes in the Hobbs 'anti-racketeering' bill] come down to just one change--but very significant from the poitn of view of the direction in which the "anti-racketeering' law of 1934 might be turned.

"[The Hobbs bill removes] from the present law the two provisions inserted to prevent any warped application of the law in derogation of the rights of labor... [It] removes "the provision which prevents application of the 'anti-racketeering act' to the payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employee, and [it removes] the provision which prevents application of the law to impair the 'right of bona fide labor organizations lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof.'" . . . (CIO News 12-24-45)

Railroad Trainmen (Dec. '45). President A. F. Whitney(excerpt). "...Last August I described the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill as 'the opening gun in a postwar campaign to enslave labor.' ...Labor's enemies have now opened up their artillery full blast. [Rep. Hebert proposes amendment to the Anti-Trust Act (HR 4584)] "making 'labor leaders and racketeers' criminally responsible for any 'strikes, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade' which 'are now crippling and obstructing our country's business reconversion..."

"The most immediate danger,..comes from [the amended bill, HR 3937,] which was originally intended to wipe out the disgraceful Smith-Connally Act...."HR 3937 not only forbids unions from making contributions to candidates in Federal Elections, but extends the prohibition to primary elections and political conventions, and presumably even goes so far as to deny labor unions the right to expend any sum of money to express their views on political candidates and issues."..

[Also strikes at collective bargaining rights of labor. That unions that strike in violation of 'no-strike' clauses in contracts shall be deprived of collective bargaining rights for one year and be subject to suits for damages. . ."

ON STRIKES

"This newspaper has carried repeated charges that some sections of Big Business are either provoking strikes at this time, or making no real effort to head them off, because Uncle Sam in effect foots the bill for them."
"Similar charges have been aired in Congress, as well as by administration officials and trade union leaders. They have pointed out that the tax laws operate in such a way as to protect the employers from losses when stoppages occur...
"...Now comes "Business Week", one of the leading publications of the business world, which tells frankly...how the tax laws function to "cushion the impact" of strikes" for manufacturers." [December issue]]points out that G.M. earnings for the first three months of 1945 were more than sufficient to land the corporation in the excess profits tax bracket. All additional profits for the last quarter would, therefore, be subject to an 85.5 per cent Federal tax. Thus, by shutting down and foregoing these profits, the actual loss for the company is only 14.5 per cent on each dollar, the magazine explains....General Motors has the same 'downy cushion' for 1946...Next year the'carry-back' provisions of the wartime tax laws come into operation. Under those provisions, a company gets rebates on previous excess profits taxes paid if its earnings fall below the average for 1936 to 1939. . ." (Labor--organ, RR. Exec. Assn. 12-8-45)

"Full-page ads by the American Iron & Steel Institute [have been satying that the CIO United Steelworkers]'havn't got the right' to strike the steel industry. . . [A resolution passed by Steelworkers' Wage Policy Committeemeeting in Pittsburgh, outlines the union's position"]: States in part:
". . .Each and every contract between the union and the major steel companies contains a clause permitting the union to reopen the contract for a general wage increase upon a change in national wage policy. The union has served notice under each of these contracts in accordance with these clauses. . .
"A change in national wage policy has been announced and the WLB, in a unanimous resolution, has expressly recognized that the union is free to bargain with respect to a general wage increase."
"Under the terms of its contract the union may now exercise all of the rights and remedies which would be available to it in bargaining for a new contract with respect to a general wage increase. These rights and remedies include the right to strike."
"The no-strike clause in the contracts . . . does not surrender the right to strike with respect to general wage increases, but deals ~~wit~~ only with strikes concerning grievances and matters subject to arbitration. A general wage increase is not subject to the grievance and arbitration machinery provided in the contract. . . ." . . . . (CIO News 12-24-45)

"Strikes are only symptons". (Editorial. Exceppt). "....A Strike is the only weapon the laborer has at this disposition when all talk fails. By striking he is using that weapon of withholding his labor in an effort to gain consideration from his employer. The attitude of a great many employer associations, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and many others has been that the evil standing in the way of reconversion is the actual strike itself."
"Labor says that strikes are only symptoms of a disease which business has the power to cure by broadening its entire approach to the economic situation. The disease in the current wave of strikes is that living costs have far outstripped the average workers income.. ." . . . (Colo. Teams. 12-27-45)

On Strikes (cont.)

"An entirely favorable settlement with the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States on the Analagamed (Clothing Workers) demands for an increase in wages and other improvements in working conditions was reached on Dec. 11, the day after that previously agreed upon as the time at which the settlement would go into effect. ...Settlement covers about 150,000 members. in the men's and boys' clothing industry..[Provisions of agreement]:
"1. A general wage increase of 15 cents per hour.
"2. On number 1, 2 and 3 jackets and vests and number 3 pants, a 20 per cent increas in labor costs over 1942 prices. (
"3. [Similar provision to number 2.]
"4. An amount equal to three per cent of the payroll to be contributed to a trust fund for the purpose of establishing retirement benefits to workers on reaching the age of 65."
"5. Six paid holidays annually as follows...."
"This achievement...result of peaceful negotiations . . . . . .
(Advance, 12-15-45)

FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

"The House Committee considering the Full Employment Bill has rejected the measure passed by the Senate and is now dreaming up a 'compromise' that will limit, rather than expand, the government's powers to attain jobs for all..."
(FE News--Farm Equipment Workers--12-7-45)

"This is no more like a full employment bill than the jackass in the lion's skin was like the king of beasts which the skin had previously adorned." [so stated Congressman Neely, Dem. W. Va.] "The bill as reported by the committee rejects completely the theory--advocated by Pres. Truman, progressive members of Congress, and, of course, organized labor--that the Federal Government must see to it that there is a job for everyone able and willing to work.. ."
(Union. Leader, Chi. 12-29-45)

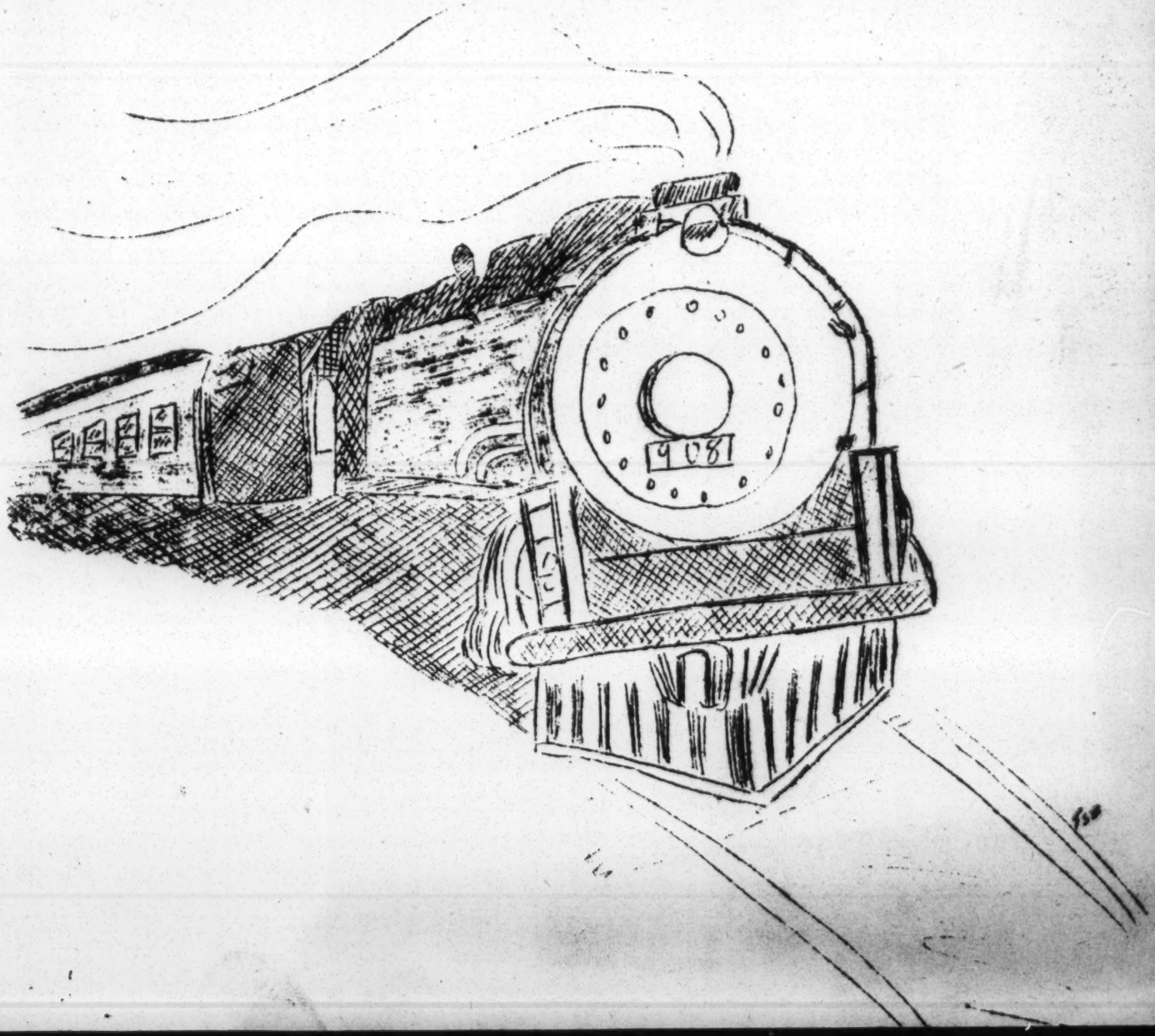
PRICE CONTROL

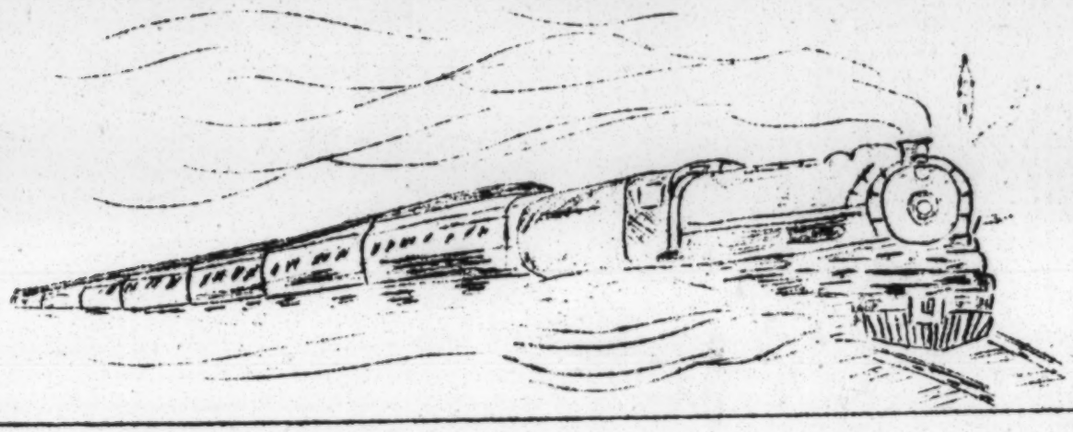
"The National Association of Manufacturers opposition to price controls is "utterly foolhardy and dangerous", leading to a dizzy inflation which would "not be accepted lying down by the great masses of the people."
"This stinging rebuke to the NAM plan to repeal price control by Feb. 15, was given the NAM at their golden anniversay meeting...by Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator.
(Colo. Lab. Advo. 12-13-45)

"The National Association of Manufacturers advocates the removal of all federal controls over prices. " . . .
"Thus with fumbling hands and frivolous minds do the leading political-industrial-reactionaries stumble toward the future.". . .
"Another depression is the only outcome to the program of the National Association of Manufacturers in removing all price controls. This would mean an immediate and staggering increase in the cost of living.. .
"...With the scarcity of places to live and things to wear would come uncontrolled inflation. Wages would start up the ladder to catch prices. The National Assn. of Manufacturers knows that. But it also knows that wages never catch up to prices in an inflationary race.. .
"This time the inflation would be worse [than after the last war] because goods are scarcer than they were...Therefore the crash would be worse, too.". . .
(Internatl Teamster, Dec.'45)

Labor

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION of RAILWAY EMPLOYEES





INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

JOURNAL January, 1946 HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Gentlemen:

This survey of the system of management which the IARE have built up in handling grievances indicates that its accomplishments have been many. As 1945 doors are closed, lets calculate the benefits derived from the IARE and make plans for a bigger and a better future together.

We have given the men employed a better opportunity to learn the art of working on the railroad. We have eliminated some abuses from the hiring of men, and have helped workers in the higer age brackets gain employment.

Our efforts to regulate layoffs are still in the experimental stage but we promise on the whole to be more useful in helping our members adjust themselves. By the introduction of the principle which forbids a union from acting as sole bargaining representative, and by seniority rules, which have been established, we will be able to introduce continuity into many jobs which were formerly insecure.

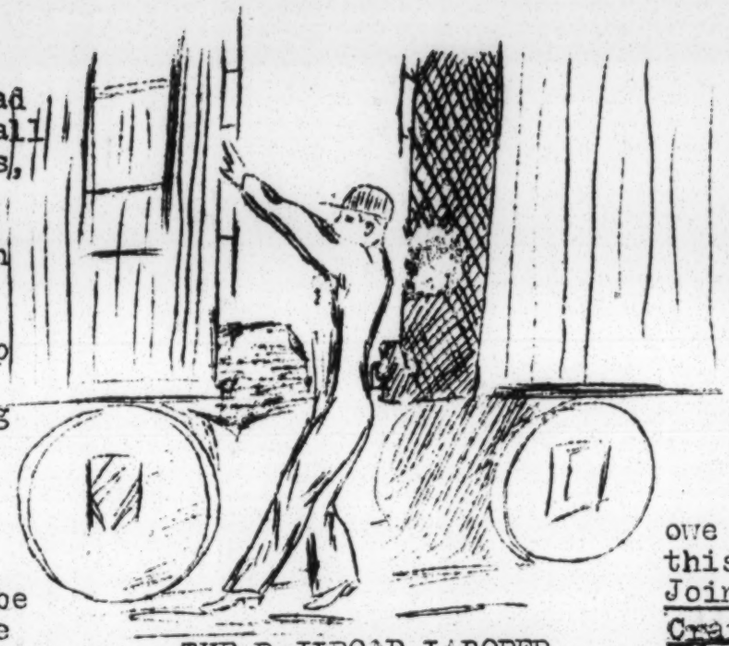
The system of equal division of representative is expressed in the Case of Elgin, Joliet & Eastern v. Burley, upon which this policy is based, is being reargued before the Supreme Court. However it appears as if the decision will be favorable. One particular important result of such a decision will be to increase the effective collective bargaining of the IARE. This recent developed policy will be a valuable instrument for IARE in the control of improvement of working conditions. It will also reduce in many ways a multitude of abuses of management. It will enable the IARE to obtain steady work for all members and make all jobs secure.

The IARE pledges to continue the fight for equal opportunity. The IARE will continue to gain and promote improvements in the economic status of its members.

The most important economic problem of the IARE during the next generation is likely to be that of stimulating the expansion of employment of Negro railroad workers. Labor Union policies must be operated to encourage the expansion of the Negro. Our survey of Labor Union rules leads to the conclusion that we must develop a system which will

(continued on page 2)

The Negro Railroad Labor represent all crafts of workers, including shop-helpers, freight handlers, station employees, track workers, shop workers, and shop labors. The LARE is, widening the scope of benefits for these workers. The betterment of your working conditions will be obtained. We are extending to you an invitation to join us in this movement. A special dispensation is on, only $2.50 to join and $2.50 per month. Take advantage of this great opportunity and join today. You owe your support to this great movement. Join Today! All Crafts are invited to join!



THE RAILROAD LABORER

(Continued from Page One)

protect the essential interest of our members. This problem of stimulating Negro employment will depend in a large measure upon the members. It is often said that the railroad men expect to work until they reach the retirement age. Consequently, in a period such as this when this movement is of great concern to you, it is your responsibility to support the LARE, and those within the organization, who promise you this nation wide movement.

Fraternally yours,
Will Rass
General Chairman

LET'S PLAY IT SAFE!

The Negro railroad workers of this road are expecting a change in the conditions under which they work.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company have purchased the properties of Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad Company effective January 1, 1946.

The change in companies is of foremost importance to the Negro employees. Of particular interest is the policy which the new company will follow.

In a communicate with Arthur Lewis who calls attention to the fact that the ACL Working Conditions are similar to those of the AB&C, and the the employees will be governed under the same agreements. However, a change may occur.

Unemployment is a threat which may affect each employee on this road. There may be a period when workers formerly employed by the AB&C will have to be discharged inorder to meet the program of the new company. The first months of this year will demand that each worker show the best performance of work possible and every man knows that the better he work and the less he lay off, the more his employer will keep him employed.

We must try to get better working conditions, we must expand our ability to bargain with the new company. We do not want to suffer from discrimination by our employer.

In order that we may prosper and advance under the ruling of this new company we must work together more closely than we did with the AB&C, for our interest and

(Continued on page 3)

For the past year we have been engaged in some outstanding plans about the serious injustices imposed on us. Such a program was expensive. I would like to thank each of you for your support and co-operation during this drive.

There will be a continuous effort on our part to obtain equal rights for our members. We urge every man, to do his utmost so that this program will be carried out. We need your co-operation, and your support. Observing the monthly reports, I find that a decrease in membership, we extend an invitation to all former members who have become dissatisfied, to rejoin today.

THE BRAKEMAN AND SWITCHMAN

LET'S PLAY IT SAFE!

(Continued from page 2)

protection. There is going to be plenty of room for co-operation.

We must co-opeate with the new company, for it helps toward a final understanding. If we share these common views, with the company now, all will be good in the long run. Quoting a old say- "A first impression is the last impression", so let us as a group impress the ACL, and we will be more able to advance.

KEEPING WITH THE NEW YEAR

It is a good thing to observe the New Year. It is a mere marking of time, and season, and the custom of making merry together. It reminds a man of all the past happening of the year, and it helps one to think and plan for the future.

But there is a better thing than the observance of New Year, and that is making resolutions, and most important keeping them.

I resolve to forget what the world owes me, and think what I owe the world; I resolve to put my rights in the background and do more than my duty toward my fellowmen; I resolve to put away my book of complaints against my fellowmen, and look around for a place to sow happiness; I resolve to be more efficient in fullfilling my office as General Chairman; I resolve to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear in there hearts; I resolve to make a grave for my ugly thoughts and a garden for kindly feelings; I resolve not only to keep my resolutions for a day but for always.

Fraternally yours

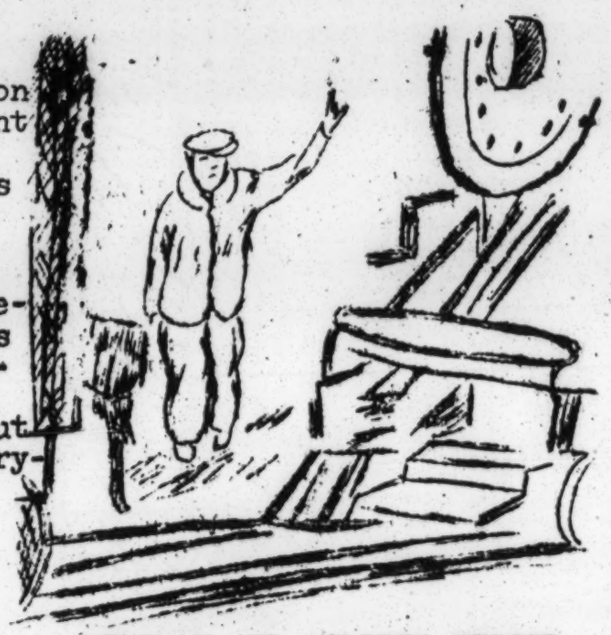
Willis Ross

General Chairman

A WORK CREED

If you work in a profession, in heaven's name work for it. If you live by a profession live for it. Help advance your co-worker. Respects the great power that protects you, that surrounds you with the advantages of organization, and makes it possible for you to achieve results. Speak well for it. Stand for it. Stand for your organization.

Emphasizing the word co-operation which is inherent an American tradition. It is the basic in every truly successful line of human achievement. A local is composed of members, united by a common end, but separated by varying problems. The word co-operation is used almost as though it were magic, as if, when by some happy chance we should achieve a state of co-operation all our troubles will disappear. We know well that if we would work together, nine-tenths of our difficulties would disappear. But co-operation is confusing. Each group wants its opponents to co-operate with it, unfortunately each group uses an excuse for its own shortcomings, the statement that the otherside won't cooperate, forgetting that there must be a give & take attitude. CO-OPERATE!



FIREMAN AND HOSTLER HELPER

DECREASE IN MEMBERS IS COSTLY TO THE IARE

The wave of members who stop paying dues is an indication that men are restless; they are discontinued and it is very difficult to understand just exactly why they cannot reason the matter out with the members of their local, or with their Local Chairman, or with their General Chairman, and use every means possible to bring about an understanding without lapsing out of the organization.

There is nothing worse for Unions than for its members to lapse out! There may be a reason for failing to pay dues and assessments, but it is stubborn and unreasonable when no attempt is made to have a conference, and bring about a settlement of the misunderstanding.

The man who believes in settling disputes across the table, makes the best and most loyal member. They have common sense and they understand they cannot gain as a result of refusing to co-operate.

The IARE is law abiding, and hold their members! interest first, the work it has done has brought happiness, into the homes of its members.

Some members receive benefits and contribute nothing in payment of those benefits. In other words, they want everything without contributing towards helping to pay for the many expenses incurred in bringing about legislation and protection.

The membership of a union cannot impose on its officers every whim of every member. The strength of the IARE depends on its members, carrying out certain interest of the IARE. For improvement in conditions there must be an agreement between the members and the officers. The officers of a union by virture of their selection, must assume the obligation to perform, and the members of the union are morally bound to support the officers in performing. The IARE was not organized for misunderstanding but to avoid it. There is no organization that can progress if its members do not co-operate. Co-operationiis very essential, on the part of the officers and the members. Let's eliminate the evils that beset our local, and bring success to it by co-operating.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

We wish to announce that hereafter, a section of the bulletin will be given to the Ladies Auxiliary. News notes, articles on technical topics, and such matter as will be of great interest to the craft are invited. Address all correspondence and communications to: Will Ray, Publisher, 584 Lindsay St.N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

A HOLIDAY MESSAGE

Again the Joyous season is with us--the season for good will toward all mankind which we hope will some day form the basis for a new era throughout the entire world.

It is in keeping with this spirit of good will that the Women's Auxiliary to the International Association of Railway Employees extend special greetings to the men of this great organization--men who have given us a heritage of which we are very proud.

At the last, convention held in August of this year, we were able to hold fast to the remnants of a fading Auxiliary and with these remnants we have set forth on a program which we hope will strengthen the Auxiliary and give you a different picture of women as partners in your efforts to promote more favorable working conditions on the railroads.

To date you have made many gains through a united front in this direction and though we are proud of these milestones of progress, we are not content to rest upon your laurels. It is our desire to encourage intelligent use of all available resources among all women who realize the need of contributing their time, effort, and money for the men of their homes who by choice serve one of the country's greatest industries, namely the railroads.

Because of this desire, the officers and members of the Auxiliary have succeeded in organizing new auxiliaries, reviving some which for many reasons had become inactive. They look forward to seeing you at the next convention with concrete evidence of having

 (Continued on Page 6)

MESSAGE, cont. from page 5.

served will. May we extend to you our greetings and best wishes for a happy New Year. May you find spiritual strength and personal self reliance to help implement the true spirit of Christ--the spirit of Peace and Good Will--the gratitude for progress made in obtaining those rights and privileges which are rightfully due you not only for your advantage but also for the perpetuation of jobs for your children. In writing Proverbs Solomon said "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children." What greater inheritance can you leave your children's children than that of a good job with good pay and good working conditions?

Mrs. Erma Wallace,
Grand Secretary

THE NECESSITY OF A LADIES AUXILIARY

The Ladies Auxiliary is necessary from many standpoints. Space will not allow me to go into details on all points. There may be points that cannot be taken under this subject, but I hope that each reader will grasp the idea as to why it is NECESSARY for a Ladies Auxiliary.

As an educational program, the Ladies Auxiliary is necessary, in order that our wives, our daughters our mothers, as well as our friends should become acquainted with our problems respecting our working conditions.

Our wives should realize that they have a part to play as pointed out in the Scripture, in Genesis 2:18, of which a man's wife is called his "Help meet." Both husband and wife should realize that because of the increasing problems of life, we have far more to do than to just REAR large families.

Every woman should realize that when her husband is affected by any problem, she is affected too. Therefore, the Ladies Auxiliary is

 (Continued on Page 7)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Necessity of a Ladies Auxiliary
(Cont. from page 6)

necessary as a union, so that they may perfect plans among themselves in order that they may present their plans to the parential body, or to the Company Official, or State Official, or anyone else who would have to do with the welfare of their husband's livelihood, of which would affect them.

B. W. Steele,
General Chairman of Louisville & Nashville Railroad Colored Firemen

GREETINGS TO THE LADIES AUXILIARY AND THE PARENT BODY

As the year is based on the earth's circuit around the sun-which has no beginning or end. So is this business of living. The kind of living depends upon the economic opportunity that is to be had. It is our job to see that we share equally in the available jobs especially those for which we are prepared. We want to be like the five wise Virgins, and be ready when the opportunity comes to help.

We appreciate the cooperation we have received in the past, and we hope for continued cooperation and good will.

Mrs. W. H. Perkins
Grand Treasurer, and
President of Local #9

NEWS RELEASE

It was released by the Office of Price Administration that President Truman's Executve Order continuing the Fair Employment Practice Committee, which was issuded Dec. 20, contained the statement that it had come to his attention that many "loyal and qualified employees have been refused transfer and reemployment by employing agencies solely because of race and creed."

Through this bill the Negro has been able to prosecute unions which ignored antidiscrimination laws. This Committee was established by President Roosevelt's Executive Order, in June 1941. The Order provided that "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person in de defense industries or in Government by reason of race, cfeed, color, or national origin...".

It is not difficult to understand why the opposing forces demanded a rehearing on this bill, and attempt to dismiss the bill.

The Committee has widening opportunties for employment of Negroes. Negroes have been able to obtain employment in a number of departments and independent agencies, which had previously refused Negro workers. It would have been a great unjustice to many thousands of citizens if the opportunties issued under the FEPC had been taken from them.

The National Office of the OPA stated that the great majority of Negro employees, who obtained employment under this bill have proved competent and faithful, and that they owe them a real debt of gratitude for their loyalty and good performance.

Employment opportunties are being opened for Negro Employees, I urge you to strengthen this movement. The IARE is one of the many Locals which is helping this movement, I strongly urge you to take steps to aid the IARE, which is also opening employment opportunties to you.

UNION NEWS SERVICE

Congress of Industrial Organizations

President, PHILIP MURRAY; Secretary-Treasurer, JAMES B. CAREY; Vice-Presidents JOSEPH CURRAN, S. H. DALRYMPLE, ALBERT FITZGERALD, JOHN GREEN, ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, EMIL RIEVE, REID ROBINSON, FRANK ROSENBLUM, R. J. THOMAS; Publicity Director and Editor, LEN DE CAUX

Vol. 9 | Address all communications: Union News Service C.I.O. 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. | February 18, 1946 | Editors are invited to reprint from this service, with or without credit. Please place the Union News Service on your exchange mailing list. | 82 | No. 8

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IT is difficult to fix an exact V-Day for CIO's great victory over wage-cutting and union-busting, just as it was difficult to say which days could most appropriately be called V-E Day and V-J Day.

But for our part—rather than wait for all the die-hards to capitulate and for all mopping-up operations to be completed—we'll arbitrarily pick the day when the U. S. Steel Corp. signed up with the United Steelworkers of America for a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour.

For on this day, the back of heavy industry's war against labor was broken. The lesser steel companies began immediately to fall in line. A pattern of union acceptance and substantial wage increases was set in the most basic of all industries.

It became a foregone conclusion that the CIO would sooner or later win equally substantial increases in its other strikes, and that the big business conspiracy to wreck the unions and keep down wages had been defeated.

★ ★ ★

The full extent of CIO's great victory in the greatest of all industrial struggles cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone.

The increase in the weekly wages of the individual worker means plenty to him and his family in more tolerable living standards.

The many millions of dollars that will eventually be added to the purchasing power of all American labor means plenty to our whole society.

It will be passed on to farmers, business and professional people, to the whole community, in a greater demand for goods and services, resulting in increased production, more employment and expanding national prosperity.

against what was in store for America in the event of its defeat.

After the first world war, there were inflationary price increases running far ahead of wages, the big industries launched an open-shop drive, and from the defeat of the unions followed wage-cutting, uninhibited profiteering, unemployment and finally the great depression.

This tragic history was on the way to repeating itself, if it had not been for the militancy and determination of the CIO.

★ ★ ★

A concerted postwar open-shop drive was foreshadowed during the war, when the steel companies and other large employers entered stipulations that they were obeying War Labor Board directives for the check-off and maintenance of membership only under protest and for the duration of the war.

Once the war ended, there was every evidence of a planned strategy on the part of the big corporations to hold up reconversion, to reject collective bargaining and to force a showdown with the unions, for the purpose of destroying union security, of breaking the unions or "teaching them a lesson," as well as of keeping down wages.

But now the U. S. Steel Corp., in extending the existing contract, without changes except for increased wages, has for the first time voluntarily agreed to the checkoff and maintenance of membership. Union security has similarly been preserved in other contracts signed by CIO unions.

Although there are still a number of sharp struggles to fight with die-hard corporations, it can now safely be said that the back of the general union-wrecking conspiracy has been broken.

A lesson has been taught all

'SUPER-SENIORITY' TAKES RAP AT LEGION PARLEY

THE CIO found Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, in its corner and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service head, modifying his adamant stand on "super-seniority" at the American Legion's Employment Committee Conference at Washington, D. C., this week.

Meyer Bernstein of the CIO Veterans Committee told the conference that real job security for ex-servicemen lay not in Selective Service's "super-seniority" for one year but in keeping jobs under union contracts. This was virtually echoed by Bradley.

The VA head declared that most veterans do not have reemployment rights and that the "employment of veterans is not a problem for the next year or the year after that."

It seemingly was obvious, to 200 Legion members, management and other guests, that the real protection of the veterans lay in union contracts guarding their seniority rights.

General Hershey was inching or being inched by the course of events over to CIO's corner. Last April he indicated to the Legion Employment Committee conference that Selective Service's "super-seniority" theory was part of the law, admitting only that such was not the case when he was cornered by questioning from CIO representatives.

This week he told the conference that he was willing to let the courts interpret the law, pinning his faith on a ruling that the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has been asked to make in the case of Abraham Fishgold, veteran who was laid off for seven days by the Sullivan Dry Dock Co., Brooklyn, with other workers having insufficient seniority to keep them on the job when cutbacks came.

Bernstein pointed out that in any case Fishgold had no protection under Selective Service because more than a year elapsed since he went on the job.

conference. There are now 1,300,000 veterans weekly receiving readjustment allowances — unemployment insurance—under the GI Bill of Rights.

Bernstein pointed out that "the (Selective Service) law simply makes no provision whatever for the very servicemen who, being hurt in body or mind, made the greatest sacrifices in the war. This group if they are being reintegrated into industry, are going back, not as a matter of right, but as a grant, or as a result of collective bargaining."

The CIO representative said that the CIO had obtained contracts for employment of disabled veterans and was seeking others.

Bernstein quoted Selective Service's own figures showing that only 20% of all veterans have "even the beginning of employment rights," adding that under union contracts veterans who had temporary employment before going to war are credited with seniority rights.

SEE 6 MILLION JOBLESS!

THE warning of Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach this week that jobs must be found for six millions by June 30 reflected the concern of the Truman Administration over mounting unemployment.

This week Veterans Administrator Bradley characterized the unemployment ratio of three veterans to one civilian as a "critical emergency problem."

Employment Director Goodwin added that 3,300,000 discharged servicemen are registered with the U. S. Employment Service, and that another four million veterans will be seeking jobs in the next four months.

"Job applications have been increasing much more rapidly than job opportunities. The time has arrived for us to do something about it," Goodwin said.

STEEL WIN CLINCHED, PRICE BATTLE ON

By FRED d'AVILA

(See Other Stories—Pages 3, 4, 6 and 7)

THE conclusive victory of the CIO Steelworkers Union that won an 18½c an hour wage increase and continuation of union security clauses, and smashed the union-busting conspiracy of some of America's biggest employers, will be followed by an equally militant fight to defend real wages by extension of the price control act.

This was the word from Philip Murray, president of CIO and the Steelworkers, at a Pittsburgh meeting of the union's Wage Policy Committee this week. A committee resolution stated:

"It becomes our major immediate task to make sure that our success is not wiped out by any weakening in the battle for control of the price level.

"From the start of its campaign, the union has recognized that all of the objectives sought in our wage fight can be lost if the wage gains of American workers are wiped out by unjustifiable price increases granted to American industry."

Murray said that profits are so high that substantial wage increases without price increases still will give industry profits far in excess of pre-war levels.

Murray stressed the tremendous significance of the steel victory, result of a month-long strike which started Jan. 21 and shut down all but a few firms which agreed to pay the 18½c an hour raise asked by the union.

The victory not only cracked the log-jam holding up settlements in other industries which use steel, but also guaranteed that the union in peace will continue to be protected by security clauses written into contracts during the existence of the Natl. War Labor Board.

These include maintenance of membership and dues checkoff clauses—accepted by many manufacturers only on a temporary war basis.

The establishment of such clauses in the Steelworkers' contracts will help to set the pattern for all industry, and will make it virtually impossible for other managements to insist on other unions signing weaker agreements.

As The CIO NEWS went to press, the 18½c an hour increase had been OKed by firms employing about 500,000 workers—mostly in basic steel—with about 250,000 others in fabricating plants not yet back to work because employers had refused to grant the raise, largely due to questions about price adjustments. U. S. Steel and other basic producers have been guaranteed a price increase of about $5 a ton by the federal government.

Pointing out that a recent ruling of the Office of Economic Stabilization states that it is not necessary for the fabricators to obtain approval of wage increases as a preliminary step toward presenting claims for price adjustments, Murray said:

"The fabricators are engaged in a strike against the people. They have no moral or justifiable reason for continuing in this position. They assume no financial hazards in reaching agreement with our organization. Each employer is guaranteed his peacetime profits."

Murray said the union will not compromise its demand for 18½c an hour for fabricating workers. Pointing out that new fabricating contracts are being approved daily, he said that the entire industry probably will be signed up within the next two weeks.

Meanwhile, in a move to aid non-integrated steel companies, the union passed a resolution urging the Civilian Production Agency to reinstitute allocation of semi-finished steel supplies for these firms, and recommended establishment of a temporary labor-management committee to supervise the work.

Threat to Take-Home Pay

DOLLAR SHRINKERS AT WORK

By C. W. FOWLER

THE frightening extent of the drive now building up against price control was

testimony favoring HR 5270 as the hearings go on.

Bowles, who makes a competent, easy witness despite constant

the amount the NAM is spending on its current full-page advertising campaign, which FP set at a "conservative" $950,000. The NAM ads are simple. They

It became a foregone conclusion that the CIO would sooner or later win equally substantial increases in its other strikes, and that the big business conspiracy to wreck the unions and keep down wages had been defeated.

★ ★ ★

The full extent of CIO's great victory in the greatest of all industrial struggles cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone.

The increase in the weekly wages of the individual worker means plenty to him and his family in more tolerable living standards.

The many millions of dollars that will eventually be added to the purchasing power of all American labor means plenty to our whole society.

It will be passed on to farmers, business and professional people, to the whole community, in a greater demand for goods and services, resulting in increased production, more employment and expanding national prosperity.

In winning the largest wage increase for the greatest number of workers ever won by labor at one time, the CIO has won a great economic victory for all labor and all the American people.

But it has also won more than this.

★ ★ ★

Just as the full measure of the United Nations' victory must be taken against what would have resulted from a victory for fascism, so CIO's victory must be measured of membership only under protest and for the duration of the war.

Once the war ended, there was every evidence of a planned strategy on the part of the big corporations to hold up reconversion, to reject collective bargaining and to force a showdown with the unions, for the purpose of destroying union security, of breaking the unions or "teaching them a lesson," as well as of keeping down wages.

But now the U. S. Steel Corp., in extending the existing contract, without changes except for increased wages, has for the first time voluntarily agreed to the checkoff and maintenance of membership. Union security has similarly been preserved in other contracts signed by CIO unions.

Although there are still a number of sharp struggles to fight with die-hard corporations, it can now safely be said that the back of the general union-wrecking conspiracy has been broken.

A lesson has been taught all right by the CIO strikes. But it is a lesson to the corporations, that the CIO is strong enough to stop any open-shop drive.

Having fought for and won this great victory for higher wages and union security for all American labor, with AFL leaders largely "sitting it out", the CIO emerges with tremendously enhanced prestige, which can now be translated into a great expansion of organizational strength and political influence.

real protection of the veterans lay in union contracts guarding their seniority rights.

General Hershey was inching or being inched by the course of events over to CIO's corner. Last April he indicated to the Legion Employment Committee conference that Selective Service's "super-seniority" theory was part of the law, admitting only that such was not the case when he was cornered by questioning from CIO representatives.

This week he told the conference that he was willing to let the courts interpret the law, pinning his faith on a ruling that the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has been asked to make in the case of Abraham Fishgold, veteran who was laid off for seven days by the Sullivan Dry Dock Co., Brooklyn, with other workers having insufficient seniority to keep them on the job when cutbacks came.

Bernstein pointed out that in any case Fishgold had no protection under Selective Service because more than a year elapsed since he went on the job.

Hershey was being forced to change his stand because two U. S. District Court rulings solely on the question of "super-seniority" found it illegal. Bernstein referred to the decision of the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, which found that a World War II veteran was not entitled to the job of another employe with greater seniority.

Like Gen. Bradley, the CIO is concerned about all unemployed veterans, able-bodied and disabled alike, Bernstein told the

SEE 6 MILLION JOBLESS!

THE warning of Sec. of Labor Schwellenbach this week that jobs must be found for six millions by June 30 reflected the concern of the Truman Administration over mounting unemployment.

This week Veterans Administrator Bradley characterized the unemployment ratio of three veterans to one civilian as a "critical emergency problem."

Employment Director Goodwin added that 3,300,000 discharged servicemen are registered with the U. S. Employment Service, and that another four million veterans will be seeking jobs in the next four months.

"Job applications have been increasing much more rapidly than job opportunities. The time has arrived for us to do something about it," Goodwin said.

The VA head said that there are seven million veterans without employment rights under the Selective Service Act. Four million, he said, never had jobs before they entered the service, or had temporary or inconsequental ones.

Asserting that of the nearly 52,000 handicapped veterans of World War II who applied for jobs in January only a few more than 6,000 got them, Bradley said bitterly:

"I think sometimes that I can see their faces when they are turned away by employers who advertised in magazines to tell what they were doing to win the war."

our success is not wiped out by any weakening in the battle for control of the price level.

"From the start of its campaign, the union has recognized that all of the objectives sought in our wage fight can be lost if the wage gains of American workers are wiped out by unjustifiable price increases granted to American industry."

Murray said that profits are so high that substantial wage increases without price increases still will give industry profits far in excess of pre-war levels.

Murray stressed the tremendous

tracts will help to set the pattern for all industry, and will make it virtually impossible for other managements to insist on other unions signing weaker agreements.

As The CIO NEWS went to press, the 18½c an hour increase had been OKed by firms employing about 500,000 workers—mostly in basic steel—with about 250,000 others in fabricating plants not yet back to work because employers had refused to grant the raise, largely due to questions about price adjustments. U. S. Steel and other basic producers have been

an hour for fabricating workers. Pointing out that new fabricating contracts are being approved daily, he said that the entire industry probably will be signed up within the next two weeks.

Meanwhile, in a move to aid non-integrated steel companies, the union passed a resolution urging the Civilian Production Agency to reinstitute allocation of semi-finished steel supplies for these firms, and recommended establishment of a temporary labor-management committee to supervise the work.

Threat to Take-Home Pay

DOLLAR SHRINKERS AT WORK

By C. W. FOWLER

THE frightening extent of the drive now building up against price control was made clearly evident in the first week of hearings before the House Banking Committee on HR 5270, which renews the act for one year from June 30.

Three main forces are working against renewal of the act—working sometimes in concert and sometimes separately, but with an overall plan to wreck price control and rob workers of wage gains won since V-J Day and before.

These three main forces are the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and other employers, the Republican Party in Congress, and its counterpart among some of the reactionary polltax Democrats.

Standing up to this offensive are Chester Bowles, newly appointed head of the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the unions and the organized consumers. The first week of the fight against inflation has been conducted by Bowles and Paul Porter, his successor as head of OPA. CIO and other progressive groups are set to join in with testimony favoring HR 5270 as the hearings go on.

Bowles, who makes a competent, easy witness despite constant baiting from the Republican side (with a not too active defense from the Democrats), told the House Committee bluntly:

"If we remove controls now—or too soon—we'll have one of the most terrifying economic crashes in the history of this country. Frankly, we underestimated after V-J Day when we thought controls could be taken off quickly. We feel now that a one year extension to June 30, 1947, is an absolute necessity."

Some idea of what could happen if certain industrial interests have their way in abolishing control was given by Bowles when he revealed that Henry Ford, II, asked OPA for a 55% increase in the price of his cars a few months ago.

This figure, Bowles told the committee, was based on Ford's claim that he was losing $300 per car— a figure that was based on a production level of about 1,000 cars a day. Obviously, Bowles pointed out, this was far below Ford's plant capacity.

A further glimpse into the extent of the drive against price control is given in a Federated Press estimate of the amount the NAM is spending on its current full-page advertising campaign, which FP set at a "conservative" $950,000. The NAM ads are simple. They call for abolition of OPA on the ground that controls hold up production.

This claim was attacked by Bowles in a radio speech in which he called it "one of the most irresponsible arguments that has ever been attempted." Production was at the highest levels in history during the war, as were profits, he pointed out—despite price control.

The GOP's part in the inflation drive is obvious in watching the behavior of the Republicans on the House Committee and in reading statements put out by GOP people outside it.

In the committee, their tactic is to stall and to raise endless picayune objections. Regardless of logic and despite the number of times they are answered, the objections are raised time and time again for the sole purpose of sabotage.

In a long series of charts and graphs, Bowles showed the committee that profits of all U. S. business were never higher and failures never fewer than they have been under price control, declaring: "OPA price policies practically guarantee any industry against loss—especially since V-J Day."

VICTORY AND ITS LESSONS

In all American labor's struggles, there has never been a victory so sweeping as that achieved by the CIO in the steel, auto, electrical, textile, clothing, oil and other industries, and in course of achievement by many other CIO unions.

It is true the victory is not yet complete. Not all the steel companies are yet signed up. General Motors, General Electric, Westinghouse, Intl. Harvester, meat packing, rubber and other companies are still holding out.

But with the recent agreements signed by U. S. Steel and other big steel companies for an 18½c increase, and with similarly substantial increases granted by Ford, Chrysler, RCA, General Motors Electrical Division, American Woolen and many other big companies in major industries, final and complete victory is not in doubt.

CIO's victory is its greatest in history, not only for the size of the wage increases won and the number of workers benefited but also for its defeat of a dangerous big-business conspiracy to destroy union security and union conditions.

The union security provisions of checkoff and maintenance of membership, obtained during the war under WLB directives, are now assured of continuance. In the steel industry, for instance, the companies, by extending existing contracts, have for the first time accepted these security provisions under voluntary collective bargaining.

Outstanding credit is due to President Murray and the other CIO leaders, whose brilliant strategy charted the way to victory and marshalled the hosts of labor.

But the success of their leadership has depended and still depends upon the solidarity and determination of the millions of rank-and-file CIO members.

It is they who man the picket lines and endure the hardships. It is their devotion and persistence in following through the line of action on which they have democratically determined that wins labor's battles.

Theirs is the victory and theirs the chief credit in the most solidly organized and most successful strikes American labor has ever conducted.

But this is not only labor's but a people's victory. One of the greatest contributing factors has been the amazing degree of general community support—from political and church leaders, farmers, veterans, professional people and small businessmen.

The CIO was widely recognized as leading the people's battle for higher living standards for all Americans, and because of this it received the people's support.

Looking ahead, it is obvious there are many battles still to be fought. The whole strength of the movement must be mobilized to bring to terms the many employers who are still holding out and bucking the tide.

There is still the acute danger of vicious anti-union legislation being passed by Congress, to deprive labor of many of its gains.

There is also the most immediate danger of inflationary increases in living costs robbing the workers of their hard-won wage raises. One of CIO's greatest campaigns must now be conducted to maintain OPA price controls and to keep down living costs.

The new strength and prestige achieved by the CIO through its victories must immediately be turned to advantage through great union organizing campaigns and through the intensification of its political activities.

We cannot rest on our oars. Only by going forward with renewed energy and determination can we consolidate our victory and reap its full advantages for labor and all the American people.

NEWS BRIEFS

JOHN W. GIBSON, former president, Michigan CIO Council, this week was appointed by President Truman as first assistant Secretary of Labor to replace Dan Tracy, recently resigned. Gibson had been second assistant.

• • •

HOSIERY CONVENTION: Delegates to the 34th annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers meeting last week in Philadelphia voted to demand a 12½c an hour "cost-of-living" increase from 35 full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers through the country now under contract with the union.

The Federation, an affiliate of the CIO Textile Workers, represents employes in most of the major hosiery plants.

The convention also voted to increase a present hourly minimum of 55c for day workers and 50c for beginners to 70c. Federation Pres. Alexander McKeown said that the additional 12½c increase demanded, added to the 6c increase won last fall in an agreement signed with the Full Fashioned Hosiery Mfgs. of America, Inc., would bring the pay rate up to the standard 18½c formula set in the steel strike settlement.

SERVICE FIRST IS UAW RADIO AIM

Development of public service radio programs, free of some of the inhibitions that have limited most commercial broadcasting, will be a first concern of the CIO Auto Workers Union FM station in Detroit, Pres. R. J. Thomas said this week.

A permit for operation of the station was granted last week by the Federal Communications Commission. Applications for six other UAW FM stations are pending.

3,000 HONOR SLAIN PICKETS

More than 3,000 people this week crowded into the state armory at Peoria, Ill., to pay tribute to two labor martyrs who were shot in the back by armed thugs of George P. McNear's Toledo Peoria & Western Railroad, Feb. 6, and to vow that those responsible for the cold-blooded murders should not go unpunished.

Union delegations attended the joint CIO-AFL-Railroad Brotherhood meeting from all over the midwest, to honor the two men, Irwin Paschon and Arthur Browne.

Paschon and Browne were killed when 16 TP&W guards fired from an armored train into a crowd of pickets at a railroad crossing near Gridley, Ill.

CIO, AFL Make Joint Appeal for Wages

People's support of labor's fight for a living wage and a better America was asked in a joint statement this week by the AFL Central Labor Council and the CIO Council at Cincinnati.

CIO MINE, MILL UNION CALLS NATION-WIDE AS&R STRIKE

SOME 7,000 workers in 18 plants of the American Smelting & Refining Co. are set for a nation-wide strike called for Feb. 25 by the CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers to back up demands for a living wage and national bargaining, the union announced this week.

When the AS&R workers go out, they will add their forces to the strike ranks of the 20,000 employes in the brass and copper fabricating industry, 65% shut down since the first week in February by the strike of six MMSW locals in Connecticut and Buffalo, N. Y.

Also on strike are MMSW workers at the Laurel Hills plant of the Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. in Long Island City, N. Y., where Local 541 has been trying to negotiate a new contract since April, 1944, and where the company has stubbornly refused to comply with a War Labor Board order issued Apr. 5, 1945. The strike started Feb. 3.

Phelps-Dodge locals at El Paso, Tex., and at Douglas, Bisbee, and Morenci, Ariz. have also voted to strike.

Meanwhile, in Utah picketing continues at 17 plants of the Utah Copper Co., American Smelting & Refining Co. and U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Co., where 5,000 workers of the Big Three Utah copper companies are on strike for a living wage.

In the Connecticut and N. Y. brass strike, where 20,000 workers have been out since early February, picket lines have been covering the gates of the silent brass mills, with nobody permitted to go through without a pass from the union. The strike followed eight months of fruitless conferences with the companies involved —Chase Brass & Copper, Scovill Mfg. and four plants of American Brass.

Overall strike strategy plans were drawn up at the MMSW's executive board meeting held recently in Chicago. The board voted for the AS&R strike after a Federal Conciliator tried without success to break the deadlock in negotiations at a conference between union and company officials at Perth Amboy, N. J.

The union is demanding a 30% an hour general increase and uniform wage rates in all plants throughout the country.

VETS SHUN STRIKE-BREAKING OUTFIT

INITIAL bid of the Veterans and Patriots Federation of Labor for the support of the veterans in Tennessee ended in failure last week when ex-servicemen revolted against the anti-union practices of the outfit, branded by CIO leaders in the state as "following the footsteps, or attempting to, of the Christian American Society and similar groups."

Answering an ad in the Chattanooga newspapers offering training for "high priced and highly skilled jobs," the veterans were directed by the VPFL to two Chattanooga plants where the CIO Steelworkers were on strike.

Political Guide

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ACTION TECHNIQUES
Published by the National Citizens Political Action Committee

In This Issue

MOBILIZING FOR ACTION ON HOUSING

SOUND TRUCKS, LOW-COST PUBLICITY MEDIUM

GETTING YOUR CONGRESSMEN TO SEE YOU

NARROW MARGINS DECIDE ELECTIONS

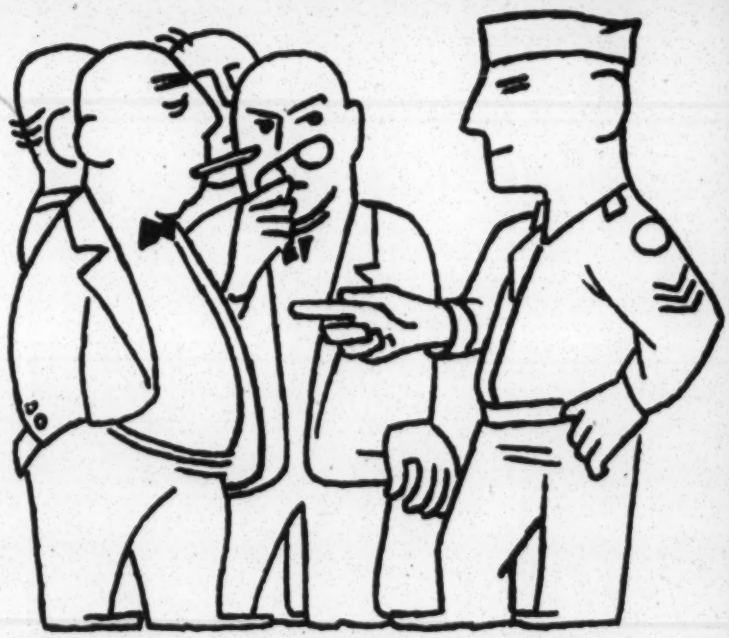
Features

ISSUES FOR ACTION

ON OUR SIDE

ACTIVE, TOO

CITIZENS IN ACTION



SOUND OFF

1 write your Congressman

2 adopt resolutions in organizations

3 write letters to your newspapers

TO PASS THE 65¢-75¢ MIMIMUM WAGE BILL

The TRUTH about CIO

Reprinted from the ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, November-December, 1945 and February, 1946. Department of Research and Education, CIO

Publication No. 130, 10 cents a copy, 100 for $6, 1,000 for $45, 5,000 for $200

KERMIT EBY, *Director*
GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, *Assistant Director of Education*
HELEN M. GOULD, *Pamphlet Editor*
EVERETT M. KASSALOW, *Research Associate*
KATHERINE POLLAK ELLICKSON, *Assistant Director of Research*

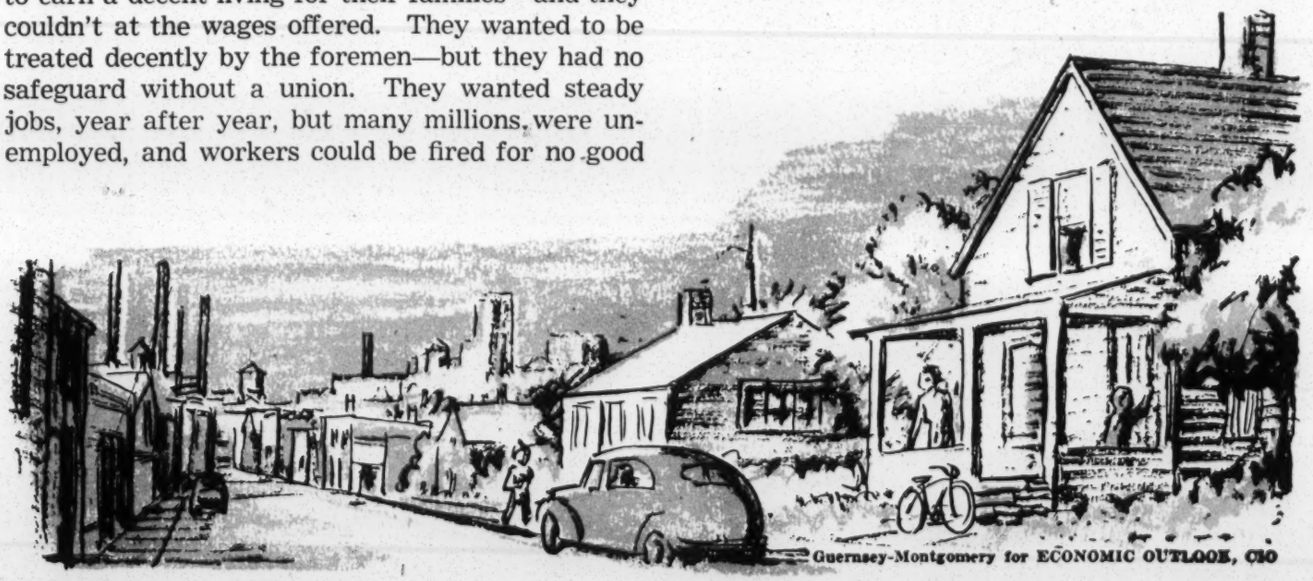
1935-45: The First Ten Years

In November, 1935, the CIO was formed, and in a little more than ten years it has secured six million members, substantially raised levels of living and employment conditions, strengthened democratic patterns throughout our nation, and forged the weapons that defeated world fascism.

The CIO has the same ideals as when it started. It uses the same methods. It is opposed by the same kind of enemies and it must overcome similar difficulties. The way ahead will therefore be clearer if we pause to look back over the hard road we have travelled.

Our organizations were, for the most part, born of the misery of lay-offs, wage cuts, breadlines, and the speed-up of the early 1930's. Workers wanted to earn a decent living for their families—and they couldn't at the wages offered. They wanted to be treated decently by the foremen—but they had no safeguard without a union. They wanted steady jobs, year after year, but many millions were unemployed, and workers could be fired for no good reason at a moment's notice. They wanted relief from the terrific speed-up, to be treated like people, not parts of a machine. But even more important perhaps, believing in the ideals of American democracy, they wanted a voice in the important decisions that shaped their lives. The downward plunge to the depths of the depression in 1932 had convinced them that something was wrong. They wanted to wipe out the evils that had led to such suffering.

They were right in thinking that unions were an answer. Big Business in the 1920's had had a free hand. The huge companies in steel, autos, electrical manufacturing, rubber, meat packing, and the other modern mass production industries had managed matters as seemed best to them. They had kept



Guernsey-Montgomery for ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, CIO

FAITH AT WORK

February, 1946

"Faith, if it hath not works, is dead."
James 2:17

Volume I Number 6

Published Monthly by The Religious Associates of the National Citizens Political Action Committee

Issues In The Steel Strike

We reprint excerpts from a radio address given on February 4th by Dr. Liston Pope, Chairman of the Religious Associates.

We need production very badly and very quickly, both for our own sakes and in order to meet our opportunities and responsibilities to the rest of the world. Most nations are looking to us as the source of tools and basic materials for the rebuilding of their economies, and our inability to supply them quickly will lead to unrest and bitterness around the world.

The urgency of the situation does not mean, however, that the steel strike must be settled at any price. The terms of settlement might conceivably be as disastrous as the effects of a long-continued strike would be. If the wage demands of the Union are not met, other wage increases will be doubly hard to achieve, and vice versa. If the ceiling price of steel is seriously altered, the entire structure of price control will reverberate and may conceivably fall. . . . In short, this strike must be settled carefully and with foresight, or the settlement may easily do more harm than good. "Peace at any price" may be a higher price than the workers, the industry, or the public can afford to pay. An industrial "Munich" will only delay, not prevent, further industrial warfare. . . .

The Federal Council of Churches, along with many of the denominations which comprise its membership, has insisted from its beginning in 1908 that the Church must be concerned for justice in industrial relations, and it has sought to define in general terms the principles for which the Church must stand. For example, the most recent revision of its Social Creed calls for "a wider and fairer distribution of wealth; a living wage, as a minimum, and above this a just share for the worker in the product of industry and agriculture." Similar affirmations have been made by spokesmen of the Catholic and Jewish religions, and representatives of the three great religious bodies have joined on many occasions to call for a more just industrial order and a more equitable distribution of its benefits.

Churchmen have not always confined themselves to vague statements or general principles. For example, in answer to the issues posed in the Steel Strike of 1919, the Interchurch World Movement launched a thorough-going inquiry into conditions prevailing in the steel industry at that time, including such abuses as the 12 hour day and the 7 day week, and the flagrant violation of civil liberties in Western Pennsylvania. The report of its findings helped to make industrial history and to modify or eliminate some of the worst conditions in American industry. . . .

It remains for churchmen, including men and women of all faiths, including hundreds of thousands of union members, and countless representatives of management and officials of government — it remains for churchmen to submit the present dispute to examination under the standards of justice and equity, and to help bring an early solution for the good of our nation and of the world.

You have been receiving FAITH AT WORK for several months. What do you think of it? Has it been of value to you? Do you wish to continue receiving it? We would appreciate your suggestions and criticisms.

We believe that you, as religious leaders, agree with our principles. We believe also, that you share our sense of urgency. Issues of tremendous moment are at stake in the coming Congressional elections. Active support is needed to elect progressive measures.

Religious Leaders Aid Strikers

From every quarter come reports of preachers, priests and rabbis doing everything in their power to give sympathy and support to the striking workers. Men and women fighting for a fair wage and a decent way of life have received encouragement from this affirmation of their purpose.

The religious forces have joined the labor movement on the picket lines, they have spoken, written, advertised, been photographed with the pickets, organized aid committees on their behalf. *Faith is finding expression in effective action.*

In Philadelphia, in Flint, in Los Angeles, in Chicago, in all the cities of the nation, outstanding religious leaders have made public their belief in labor's cause. They have stood firmly on the side of the people.

Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, prominent spokesman for the Catholic Church has said: "I am disgusted and dismayed by the unreasoning attack that has been made upon labor by a powerful and vociferous section of our press. With what is apparently deliberate malice they have embarked upon a campaign of distortion that has not yet reached its peak. . . .

"American business like business elsewhere has not yet learned a very simple thing: the dollar is not Almighty God; but that human beings are very precious. This should be a very obvious principle, but those who advocate it are branded as radicals."

Dr. Alfred W. Swan spoke from the pulpit of the first Congregational Church in Madison, Wisconsin. "What goes on as free enterprise for the enterpriser may be regarded as one of the last survivals of tyranny for the man who is kept in the dark and who has no effective choices in determining the destiny of himself and his family. This it seems to me, is the crux of the matter, and is at the center of the revolution, quiet or tempestuous as it may appear, through which we are inevitably passing."

Committees Have Been Formed

A committee of citizens in Detroit, including ministers, priests and rabbis, studied thoroughly the issues involved in the General Motors strike. They found that the facts vindicated the claims of the United Automobile Workers on every count.

(Continued on page 4)

ISSUES *for* ACTION

PROBLEM	ISSUE	ACTION REQUIRED	INFORMATION
Price Control ●	Inflationary pressures are at an all-time high. Price and rent ceilings must be maintained until the supply of goods can meet the demand. OPA, *essential to the fight against inflation, expires June 30th unless Congress approves its extension.*	HR 5270 which continues OPA until June 1947, is scheduled for immediate hearings in the House Banking and Currency Committee. Urge Congressmen to support bill *actively,* stop disastrous inflation and new depression, now.	Office of Price Administration, Labor Office, Washington 25, D. C.
Minimum Wage ●	Veterans offered less than 65c an hour *are reenlisting for better pay.* Pepper-Hook Bill puts floor of 65c an hour on wages now, 70c after two years, 75c by 1950. Senate Labor and Education Committee has reported the bill favorably and Senate action is now being taken.	Tell Congressmen, Senators, immediate passage of HR 3914, S 1349 is essential for decent standard of living. $26 a week will provide *a bare subsistence wage.* Extra pay needed for food, clothing and shelter cannot be inflationary.	National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage, Bishop Bernard Sheil, Chairman, 130 Third Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Housing	*Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, S.* 1592, sets forth a clear-cut national housing policy. It establishes a unified housing agency, authorizes research, improves FHA insurance system, provides Federal aid for slum clearance, establishes rural housing program, etc. Hearings have been completed in the Senate Banking Committee. *The Patman Bill, HR* 4761, was an anti-inflationary measure. The House Banking and Currency Committee cut the bill's effectiveness, reporting it without provision for price control on present housing.	Write your Congressmen to vote for these bills and *urge early hearings.* Rally all veterans who need reasonably priced housing to support this Bill actively.	National Public Housing Conference, Washington, D. C. "There's No Place Like Home," CIO PAC, 205 East 42nd St., NYC. "The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program," a report by Wilson Wyatt, Housing Expediter, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Washington, D. C.
Unemployment Compensation	Mounting unemployment has not moved Congress to assist individuals over reconversion period although it has liberally financed corporations.	The Kilgore (S. 1274) and Forand (H. R. 3891) bills provided a maximum of $25 weekly unemployment compensation for 26 week maximum period. Passed by Senate without $25 guarantee, the House Ways and Means Committee refuses to consider companion bill. A petition, No. 11, to discharge the bill has been introduced; get your Representative signed.	Social Security Bulletin, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
Anti-Labor Bills ●	Anti-labor legislation is being rushed through in record time *while constructive measures are stalled and filibustered.* The *Case Bill* was passed by the House without public hearings and penalizes strikers, forces arbitration, restricts organizing and revives the hated labor injunction now banned. The *Hobbs Bill* outlaws picketing, fundamental union activities under guise of "anti-racketeering," was passed by the House and is now in the Senate Education and Labor Committee.	Wire Senators to defeat Case Bill no matter how amended. Tell Senators the Hobbs Bill, the Norton-Ellender Bill, the May-Arends Bill, any anti-labor legislation *will hinder, not help* labor-management situation. Urge your Congressmen to work and vote against these bills and any substitutes.	National Lawyers Guild, 16 E. 41st St., NYC; CIO, 718 Jackson Pl. NW, Washington, D. C. "The Truth about Unions" by Leo Huberman, published by Pamphlet Press, NYC.
FEPC	There is need for permanent federal agency to prevent discrimination in employment. Enemy ammunition did not differentiate between Catholic, Protestant and Jew, white and Negro, native and foreign-born. Neither should employers or unions. Bill, killed recently by filibuster of Southern Senators, could have been saved by cloture (two-thirds of Senate voting to limit debate).	H. R. 2232, previously reported favorably by House Labor Committee, is bottlenecked in House Rules Committee, which is dominated by Southern Democrats. Urge representatives to sign Discharge Petition 4 to get the bill on the House floor for debate.	Legislative office, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 935 G Pl., Washington, D. C.; National Concil for Permanent FEPC, 930 F St NW, Washington, D. C.; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 E. 42nd St., NYC.
Abolition of Poll Tax	Poll Tax disfranchises 10 million Southern citizens, makes possible the election of men like Rankin, Cox by less than 10% of people of their districts. H. R.7 passed the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee along with the O'Mahoney-Hatch Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax, which will take many years to ratify.	Wire Senator Barkley to bring up HR 7 for debate immediately, *before* the constitutional amendment. An attempt will be made to filibuster. Ask your Senators to commit themselves to the *democratic procedure of cloture* (limitation of debate).	The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, 127 B St. SE, Washington, D. C.
Veterans	Minimum wages price control, housing, FEPC, full employment, abolition of poll tax, etc. affect all or a substantial majority of veterans.	Arrange meetings with local veterans groups on veterans' problems. Press for Federal action on temporary housing and enlarged education facilities to relieve present crowded state of colleges.	American Veterans Committee, 554 Madison Ave.; CIO Council, 1133 Broadway, NYC; National Conference of Union Labor Legionaires, 55 West 42nd St., NYC.
Seamen's Bill of Rights	Merchant seamen provided heroic war service for nation. More than 6,000 were casualties of enemy action. They have been awarded nearly 400,000 war zone bars, 85,000 combat bars, 400 mariners medals (equivalent of Purple Heart) and 117 Distinguished Service medals.	Bill (H.R. 2346) would give merchant seamen benefits similar to those granted soldiers, sailors, marines. Disabled seamen would get hospitalization, vocational rehabilitation, disability benefits. All war service seamen would get educational benefits, employment assistance, guaranteed loans, etc.	National Maritime Union, 346 W. 17th St., N. Y. C. 11.
Atomic Power ●	The McMahon bill, S. 1717, is the only atomic energy bill under study, which maintains the principle of government responsibility to the people. There is a danger that the May-Johnson bill, temporarily halted, which sets up *a commission responsible to no one,* may be revived unless there is public pressure.	President Truman favors the McMahon bill. *It is extremely important that citizens voice their approval.* Wire and write the President and Senator McMahon.	Federation of Atomic Scientists, 1018 Vermont N.W., Washington D. C. Committee for Atomic Information, 161 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Germany	Heavy industry in American zone of occupation is reported as *being sustained and rebuilt,* rather than removed to former Nazi-occupied countries. Potsdam Agreement needs support.	Urge Congress to demand that Administration carry out Potsdam Agreement, that German heavy industry be completely removed from German control. Demand strict allied control of education.	*"Germany Is Our Problem"* by Henry Morgenthau, jr. Former Sec. of Treasury.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Price Control ●	Inflationary pressures are at an all-time high. Price and rent ceilings must be maintained until the supply of goods can meet the demand. OPA, *essential to the fight against inflation, expires June 30th unless Congress approves its extension.*	HR 5270 which continues OPA until June 1947, is scheduled for immediate hearings in the House Banking and Currency Committee. Urge Congressmen to support bill *actively,* stop disastrous inflation and new depression, now.	Office of Price Administration, Labor Office, Washington 25, D. C.
Minimum Wage ●	Veterans offered less than 65c an hour *are reenlisting for better pay.* Pepper-Hook Bill puts floor of 65c an hour on wages now, 70c after two years, 75c by 1950. Senate Labor and Education Committee has reported the bill favorably and Senate action is now being taken.	Tell Congressmen, Senators, immediate passage of HR 3914, S 1349 is essential for decent standard of living. $26 a week will provide *a bare subsistence wage.* Extra pay needed for food, clothing and shelter cannot be inflationary.	National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage, Bishop Bernard Sheil, Chairman, 130 Third Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Housing	*Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill, S.* 1592, sets forth a clear-cut national housing policy. It establishes a unified housing agency, authorizes research, improves FHA insurance system, provides Federal aid for slum clearance, establishes rural housing program, etc. Hearings have been completed in the Senate Banking Committee. *The Patman Bill, HR* 4761, was an anti-inflationary measure. The House Banking and Currency Committee cut the bill's effectiveness, reporting it without provision for price control on present housing.	Write your Congressmen to vote for these bills and *urge early hearings.* Rally all veterans who need reasonably priced housing to support this Bill actively.	National Public Housing Conference, Washington, D. C. "There's No Place Like Home," CIO PAC, 205 East 42nd St., NYC. "The Veterans' Emergency Housing Program," a report by Wilson Wyatt, Housing Expediter, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Washington, D. C.
Unemployment Compensation	Mounting unemployment has not moved Congress to assist individuals over reconversion period although it has liberally financed corporations.	The Kilgore (S. 1274) and Forand (H. R. 3891) bills provided a maximum of $25 weekly unemployment compensation for 26 week maximum period. Passed by Senate without $25 guarantee, the House Ways and Means Committee refuses to consider companion bill. A petition, No. 11, to discharge the bill has been introduced; get your Representative signed.	Social Security Bulletin, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
Anti-Labor Bills ●	Anti-labor legislation is being rushed through in record time *while constructive measures are stalled and filibustered.* The *Case Bill* was passed by the House without public hearings and penalizes strikers, forces arbitration, restricts organizing and revives the hated labor injunction now banned. The *Hobbs Bill* outlaws picketing, fundamental union activities under guise of "anti-racketeering," was passed by the House and is now in the Senate Education and Labor Committee.	Wire Senators to defeat Case Bill no matter how amended. Tell Senators the Hobbs Bill, the Norton-Ellender Bill, the May-Arends Bill, any anti-labor legislation *will hinder, not help* labor-management situation. Urge your Congressmen to work and vote against these bills and any substitutes.	National Lawyers Guild, 16 E. 41st St., NYC; CIO, 718 Jackson Pl. NW, Washington, D. C. "The Truth about Unions" by Leo Huberman, published by Pamphlet Press, NYC.
FEPC	There is need for permanent federal agency to prevent discrimination in employment. Enemy ammunition did not differentiate between Catholic, Protestant and Jew, white and Negro, native and foreign-born. Neither should employers or unions. Bill, killed recently by filibuster of Southern Senators, could have been saved by cloture (two-thirds of Senate voting to limit debate).	H. R. 2232, previously reported favorably by House Labor Committee, is bottlenecked in House Rules Committee, which is dominated by Southern Democrats. Urge representatives to sign Discharge Petition 4 to get the bill on the House floor for debate.	Legislative office, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 935 G Pl., Washington, D. C.; National Concil for Permanent FEPC, 930 F St NW, Washington, D. C.; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 E. 42nd St., NYC.
Abolition of Poll Tax	Poll Tax disfranchises 10 million Southern citizens, makes possible the election of men like Rankin, Cox by less than 10% of people of their districts. H. R.7 passed the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee along with the O'Mahoney-Hatch Constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax, which will take many years to ratify.	Wire Senator Barkley to bring up HR 7 for debate immediately, *before* the constitutional amendment. An attempt will be made to filibuster. Ask your Senators to commit themselves to the *democratic procedure of cloture* (limitation of debate).	The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, 127 B St. SE, Washington, D. C.
Veterans	Minimum wages price control, housing, FEPC, full employment, abolition of poll tax, etc. affect all or a substantial majority of veterans.	Arrange meetings with local veterans groups on veterans' problems. Press for Federal action on temporary housing and enlarged education facilities to relieve present crowded state of colleges.	American Veterans Committee, 554 Madison Ave.; CIO Council, 1133 Broadway, NYC; National Conference of Union Labor Legionaires, 55 West 42nd St., NYC.
Seamen's Bill of Rights	Merchant seamen provided heroic war service for nation. More than 6,000 were casualties of enemy action. They have been awarded nearly 400,000 war zone bars, 85,000 combat bars, 400 mariners medals (equivalent of Purple Heart) and 117 Distinguished Service medals.	Bill (H.R. 2346) would give merchant seamen benefits similar to those granted soldiers, sailors, marines. Disabled seamen would get hospitalization, vocational rehabilitation, disability benefits. All war service seamen would get educational benefits, employment assistance, guaranteed loans, etc.	National Maritime Union, 346 W. 17th St., N. Y. C. 11.
Atomic Power ●	The McMahon bill, S. 1717, is the only atomic energy bill under study, which maintains the principle of government responsibility to the people. There is a danger that the May-Johnson bill, temporarily halted, which sets up *a commission responsible to no one,* may be revived unless there is public pressure.	President Truman favors the McMahon bill. *It is extremely important that citizens voice their approval.* Wire and write the President and Senator McMahon.	Federation of Atomic Scientists, 1018 Vermont N.W., Washington D. C. Committee for Atomic Information, 161 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Germany	Heavy industry in American zone of occupation is reported as *being sustained and rebuilt,* rather than removed to former Nazi-occupied countries. Potsdam Agreement needs support.	Urge Congress to demand that Administration carry out Potsdam Agreement, that German heavy industry be completely removed from German control. Demand strict allied control of education.	*"Germany Is Our Problem"* by Henry Morgenthau, jr. Former Sec. of Treasury.
British Loan ●	*Loan will bring increased world trade and prosperity.* Alternative is division of world into viciously competing economic blocs which would threaten international peace.	Hearings will start soon in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Support of loan should be stressed in messages to Senator Barkley and other members of the Committee.	"Questions and Answers on the Anglo-American Financial Agreement" Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington D. C.
Palestine	A trickle of 1500 immigrants a month is being allowed into Palestine while the joint U. S. British Inquiry Commission completes its investigation.	House and Senate have passed resolutions calling for immigration into Palestine but strong Administration action is required.	
Colonial Affairs	British, Dutch, and French foreign offices with help of U. S. lend-lease materials are attempting to crush peoples' revolts—Indonesians in Java, Annamites in Indo-China.	Urge Congressional censure of Secty. of State Byrne's suggestion that lend-lease materials could be used to crush colonial peoples, providing U. S. labels were first removed.	Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 E. 54th, N. Y.
Spain	U. S. includes airplanes among its exports to Fascist government of Dictator British lives in Mediterranean, while "Blue Division" actively fought Red Franco. Phoney wartime neutrality of Franco government cost American and Army.	Secure your Congressman's support of House Resolution 312 to break relations with Franco Spain. Boycott Spanish goods.	Committee for Spanish Freedom, 55 W. 42nd St N. Y. C.
Argentina	Fascism flourishes in Argentina as pointed out by State Department and Spruille Braden, former U. S. Ambassador to Argentina and present Undersecetary of State.	Urge President Truman, Congress to demand severance of relations with Argentina, letters of encouragement to Braden for his progressive views.	Blue Book on Argentina, State Dept., Washington, D. C.; Nations Associates, Inc., 20 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Civil Liberties	House Committee on Un-American activities is conducting new witch hunt in the style of Martin Dies. Rep. Wood has introduced H. R. 4775 to intimidate radio commentators by requiring sponsors to state political affiliation and making them liable to prosecution within 500 miles of station.	Dissolution of committee can be accomplished by getting 218 signatures to discharge petition on House resolution 376 which will permit consideration of resolution 58 to abolish committee. H. R. 4776 *attacks fundamental right of free speech* and must be opposed. Now in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Write Committee head Rep. Clarence Lea and your Congressman.	Citizens United to Abolish the Wood-Rankin Conmittee, Suite 170, Hotel Astor, N. Y.C., Veterans Anti-Discrimination Committee, Hotel Diplomat, N. Y. C.
Child Care	In 1940 over ½ of America's children lived in families with incomes of less than $20 a week. Most received inadequate health care. Results dramatized in rejection of 40% of men examined for military service; 33% of WAC applicants. 31,000 babies' lives would be saved every year, if infant mortality rate for all states were brought to level of best state.	Bill (S. 1318) (H.R. 3922) now in the Senate Education and Labor Committee, would provide $100 million for pregnancy, infancy and child care, aid to crippled children, dental care, etc., through states. Get your Senators to press for immediate hearings. School Lunch bill (H.R. 3370) last year missed defeat by 1 vote. Wire your representative to support this bill for the health of our children.	Child Care Council, 128 Lexington Ave., NYC, Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor, Washington 25, D. C., Spokesmen for Children, Inc. Room 407, 654 Madison Ave., NYC, National Child Service Bureau, (School Lunch), Parents Magazine, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., NYC.
Health	Modern Science makes it possible to prolong life, reduce misery and suffering. Principal problem remains the distribution of medical care, that scientific advances may be within the reach of all. Wagner-Murray and Dingell bills assure adequate public health service to all parts of the nation.	S. 1606 and H.R. 4730 need pressure from the people. Now in the Senate Education and Labor Committee and the House Interstate Commerce Committee, they remove $20 million limit on Federal grants to state for social services, provide for training personnel, allow Federal grants for medical service for those on relief, make grants for research, establish nation-wide health insurance system.	Physicians Forum, 510 Madison Ave., N. Y. Ask for "A Prescription for Your Doctor" and pamphlet "For the People's Health," illustrated by Crockett Johnson.
Radio Control	The people own the air waves. Unwarranted exploitation of publicly owned airwaves and abuse of listening public can be corrected *by public awareness of its rights.* Federal Communications Commission is now licensing new FM (Frequency Modulation) stations, renewing AM licenses. Public should have opportunity to be heard on applications and renewals.	Bill (H.R. 4314) introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) provides for adequate public notice before license renewals, would have FCC prescribe standards of public service broadcasting, would require more complete reports by broadcasters. Urge your Congressman to support the bill. FCC has arranged hearings on applications in many communities. Write FCC for information. Arrange to testify.	"Report on Radio Broadcasting" by the National Citizens PAC, 205 E. 42nd, New York 17, N. Y.
Carry Back Repeal	Bailey Bill (HR 5180) repeals provision of present tax law that guarantees corporations profits at the 1936-39 level through Treasury refunds. Thus industry *can earn while idle* and has no incentive to settle strikes or begin production.	Bill is now in House Ways and Means Committee. Write your Congressman to support it.	
United States Employment Service	A Federal USES is vital in this reconversion period. Murray-Ramspeck bill continues it until June ,1947.	Passed by the House, hearings are now being held in the Senate Education and Labor Committee. Write Senators and Committee head, Senator James E. Murray.	
Worker's Protection	The Gwynne bill (H.R. 2788) would make it impossible for individual workers to make claims under wage-hour and 16 other protective laws after 1 year.	Bill is now on the House calendar, which means it can be brought to the floor at any time. Wire your representative to oppose passage.	CIO, 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Missouri Valley Authority	Since 1940 more than a million people have left the Missouri Valley. Upper valley problem is lack of water—at least 4,400,000 acres could be irrigated and provide homes for 500.000 more people. In lower valley, 1,800,000 acres are subject to floods. Damage 1942-44 totaled $150 million. Whole valley lacks low cost power.	Bill (S. 555) would create a Missouri Valley Authority to serve Missouri Basin (1/6 total U. S. area). Bill unfavorably reported by hostile Senate committees on Commerce and Irrigation and Reclamation. Now in Agriculture Committee. Write Sen. Elmer Thomas urging that the Agricultural Committee hold field hearings. Get Senators pledged to support S. 555.	Regional Committee for an MVA, 278 Aquila Court, Omaha, Nebr. Also, story of TVA, "Democracy on March" by David Lilienthal, a Pocket Book, 25c.

● **priority issue**

Strike Action

(Continued from page 1)

The National Committee to Aid the Families of the General Motors Strikers includes the following religious leaders: Archbishop Robert E. Lucey and Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, of the Roman Catholic Church; Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church; Bishop William Scarlett and Bishop Edward L. Parsons of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

The Religious Associates is one of twenty organizations sponsoring the National Religion and Labor Conference which will be held in Detroit at the Rockham Building on February 25th and 26th. The theme of the Conference will be: "Religion and Labor—Allies for Freedom."

Besides two large public meetings, there will be ten panels, each dealing in terms of human freedom with one of the following critical issues: Interfaith Action; Race Equality; Respect for Minorities; Full Production; Full Employment; People's Purchasing Power; Access to Facts; Access to Atomic Energy; Abolition of War; Worldwide Democracy.

Word has come of the death of the Rev. Harlow Graham, Pastor of the Middletown Methodist Church in Newport, Rhode Island, and one of our Religious Associates.

Rev. Charles A. Hutchinson, Jr., his colleague in the Methodist fellowship, pays tribute to him in these words:

"Harlow came as close to being intuitively right on social questions as any brother minister I have known. In addition to that he was a courageous preacher, and the soul of honor."

MONTHLY MESSAGE

by James Luther Adams, Vice-Chairman of the Religious Associates, Professor of Theology, Chicago University

The other day a minister from North Dakota who has been a member of Spiritual Mobilization, Inc., paid me a visit to ask me how I could justify my being a member of Religious Associates. He reminded me that I had written an article characterizing ministerial supporters of S. M., Inc., as Protestant Priests of Mammon. If ministers behind S. M., Inc., are merely the hireling priestcraft of the temple of Mammon, he seemed to ask, are not the Religious Associates themselves a priesthood tethered to the labor temple? The two groups hold different social philosophies, but for ministerial supporters what is the difference in principle so far as a tether is concerned?

At first blush, these seem to be fair questions. In answering, I of course stressed the superiority of the ethical outlook of National Citizens Political Action Committee, pointing out that PAC supports principles that will extend democracy for all, whereas S. M., Inc., only favors the interests of the class that pays its bills. (Moreover, this class already gets the best, if not the exclusive, hearing in the churches.)

But this is not the only or the most important difference, I said. The literature of S. M., Inc., has uttered no protest against "Christian" subservience to the class interests of that organization, not to speak of the absence of protest against the Babylonish captivity of the churches themselves.

The attitude of members of Religious Associates is quite different. It presupposes that both the church and the labor movement should serve something higher than either of them. It implies that the Religious Associates have an "inside" job to perform. On the one hand, as an autonomous group, they have the "inside" job within the National Citizens PAC not only of supporting its democratic principles but also of criticizing it and the labor movement, in the very name of these democratic principles and in the name of prophetic religion. Every worthy supporter of the labor movement must needs say to it, "I could not love thee, loved I not justice first." The Religious Associates are with the Political Action Committee because the PAC is with democracy.

Pamphlets and Books

"Christianity and Work," a Study in the Ethics of Occupations, by Benson Y. Landis and James Myers. Published by the Industrial Relations Dept., Federal Council of Churches, 297 Fourth Ave., New York. 25c

"Strengthening the Congress," by Robert Heller. Published by the Nat'l Planning Association, 800 21st St. N.W. Washington, D. C.

"Walking Together," published by the National Religion and Labor Foundation, 106 Carmel St., New Haven, Conn. 15c

"Negro Labor—A National Problem," by Robert C. Weaver. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. $3

"The Truth About Unions," by Leo Huberman. An authoritative book about Labor Unions. Pamphlet Press, 8 West 40th St., New York 18. $1

The Religious Associates
NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
An Independent, Non-Partisan Organization
205 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.
U. S. Postage
PAID
New York, N. Y.
Permit No. 4131

DR GEORGE S MITCHELL R
SOUTHERN REGIONAL
COUNCIL
ATLANTA GA

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 5581

March 18, 1946

FOR YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Southeastern Educational Conference is scheduled to be held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, May 3 and 4. Please keep these dates open and plan to have your representatives attend the conference. More information will be sent to you later.

Fraternally yours,

George T. Guernsey

George T. Guernsey,
Acting Director

P. S. The Southwestern Educational Conference is scheduled for April 27 and 28 at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth.

Political Guide

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ACTION TECHNIQUES

Published by the National Citizens Political Action Committee

Extend Price Control

I urge every citizen who is concerned about his nation's future to give immediate attention and full support to the fight against inflation.

I am certain that the voices of the millions of members of people's organizations, like the National Citizens Political Action Committee, will be heard.

It seems to me absolutely vital that all of us understand the stake we have in continuation of price and rent controls for another year. For if we fail to hold the line, prices will skyrocket, inflation will destroy our savings and endanger our whole economy for years to come.

—CHESTER BOWLES

Action needed, P. 1 The facts, P. 2 Phony arguments, P. 3

FAITH AT WORK

March, 1946

"Faith, if it hath not works, is dead."
James 2:17

Volume I Number 7

Published Monthly by The Religious Associates of the National Citizens Political Action Committee

Churchmen Address President

We reprint a letter to President Truman which analyzes the international situation.

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

As Christian ministers visiting Washington we take this opportunity to convey to you our concern, shared by many people who, like us, view with fear and trembling the present course of international events. We hail your reassurance that these events do not destroy our hope of peace, and pray that this reassurance will not stop with words.

At Potsdam you assumed leadership of America's destiny for peace. Your success in regaining your leadership spells life or death for civilization. As a first step in regaining your leadership we urge that you stand firmly for civilian control of atomic energy. Army control as Secretary Wallace has warned us opens the door to military fascism and chaos; and it could only be interpreted as a threat directed against other nations.

The warning of our young scientists that unilateral control of atomic bombs cannot, by its very nature, serve peace in the One-World context of our time is confirmed by our Christian faith, and by man's experience that those who trust only the sword shall perish by the sword. Indeed, unilateral or bilateral possession of such power, which because it is scientific is international and may not possibly be kept by some from others, only leads to mutual distrust and tension in a world that depends entirely upon mutual policy and interdependence.

We do not condone unilateral action anywhere, but concentrations of Russian troops in Iran or Manchuria cannot honestly, or realistically, be understood apart from similar concentrations of British and American troops in Greece, India, Syria, Lebanon, Iceland, China and elsewhere. In this crucial position of international forces we cannot demand multilateral policies in Eastern Europe and still pursue unilateral policies in the Americas and the Pacific. Does not international justice suggest that decisive harbors and canals should be primarily under the control of those great powers to whom such seaways are immediate and vital, with other nations participating according to their proportionate interest? Can we properly object to Russia's demands for a special position in the control of the seaways of the Dardanelles which is essential to her life and trade so long as we ourselves insist on exclusive control of the Panama Canal by the United States?

The churches have seen nations rise and fall because they would not accept the truth that mere trust in military power is not the road to peace. There is only a limited time in which to act decisively. It is no mere slogan to say we live in One World or No World! Irresponsible influences like Mr. Churchill's would destroy us and the United

(*Continued on page* 4)

Acting On Faith . . .

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, D.D., President of the Federal Council of Churches, declared in a press interview March 6th that Christians in America must not allow themselves to be stampeded into "a holy war with Russia". He also called for severance of all diplomatic and economic ties with Franco's regime in Spain. He said: "The time for fascism has passed. American soldiers who died to destroy fascism are betrayed by the continued deals with fascism. Franco is a fascist and his fascism is not acceptable whether blessed by churches or condoned by his beneficiaries."

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America held an emergency conference in Columbus, Ohio, March 5th. A report on atomic warfare was presented by twenty Protestant theologians, three of them Religious Associates. It was based on four major theses:

(1) Christians should resist development of situations leading to the use of mass destructive weapons; (2) Control of such weapons depends on the abolition of war since it is futile to outlaw weapons once war has begun; (3) The churches should urge that manufacture of atomic bombs be stopped and that the United States affirm publicly with guarantees that it will not use atomic weapons first; (4) Talk of "world government" should be discouraged and the United Nations Organization should be supported as a first step toward international comity and joint effort. The statement also declares that "political and technical resources need to be sustained, directed and inspired by the development of spiritual world community."

A "Win the Peace" Conference called to meet on April 5-7 at the F Street Auditorium, National Press Bldg., in Washington, D. C., will discuss means of consolidating the unity between the United Nations, upon which the future peace depends.

Among the sponsors are the following Religious Associates: Rev. Dwight J. Bradley, Rabbi J. X. Cohen, Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher, Clark Foreman, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

National and local organizations interested in repairing, preserving and perpetuating the unity of the great nations are invited to send delegates. For information, write Robert T. Leicester, Executive Secretary, 1310 14th St. Washington, D. C.

Support Original McMahon Bill

Rev. Clifford Vessey, minister of the Community Church in White Plains, N. Y., a Religious Associate, has enlisted his congregation in support of the Atomic Energy Control bill, S.1717, sponsored and introduced by Senator Brien McMahon of Connecticut. Members of the Church have sent a petition to Sen. McMahon:

"We the undersigned, urge you to continue your courageous fight to make sure through your Bill S.1717, that the immense possibilities for peacetime production through the use of atomic energy be carefully developed by a Board of Civilians responsible to our elected Representatives. The interests which have fought to keep atomic energy a force of war instead of for peace must be defeated. We count on you to keep up your battle. We support your outstanding leadership."

(*Continued on page* 4)

****
Vol. 4 No. 4 April 1946

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals

INFORMATION SERVICE I

Institute of Labor Studies

CONTENTS

On Issues That Face Labor. 1
Collective Bargaining Issues - Steel. 3
Rubber - Electrical industry. 5
Coal - Railroads 6, 7

ON ISSUES THAT FACE LABOR

A. F. Whitney, President, Railroad Trainmen. (excerpts):. . . . . .

"The domestic scene is of critical significance to the future peace and prosperity of the world, because it presents the alternative of stability or confusion, depending upon which way the wage struggles are finally resolved. By every standard of measurement, the wage movement that has swept the nation is the greatest manifestation of the strength of organized labor in American history. Never were so many workers forced out on strike at one time by industrial money-grabbers. Never were the employers so hesitant about organizing 'back-to-work' movements through the picketlines."...

"...Labor is fighting not only labor's battle, but the battle of the consumer—meaning everyone."

"The workers have asked for wage increases, to compensate for losses sustained in reductions in take-home pay. . .What they want is simply to maintain their standard of living, and to improve it where necessary.". . .

"...The Battle of the Price Bulge is now on in full swing. Wall Street's panzer divisions have gone into action against the OPA,. . .Even as I speak, they are boldly bringing out into the open their conspiracy to kill price control in a made scramble for ever more profits."

". . .Failure to renew price and rent control legislation when it expires on June 30 will open the gates to an orgy of inflation such as would more than cancel out whatever wage increases are won in the present period.". . . .

"Labor's support of price control is not inconsistent with the drive for higher wages—contrary to what business propagandists would have you think. There is no real basis for asserting that prices must necessarily rise with wages. Wage increases are a consequence of increased productivity and reflect labor's bargaining strength. They affect profits, not prices. Prices have increased many times without accompanying wage increases. Conversely, there are numerous instances, notably in the public utility field, of price or rate decreases at the same time that wages have increased. The modern air transport industry is a vivid example of this fact."

"To block inflation, not only is it necessary to hold the line on prices, but

Institute of Labor Studies
Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

On Issues that Face Labor (continued)

it is equally essential to increase the production of commodities. Elimination of scarcity should be our primary economic goal. If we are aiming in this direction, it is not quite apparent to this observer.". . .
(Railroad Trainman, Mar. 1946, From address before Cleveland Community Religious Hour.)

AFL - Pres. William Green. (excerpts).
"I propose, first, that the present crazy-quilt program [for wage-price stabilization] be scrapped and that the President invite representatives of labor, industry and agriculture to confer with him on the drafting of an entirely new one which will be fair and just to the entire nation."
"Secondly, I recommend that this new policy be adopted for the dureaction of not more than one year. . ."
"Finally, I urge. . .that the government eliminate itself from the sphere of labor-management relations except for offering a strengthened Conciliation Service to both parties and allow labor and industry to work out their problems through collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration.". . . .
"The big danger we face is the establishment of a permanent economy in our country regulated and regimented from beginning to end by the federal government. That is a step toward totalitarianism. When freedom of enterprise for labor and for business is wiped out by government, every other freedom enjoyed by the people stands in jeopardy." (E. Bay Labor J., 3-29-46)

[In testimony before House Banking and Currency Committee, Pres. Green spoke on OPA]. "The people are tired of emergency and they are tired of controls. . v. But they are also frightened. They are frightened by the brazen display of financial and political pressure exerted upon their government in a reckless and irresponsible drive to destroy price control and profit from its destruction at the expense of the mass of the people. The people are frightened at the prospect of the feverish runaway price boom which is already close upon them."
"They are frightened by the spectre of the next depression which will follow swiftly and inevitably if we don't prevent the runaway boom now and thus invite the collapse it will precipitate. Their fear does not come from the lack of courage or of confidence. They have limitless determination to make reconversion to full production and full employment a success. But they know that while the war is won the grave postwar emergency of economic readjustment is by no means past.". . . (Rich. Lab. Herald, Mar. 29, '46)

CIO - Editorial in Advance, organ of Amalgamated Clothing Workers.(Excerpts):
"The Battle of labor to achieve the purposes for which it was organized never ceases. And it will not cease until all its goals are realized. Today labor faces four immediate issues. First, the wage demands of some sections of organized labor have not yet been granted. . . .
". . .The workers of today are not the workers of 15 years ago. They have gone through the experience of low wages or no wages at all in the dark age of the depression and, in these last few years, they have also experienced an approximation to a comfort wage. Millions of workers now believe rightfully that they should continue to earn the same wages in peace time as they did in war time."
"Those workers who are not on strike, and they are the vast majority, are determined to support unionists who were compelled to strike. They have enough knowledge now of their organized power to use it in support of the entire labor army. They know that if any portion of this army is beaten, there is danger of the entire army being thrown back into old conditions."

On Issues that Face Labor (cont.)

"The second issue which the great army of labor has to face and solve is the organizing of the millions still unorganized. It is true we have quadrupled the number of organized workers in recent years, but there are still millions remaining outside the ranks of organized labor. They must be reached and brought into the trade union movement. Together we can build up a real indusfrial and political democracy. What is more, the only ones who can do this successfully are the great producing mass of our people."

"The third issue that must be faced at once is the defeat of anti-labor bills in Congress and the prevention of the crippling of labor legislation already passed and being administered. We have had much to say regarding the Case Bill, passed by a majority in the House and now in the Senate. The Tory bi-partisan group will try to get it through that body, either just as its provisions now stand or through bargaining by the amendment process. The bill should be defeated in its entirety. If the organized workers of this country make their influence really felt it can be defeated..."

"The fourth issue that must be faced is inflation. This must not be allowed to take place. Of course, what inflation really means is an increase in the cost of living, and that must be prevented. Again, the only part of our citizens who can do this is the same producing mass who must face and solve the other issues we have named."

"Those who live by owning, those who live by the labors of other people, those who live by speculation in stocks and bonds, are all favorable to inflation. That is the best reason why those who live by earnings of salaries and wages should be opposed to it. ". . . (Advance, 3-15-46)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ISSUES

STEEL.

"With the dawn of the Twentieth Century the steel union (Amalgamated Association) was busted. It had been busted at Homestead in 1892, and by 1900 had less than 10 per cent of the iron and steel workers as members."

"The Homestead strike had been fought over wages and the right to have a union. The workers lost both. When Henry Clay Frick broke the Homestead union in 1892, steel workers' wages and hours were:

Common labor.	14 cents an hour
Average hourly earnings.	23 cents an hour
Average weekly earnings.	$19.32
Average hours per week.	84

"Eight years later—the year 1900—the Homestead laborer was receiving more than he had in 1892. His wage was now 15 cents an hour—in increase of one cent in eight open-shop years. But the average steel worker was still getting 23 cents an hour, because. . .tonnage rates were cut drastically. [Work-week still 84 hours, seven 12-hour days. Average weekly wage still $19.32.]

"Thirty-seven years—all open-shop years—went by before a steel workers' union broke the open shop. The union, the SWOC—the predecessor of the United Steelworkers of America, forced the first union wage increase upon the steel industry in November, 1946. [Four months Later SWOC won union recognition and the second union wage increast in the twentieth century.]

"During 37 open-shop years. . .steel workers' wages and hours had advanced as follows:

Collective Bargaining Issues (cont.)

Wages and Hours	1900	1936*	Increase
Common labor.	15 cents**	47 cents**	32 cents
Average hourly earnings.	23 cents	66 cents	43 cents
Average weekly earnings	$19.32	$26.40	$7.08
Average hours per week.	84 hours	40 hours	44 hours-Decrease

*Average for first 10 months of 1936
**Pittsburgh and Chicago districts

"The 1919 strike failed to win union recognition and collective bargaining, but an aftermath was the ending of the 12-hour day in 1923."...
"All the 37 open-shop years got the steel worker was $7.08 more a week for working 44 hours less a week.". . .
[This may seem a lot. But compare it with production]:
[In 1900 steel workers produced 11,411,000 net tons of steel ingots. During 37 years ingot production rose 366 per cent. But weekly earnings rose a mere 37 per cent, while production increased 10 times as much.] . . .

SWOC period. [First wage increase won by the union was in Nov., 1936. It was on an unfair percentage basis; hence common labor only got five-and-a-half cents... The next four general wage increases"were on the fairer basis of cents per hour and were all negotiated in collective bargaining by the union in contrast to the Nov., 1936 increase..."]
"In rapid-fire succession, the union, first as the SWOC and later as the USA-CIO, won the following five general wage increases:

Union-Won Steel Wage Increases

Date	Amount
November, 1936.	6.6 cents per hour
March, 1937.	10.0 cents per hour
April, 1941.	10.0 " " "
February, 1942	5.5 " " "
February, 1946.	18.5 " " "
Total	50.6 " " "

"In 1946 the average steel workers' earnings and hours compare with the last open-shop year of 1936 as follows:

Wages and Hours	1936	1946	Increase
Common labor.	47 cents*	.965 cents*	49.5 cents
Ave. hourly earnings	66 cents	$1.31	65.0 cents
Ave. Weekly earnings	$26.40	$52.40	26.00
Ave. hours per week	40 hours	40 hours	no change

*Pittsburgh and Chicago districts
"The union...has raised average straight-time hourly earnings an additional 14.4 cents an hour through non-basic wage increases--a grand total of 65 cents an hour increase.". . . .
"In 1946 it is estimated that 85 million tons of steel ingots will be produced. This compares with 53,214,000 tons in 1936, an increase of 60 per cent.". . .
(Steel Labor, Apr. '46)

Collective Bargaining Issues (cont.)

RUBBER

"On Saturday, March 2, 1946, the Rubber Workers Union and the "Big Four" rubber companies made history through the peaceful settlement of their wage issues. This event stands out as a shining example of what can be done by industry and labor through the processes of collective bargaining."

"Represented in these discussions were the Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and United States Rubber companies and our International Union representatives, combined with the representatives of 41 of our Local Unions from the plants of these companies."

"The Union was represented directly in these negotiations by an 18-man committee composed of five members of our General Executive Board, Attorney G. L. Patterson and the Twelve-man 'Strategy Committee' previously selected by the 'Big Four' Local Unions. . .Some 30 other Local Union representatives listened in on the negotiations.". . .

"Since the main issues involved included questions of overtime pay, hours of work and night bonus increase as well as the question of a general wage increase, our whole problem was much more complex than are the problems involved in current wage disputes between other International Unions and their respective industries. Our problem was further complicated by the fact that approximately one-half of the workers represented by us in this 'Big Four' case were working the six-hour day while the other half were on an eight our day.". . .

". . .The companies held widely divergent viewpoints as to policy, managerial patterns and labor-management relations...Our union representatives failed to see eye-to-eye on many of our problems. . ."

". . .Because of these factors the settlement finally reached was in the nature of a compromise with each side receding from their original positions.". . . .

[Then are listed under six points the benefits gained by this March 2nd agreement, including a "straight, across-the-board wage increase of 18-1/2 cents per hour for all hourly and incentive workers covered by the settlement;" double regular rate on Sundays and six holidays; a pledge to adjust promptly all inequalities all inequalities or inequities in job rates at the plant levels...; 12¢ of the general wage increase to be paid retroactive to Nov. 1, 1945, etc.]

(Un. Rubber Worker, CIO, Mar. '46)

ELECTRICAL

"This week 100,000 UE members are in process of returning to work throughout the nation-wide chain of GE plants, winners of the greatest victory ever achieved by this Union. [United Electrical, Radio,&Machine Workers,CIO].

[After two months of strike they return with a settlement of 18-1/2 cents an hour increase for all, 10 cents or 10 per cent retroactive pay to Januaryl to 15, no discrimination in re return of any employee, an agreement by company to extend present contract for 90 days and during that period to negotiate a new contract.]

"Yesterday, just six days after GE [settlement], Westinghouse made its first wage settlement offer to its striking UE members. "

"For the 10,000-odd employees of its lamp division, production and salaried alike, Westinghouse offered no wage increase at all."

"For the rest, the Westinghouse offer amounted to an average of not more than 9.7 cents per hour. . . ."

[In a letter to the Company rejecting the Westinghouse offer the UE stated as follows]: "1. Your wage offer amounts to no more than 9.7 cents an hour for those employees to whom it would apply. 2. [It excludes the some 10,000 workers in the lamp etc. divisions.]

"This is the first wage offer you have made after nine weeks of strike by 70,000 members of this Union. The multitude of conditions with which you have surrounded your offer nullify it.".

Collective Bargaining Issues (cont.)

"In view of the other wage settlements recently made by the UE-CIO with major employers, and in the light of wage increases recently granted the employees of other large manufacturing industries, the UE-CIO rejects your proposals."
(From two articles in UE News, March 3-, '46)

"A complete vindication of the UE position in Westinghouse negotiations is coupled with a scathing rebuke to the Westinghouse Co. in the report of Special Mediators William H. Davis and Arthur Meyer to the U. S. Secretary of Labor, according to reports received from Washington. . .The report of Davis and Meyer marks their withdrawal from the case. . .
"While no copy of the mediators' report had reached the UE at the time this issue goes to press, it is reported by telephone from Washington that the Davis-Meyer report points out that the Westinghouse offer is 'not for 18-1/2 cents, for 17, nor 15.". . .
(UE News, 3-30-46)

COAL

"John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, charged Monday that the operators have threatened a nationwide lockout instead of the miners threatening a strike. ...
"Previously, Lewis had said to the operators, 'We present no arbitrary formula on hours or wages. We are ready to work for you in your mines. What have you got to offer? Make us an offer, gentlemen. Maybe we will buy."
"Lewis sprang a surprise by not spelling out any of the UMW demands. It is his strategy to wait for definite offers from the operators to meet the UMW's call for shorter hours, a higher basic wage, unionization of mine foremen and supervisors, and establishment of a health, hospitalization and welfare fund to be conducted by the UMW and financed by the mine management.". . . .
(Colo. Lab. Advocate, AFL, 3-21-46)

Mine Workers Journal: "The Bituminous Coal Operators' Wage Negotiating Committee, by continued refusal to give serious consideration to the establishment of a health and welfare fund, or recognize in any sense prior to legal determination by the U. S. Supreme Court the NLRB decision granting supervisors the right of collective bargaining and membership in the UMWA, forced the UMWA to bring to an end the operators' stalling tactics and to serve notice of the termination of the wage agreement at midnight, March 31, as provided for in the existing wage agreement."
"From the very beginning, in both public sessions and sub-committee meetings, the operators assumed the negative on all requests included in the UMWA contract proposals. .."
"Following the receipt of the contract termination notice, the operators made public an alleged 'all-we-can-grant' offer handed the UMWA representatives March 25. This was purely a publicity gesture in an endeavor to offset the analytical, damacing statements made by Pres. Lewis to the press in announcing the contract termination date. "
"As to wages, the proposal was ambiguous and offered nothing definite."
[These are then quoted].
"Then the operators proceeded with the following paragraph to repudiate even the ambiguous offer contained in the paragraphs above, by stating that:
"'This proposal is made with the knowledge that any increase granted must be fully and completely compensated by corresponding price increases."
"It doesn't require much intelligence---and, certainly, the mine workers are not 'dumb'---to understand that the operators are merely trying to dump the whole wage negotiations into the lap of a Government agency. . .
[Quotes operators proposal to "accept the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Laws of those states wherein such acceptance is optional,"and comments]:
"Such proposal is a complete negative answer to the miners' request that the

Collective Bargaining Issues (cont.)

operators join with the UMWA to improve compensation awards in all coal-producing states and put an end to company and political abuses of compensation payments."
"The operators completely rejected the principle of a UMWA-administered welfare fund. They proposed exploration. . ."
"The operators emphatically said no to acceptance of the recommendations of the United States mine inspectors to promote safety. In lieu therefore they proposed that committees, composed equally of UMWA and operators' representatives, should be appointed to investigate safety conditions, 'and suggest. . .such amendments to existing laws as said committee may consider necessary to further safety.' There could be no better plan to a dead end.". . . .
(Un. Mine Workers Journal, 4-1-46)

Railroad Labor

(See also March issue. To be continued in May issue.)
(As of March 27), "Two arbitration boards started preparation of their decisions ...as proceedings in the wage case involving 18 railroad unions and 1,300,000 workers ground to a close..."
"...Counsel for the 15 'non-ops' put [the wage issue] bluntly. 'We mean 30 cents', he told the board. 'We have proved 30 cents and we ask for an award of 30 cents.'"
"...Counsel for the three 'ops', insisted that his unions have--on the record--justified an increase of at least $2.50 a day."
"During the rebuttal, economists for the unions entered many new exhibits to demonstrate, among other things, that railroads are in unusually good financial shape and can without question afford the wage increases demanded.". . . .
(Labor 3-30-46)

"Arbitration boards in both the 'operating' and 'non-operating' wage cases handed down their awards..., and the rail unions affected united in denouncing the awards as totally inadequate."
"For nearly 300,000 'operating' employes represented by three Transportation Brotherhoods--the Firemen and Enginemen, Conductors, and Switchmen--the board granted a raise of only $1.28 a day, which works out to 16 cents an hour on a basic eight-hour day. The unions had asked for a $2.50 increase."
"For over a million 'non-operating' employes, representing 15 cooperating railway labor unions, the second board came down with a straight 16-cent an hour award. These unions had demanded 30 cents."
"The awards are retroactive to Jan. 1. . .
"Though the awards are binding and are to be put into affect, the unions are free to proceed immediately under the Railway Labor Act with new movements to obtain the additional increases they feel they are entitled. All they need/is to serve 30-day notices of desire to change wage rates."
Pres. Bert M. Jewell of Railway Employess' Department, and chairman of committee for 15 non-operating unions, said the "award is wholly unsatisfactory..."
"The three operating unions are likewise planning further steps. [Will meet soon to make plans.] Said Pres. D. B. Robertson of Firemen and Enginemen, "...The award has proven that railroad employes cannot get justice through voluntary arbitration under the Railway Labor Act.". . .
(Labor 4-6-46)
[Negotiations etc. by the other two Railroad labor brotherhoods, Trainmen and Engineers, will be reported on in the next issue.]

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

Economic Justice

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL RELIGION AND LABOR FOUNDATION

VOL. XIV., No. 7 | 106 Carmel Street, New Haven 11, Conn. | APRIL, 1946

New Haven R-L Council Ends Year With Successful Youth Conference

Secretary Dodson's Report to Board of Directors Reveals Widening Range of Church-Labor Action

"Did you see his eyes—they seemed to bore right through you!"

"Were those figures right that he gave us about housing in the United States?"

"If conditions among workers are as bad as he says, why isn't our youth group doing something about Christian social action?

A group of high school students were sitting around on the grass discussing Roy McCorkel's speech. They were part of a group of forty young people from churches throughout the New Haven area

Fitz Dodson

who had come together for a conference on the church in social action, co-sponsored by the Youth Senate of the Council of Churches and the Religion and Labor Council of New Haven.

The conference, held the weekend of May 3 and 4 at the Giant Valley Country Club, had for its theme, "The House I Live In," and the young people, through discussion groups, tried to find out what kind of a house America is to live in. They discussed the relationship between people on the lower income floor (labor) and those on the upper income floor (capital) and why there was tension between them. They found out that much of the house needed improvement: that many groups in our nation are ill-housed, ill-fed, and ill-clothed. They discussed what role the church should play in some social and economic house cleaning.

Roy McCorkel, of the American Friends Service Committee and the executive board of the National RLF, was the keynote speaker, and his incisive talks set the stage for some interesting discussions.

The two days were not devoted wholly to study and discussion. Plenty of time was allotted for recreation: a softball game, a hike up Sleeping Giant mountain, a wiener roast, square dancing. The planning committee did not overlook the need for worship and personal committment: the students planned and led their own worship services.

Fitz Dodson, executive secretary of the New Haven Religion and Labor Council, said this about the conference: "I believe that this conference was the single most important thing the Council did all year. The kids were all enthusiastic about the conference, the speaker, and the discussion groups. Many were disturbed over the lack of a program of social action and Christian outreach in their own youth groups. Several have told me that they are going to try to fill in this gap in their youth programs for next year." Dodson, a second-year student at Yale Divinity School, has been serving as executive secretary of the Council for the past two years.

(Please Turn to Page 2, Col. 2)

Seminary Students Identify Themselves With Labor's Cause

Reports Include Active Participation in Strikes, Voluntary Organizing, Legislative Campaigns, Meetings and Conferences, Lectures Classes on Trade Union Techniques, Study on Labor and Political Movements

That the National Religion and Labor Foundation will play an increasingly important part in effecting a rapprochement between the world of religion and the world of labor is attested by the fact that its message and program are so warmly received in many of the leading theological schools in the United States .

A survey of the RLF Interseminary Division shows that the work of the Foundation is now felt in 43 theological schools. Official Locals are established in thirteen seminaries, and there are active unofficial co-operating groups in eleven others. Twenty-eight of the 43 schools have one or more faculty members who take an active interest and who think seriously about the relationship of theological education to future development in the field. Forty of the 43 schools have sent delegations to one or more interseminary conferences.

Personal interviews and correspondence with theological students now indicate that there is a restless minority of future religious leaders who somehow feel that the church is not at the center of the swift current of social and economic change and who fear that their present preparation

(Please Turn to Page 3, Col. 1)

C.I.O. FIELD LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 42 May 26, 1946

Brother Van A. Bittner, National Director, C.I.O. Organizing Committee addressed a meeting of C.I.O. Key people in Richmond, Va. on May 5th.

Brother Lloyd P. Vaughan, C.I.O. Field Representative reports an election will be held May 29th at Gwaltney Packing Company's plant at Smithfield, Va.

Brother Max Sussman, Bus. Agt. for Locals 45 & 57 Food and Tobacco Workers reports filing a petition for election and that a preliminary N.L.R.B. conference has been held at the Clover Creamery, Roanoke, Va.

He also has filed a petition for election at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke, Va. where a substantial majority of the workers have been signed up.

The State, County and Municipal Workers and the Federal Workers have been consolidated and will henceforth be known as the;
United Public Workers of America-CIO. Present information is that Brother Frank Chavez, Vice-President of the State Council will be the Virginia Representative of the new International which is making splendid progress in organizing the city workers of Roanoke and certain employees of Veterans Hospitals throughout the State.

Dear Fellow CIO Worker or Sympathizer,

You have been receiving this Field Letter under the title: VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER, that name will no longer be used. Under the new name, (see top of letter). The same type of letter will be issued semi-monthly provided there is sufficient interest indicated in it's continued publication.

Lets Vote on it.

FAITH AT WORK

May, 1946

"Faith, if it hath not works, is dead."
James 2:17

Volume I Number 8

Published Monthly by The Religious Associates of the National Citizens Political Action Committee

Monthly Message

By Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Cong. Kehillath Anshi Mayriv
of Chicago, Ill.
Vice-Chairman of the Religious Associates

Claude Williams of the Peoples Institute of Religion has demonstrated that the New Testament can supply some excellent pro-labor texts. The same is true of the Old Testament. It is important that liberal clergymen learn how to use them. There is still a large segment of our population that takes its social directives from the Book of Books. Others, who may not be pious in any doctrinal sense, still prefer to have the moral sanction of the Bible.

The harsh and oppressive bargain which Jacob drove with his brother Esau, that time he obtained the birthright for a mess of pottage, affords an excellent springboard to chastise those employers who believe that a touch of hunger puts labor in the proper mood to be reasonable at the bargaining table. While Jacob did get his birthright, he lived in fear and trembling of his brother Esau for more than twenty years and was willing to give half of his great possessions to appease the wrath of his brother when he returned to his birthplace after his long and prosperous sojourn with Laban. The story can be even better used to caution labor not to sell its birthright for some glittering immediate gain.

The technique which Moses used in bargaining with Pharaoh for the freedom of the children of Israel can instruct labor leaders even to this day. When Pharaoh refused to let the slaves off for a three-day holyday; but instead, increased the work load, Moses realized that it was foolish to trust the heart of a dictator. He saw, in fact, that gracious handouts given by a boss in his benevolent moods were poison to the people for they merely muted their rebellious instincts.

The story of Onan in Genesis 28 makes a powerful parable of the sinful waste of a scarcity economy and offers dramatic warning of the inevitable doom that awaits all who spill their seed on the ground. Free enterprisers, who prefer to dump their product rather than have it circulate in the general stream of consumption at prices within the reach of all, are guilty of the sin of Onan. Manufacturers, who strait-jacket their machines rather than lower the price of their controlled merchandise, are guilty of the sin of Onan.

The story of Samson also lends itself for a pro-labor text. Samson can be compared to our giant industry blinded and blinkered by monopolistic, greedy Philistines and set to grinding corn for their own pleasure and profit. But Samson regains his shorn strength and, in a sullen fit of revenge, shakes the pillars of the Temple and brings down its gaudy roof on the heads of the oppressors.

These are but a few of the many such texts to be found in the Old Testament. Lecky was right when he called the Bible a revolutionary document.

We Share the Guilt. . . .

We are endangered — all of us together — whenever human rights are threatened. Here in our native soil the roots of racism strike deep. The growths from these roots are an ever-present danger.

To men and women of religious faith, equality and freedom are not mere words for pious mouthing. They are concepts which must live, if we are to live. If therefore, by our passivity we permit their flagrant flouting to take place, we share the guilt for each act of violence and discrimination committed. In the war against injustice and persecution, no one can be neutral.

Equality and freedom are moreover concepts to be applied to public affairs. They are principles to be enacted into law through such measures as the FEPC bill and the Anti-Poll Tax bill. The authorities are required by them to protect each person from terrorism and lynch rule and not to abet the terrorists.

Upon ministers of religion an obligation is laid by the ethics of their spiritual calling. It is their responsibility to do their part to guarantee to all their basic rights in a free democracy.

—DWIGHT J. BRADLEY.

MASSACRE IN TENNESSEE

James Stephenson, Negro Navy veteran came to the aid of his mother when a radio repairman struck her in an argument over a bill. This incident so incensed some Columbia citizens that Stephenson had to be hurried out of town to prevent a lynching. A mob turned towards the Negro community.

Behind barricades, all that night, the Negro population waited in their homes while armed men roamed the streets looking for a Negro to lynch. Twice that night white officers who drove past the section in cars, firing into homes as they went, were peppered by birdshot.

The Columbia police, enforced by more than 100 highway patrolmen and more than 400 troops of the state guard, threw a cordon around the Negro business section where the shots had been fired. In the morning they wrecked every store, broke the windows of the buildings and sprayed the insides with machine guns. They arrested every Negro they could find, and beat the prisoners. Two were shot to death by guards.

Nation-wide protest has caused U. S. Attorney General Clark to order a Federal Grand Jury investigation. But he put in charge a Columbia resident already on record as saying there were no federal violations. Demand that the investigation be headed by someone willing to be just.

MURDER IN FREEPORT

Celebrating their reunion, the four Ferguson brothers of Freeport, L. I., N. Y. stopped

(*Continued on p.* 4)

Vol. 4 No. 5 May 1946

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals

INFORMATION SERVICE I

Institute of Labor Studies

CONTENTS

CIO 1946 Political Action Program. 1
AFL on Government Wage Controls 3
Labor on OPA 4
Organizing Campaigns in the South. 7

CIO 1946 POLITICAL ACTION PROGRAM

"Under the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, our nation, together with our great allies, have won conclusive victory in the long war against the fascist powers." . . .

"In November 1946 we will elect a House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate. The actions of this new Congress will largely determine whether or not our nation shall embark on a firm course of enduring peace in the world and an economy of plenty at home."

[The CIO Political Action Committee submits its program for 1946...provides a firm foundation for stable peace, full employment, greater security and wider democracy for our nation...a program around which labor and Americans in all walks of life can unite.]

"[It] calls upon the people to measure the record of every candidate for office against this program". . . .

Foreign Policy

"The will of all peoples is peace. The United Nations is the expression and the instrument of their will. The United Nations must command the full support of our nation and its people so that it may grow strong in the battle for peace."

"The war-born unity of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States was the key to our victory over the enemy. Their unity is no less essential if the United Nations is to be the sure guardian of the peace."

"We repudiate all efforts calculated to weaken or destroy friendship and close collaboration among the Big Three. We reject proposals for American participation in any bloc or alliance which is inimical to their unity."... [Support of these principles calls for common action]:

[1. The destruction of the economic and social roots of fascism in Germany and Japan through full implementation of Potsdam decisions.]

[2. Respect for right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live--opposition to any form of aggression by any power.]

[3. Restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those formerly deprived of them.]

[4. Enjoyment of all states of access on equal terms to trade and raw materials of the world.] . . . .

Institute of Labor Studies
Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect St., Northampton, Mass.

CIO 1946 Political Action Program (cont.)

"We urge that regulation of all phases of atomic energy be promptly lodged in the United Nations, with full power of inspection and control over atomic weapons, and that all atomic weapons be delivered to it. Pending the exercise of these powers by the Security Council, we urge legislation by the Congress vesting control of atomic energy in a civilian commission." . . .
[Urge full and unstinting support to UNRRA as the essential agency to alleviate starvation and aid rehabilitation. Support immediate resumption of food rationing to make American food available to the starving of other lands.]
[Urge prompt extension of loans to our needy allies to enable them to buy equipment and get wheels of industry turning.]
[Assistance for relief, rehabilitation etc. should be on basis of need alone.]
"The power of the American dollar should not be used to coerce or influence free peoples in the exercises of their inalienable right to self-government."
[Urge full American support to the just demands of Colonial peoples for the rights of self-determination and self-government.]
[Urge American support for effective support of World Federation of Trade Unions in the work of the United Nations.]

Domestic Affairs
"The Roosevelt Economic Bill of Rights embodies the hopes of all America. His vision remains for our efforts to fulfill. [Quotes this "Economic Bill of Rights.]
"We emerged from the war with a national income of two hundred billion dollars, a vastly expanded industry, a sharp increase in labor productivity and with our liquid reserves at an all-time peak. We have all the requisites for an economy of abundance: the natural and human resources, the industrial plant, the technical know-how, and the financial capital."
"These great strides must be made to serve the whole people. They can do so only if our economy generates the mass purchasing power which will enable all Americans to enjoy the abundance our farms and factories are geared to produce. The program of CIO is directed to this end. It is directed against the forces of reaction whose program is abundance for a privileged few and want of the many."
Then relates status of living costs at war's end—"more than double the increase in basic wage rates;" that reconversion carried with it a sharp decline in the purchasing power of the American worker. The CIO offered its program to the President's Labor-Management Conference for maintaining national purchasing power. It was "given a curt answer: No." "The answer revealed their "captains of America's basic industries" program: to smash our labor organizations, destroy the workingman's only source of strength, depress wages, and shrink up mass purchasing power." "The CIO had no recourse but to the picket line. The common people, farmers, veterans, small businessmen, rallied behind its struggle to preserve the nation's pay envelope. Through the strength of its organizations and with the support of the people. CIO won the first round in the battle for American abundance."
"Now the fight shifts from the picket line to Capital Hill and to the ballot box. Our victories on the economic front will be swept away if the people meet defeat on the political front."

CIO 1946 Political Action Program (cont.)

[Then describes situation in the Congress. Outlines its legislative program.]
[Calls for continuance of OPA without loopholes and amendments.
[Urges enactment of 65-75 cent minimum wage amendments, etc. That white collar workers be included in social security and health protection: "The future of the teacher and professional worker is dependent upon the wage of those he serves."] Demands immediate enactment of Pat-man Wyatt emergency housing bill, including provisions for 600 million dollars in subsidies and for ceiling prices on new and old homes. Also, for a long-range Federal housing program. Asks for prompt enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill providing an integrated Federal program for slum clearance and low-cost housing. Describes situation as to national health, and demands immediate enactment of Wagner-Murray-Dingell Health Bill, and proposals for more adequate old-age benefits and unemployment insurance. Urges provisions for veterans' needs. Calls for "equality of educational opportunity to every American", and that the Federal Government establish minimum educational stands, "based on the principle that every boy and girl is entitled to free education through the high school level, with advanced study for those of demonstrated ability"; the raising of teachers' salaries; federal grants in aid to eliminate existing inequalities between rural and urban education, and between education for Negroes and for white children. Deals with farmers' needs and rights--urges continuance of price guarantees to farmers to encourage full production and a fair return for their products; federal subsidies on meat and other foods to assure fair price to the farmer, and encourage production, without increasing the cost of living or contributing to inflation; and all farm programs (Farm Tenant Purchase Program, rehabilitation program and soil conservation program) should protect the family owned and operated farm. Deals with small business man and his rights and needs, including adequate program of government credits to aid him. Treats taxation--"Tax policy should be directed toward maintaining the national purchasing power at a maximum."]
"Fascism thrives on prejudice. Fascism organizes prejudice." [Condemns attacks on Jews, Catholic, Negroes, Italian-Americans and other minorities.]
"The hateful practice of discrimination because of race, religion or national origin must be stamped out. Full economic, political and civil equality must be guaranteed to every American regardless of his race, creed, or national origin." [Condemned the filibuster against the FEPC. Call for "full political democracy", including abolition of voters' poll tax. Condemned revival of use of injunctions against labor.]
"Free, strong and responsible labor organizations are the bulwark of democracy. Their growth, and the extension of the process of collective bargaining throughout American industry must be encouraged as an objective of national policy." . . . .
"The 1946 elections must witness a tremendous reaffirmation of their [the common people's] will by the election of candidates committed, in word and deed, to the realization of this program." . . .
(CIO News, 4-22-1946. Excerpts.]

AFL ON GOVERNMENT WAGE CONTROLS

"In an interim report officials of the A.F.L. declared that free collective bargaining, and not Government regulations and red tape, is the answer to the labor-management problem in the United States."
[Stated Pres. William Green]: "Workers had no share in the huge profits from war production, but, instead of the regular increases in their buying power

AFL on Government Wage Controls (cont.)

which had characterized 1890-1940, the buying power of the hourly pay went downward--a severe cut which increased with the return to the normal work day and week."

"Recalling that 'collective bargaining was effectively suspended during the war', Green emphasized that the suspension must be considered as still in effect so long as the Government continues to regulate wages. He stated that it was the joint responsibility of management and labor 'to cooperate in establishing a balanced economy that can maintain maximum levels of production affording maximum employment at rates of pay that will enable workers and all others to have maximum standards of living."

[The aids which the government should furnish, according to AFL, were outlined as follows:]

"1. The necessary basic economic statistics to enable us to gauge the result of known policies."

"2. A shelf of public works ready to go into operation."

"3. A federal housing program."

"4. Equal and adequate educational opportunities for all throughout life."

"5. Provision for adequate scientific research including the social sciences and the training of scientists."

"Green asserted that such a program necessarily implied 'cooperation between unions and management to increase output per man-hour and to decrease production costs.'"

[He stated:] "Management should provide workers with production and costs records as the basis for their cooperation and be ready to make accumulated records the basis for collective bargaining."

George Meany, Sec.-Treas., AFL, in an article in American Federationist, asserted that "the oil of federal wage regulation will not mix with the water of collective bargaining". Traced the history of wage regulation since December, 1941 to the present. He said, "Wage regulations have been issued to a confused public at the rate of one set every 60 days. And there is no sign that this flood will subside. From the relatively simple regulations of Oct. 2, 1942, we have steadily progressed into the labyrinths which apparently have no exit."

"Meanwhile the wage earners have watched their stand of living drop as the number of orders increased. The threat of inflation which deluded workers to accept wage regulations is now here. The right to bargain collectively has become a will-o'-the-wisp which approaches reality under one executive order only to be drawn away by another."

(From United Mine Workers Journal, 4-15-46)

LABOR ON OPA

AFL

"AFL Pres. William Green called on Congress to extend OPA price and rent controls for another year...warned that otherwise a run-away boom will develop that inevitably will result in another depression."

He stated: "The people are tired of emergency and they are tired of controls. But they are also frightened. They are frightened by the brazen display of financial and political pressure exerted upon their government in a reckless and irresponsible drive to destroy price control and profit from its destruction at the expense of the mass of people. The people are frightened at the prospect of the feverish runaway price boom which is already close

Labor on OPA - AFL (Cont.)

upon them."
"They are frightened by the spectre of the next depression which will follow swiftly and inevitably if we don't prevent the runaway boom now and thus invite the collapse it will precipitate. Their fear does not come from the lack of courage or of confidence. They have limitless determination to make reconversion to full production and full employment a success. But they know that while the war is won the grave postwar emergency of economic readjustment is by no means past."
"Every day the American consumer--the breadwinner, the housewife--hears the rising clamor for the immediate and complete abandonment of price controls. They watch the pressures exerted upon their Congress from all sides--the momentum of a stampede to throw overboard the very steering gear which alone can guide the nation toward stability, prosperity and lasting freedom. And they say to the Congress: that must not be done!"
[Mr. Green "did not give blanket endorsement to OPA controls..charged it had permitted exorbitant increases in prices of clothes and shoes and other consumer articles...but...defended the OPA against the charge that it has clamped the brakes on expansion of postwar production.] . . . .
[He "strongly urged...that OPA be given an extension of a year 'without weakening amendments.'"]

(East Bay Labor J., Calif., 4-5-46)

"Humanitarians are urging a return to rationing in order to save food for the starving peoples of the world. Public opinion polls show a majority of the people themselves are willing to limit their meats, fats, oils and grains for this purpose...."
"The grain shortage is costing American jobs. The rush of growers to collect the 30-cent bonus on wheat to be shipped overseas is throwing the wheat, milling and baking industries out of focus."
"Packinghouse workers are being laid off. Black markets abound."
"Such dislocations may be inevitable in a world motivated by greed for money, yet it seems unreasonable that American workers--always the first to respond to a call for help--should be deprived of their jobs because of the nation's response to a plea for food."
"It is bad enough for labor to suffer the loss of jobs but it is asking too much to have them to compete in black markets with those who have money. The working people of America are willing to do their share, but they also have a right to expect and demand protection at home. Rationing would supply some protection from those who place profit above the general welfare."

(Editorial, Colo. Labor Advocate, 5-16-46)

"...Whatever degree of success the anti-inflation legislation obtained, the fact remains that wage-earners have contributed their share--perhaps more than their share--of the sacrifice necessary to retard inflation. Never has the American workman been refused the right to accept wage rate increases voluntarily offered by an employer. But now--in the postwar years, when historically inflation really reaches its high point--there is prevalent the idea that all price control be abolished. . x"...x
"One fact is certain: while American wage-earners were restrained from obtaining even the wage rate increases needed to preserve their pre-war standard of living, the profits of employers--after taxes--were reaching new highs. After this price has been paid, are American wage earners

Labor on OPA - AFL (cont.)

expected to accept the destruction of price controls at the very time they need them most?". . .
"Price control can work. The government can control prices. But there must be willingness to accept price regulation. There cannot, for example, be 'cotton Senators' keeping ceilings from being placed on cotton. There cannot be 'oil Senators' or 'grain Senators'. Nor can there be strikes against the Federal Government by clothes producers, underwear producers and so forth."
"But if each group insists upon 'protecting' itself--and the devil take the hindmost--then inflation is inevitable."
(Plumbers & Steamfitters J., 4-'46, Editorial)

"The Office of Price Administration, conforming to the pattern of confusion that has become its trademark, is currently carrying on two activities that are mutually contradictory."
"Standing on the public rostrum, OPA is telling Congress and the Nation that price controls must be continued for one year with no change in the rules. In the privacy of its own offices the agency is busy handing out price increases, hand over fist.". . .
"All this adds up to inflation whether OPA likes it and will admit it or not."
"Price control never was anything but a negative medicine for the disease of inflation, for which production is the only sure cure. Necessary during the war because materials of all kinds were scarce, it serves only the purpose of hampering production and creating artificial scarcities in normal times.".... (United Mine Wks. J., 5-1-46)

C I O

Resolution of CIO Executive Board, meeting in Washington, March 15-16.
Price Control (Excerpts): "...The opposition to inflation must come from the American people, from labor, consumers and veterans. The fight must be waged on the broadest terms with the closest cooperation of all groups in the country affected by inflation. Labor's gains in the recent wage struggles are at stake."...
"The issue is being resolved now in the fight for the renewal of the Price Control Act..."
"The strategy of the inflationists is: (1) to stall the renewal of the Act by prolonged hearings; (2) to cripple the law by amendments: (3) to make price enforcement impossible by cutting OPA funds."
"To protect incomes, small savings, and uphold and extend the American standard of living, the people must fight to RENEW OPA WITHOUT DELAY, WITHOUT AMENDMENTS, AND WITH ADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT FUNDS. [It enumerates what unions can do.]
"...The monopolists and reactionaries have thrown a challenge to the American people. We stopped the inflationists and their powerful lobbies before. We will do it again. Let's protect those wage increases. Let's protect and extend our American democracy."
(CIO News, 3-18-46. See also The Union, 5-1-46, "Stop Washington Wage Cutters"; Un. Rubber Worker, 4-46, "NAM in All-Out Fight Against OPA"; U.E. News, 5-4-46, "Outraged People Rally to Save Price Controls"; Hosiery Worker, May, '46, "Prevent a National Panic by Saving OPA"; FE News, 4-10-46, "Act Now to Hold Price Line"; and others.)

ORGANIZING CAMPAIGNS IN THE SOUTH

C I O

From speech by Philip Murray before United Auto Workers' Convention (excerpts):

"...We had a meeting of our CIO Executive Board over in the City of Washington, and there a decision was arrived at that our CIO national unions would collect a million dollars to conduct an organizing drive in the South that would put two hundred people to work, experienced men, who have an understanding of southern problems, who would engage themselves in this campaign of organization to bring this message of a better life to the economic serfs of the South, where people are still persecuted and suffer much."

"There is no other instrumentality that I know of anywhere in America that seems quite so capable of performing that task as the Congress of Industrial Organizations. ..."

"In the conduct of its crusade to emancipate the people there, it has got to point out to the people of the South the great advantages that are bound to accrue to the entire community by supporting the CIO campaign to organize the unorganized workers of the South. I shan't attempt here... to describe the pitiable life and the pitiable conditions of Southern workers; it is not for me to do that here; you know it, you know the rank type of discrimination which is exercised not only the colored worker of the South but the poor whites, as well.

"Well, we will embark on that adventure within the next six weeks or two months. We have created the Organizing Committee. Pledges are coming in, and we expect to collect for our original organizing drive a sum in excess of $1,000,000."

"We are not going into the South to violate the law; we are not going in there for the purpose of creating turmoil. We are going into the South in the year 1946 like we went into the North, to carry the message of the CIO. That was ten years ago. You remember we started this crusade in the North just ten years ago; and now we are going into the South..."

"It is going to be part of your work and part of the work of the hundreds of thousands that you represent to lend all the support you possibly can to this Southern drive, because the South, as you doubtless know, constitutes a type of economic millstone thrust around the necks of the people who are working in the North. It sort of tends to drag them down, the competitive force of these very types of living conditions has that effect. Hence the need of revitalizing or giving vitality to the work which CIO has undertaken in the Southern states.". . . .

(United Automobile Wk., Apr., 1946)

"The South must be organized!

"Until it is, union standards won in strongly-organized areas will remain under a constant threat."

"With those concrete facts in mind, the international executive board of the United Steelworkers of America has authorized a contribution of $200,000 toward the $1,250,000 fund being raised by CIO unions for the Southern organizing Committee". . . .

Organizing Campaigns in the South - CIO (cont.)

"Van A. Bittner, assistant to the President of the USA-CIO, has been named chairman in charge of the overall campaign. He moves into the Southern drive with a perfect batting average in leading organizing drives in the steel industry, notably the Bethlehem Steel campaign."
"Determination of the CIO to push the new campaign grew out of a report submitted to the CIO executive board by a committee which made a survey throughout the United States to determine where an all-out CIO organizing campaign could do the most good.". . . .
(Steel Worker, May, 1946)

"A $100,000 contribution to CIO's southern organizing drive... [was voted] by the CIO United Auto Workers Union's 10th Convention [in Atlantic City.]
(CIO News, 4-8-46)

A F L

"Plans to launch the most intensive organizing drive ever undertaken in the South by the trade union movement were announced by AFL Pres. Wm. Green.
"The main goal of the campaign is to enroll 1,000,000 new members in AFL unions in the next year, Mr. Green said. The drive will be directed entirely by the executive officers of the 12 State Federations of Labor in the South and George L. Googe, AFL southern representative.". . .
"The organizing drive will be launched [at the third biennial Southern Labor Conference to be held May 11 and 12 in Asheville, N.C.] ..."
(Richmond Lab. Herald, 4-26-46)

"An aggressive militant drive to organize the workers of the South was pledged by AFL Pres. Wm. Green in the keynote address before the convention of the United Textile Workers of the AFL [in Washington in May].
(Said Pres. Green-excerpts): "I pledge you the full support of the American Federation of Labor financially and in the help of trained organizers in your campaign to bring the underpaid workers of the South into the House of Labor."...
"Assailing the 'raiding tactics' of the CIO, Mr. Green predicted such practices would be of no avail against the tried and proven soundness and record of the AFL."
"Nothing can stop or slow our drive to organize the South," he said. "We cannot be turned aside from the militant, aggressive, uncompromising campaign which we have planned. ..."
"...This does not mean that we are only now beginning to organize the South. We have been organizing in the South for half a century. ..."
(Richmond Lab. Her., 5-10-46)

(Speech by Pres. Wm. Green before Southern Labor Conference in May--excerpt):
"Let me give the workers of the South this solemn assurance...When you organize into AFL unions you will be promoting your own interests and you will run your own affairs." . . .
(Memphis Lab. Rev., 5-17-46)

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets).

Economic Justice

BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL RELIGION AND LABOR FOUNDATION

VOL. XIV., No. 8 106 Carmel Street, New Haven 11, Conn. 9 MAY, 1946

Can Labor Lead the Way?

By HENRY NELSON WIEMAN

Reprinted, With Permission, from June Issue, **The Woman's Press**

When we speak of labor's leadership, we do not mean that thousands of men can all be leaders. Leadership must always be in the hands of a relatively few; in the most democratic society as much as any other. In every industry, including those which are thoroughly democratic, there must be a few managers who exercise supreme control. No kind of social organization is possible without this apex of authority. Onr plea is not to abolish this apex but to distribute, as widely as competence permits, throughout the ranks of labor the initiative and responsibility for conduct of industry.

Whether we follow the road to freedom and peace, or to war and tyranny, will depend in great part on the policy followed by management now in control of industry. If the management opposes any advance of power and responsibility on the part of labor, it will be dragging us toward a fate which no men in our society really want, least of all the managers. On the other hand, if management will help to extend responsibility and power as widely as possible to industrial workers and their organizations, it will lead us into a world which will be best for the managers, best for the workers and best for us all. **—H. N. W.**

The claim that the road to a free and just society is by way of full production and full employment is not based on the belief that men will be just and provide for freedom only when they have economic abundance. That misses the point entirely. The point is that every impulse and social development inimical to justice and freedom is magnified enormously when unemployment spreads in a highly industrialized society.

When unemployment deepens, racial hatred, with Jews and Negroes the chief victims, becomes a mania in our country. Between employers and employees, and between the wealthy and impoverished, bitterness and suspicion get beyond control. Sources of information, so indispensable to a free and just society, become unreliable and deceitful because they become more intensely partisan. Fanatical or cynical demagogues whip up a frenzied following. Agencies, striving to control the masses, employ spies and use the courts, the police and the militia to restrain outbursts of fear and hate and the movements of masses seeking some escape from their troubles. Men who are unemployed in a highly industrialized society lose their sense of belonging, their sense of social function and responsibility. Then they become less subject to regulation by that subconscious structure of life which directs the interests of a man when he has some responsible part in the social order. Hostility between national states becomes more intense; war threatens and surely comes if there is no other escape from the downspiral of economic depression and unemployment.

Technology—The Supreme Instrument of Power

These are the conditions that arise when unemployment spreads and production lags. Plainly, these conditions render impossible the attainment of a free and just society. Therefore, full employment and full production in a society as highly industrialized as ours become imperatives for all who intelligently seek freedom and justice. This may not always be true; a time may come when economic abundance is so easily achieved that the serious work of human life will shift to other concerns. But this is the situation today: and he who talks about freedom and justice, without giving first place to this prime condition, is talking folly.

Full production and full employment will come sooner or later because they are a modern imperative. But they can come either destructively or constructively. They can come by way of a dictator, combined with the threat of war. They can come under the leader-

(Please Turn to Page 2)

Henry Nelson Wieman is professor of the philosophy of religion at the Divinity School of Chicago University and one of the most distinguished American leaders and writers in this field.

In this article, Dr. Wieman gets at those deep and often hidden reasons for social struggle of which even the participants may be unaware. It is the hidden hunger in men's souls, even more than hunger of the body, which leaves indelible marks upon the men and women whose struggle for existence is waged in a setting where all sense of individuality and participation is lost. The author here develops the subject with which he dealt when he addressed the National Religion and Labor Conference in Detroit in February.

Political Guide

THE ... ICTION TECHNIQUES

... itical Action Committee

THE FIRST SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL POLITICAL INSTRUCTION

CATALOG

THE SCHOOL OF POLITICAL ACTION TECHNIQUES

conducted by

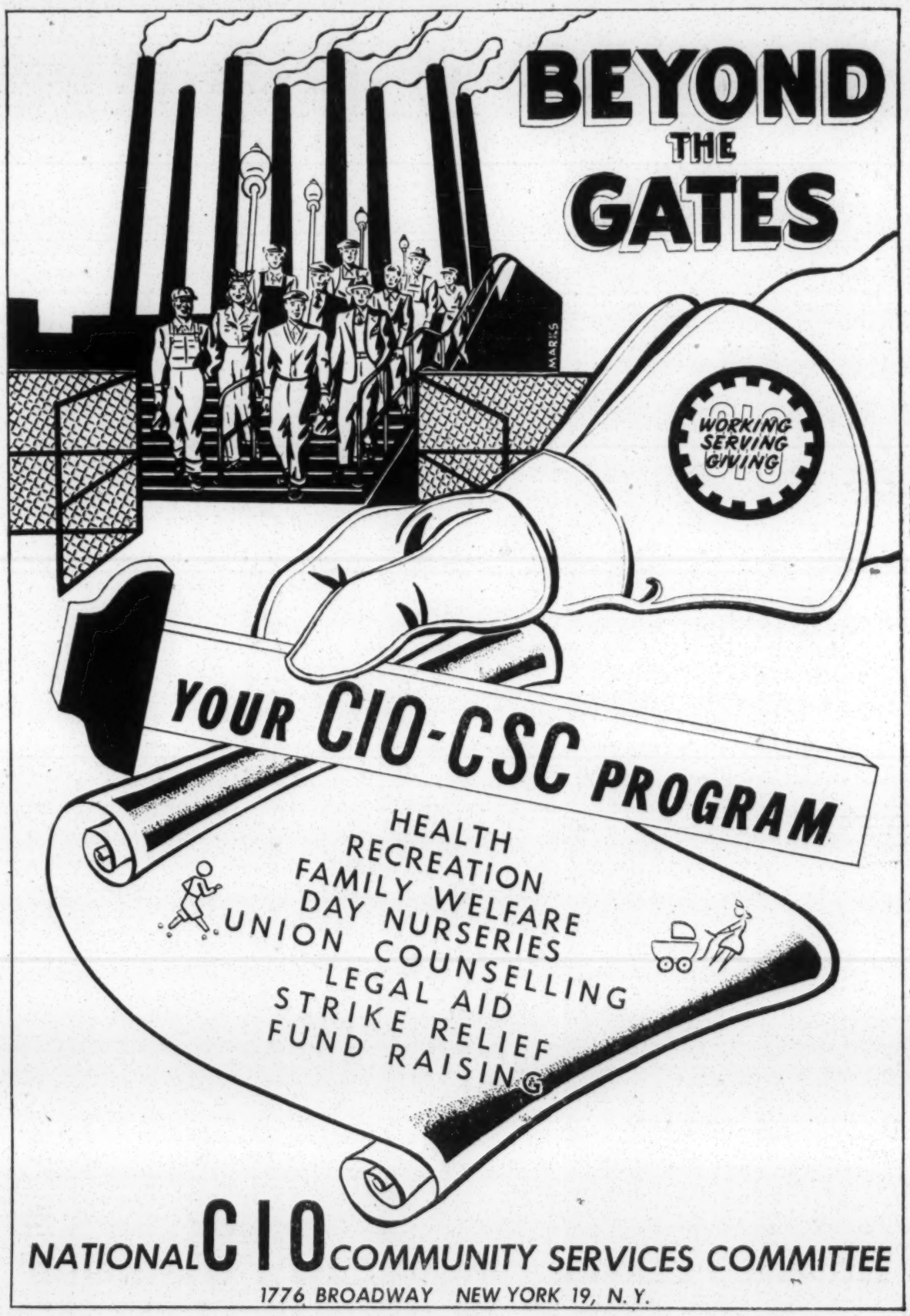
NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 26-29, 1946

CITIZEN CIO

Vol. I—No. 7 NATIONAL CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE May-June, 1946

NEW POSTER KEYNOTES CSC'S FUTURE



Political Guide

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ACTION TECHNIQUES

Published by the National Citizens Political Action Committee

IN THIS ISSUE

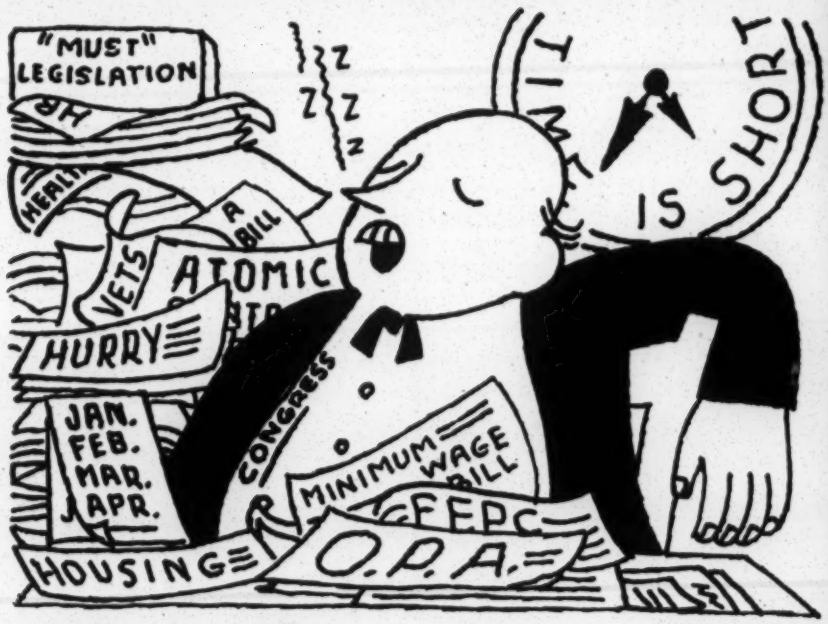
TECHNIQUES
Living Newspaper
Organizing Youth
Political School

ISSUES
Amendment Votes
Health Insurance
Issues for Action
Truman's Proposals

MATERIAL
Campaign Pamphlets
Pamphlet Tools
New Atom Film

Features

MAJOR GROUPS ALIGN
REACTION'S GOAL
CITIZENS IN ACTION



FAITH AT WORK

June, 1946

"Faith, if it hath not works, is dead."
James 2:17

Volume 1 Number 9

Published Monthly by The Religious Associates of the National Citizens Political Action Committee

Acting on Faith

"The Devil Takes No Vacation"

This is an old proverb, very much to the point for preachers this summer. Many churches slow up in hot weather. Ministers go away for a rest. The Lord's house is vacated—sometimes it is even locked up. Congregations take their Sundays off and leave their pews unoccupied till autumn.

But all this while the evil forces keep on plugging. This will be particularly true this year. The devil won't be taking a vacation in July and August, 1946.

What can we do about it? Ministers deserve their respite from pastoral responsibilities. They need a little time to spend with their families, to think over their next season's work, to plan their sermons and church programs.

But they can still be active. They can make contact with progressive forces in communities where they spend their vacations. They can serve as missionaries in the cause of social, economic and political justice—in the cause of tolerance.

If they stay at home they can specialize on public affairs while parish duties are less exacting. They can give the devil a hard time. They can work for the coming elections getting citizens to register, keeping before the people the important issues of the campaign.

They can act in this critical summer as leaders who know the signs of the times and have no fear of interpreting the signs so that all may understand. They can make religion a power in public affairs. They can help win many a congressional District and State for candidates who represent the things in which forward-looking religious men and women believe.

Religious Associates are already deep in political action in hundreds of districts. Two members, both parish ministers, are running for Congress. Others are working with political action groups and independently where no organization is yet established. Gone is the day when religion and politics could be divorced.

The struggle for democracy is basically religious. From hundreds of pulpits and religious platforms, democracy is being preached.

—Dr. Dwight J. Bradley

"Cracking Down On Liberty"—

By DR. FRANK KINGDON

The industrial crisis which has developed following the war has thrown the issues of our present political situation into such sharp focus that nobody can avoid taking a stand.

The President has proposed, and the Congress has passed, legislation which presents the most direct attack upon our fundamental liberties of any measure seriously suggested since the Civil War. This legislation is currently described as being an effort to "crack down on labor." The point which many observers miss is that when we get to the business of "cracking down" on the free action of particular groups, we end up by cracking down on liberty itself.

This is precisely what has happened in this case. It raises questions which touch on politics at the deepest ethical and social level they can reach. In terms of the ethical foundations of our democratic society, we have no profounder moral conviction than that of the equality of all men under the sovereignty and fatherhood of God. Legislation aimed at the freedom of action of any group in the community is an attack on this equality. It is discrimination, and therefore a denial of the universal dignity of all men. It says that some men are less than others, and opens the door to that witches' cauldron of false philosophy which ends by asserting that some men are born to be masters and others to be slaves. The twin moral insights which underlie and inform a truly ethical association of men are liberty and justice. This denies both of them, and thus cuts to the roots of the beliefs on which alone a good society can be built.

Class Legislation

Socially, this legislation is class legislation. It is the use of the power of the government to serve one section of our people against another. In the economic struggle, labor has but one weapon, joint action by workers to force higher standards of work and wages. The final use of this weapon comes in the strike, the only action which labor can take in an extreme dispute to force employers to accede to its demands. A strike is the expression of the right of any man not to work for an employer if that employer exploits him or refuses to improve his conditions of work. The fact that it comes by the decision of a group of workers rather than by that of one does not alter its basic meaning. To deprive workers of the right to strike is to rob them of the most effective of their protests in a clash. It is to put them at a disadvantage. It is taking sides with the employers. Even more fundamentally, it is denying their right to work or not to work by their own decision. Thus it becomes the enactment of involuntary servitude, and the worker becomes a chattel slave who can be forced to work at the point of a gun.

(*Continued on p.* 4)

Hannegan, Morse to Address School

Postmaster-General Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Senator Wayne L. Morse, Republican of Oregon, will share the same platform as featured speakers at the opening session of the School of Political Action Techniques at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., Wednesday evening June 26. "The Significance of the 1946 Elections," subject of their discussion, marks the beginning of the four-day series of courses sponsored and conducted by National Citizens PAC.

Hailed by Press

The school is open to everyone, but registration is limited to 500 students.

Announcement of the school brought forth much press comment. Described as "rabble-rousing" and "pinko" by John O'Donnell and attacked by other spokesmen of reaction, the school was for the most part enthusiastically greeted. In a column which the N. Y. "*World-Telegram*" suppressed, Thomas L. Stokes explained the attacks:

"The truth is that the old-line, hard-rock politicians, especially those who have sat too long too comfortably in places of power, are afraid of this new enterprise, and are whistling to keep up their courage.

(*Continued on p.* 4)

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Vol. VII No. 6 June, 1946

When the People Vote—They Win!

We elect a third of the Senate and 435 Congressmen this year—the first national election since the death of President Roosevelt.

Thirty million voters went to the polls in 1938; 50 million in 1940; 28 million in 1942; 48 million in 1944. Up and down; up and down.

In 1946 there is a potential vote of 88 million. How many Americans will go to the polls in November? The answer will decide whether we have a liberal or reactionary Congress for the next two crucial years.

Politicians call 1946 an off-year election because the Presidency is not at stake. But they think also of the general apathy that has marked such national elections in the past—particularly in 1938 and 1942.

Too many Americans regard politics as a boxing match—a purely spectator sport. In the past, their non-participation has led to great victories for reactionary forces; machine politics control the results when voters sleep.

Study Table 1. Even in the presidential election year of 1944 the turnout was little more than two-thirds of the potential; look how the turnout dropped in 1942. That drop spelled disaster for the American people; it meant victory for reaction.

Will 1946 be another 1942? Or will the bulk of citizens exercise their democratic right to vote?

This "Outlook" is devoted to some aspects of vote turnout. It points one moral: a big vote is a good one. Mass registration and mass voting is the best guarantee of liberal progressive government.

The great swings in popular participation are just as great if considered state by state.

The Senator elected from Illinois in 1942 received 1½ million votes; in 1944 it took 2 million votes to win. The total Senatorial vote in 1942 was less than 3 million; in 1944 it was nearly 4 million.

Massachusetts elected a Senator in 1942 with 700,000 votes out of a total 1,300,000; in 1944 the candidate elected received over 1,200,000 votes out of a total of nearly 2 million.

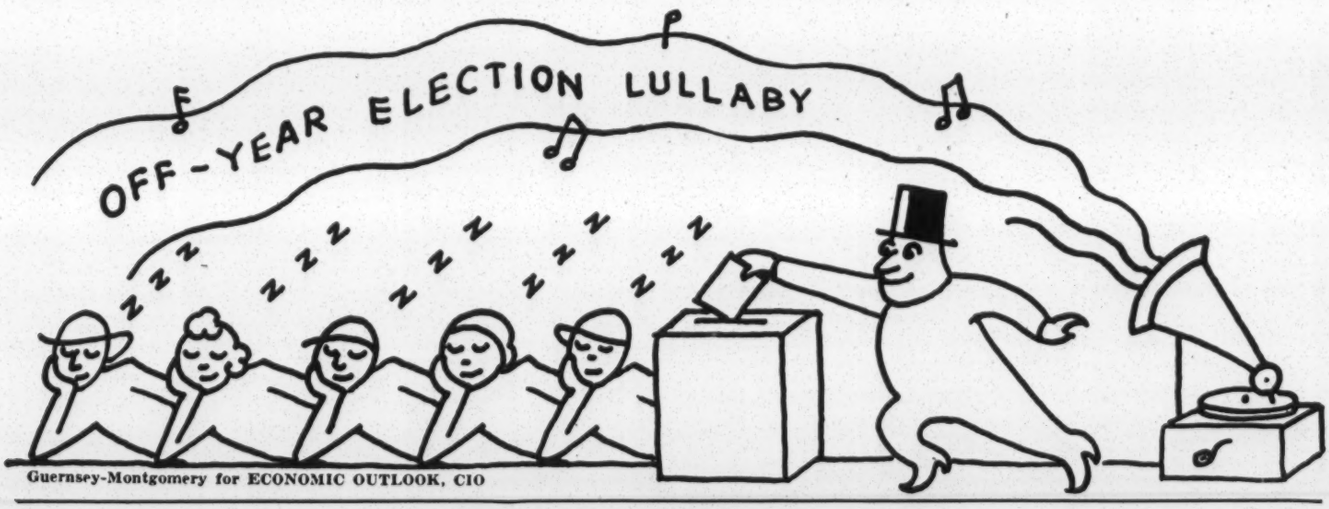
The same pattern holds in rural states with smaller populations. Iowa cast 700,000 votes in the 1942 Senatorial election and over a million in 1944.

Nevada cast 41,000 in 1942; over 52,000 in 1944.

A study of individual Congressional districts shows that the decrease in the use of the vote between 1940 and 1942 was, if anything, greater than usual. In 1942, 50 Congressional districts which were Democratic in 1940 shifted to Republican. In almost every case this shift meant replacement of a progressive by a conservative. Only six Republican districts went Democratic.

Of the 50 districts that went Republican in 1942, 18 returned to the Democratic column in 1944. Another 18 which had been Republican in 1940 and 1942 shifted to Democratic with large 1944 votes.

A study of the districts which swung from Democratic to Republican makes it very clear that the



Guernsey-Montgomery for ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, CIO

Distributed as a Public Service by

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

205 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Vol. 4 No. 6 June - July 1946

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals

INFORMATION SERVICE I

Institute of Labor Studies

CONTENTS

Restrictive Labor Legislation. 1
Truman Bill - Case Bill - Hobbs Bill
Labor Opinion on Price Control 7

RESTRICTIVE LABOR LEGISLATION

TRUMAN BILL

President Green: "The American Federation of Labor cautions Congress and the President to take time out to consider carefully before going ahead with this program. [The Truman bill and the Case bill.] If it is put into effect, Fascism may grip America unawares."
"Even the effects of a nation-wide strike on a vital industry could not be as permanently disastrous to our economy or to the American way of life as slave labor and the nationalization of industry."
"To compel free workers to remain on the job against their will by drafting them into the armed forces and making them subject to court martial if they refuse is slave labor under Fascism."
"To seize private industry and operate it as long as no agreement is reached on a new labor contract constitutes nationalization of industry, not under Socialism, but under Fascism."
"The American Federation of Labor, founded upon the principle of voluntarism and giving its first and full allegiance to the principles of American democracy, will resist such punitive restrictive and un-American legislation as the Case bill and government seizure bill to its last breath."
(Excerpts in Justice-ILGU-AFL, 6-1-46)

President Philip Murray: "In a moment of wild hysteria an attempt is being made to stampede through Congress legislation which has as its sole aim the destruction of the labor movement of this nation."
"The Case bill [which has passed both houses of Congress], and President Truman's recent proposal, which has passed the House of Representatives, if finally enacted as law, would accomplish this most devastating end." . . .
"The Case bill and the President's proposal repeal for all practical purposes the benefits which labor has gained in the last thirteen years. Through the threat of injunctions, criminal penalties and the draft into military service, this legislation savagely attacks labor and imposes the equivalent of

Truman Bill (continued)

involuntary servitude."
"These measures constitute a beachhead for those sinister forces in American life which seek to use the military power as a means of crushing labor. Unless promptly rebuffed by lovers of liberty these forces will thrust all democratic rights into permanent quarantine.". . . .
(Excerpts from Murray statement. Advance-ACWA-CIO, 6-1-46)

President A. F. Whitney, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: . . . . . .
"President Truman has made one of the most astounding propositions ever made by a President to the Congress. His actions are a stunning example of government by hysterics."
"Workingmen under his proposal would be drafted into the army and come under complete military law. He did this after having been told that coal could not be mined nor the railroads operated with bayonets. He would thus jeopardize all seniority rights."
"Granting any President at any time unlimited power to order the arrest of any striker and to put him in the army is opening the doors to Fascism."
"Since when did the broad lands of the United States become a penal institution by which laboring men are forced to serve in it as punishment?"
"The whole proposal of the President is so utterly foreign to the entire American philosophy of life that it will not work.". . . . .
(Excerpts, from statement on Railroad strike. Railroad Trainman 6-46)

President James G. Patton, National Farmers Union:
"This is a shameful hour in American history."
"None of us had ever thought to see the day when a President of the United States would recommend the impressment of free American citizens under the threat of violence, or would see members of the House of Representatives, a body of free men elected by free men, vote in glee to force their fellow citizens to work under the bayonet."
"Sorrowfully and with the deepest emotion, the National Farmers Union must denounce President Truman's message and speech in the settlement of the railroad strike, and the bill he has proposed, as naked, open fascism."
"The fact that the bill now before the Senate carries a provision for the confiscation of profits of seized plants does not in any way mitigate the additional fact that the bill, for the first time in American history, proposes to use guns to coerce free citizens to work. Nothing can condone that. Hitler himself also confiscated business profits when it was expedient to do so."
"We stand at a crossroads, far graver in its import than any we have faced before in the workings of our democracy. Our whole national existence stems from the refusal of farmers and workingmen in 1776 to put up any longer with military domination and coercion."
"We have just fought another war on behalf of the same principle. In order to fight that war our sons were impressed into service. . .Neither Congress nor the President has the moral right to turn them into the agents of fascism."
. . . . . "Every citizen who values his liberties, every citizen who venerates the men who staked 'our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor' to found this republic, should rally to combat this enactment of brutality into legislation."
(Excerpts from statement. National Union Farmer, 6-1-46)

Truman Bill (continued)

Brief items from CIO press

Advance(ACW-CIO)(6-1-46). Statement of Pres. Sidney Hillman to the Senate:
"Acting in a moment of national hysteria deliberately provoked by the reactionary forces of big business, the President has proposed and the House has adopted hastily conceived and ill-considered legislation vesting the national government with the most extreme and autocratic controls over the liberties and democratic rights of American workers ever seriously proposed in the history of our nation."
"The use of the injunctive powers of the federal courts and the military powers of the federal government to coerce free citizens and suppress their basic right to act in concert for the protection and improvement of their living standards and working conditions, violates the most fundamental concepts of American democracy."
"It is inconceivable that our national government should reward the devoted effort the self sacrifice and self restraint that American workers displayed in winning the victory by depriving them of the very freedoms which we fought a bitter war against fascism to preserve.". . .

CIO News. (6-10-46)
"In Washington and the nation, a labor movement united in defense of its basic rights this week demanded defeat of the sweeping Truman bill to kill strikes and throw striking workers into the army. "
"Spokesmen for CIO, AFL, Railway Brotherhoods and independent unions saw eye to eye on the necessity of defeating the suddenly-concocted legislation cooked up at the White House during the railroad strike and tossed before a Congress. . ."

UE News (Un. Elec. Radio & Machine Workers-CIO) (6-1-46)
"In the greatest peacetime demonstration of labor unity in action, CIO, AFL and railroad unions this wrek were engaged in the historic battle to beat back President Truman's attack on the labor movement. From every part of the country wires have been piling onto the desk of the President denouncing his proposals, and into the offices of the United States Senators demanding that they vote down the Truman proposals." "The National officers of the UE, in a telegram to the President . . .charged that legislation he proposed 'would destroy the freedom of the American people'". . .
(6-8-46)--"President Truman's bill 'satisfies the wildest anti-labor dreams of the most reactionary big business outfits and their representatives in Congress'", said a resolution of the Westinghouse East Pittsburg Works. "American labor would be reduced to the status of the slave labor of Hitler Germany and Fascist Italy."
"Big Business, freed from the threat of strike and other ecobomic action by labor, would open a drive against our wages and living standards."

Shipyard Worker. (CIO) (6-3-46). Statement by President John Green. Excerpts:
"The fight is on."
"President Truman has touched off a mad frenzy of hysteria to 'get labor.'
"He has sounded the signal that has long been sought by all the rapid foes of unionism, both in Congress and without, to start a legislative lynching bee with the unions as victims.". . .
"That it may usher in an orgy of restrictive legislation both on labor and on social issues at this writing seems a fairly certain conclusion.". . .

ACA News (May '46). Telegram of Pres. Selly, of ACA-CIO. Excerpt:
"...The American people will not tolerate threats, implied or otherwise, of involuntary servitude. We bitterly protest the threatened use of American troops who were recruited to fight fascism as mercenaries serving the railroad carriers against patient and long-suffering American working men." . . .
"The American people are shocked at the biased attitude expressed in your address in which the niderate and just demands of the railroad workers were completely ignored.". . .

Truman Bill (continued)

ILWU Dispatcher-(CIO)(5-31-46):
"An angry tide of protest against President Harry B. Truman's crackdown on the railroad strikers and his vicious 'work or be drafted' strikebreaking bill swept the nation this week and stiffened the resistance of senate opponents of the measure." (From a news item.)
"Make no mistake about it. We are in the fight of our lives. The President and Congress have declared war on the working people, and we have just begun to fight."
"When a President of the United States tells Congress that members of labor unions should be put in jail for carrying out their constitutional right to strike, that is a declaration of war. And when the Congress of the United States supports him by passing legislation that will wipe out all of the gains labor has made in the past two decades, the Congress supports this declaration of war against the working people." (From a column by J. R. Robertson.)

Brief items from AFL press.

International Teamster (July '46):
"Under the pretext of restricting strikes, Congress is conspiring against the welfare of the American people. The program of Congress is not to eliminate strikes. It is to lower the standard of living. Legislation against strikes is only one phase of the program. By itself, it is serious enough. Coupled with the plan to raise prices, it is catastrophic." (Excerpt)

Typographical Journal(June '46). (President's column. Exerpts):
"Slavery of American workers has been given consideration by the Congress under the guise of 'emergency legislation' and the fallacy that this country is still at war. 'Emergency legislation' is an unacceptable palliative and the contention that the war is not over (depite the plain fact it actually ended more than a year ago) until the President or the Congress says so is no excuse for invasion of constitutional rights of American citizens."
"Reactionary legislators, encouraged by the noise generated by an hysterical press and wet-nursed 'news' commentators, went rampant when the President ill advisedly made his plea for conscription of labor. Loud applause was followed by quick action in the House of Representatives. But the program for hasty action stalled in the Senate.". . .
"Legislators who found great comfort and courage in the furore generated against mine and railroad workers in the hysteria of the moment would do well to give sober consideration to the temper of an outraged American people whose constitutional rights as free citizens they would invade. Annoyed expressions of an inconvenienced public do not reflect that real convictions and beliefs in a free country and the duty of their government to protect those constitutional freedoms."
. . . .

East Bay Labor Journal(Calif. AFL. 6-7-46):
"With organized labor fighting furiously for self-preservation, broad and powerful opposition swiftly mounted against President Truman's sudden demands for power to draft strikers into the Army and jail union leaders.". . . ."...There is no time to lose! The slave labor bill is a blow from which free American workers can never recover!" (. . . .

AFL Executive Council (In Colo. Lab. Advo. 5-23-46):
"Lashing out strongly at foes of labor who are pressing for hasty enactment of anti-strike legislation 'in the spirit of vengeance', the Council pointed to millions of members of the AFL whose unions have negotiated new contracts by peaceful collective bargaining since the war ended without an interruption of production."

Truman bill (continued)

"The members of these unions, the Council declared, 'are bound to resent any attempt to penalize them with drastic legislation.' None of the restrictive labor measures proposed in Congress, the Council asserted after careful study, 'is constitutional of workable.'". . . .

Milwaukee Labor Press (AFL) (5-30-46)
"The 'fascist' labor bill which was slapped through the House last Saturday at the invitation of President Truman, is meeting with stiffer opposition, in the upper chamber of Congress."
"The measure was passed by an anti-labor majority in the House which has been 'needling' organized workers all during this session. It had the added incentive this time, of a bid from the executive department to 'do its worst', and it did." . . . .

CASE BILL

CIO President Philip Murray, in a letter to President Truman asking for veto of the Case Bill. (Excerpts):
"I write you at this critical moment in the Nation's history. . .I respectfully request you to veto this piece of legislation [H.R. 4908-the Case Bill] which has just been hastily passed by both Houses of Congress."
"This Act is not merely ill-considered and injurious to labor; it presents exceedingly grave dangers to the public welfare. Far from removing the causes of labor disputes, it will in fact encourage and increase labor disputes.". . . . . ."Those who have sponsored and actively promoted this legislation constitute the same vindictive goal-conscious minority which has been engaged in a campaign for the past ten years to repress labor and to destroy its rights.". . . . . ."Mr. President, the ill-assorted conglomeration of provisions which constitutes H. R. 4908 is a menace to sound labor relations. I repeat, not one of these proposals will promote industrial peace. Not one of them will reduce strikes or shorten their duration. All of these proposals are merely servings from a warmed-over anti-labor stew which has been kept brewing for the past 10 years.". . . . . .
". . .The campaign against labor in this country has three historic peaks, each coinciding with a period of great national tension. The first occurred in 1937 when trade unionism first became a force in the mass production industry.". . . . . ."The second drive against labor took place during the war itself. The sole product of that attack was the shameful Smith-Connaly Act."
"Today we are confronted by still a third attempt of organized anti-unionsm and its congressional spokesmen to utilize the tensions and readjustments of the post-war period for their own sinister ends. This third historic attack on labor, Mr. President, must be smashed because a free labor movement is a vital part of a free America." . . . . (CIO News 6-10-46)

President William Green, AFL urges veto of Case bill.
"As it passed Congress, the Case Bill. . .constitutes a dangerous, if not fatal, legal club over organized labor. The bill's most menacing feature is the one which makes unions liable to be sued for damages in event of strikes involving interstate commerce. In the opinion of the AFL's legal staff, this provision may deluge unions with lawsuits and, unless they take careful precautions, plunder their treasuries.". . .(From Chicago Union Leader, under headline "Veto Case Bill, Demands Green". 6-8-46).
Stated Green: "...The seven million members of the AFL will be rebels as long as that bill is on the statute books of the nation. . . .We will never accept it willingly. We will continue the fight to have it wiped out. We will try and have men elected to Congress by the votes of labor who will repeal such abhorrent legislation." . . . . (Colo. Lab. Advo, 6-13-46)

Case Bill (continued)

"The labor movement, both national and local, is rallying its entire strength in a desperate attempt to get President Truman to veto the Case bill, the most vicious anti-labor measure ever passed by the House and Senate.". . . . .
(COLO. Labor. Advo. 6-6-46)

"The furious tempest over the Case bill, now vetoed by President Truman, has focused national attention, among other sharply controversial points, on one major provocative issue--labor's inabridged right to strike.". . . .
. . . .
"But what about the right to strike? Is it an absolute or a conditional right? And if it is a conditional right, who is to impose the conditions--industry, government or labor itself? The position of organized labor right along--and this position has not been changed in the slightest way by the recent strikes in the essential industries--has been that the right to strike in private industry is absolute and that no workers, whether individually or in groups, could be required to render service against their will. This absolute right, labor insists, can be modified either by a labor-management agreement for a given period or by voluntary action in time of national emergency, as was the case of organized labor's solemnly adhered-to pledge not to strike during the war years."
"Labor, however, will fight any legal curtailment of the right to strike in private industry as an invasion of its basic right--call it absolute right, if you will. Organized labor is fully aware that once this interference starts, whether in the form of a 60-day cooling off' period or in the form of federal agencies vested with mandatory powers, it will continue worming its way into the very heart of normal collective bargaining until only an empty shell is left.". . . .
"The demise of the Case bill will be regretted only by those employers -- or Congressmen--who have never viewed collective bargaining as anything but an infliction perpetrated upon industry by the hated New Deal. . . Like the Smith-Connaly Act, it would have done little to reduce strife and prevent stoppages. Instead, it would have added to labor's deep sense of injury and offended the elementary American principles of freedom". . . . .
(Justice, ILGWU-AFL, 6-15-46. Editorial. Excerpts.)

HOBBS BILL

"AFL President William Green, in a telegraphic message to President Truman, made an urgent appeal for immediate veto of the Hobbs bill."
"Similar appeals poured into the White House from Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) and other AFL leaders. . ."
[Green called for veto on three grounds: (1) The danger, that if it became law, it would "interfere with the exercise of the elgitimate activities" of those in the transportation industry and in production of goods entering into interstate commerce; (2) that it would be susceptible to broad and dangerous interpretations by the courts. "The penalties provided in the bill might be imposed upon members as well as officers of unions engaged in a strike...when, through the influence and instigation of labor-hating employers, violence in some form might occur;" (3) that widespread unrest and discontent in the ranks of labor would prevail if the measure became law.] (Memphis Lab. Review, AFL. 6-28-46)

CIO President Murray urged veto of the Hobbs "anti-racketeering bill as a menace to honest and legitimate union activity." . . .
"President Murray's letter pointed out that the Hobbs bill 'is the same measure which you condemned in your veto message. No attempt has been made to meet the objections to it which you voiced and which impelled you to veto it." [He stated that the Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934, already on the statute books, and the

Hobbs Bill (continued)

Hobbs bill 'adds absolutely nothing' to legal protection against racketeering. On the contrary, said Murray, it deletes from the 1934 act the only two sections providing for the protection of labor's legitimate rights. These two sections were added to the bill in 1934 at the express request of the Attorney-General. These two provisions said (1) that the Act was not to apply to the 'payment of wages by a bona fide employer to a bona fide employe'; and (2) that no court was to construe the Act 'insuch manner as to impair, diminish, or in any manner affect the rights of bona fide organizations in lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof."] "It is these two provisions which the Hobbs bill would delete," stated Murray. . . . (CIO News 7-1-46)

LABOR ON PRICE CONTROL

"President William Green of the AFL branded the proposed amendments [to the price control act] as 'destructive' and warned they would 'breed strikes'".
"...The amendments approved by both houses of Congress 'mean complete abandonment of price control' at the end of June and charged that 'Congress failed to honor the clear, emphatic and overwhelming mandate of the people to hold the line on the cost of living.'". . .
"Lifting of price ceilings on a number of commodities, as provided for in the Senate Amendments, would result in mounting discontent and dissatisfaction among wage earners of the nation."
"The failure of Congress to extend the Price Control Act for one year without weakeningamendments is bound to bring about widespread and disruptive industrial strife.". . . . (Raleigh Union Her. AFL. 6-20-46)

[Headlines in AFL press-samples: "House Attempts to kill OPA"--Intl Teamster; "Fight for OPA still on"--Justice; "Riders Threaten OPA in Senate"--Colo. Labor Advocate; "How Long will the boom last?"--Chicago Un. Leader; Editorial on inflation--Machinists Journal; "Senate continues OPA massacre"--Colo. Lab. Advo.; "There's still time to win"--East Bay Lab. Journal, Calif; "But Inflation will change this picture"--Plumbers and Steamfitters J.]

"CIO President Murray...called upon President Truman to veto the "amendments to the Price Control Act" [and ask for resolution securing extenstion of OPA for one year.] . . . ."The proposed measure is not price control[Murray said] but rather a guarantee of inflation and soaring profits at the expense of the American people.". . . .
"...Amounts to repeal of price control...would thereby mark the beginning of inflation which could have no stopping point short of collapse and economic chaos."
..."I share fully your concern for the maintenance of industrial peace in America. In that spirit I must point out that the proposed amendments would gravely jeopardize the hard-won industrial peace which the nation is just now achieving...The policy contemplated maintenance of an effective control over the cost of living of American workers.". . . . (CIO News 7-1-46)

[Headlines in CIO papers--samples: "2,000 march on capitol in fight to save OPA"--UE News; "Senate OPA bill would cut savings in half"--Shipyard Wk.; "There is Still Time to Win"--FP dispatch; "Citizens organize consumer strikes"--Calif. Labor Herald; "Inflation--just around the corner"--editorial CIO News; "Protect your wage gains, smash the attack on OPA"--The Union.]

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only exxerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

A PROGRAM OF ACTION

Veterans and Labor

by Charles Carsten

10¢

PIONEER PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

Paid Education for Veterans at Labor School Here

VETERANS (left to right) Keith Eickman (ILWU), Ralph Rollin (ILWU) and John Pena (FTA) on scholarship at CLS from their unions talk it over with Vets' Director Allen Rosenfield (leg on chair).

By ALLEN ROSENFIELD
CLS Veterans' Director

THE California Labor School is the only progressive labor school in the nation where veterans can study under benefits of the GI Bill of Rights.

It is mushrooming to prominence as the nation's recognized training center for trade union leadership because it is the only labor school so equipped to train trade unionist-veterans for active leadership in their unions.

LOW COST LEADERSHIP

Combining the advantages of the school's accrediting for GI education with its special training facilities, all unions now have the opportunity of securing leadership instruction for selected members at a minimum investment of time and money.

Under the GI bill provisions, veterans attending the school full time receive $90 monthly subsistence pay if married or with dependents, $65 monthly if single.

In addition to this, all tuition, books and other fees are paid the school by the Veterans Administration.

In order to save one or two months delay in getting GI Bill payments, veterans should apply to the Veterans Administration nearest home for a Certificate of Eligibility necessary to receive the educational benefits. A photostatic copy of discharge papers is required when applying.

ASSISTANCE AT SCHOOL

While veterans returned to their trade unions are going to school on the subsistence provided by the GI Bill, the unions as well have found an additional way to assist the student-veteran to mutual advantage of both union and individual.

SCHOLARSHIPS SET UP

Progressive unions, aware of the need for leadership development to shoulder the increasing burden being placed on organized labor by government and industry, and recognizing the returned veteran as a natural source for such leadership, are setting up nominal scholarships to give veterans added

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

LABOR SCHOOL TRAINING PATH TO JOBS FOR ALL

Labor Herald

Vol. 10, No. 13 — 52 — Northern California Edition—August 23, 1946 — Price 5 Cents

SECOND SECTION

REGISTER NOW FOR FALL TERM

Peace, Full Employment School Aim

By HOLLAND ROBERTS
CLS Educational Director

ALL courses of study at the California Labor School are created to help those who come here solve today's problems of society and personal welfare; the problems of full employment, homes, a rising standard of living, a permanent peace.

How can every able-bodied person in the United States have a secure job at good wages?

Full employment is the goal of the American people and to this ringing question an answer is fashioned in more than a dozen courses of study at the school; study in economics, American labor history, in imperialism and union organization.

BUILDING PEACE

To the general welfare, building the peace is another key; a key now being polished for the September 3rd opening of the fall term at the trade union fostered San Francisco school.

Many courses will be offered this term to point the way to peace. "China and Japan" and "Latin America Comes of Age" are two, to be taught by Ramon Lavalle, a Republican Army veteran of the Spanish Civil War, who renounced a nine-year diplomatic career when he quit the Argentina Embassy in Tokyo to become a citizen of the United States.

Thomas Harris, executive director of the American Russian Institute, will draw upon his travels and study in Russia, Europe and the United States to present a colorful, special course on the Soviet Union. Jules Carson will illuminate the necessity for understanding and controlling monopoly

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

CLASSROOM of veterans, unionists and students representative of the 900-per-quarter average at California Labor School in San Francisco hear of labor's problems from Irwin Elber, school trade union director.

ILWU Urges Locals to Use School

California Labor School training of trade union leaders to help realize objectives of organizing new workers and strengthening existing locals has been urged by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in a letter to all ILWU locals.

The letter, signed by ILWU President Harry Bridges and Secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt, declared:

"This school offers an unique program of workers' education, especially designed for active union members who wish to become trained, efficient union leaders. We urge you publicize this program among the veteran members of your union and encourage brothers and sisters with leadership possibilities to take advantage of it."

The letter stressed the need for trained leadership to meet the growing demands being imposed on labor by trends in government and industry.

Film, Foundation Funds to School

Substantial support for the California Labor School's expanding program of trade union education has been received from the Frank Sinatra film, "The House I Live In," and from the Robert Marshall Foundation.

The School was awarded $3,000 from proceeds of the singer's RKO film on tolerance, and trustees of the Marshall Foundation voted the School a grant for the year of $2,500 "for the training of leadership in the trade union movement."

The school was one of ten organizations in the nation chosen to share in the film's net by Malcolm Ross, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

Ross, in announcing the award, said it was selected because it shared with the film "the aim of making America a place where all groups can live together in harmony."

STAFF members at CLS hear expansion plan from Director David Jenkins (seated, left) as school gains by bounds from Pearl Harbor beginning in auto loft.

Build Peace Keynote for Special Study

(Continued from Page 1)
and Leon Alexander will paint a course in World Labor: Past, Present and Future, with the brush of his European experience.

Classes at the California Labor School are informal and simple. There are no grades, examinations or degrees. Thus people come to the school to learn easily what they want to know about the world in which they live.

LEARNING PRACTICED

Whenever possible, students practice what they learn so that theory is integrated with an actual working knowledge. In this way every class becomes a workshop.

Such practical learning is possible beyond scope of the ordinary academic institution, because teachers at the California Labor School are professional people as well as instructors and many earn their living in the same field in which they teach. By daily practice in their professions, they keep up to date and give their students latest expert knowledge.

All courses focus on building the labor movement as a central means of maintaining and developing our democracy. There are courses to give particular attention to the history of American and world labor movements, economics necessary for labor progress and the techniques needed by all who build the labor movement.

In the forthcoming term, School Director David Jenkins will join with union leaders as guest instructors to analyze recent strike struggles. Trade Union Director Irwin Elber and selected union leaders will explain the operation of unions under present day conditions. They will draw from factual experience in their unions to detail the techniques of organizing the unorganized, drafting and negotiation of contracts and duties of officers and stewards.

Political and union leaders will participate in Elber's special course, "Labor's Political Program Today," and labor's legislative needs will be studied and current legislation analyzed in "Labor Law and Legislation," directed by Vivian Dahl, of the U. S. Department of Labor, and selected specialists.

HOW CONTRACT WORKS

For labor leaders and others who wish to understand the inner workings of contracts as they operate in industry today, a special course on Collective Bargaining and Research will be taught by Lincoln Fairley, ILWU national research director; Paul Pinsky, California CIO research director, and Philip Eden, California CIO research associate.

Union members and leaders will be trained to conduct meetings in Effective Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure, taught by Isobel Cerney. Practical workshop tasks taught by working journalists Tom Weber, Gail Hazard and Jules Carson will emphasize Labor Journalism. Writing shop papers and leaflets, and such technical aspects as copy reading and make-up will be studied.

The school uses history as a weapon to arm labor against fascism and reaction. The history needed to understand the problems faced today is dramatized in a wide variety of courses on American history, History of Our Times, and Modern European History, taught by Hazel Grossman and Leon Alexander. In Negro History and Culture, Thelma Gorham, Negro community leader, brings to light the contributions of the Negro people to our nation and draws them into focus on the struggle against discrimination and bigotry.

The Industrial Arts department offers job training in many fields: plastics, ceramics, photography, industrial design, interior and home design and the fine arts. A special seven-week workshop course in mimeograph and layout will be valuable to union office workers and all who need a working knowledge of the use of mimeograph.

Isobel Cerney directs an English department which offers a broad range of work from basic classes for those with little knowledge of English on up to college and graduate programs.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Young writers interested in the short story, novel, poetry or the play are offered evening study or full-time work under successful writers and teachers. A number of books are now being written by students in the school, and they have published several stories and articles, as well as one book.

Foreign language courses will provide practical speaking knowledge in Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Yiddish and Hebrew, along with reading and writing. Such utilitarian training as shorthand, arithmetic and bookkeeping is to be given.

The school also has its special cultural features. Leo Christiansen, former director of the People's Chorus, conducts the notable Labor School chorus. There will be training in piano and singing for those wishing solo work.

Mara Alexander presents the Union Theater, a class in drama for working people and professional actors desiring to appear before union audiences. Modern Dance Workshop is directed by Mimi Kagan. There are also offerings in recreational dancing, young people's dancing, folk dancing, led by Julia and Earl Lundwall, and ballroom dancing.

Growth of School Helps Build Labor

By IRWIN ELBER
CLS Trade Union Director

THE California Labor School is the largest of its character in the history of the United States.

Within four years, over 20,000 people in the Bay area have attended classes and lectures at the school or in extension classes at union halls.

The CLS has been nationally and internationally recognized as the nation's top labor school by notable educators, non-unionists of prominence and by visiting and lecturing international labor figures.

Despite this recognition, the school is not large enough even yet to help labor, of all affiliations, meet the deep problems and threats it faces today.

'PARLOR CAT' BID

Every honest labor man who knows the score realizes that monopoly-employer interests are out to break the unions determined to protect and improve the conditions of their members, or to encourage "parlor cat" unions that would sell out their members to curry employer favor.

The role of labor education thus boils down to the question:

"How can labor education help us in the day to day job we face as active unionists?"

FOUR ANSWERS

Here are some answers already evolved by unions in close working cooperation with the California Labor School:

1. If you think union membership meetings are too often long and boring, then the school's now established film, pamphlet and visual education aid department can be used at nominal rates by all unions to enliven meetings.

2. If either as a rank and filer or an official you want to hit the floor more but aren't sure of yourself enough to feel you can put over your point, then the school's classes in public speaking, parliamentary procedure and union building will provide you the necessary poise and savvy.

3. If only a few people instead of many are carrying the entire load of committee work, grievances, dues collection, negotiation, organization, etc., then follow the lead of some unions who have already solved these problems by training additional secondary and top leadership at the school.

4. If you regard economics and politics as something so mysterious that only a few politicians, bankers and big money editorial writers can understand (with the result you're taken in by the phony economics that says high prices, low wages, "boom and bust" are inevitable in the American way of life), then the school's classes in economics, labor history, theory and practice have the scientific basis for the kind of economics and politics you must know to explode those phoney economics.

EDUCATION PRACTICAL

Concerning theory and practice, practice without theory is a ship without a destination. You can steam ahead, but where are you going?

Some labor people belittle education as "ivory tower," unrealistic; and not without some reason.

Unions themselves can be the best schools for workers. But let's not fool ourselves.

Education pays off — when it combines the "Know-How" with the "Know Why."

Isn't it about time we made our unions the kind of schools which can organize and maintain permanent security and peace?

The 75 AFL, CIO and R.R. Brotherhood unions which sponsor and support the California Labor School do so because this school is trying to combine the theory and practice which can help working men and women and other progressive sections of the community realize these objectives.

The school is not yet large enough, because labor is not strong enough. The education of labor and the progress of labor must go together. Build labor education, and build stronger unions.

CIO, AFL, Brotherhood Leaders Praise School's Training for Building of Labor Unity

"THE International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and its locals in the Bay area have cooperated with the California Labor School on training courses for ILWU members with highly successful results.

"Union members, particularly veterans, should take advantage of the opportunities offered by the school.

"Labor's program requires the development of new, trained leaders, with new skills and techniques, and will command the full use of all our resources. The California Labor School can and does play an integral part in that program."

H. R. BRIDGES, President CIO Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

"THE California Labor School is deserving of unrestricted commendation for its contribution to the educational strengthening of the entire labor movement.

"I cannot strongly enough recommend to all unions the use of its facilities as a certain means of forwarding the progress of organized labor; both through training within labor ranks and enlightenment of those outside the pale of organization.

"The California Labor School can play a vital part in equipping labor to meet its tasks of the day."

G. F. IRVINE, Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

"I LAUD the role of the California Labor School in strengthening the labor movement and urge all members of my union and other AFL unions to take full advantage of the union building opportunities offered by this school.

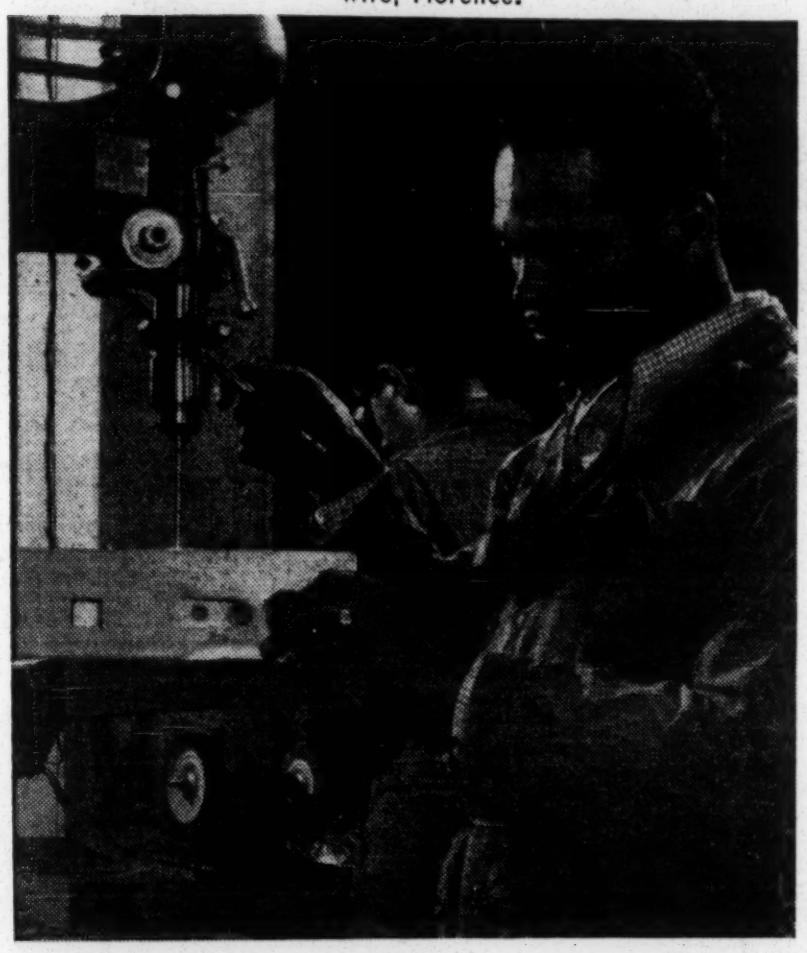
"I have endorsed the school since its inception, and I am proud of its contribution to organized labor.

"I am additionally proud that my son, George Hardy, a veteran returned from overseas, actively participated on the school's board of directors."

CHARLES HARDY, Intl. Vice President AFL Building Service Employees Intl. Union.

Labor School Gives Vets Both Classwork, Job Training

MR. AND MRS. VETERAN plot the graph of their postwar future while studying at the California Labor School. Allan Isaacson illustrates to wife, Florence.



LOUISIANA veteran Melton Rougeau is one of the full time students at California Labor School studying industrial art and design, getting ready for a postwar job.

(Continued from Page 1)

aid while training at the Labor School.

ILWU Local 6, San Francisco, has set up five $50 per month scholarships. ILWU Local 13, San Pedro, has established the same. San Diego's FTA local 64 set up one scholarship of $150 for one term. Others are following suit in varying degree.

The California Labor School's special course for trade unionists extends over fifteen weeks full time. There are 25 hours of instruction per week from 1:30 to 6 p. m., Monday through Friday, plus one or more evening classes.

Such classes are included as American Labor, Economics and Labor, Effective Speaking, Collective Bargaining and Research, Organizing and Union Building and Labor Journalism. Registration currently is open by mail or at the school, 216 Market Street, San Francisco (11), for the Fall term starting September 3.

HOUSING, PART TIME JOBS

In addition to easy registration, the school's policies of no entrance requirements eliminate necessity of pre-formal schooling and no discrimination offer advantages to Negro and minority group vets unobtainable elsewhere. The school also has arrangements for low cost housing and part time jobs for vets. But the main thing, with crowded state and private schools turning away applicants, is that enrollment at the California Labor School is OPEN!

Concerning trade union veterans, three steps are suggested to interested unions:

1. Endorse and become another of the 75 CIO, AFL and RR Brotherhood unions sponsoring the school.

2. Inform your veterans committee of the educational benefits available at the school and urge individual veterans in the membership to take advantage of them.

3. Establish some scholarship basis on which one or more selected members may be sent to the school for special training.

During the summer term, more than 175 veterans were enrolled in the California Labor School. They found it mature and practical in its approach to problems of the day, because it is a trade union school, fostered and supported by 75 CIO, AFL and Brotherhood unions, as well as by other forward-looking groups.

Student participation in establishment of school policy has proved itself popular with veterans attending the California Labor School. Under the plan student council members representing each class meet regularly with school administrators to discuss curriculum and school affairs.

During its recent California State Convention, the American Veterans' Committee vigorously endorsed the school as a "center for labor, liberal and community organizations" that "can make an important contribution to the knowledge of individual veterans."

Vets Tell Aims in School Study

VETERANS studying at the California Labor School are quick to speak of their aims and purposes in attending the nation's adult education center for trade union training.

HARRY H. McNEILL, AFL Masters, Mates and Pilots, says: "I'm taking a full labor course to equip myself for more effective contribution to expanding and strengthening trade unionism."

KEITH EICKMAN, CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, declares: "What I am learning at the California Labor School will be of terrific help in my work. I had some experience in the labor movement, but I hadn't begun to appreciate what there is to know."

SARA SCHEIBER, former WAVE, was looking to crowded University of California for her Masters' Degree but: "I found the best workable training to be at the California Labor School, academically because of its special labor courses and practically because of its close working cooperation with the unions themselves."

TED ALLEN, Negro veteran from Texas, asserts: "The California Labor School is especially good for Negro veterans because it teaches a special understanding of the ways to advance the labor movement and secure lasting peace through harmony between races."

Teachings Offered to Meet Aims

UNDER four main divisions, the California Labor School teaches many subjects.

LABOR ORGANIZATION trains for union leadership through the development of a comprehensive understanding of labor's history, present program, political aims and economic struggles. Special classes deal with preparation and negotiation of contracts, labor statistics and research, organizing and union building, all the functional items of unionism. Students attend actual union meetings, work with shop stewards, meet with union leaders and learn how to issue union publications.

SOCIAL SCIENCE emphasis is on economics, history and current politics, with the aim of providing a basic knowledge of the major forces at work in the world and the direction necessary for progressive action on a community, national and international basis.

CREATIVE WRITING is designed for those desiring a profession in writing, with a program particularly arranged for those actively working on books or other material. A Writers' Seminar provides regular criticism and assistance with work in progress.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS provides practical job training for work in plastics, ceramics, furniture design, construction, photography and graphic arts. Much time is spent in workshop activities under guidance of established artists and craftsmen.

A SHORT CUT

EVERY vet will save from one to two months getting subsistence pay by applying to the VA nearest home for a Certificate of Eligibility. You have to have this certificate to claim the pay off. You can still get it through the Vets Department at the school when you enroll, but you'll save time and trouble if you get it NOW! It costs nothing, and whether you go to school now, later, or at all, the Certificate is good indefinitely. If you get it NOW you'll have it if and when you want it. AND IT'S IMPORTANT to take a photostatic copy of your discharge papers with you when you apply for the Certificate.

Your Veterans' Advisor at the California Labor School, Room 309, can assist you. The California Labor School also offers special counseling and guidance to veterans on their study program.

S. F. School Affairs

No dull atmosphere is to be found at San Francisco's Labor School. To the contrary, students and friends have made of it a lively community center.

Extra-curricular activities at the school include frequent social affairs where students and faculty members become fast friends. The popular Sunday night film series, also, offers San Franciscans rare foreign films as well as early American "classics" seldom displayed elsewhere in the city.

Oakland Labor School

Now commencing its third year of operation, the California Labor School in Oakland offers numerous educational and cultural advantages to East Bay residents.

Taking advantage of the abundance of experienced labor leaders and trained instructors in the Bay Area, the Oakland school presents a varied course of study for unionists, veterans, and others seeking practical education.

The Oakland school is located at 2030 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY

THE California Labor School participates in many community activities. Forums and conferences leading to action have dealt with public health, housing, transportation, minority problems and liberal education.

Outstanding among these have been the World Peace Forum, the Workshop in Public Relations which won national industry and labor attention, the Journalism School taught by guest instructors from the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild's working newsmen, and Mara Alexander's labor theater.

During the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, the State Department designated the California Labor School as official host to labor delegates. French delegates Marcel Camus of CGT and Jean Brodier of the French Christian Federation of Workers officially informed the State Department that the Labor School constituted a high point in their labor survey of the U. S. and that they had recommended its features be incorporated in French labor education.

DISTINGUISHED GUEST SPEAKERS have included Czech Consul Bohus Benes, ex-British Labor Minister Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, Yugoslav Undersecretary of State Stoyan Gavrilovich, Latin-America Labor Leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano, All-Soviet Trade Union Congress General Secretary Michael Tarosov, India's Railway Workers' Vice-president Fasal Qurban, Labor Leader Harry Bridges, Actor Orson Welles, Poet Muriel Rukeyser, Architect Frank Lloyd Wright, Journalist Eric Severeid, Artist William Gropper, Anthropologist Dr. Paul Radin, Psychiatrist Dr. Jacob Kasanin, Screen Writer John Howard Lawson, Singer Paul Robeson.

DISTINGUISHED SPONSORS include U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey, U. S. Congressman Franck Havenner, Attorney General Robert Kenny, State Senator John F. Shelley, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Attorney Bartley C. Crum, Conductor Pierre Monteux, Editor Carlotta Bass, Crocker Bank Chairman J. K. Moffatt, Superior Judge Sylvain Lazarus, Civic Leader Martha Gerbode, Stanford University Professor of Industrial Relations Paul Eliel, Wendell Phillips, AFL, and Paul Schnur, CIO.

SCHOOL AND TRADE UNION

THE most vital single function of the California Labor School is carried out in classes by the Trade Union and Industrial Relations Department.

Because of the dynamic role of organized labor in the nation, a high percentage of men and women studying at the school came for labor classes. Their teachers are union leaders, government and labor experts. In the classes, they study labor's political program, economics from labor's viewpoint, the history of American and world labor and labor techniques.

The memberships of some unions have voted that new members attend classes at the school in order to learn the basic facts of the labor movement. Others send shop stewards and officials to classes.

An example of how the school works with the union concerns ten ILWU students from the five Hawaiian Islands, officers from sugar and pineapple workers, longshoremen and warehousemen who came to the mainland last February. They trained at the school in basic labor courses, then went into locals here to sit in on actual negotiation and membership meetings. They visited plants and warehouses, came back to the school to polish their training in advanced courses and at forums, films and lectures, and returned to their Island locals in April.

In many such instances, unionists have used the knowledge and ability gained at the school to reach positions of greater responsibility and leadership in their organizations.

SCHOOL AND ART

CALIFORNIA Labor School art courses offer a functional approach to art and job training for new professions and industries.

Teachers are professional artists and craftsmen.

Students learn theory as well as technique. They study basic design, the uses of tools and materials.

Composition, color, metals, design, figure drawing, painting, ceramics, plastics and photography are major subjects taught.

The Gregor Duncan Memorial Gallery at the school regularly exhibits the work of outstanding students and local artists and craftsmen.

EDUCATIONAL Director Holland Roberts explains relations of American history to labor and minorities to vet students Wing Art Ng and Jack Randall (MC&S).

Instructors Selected From Labor Movement

THE California Labor School has over 100 instructors and lecturers handling some 1500 full and part-time students in over eighty courses.

In keeping with the school's orientation on the labor movement the major part of the school's teaching staff is drawn directly from the labor organizations.

For example, the school's trade union director, Irwin Elber, is a veteran trade unionist with years of active trade union experience. Elber was a national organizer for the United Federal Workers of America; West Coast director of the Oil Workers Organizing Campaign; Labor consultant of the Western Regional Office of the War Manpower Commission.

His classes reflect this rich background. You will find in all the other classes of the labor department at CLS instructors of the same calibre. Lincoln Fairley, ILWU research head, Julius Stern, director of the CIO veterans' bureau and many other trade union leaders bringing their practical experience and teaching ability into the class room.

The same high standards are maintained in the other department at CLS. The Social Sciences, headed by Hazel Grossman, with years of experience in the labor and progressive movement has a well-trained staff of instructors including Isobel Cerney, Ramon Lavalle, diplomat and war correspondent, Thomas L. Harris of the American Russian Institute and many others pre-eminently qualified in their fields.

Heading the educational department is Dr. Holland Roberts who gave up his professorship at Stanford University to teach at CLS. Dr. Roberts has worked closely with the labor movement since he joined CLS's staff and has won a wide following among trade unionists for his penetrating and original treatment of labor education. His courses in American History and History of the American Labor Movement are among the most popular at the school.

Dave Jenkins, CLS director, has more than 15 years of active labor experience behind him. Jenkins has been, among other things, Educational Director of the National Maritime Union, Legislative Director of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific and Secretary of San Francisco's Labor's Non-Partisan League. His class for the Fall term will be Recent Strike Struggles, which will deal with role of strikes and the development of the American labor movement from 1919 to the present.

Space limits the listing of the instructors and lecturers slated for the fall term at CLS to a few:

Helen Wheeler, business agent, Miscellaneous Employes Union Local 110, AFL; Tom Weber, journalist formerly on the staff of Friday Magazine; Paul Pinsky, research director, California CIO; Luisa Moreno, Regional Director, Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, Archie Green, AFL Shipwrights and Joiners; Charles F. B. Roeth, state director California U.S.E.S.

The Industrial Arts Department is manned by a staff that is top-flight in its field. Heading the industrial arts program is Eugene Bielawski, instructor in basic design workshop and photography, Institute of Design, Chicago. Working with Bielawski are such well known artists as Giacoma Patri, Margaret De Patta, Milton Halberstadt, Peter Macchiarini, Victor Arnatoff and others.

Whatever the course, the California Labor School has sought and found for instructors the people who were tops in their particular field. What the school demands from its instructors is that they know their stuff, have experience in their field and have the knack of getting it over to others.

Academic traditions and stuffiness go out the window at CLS. Student and instructor relationship is close and relaxed. The student can and does say: "I don't get it," or "I don't agree" or "please repeat that," or "I should have heard this long ago. It would have helped a lot."

And all you have to do to come to CLS is to register any time up to September 18, or at any five-week period thereafter.

You can't miss.

Realism Biggest R Of School

By DAVID JENKINS
CLS Director

REALISM is the biggest of the California Labor School's three Rs.

It was born of trade union parentage in San Francisco shortly after Pearl Harbor.

To organized labor in the closed shop city nearest Honolulu, Pearl Harbor meant production. The sinew of production was labor. The brain of labor was leadership. Labor set about building ships, mounting guns and training leaders.

FIRST TWO HUNDRED

Six CIO and AFL unions foraged an $1,800 founding fee, assembled a 2,500-volume library, and 200 union students subscribed to the first fifteen classes in an auto loft over Van Ness Avenue.

The school today is sponsored and endorsed by 75 AFL, CIO and RR Brotherhoods, including the Allied Printing Trades, S. F. Building Trades and California CIO Councils and the State Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, as well as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Veterans Committee and the Howard Sperry Maritime Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It has a 7,000-volume library and is in a five-story building on S. F.'s main Market Street, complete with administrative offices, classrooms, work shops, auditorium, art gallery and student lounge. It has an East Bay branch at 2030 Broadway, Oakland.

Students average 900, taking 2,000 classes per quarter, of which 50% are unionists. Roughly 20% are veterans (176 attended last term). About 55% are women, many from the armed services.

ADULT EDUCATION

It is a school of adult education with an average student age of 28 years and with a functional curriculum keyed to labor history, theory and job practice but including cultural classes.

Such a program has special appeal for the awakened veteran of the war against fascism.

In fact, biggest boost to the trade union fostered school's ambition to attain an enrollment position comparable to the academic state and private schools is it's recent accrediting for veterans education under the GI Bill of Rights.

The Labor School, with a five-year foothold in the labor movement, with policies of no entrance requirements and no discrimination with that five-story Market Street building to fill, will have no such problem of accommodation with the opening of the fall term September 3.

REGISTER BY MAIL

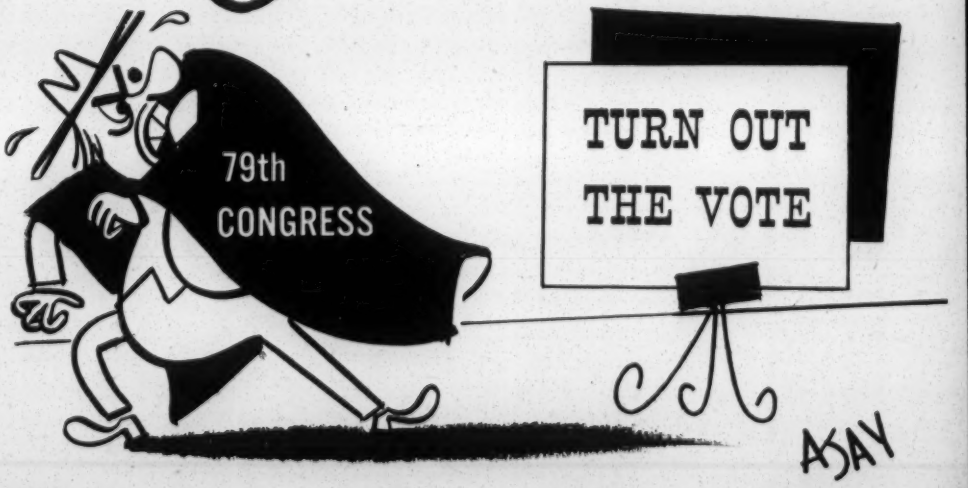
Date .....
Please send catalog to:
Name .....
Last (Please Print) First
Address ..... Zone.....
Union or other organization?.....
.....
Are You a Veteran? .....
(Branch of Service) .....
Are you interested in Full Time ☐
or Evening Classes.....☐
(Check 1)

Mail to
CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL,
216 Market Street
San Francisco 11, Calif.
DOuglas 7494.

By Joseph Gaer

IEMBER

MBER



CIO Political Action Committee—Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 12

THE CIO NEWS

5 Cents A COPY

Vol. 9, No. 43
Copyright, 1946 The CIO NEWS
$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY — $1.50 IN CANADA

October 21, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A REPUBLICAN 'GIFT' ★ ★ ★ MEAT FOR THE RICH

By FRED d'AVILA

THE POLITICAL organization that inflicted Herbert Hoover and the 1929 depression on the American people, this week became the Party of Red Meat Plus High Prices.

Those who could afford dollar a pound round steak cheered the action forced on President Truman, who removed meat from price control under pressure of a Republican-inspired, unworkable price law and a meat shortage created by big packers hungry for profits. Reactionary Democrats, in opposition to the Admistration, cooperated with the Republicans.

Millions of workers, however, became the victims of rationing in reverse. With food prices up nearly 50% since V-J Day, wage and salary earners found little to cheer about. Where meat was available, prices were outrageous. Sample retail checks in N. Y. City and Washington, D. C. showed the following comparisons between former ceiling prices under OPA and the new levels set by the GOP and the Packers:

	SEPT. OPA CEILING	GOP PRICES
Hamburger	30c lb.	55c
Pork	43c lb.	89c to $1
Rib lamb chops	64c lb.	79c
Ham	42c lb.	68c
Frankfurters	50c lb.	65c
Bacon	43c lb.	70c
Chuck Roast	47c lb.	78c

One Washington meat market offered hamburger ground from top round steak at $1.40 a pound! At another shop, porterhouse steak sold at $1.15 a pound, sirloin at $1 and round steak at 95c.

IN A REPORT on the situation, the CIO Political Action Committee charged that the Republicans, guided by Senators Taft and Wherry, had led the fight to wreck price control and had encouraged packers to hold back supplies in the hope of creating a crisis.

"It is clear," said the PAC report, "that the packers, in a well organized attempt to place their Republican spokesmen in the 80th Congress, have engineered the greatest conspiracy ever perpetrated against the American people.

"At their instance and that of the Republican Party, we are well on the way to economic disaster. Nothing but a tremendous outpouring of votes against this coalition in November can stem the tide."

SAMPLE of what's to come—with only 15% of the average family's food budget subject to price control—was a Dun & Bradstreet report showing the organization's wholesale food index hit an all-time record of $6.15. The previous record was $5.42 last Aug. 27. Under OPA controls, the index stayed below $4.50.

Removed from controls this week were: margarine, shortening, mayonnaise, salad dressing, cooking and salad oils, coffee, soybean oil and byproduct animal feeds and mixed feeds. The Price Decontrol Board refused to reimpose ceilings on milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products despite the fact that it agreed their prices have risen to "an unreasonable level."

As meat controls went overboard, wholesale prices jumped in some cases over 200% and the run of cattle from the 12 major livestock centers in the West

(Continued on Page 12)

The CIO NEWS

The Tennessee Edition of The CIO NEWS, a monthly edition of the weekly newspaper of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Individual subscription $1 a year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Postmaster: Send Form 3578-P to Tennessee Edition, CIO NEWS, 66 S. Third St., Memphis, Tenn.

Vol. 9, No. 43 — October 21, 1946

Tennessee Edition

Mob Rule Reigns In Parsons, Tenn.

Law and order doesn't prevail in some sections of Tennessee, CIO organizers have found out. Recently four representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were ordered out of Parsons, Tenn. The order did not come from a goon squad nor from a company official. It came from the highest official of the city—an official under oath to uphold the laws. It was the mayor himself, W. H. Long, of Parsons, who ordered the organizers out of Parsons.

The organizers were Ed Blair, Eula Mae McGill, W. W. Luke and Clara Luke. All are citizens of Tennessee, and Blair and Luke are war veterans.

The group recently had organized and won an election in the Salant & Salant plant in Lexington, Tenn., some 18 miles from Parsons. Salant is one of the most vicious anti-labor companies operating in the south. The ACWA won an election in the company's plant at Union City, Tenn., in August, and the company quickly refused to bargain with the union.

After the Lexington election, three ACWA members in that plant had began voluntary organizing work in the Salant & Salant plant at Parsons. Apparently the company found out about it. The mayor apparently was notified of that fact.

When the Lexington workers started out on a trip to Parsons early in September, they were met some miles from there by a deputy sheriff who warned them to stay away. The CIO members were told by the deputy that the road into Parsons was barricaded and that if they went any closer "something might happen to you fellows." They were advised by the deputy to return to Lexington by a back road "so that nothing happens to you."

Then the ACWA organizers went into Parsons. They were making good headway with the workers.

Late in September while the ACWA organizers were in Parsons, Mayor Long told Ed Blair to leave town—"if you don't, you folks may get hurt."

It was evident to Blair and the others that the mayor meant business, so they left quietly.

Protests were filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Paul R. Christopher, Tennessee CIO Director, and W. A. Copeland, West Tennessee CIO Director and president of the state council, to the mayor, to the sheriff and to the governor.

The mayor and sheriff didn't bother to answer the protests. The governor wrote a letter to Copeland, which was a nice letter, but didn't say anything. The governor, in effect, wrote that there wasn't anything he could do; that he couldn't use the state patrol as requested by Copeland to protect the CIO organizers. As a matter of fact, the governor wrote that he wasn't so sure that he could do anything about the situation.

The State Council adopted a stiff resolution at its Nashville meeting protesting again to the governor, reminding the chief executive that Parsons was in Tennessee; that the organizers were on a peaceable mission to Parsons and were entitled to the same legal protection as anyone else visiting Parsons.

CIO Dixie Drive Picks Up Steam

The Southern Organizational drive began to pick up steam in Tennessee during recent weeks with seven plants added to the CIO fold in the state in addition to the big Atomic Bomb plant at Oak Ridge. A number of petition are still on file.

When completion of the Oak Ridge campaign, State Director Paul H. Christopher assigned organizers to other sections of the state, with indications that few, if any, counties in Tennessee will be neglected in the organizational effort.

Elections won during the last few weeks in Tennessee (in addition to Oak Ridge) were:

Tennessee Marble, Inc., at Knoxville: United Stone Workers 43; District 50, 9.

Caine Steel Co., Memphis, Steelworkers 27; no union 9.

Star Mfg. Co., Memphis, United Furniture Workers 13; no union 4.

Salant & Salant, Lexington, Amalgamated Clothing Workers 108; AFL 89.

Miller Bros. Co., Knoxville, Woodworkers 85; no union 8.

Nashville Cotton Oil Co., Nashville, FTA 63; District 50, 24.

American Optical Co., Memphis, Optical Workers 31; no union 11.

The Miller Cros. election at Knoxville, was a particularly significant victory for it was the first time a woodworking plant in that city had ever been permitted to have a union. Numerous efforts had been made to unionize woodworking plants in Knoxville, but all had ended futilely.

District 50 was given two trimmings in the elections won by the CIO, and the AFL's United Garment Workers took another pasting at Lexington.

170 Plants Added to CIO List in South

CIO unions have been chosen collective bargaining agencies of the employes in 170 Southern industrial plants since late in May, Director Van A. Bittner, of the CIO Organizing Committee, reports.

Twenty CIO victories against two defeats in NLRB elections were reported to the committee during the week of October 1-7 by state directors, Mr. Bittner said.

International Woodworkers of America and Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers—with 27 victories each—are now leading in number of elections won.

United Steelworkers has won 23 elections in the CIO's organizing drive, and Textile Workers Union has won 16.

United Auto Workers and Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers are tied for fifth place, with 10 victories each.

FRAZIER ELECTED PAC CHAIRMAN

Chattanooga—W. B. Frazier, Steelworkers representative here, has been elected chairman of the Chattanooga Area Political Action Committee. He succeeds James Payne, who resigned after accepting an assignment with the CIO Organizing Committee.

Other Chattanooga PAC officers named are: Eugene Orten, president of Branch 99, Hosiery Workers, vice chairman, and E. A. Stephenson, secretary.

CHEMICAL WORKERS NEW NAME

Name of the United Gas Coke and Chemical Workers was changed to the United Chemical Workers at the recent convention in New York City.

CIO Atomizes AFL In Oak Ridge Vote

OAK RIDGE—The AFL felt the weight of the CIO's atomic bomb in the tussle of the two unions to represent workers at the Atomic Bomb plants here.

The CIO Atomic Bomb Committee won the NLRB election in the Carbide and Carbon Chemical unit, with approximately 4,000 workers, while the AFL had to be content with winning in the Monsanto Chemical unit with only 500 workers. At the same time the AFL took a shellacking from the No union vote in the huge Tennessee Eastman plant, which has more than 6000 workers.

In winning the Carbide and Carbon unit, the CIO places itself in a strategic position to move back into the Tennessee Eastman unit and possibly to expand its organizational activities into other units of the Atomic Bomb plants.

Results in the NLRB elections held in mid-September were:

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Co.:
CIO—1918
AFL—1893

Tennessee Eastman Co.:
No Union—3120
AFL—2503

Monsanto Chemical Co.:
AFL—336
CIO—136

After the results were announced, the AFL immediately began to squawk and filed protests, which later were overruled by the NLRB.

The elections were held after campaigns conducted by the CIO for only three months, while the AFL had been in the plant for four years.

State Council Asks End of NLRB Delay

Nashville—The National Labor Relations Board, in a resolution adopted by the Tennessee Council Executive Board, was called upon to transfer field examiners, attorneys, etc., from other regional NLRB boards to the three southern regions to take care of the huge backlog of petitions on file.

In the three southern regions more than 300 petitions are on file awaiting attention, with the backlog increasing every week. Elections are being delayed because the few board agents can't get around to them.

The resolution pointed out that collective bargaining rights, guaranteed under the NLRB Act, was being denied workers because the board in the south was understaffed.

The resolution called upon Congress to make more funds available to the NLRB, condemning the 33 per cent cut in the NLRB budget which forced sharp curtailment early in the year of the NLRB staff.

NASHVILLE ON ORGANIZING MAP

Nashville—With the Oak Ridge campaign concluded successfully, Nashville is benefitting by the beginning of an intensive CIO organizing campaign.

A staff of five representatives has been assigned to Nashville under the direction of Louis Krainock, who was one of the leaders in the Oak Ridge campaign.

First major assignment of the staff will be completion of organization of the huge DuPont plant at Old Hickory, near here, where the Textile Workers already have one department under contract.

RIFFE GUEST OF COUNCIL

Nashville—John Riffe, assistant to CIO Organizing Committee Director Van A. Bittner, was a guest at the Nashville Tennessee Council board meeting.

Riffe was enthusiastic about the progress being made in the Southern organizing campaign, and appreciative of the assistance he was getting from CIO leaders in the south.

ANNUAL WAGE WORKS IN MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS—A CIO union and a Memphis firm are in their third year of operation under a guaranteed wage plan—and both like it. The plan was put into effect without fanfare at Stratton-Warren Hardware Co., two years ago and its provisions written into a contract with United Steelworkers.

A recent contract between the two, providing for 10 cents an hour wage increase and continuation of the guaranteed wage, was negotiated by Earl A. Crowder, United Steelworkers representative, who negotiated what was believed to be the first guaranteed page in the south.

"Mr. Crowder presented the plan to us and we could see no objection to it," Leslie M. Stratton, Jr., executive vice-president of the concern, said.

"As long as an employe is with our company we are guaranteeing him 40 hours pay each week of the year. The purpose of the plan, of course, is to provide steady work—a job 52 weeks a year. We see nothing wrong with the idea."

Stratton said that he didn't think the plan had been given a "fair test" in his company yet because conditions have been such during the past two years that employes have worked between 50 and 55 hours weekly. But if business does get dull, they are guaranteed 52 weeks of 40 hours each.

About 125 workers are involved.

THE CIO NEWS

Vol. 9, No. 44
Copyright, 1946
The CIO NEWS
$1 A YEAR, 5c A COPY—$1.50 IN CANADA

October 28, 1946

WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

HALT GOP RENT PROFITEERS

★ ★ ★

GET OUT THE VOTE NOV. 5!

Your rent and your vote on November 5 are as closely connected as bread and butter.

A vote for big-business Republican candidates on November 5 is a vote for higher rents on January 1.

A vote for PAC-endorsed progressive candidates is a vote for continued, effective rent control.

A dangerous alliance of big landlords and realtors, big bankers and insurance interests, powerful Republican leaders and a few "yes-men" among the southern polltaxers, are bent on smashing rent control.

The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, spearhead of this movement, is publicly on record with a new demand for a 15% rise in rents. That would mean a 5% immediate jump in the cost of living for the average American family.

CIO-PAC

The fight against the big packers and the Republican tories who forced decontrol of meat is being led in Omaha, Neb., by the CIO Iowa-Nebraska Council Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. Phyllis Goodman (center) signs a petition circulated by Auxiliary Pres. Mrs. Maurice Cronin (l.) and Mrs. F. J. Gallagher, chairman, Omaha League of Women Shoppers.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

If you're 100 percent in this election—

- **You have made a last minute check in your plant of all registered voters.**
- **You have called your PAC Committee together and said: "This is it, boys and girls! November 5th is around the corner. Are we ready to see to it that everyone in our plant who is registered votes?"**
- **You have received or given your last instructions in your wards and precincts. You have sent out a call for as many canvassers as you can get for November 5th. Your wife is in it, your sister, niece, and mother-in-law, too. Everybody is set to go for the big turn-out of the biggest vote ever.**
- **Your sound trucks are ready; your posters are in place; your poll-watchers have their instructio:**
- **You who have cars have already signified that you will help bring the aged and the handicapped in the neighborhood to the polls.**
- **You have talked about voting to your neighbors, to your club members, to your friends in church, to your grocer.**
- **You remember the politician who said: "Many close elections have been won by the election district workers bringing in four, five, six or more additional votes to the polls during the closing hours."**

But don't wait for the closing hours. Start early and keep getting voters to vote until the polls are closed.

You have done all this—and we're in.

Kroll Charges

GOP TORIES BETRAYED CAMPAIGN PROMISES

ATTACKING Republican leaders for "betrayal of campaign pledges," Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, this week cited the GOP failure to support the Fair Employment Practices Act as proof of a deliberate policy to deceive American voters.

Calling attention to this and other "betrayals by the GOP brass-hats," the PAC chief called for a large vote on Election Day to defeat those "who would plunge us into another Hoover depression."

"In its 1944 platform, the Republican party promised to establish by federal legislation a permanent FEPC," Kroll said. "This act is vital to labor because it prohibits job discrimination on the basis of religion, race or national origin.

"The GOP merely used the popularity of this measure to gain votes, for when the real test came to get the FEPC bill out of committee, where it had been bottled up, 118 Republicans out of 183 in the house refused to sign the discharge petition," Kroll decared.

Further revealing the "GOP sham," he pointed to the GOP plank—"Our goal is to prevent hardship and poverty in America"—and said, "Today this party, following the Herbert Hoover philosophy, is depressing the living standards of the American people and cutting deep into their pay envelopes by forcing prices upward and instituting a drive to lift all rent controls. As Republican prices go higher and higher there will be more hardship and poverty in America."

THE PAC chief charged that the Republican stand on rent ceilings makes their pledges sound even more hollow. He declared that low-income tenants would be doomed to permanent homlessness if left to the mercy of greedy landlords.

When Sen. Albert Hawkes (Rep. N. J.) introduced an amendment to the Price Control Extension Action to increase rents 15%, nine Republican Senators approved it.

Another GOP-sponsored amendment to do away with OPA rent controls in those states having a rent control law met with the approval of thirty-one Republican Senators.

"They voted for state control because they knew such restrictions would be weaker and easier to circumvent," commented Kroll.

THE GOP was further criticized for having maintained a negative attitude on medical care. The 1944 GOP platform pledged support of the "stimulation by federal aid of state plans to make medical and hospital service available to those in need without disturbing doctor - patient relationship or socializing medicine."

Kroll asserted that liberal Democrats like Wagner, Murray and Dingell have sponsored a bill that would carry out these objectives.

The Republicans, led by Senator Taft, have fought this bill by smearing it falsely as "socialistic." The party's real lack of interest in better health facilities is shown by the fact that it has put forth no proposal as a substitute for this legislation, he said.

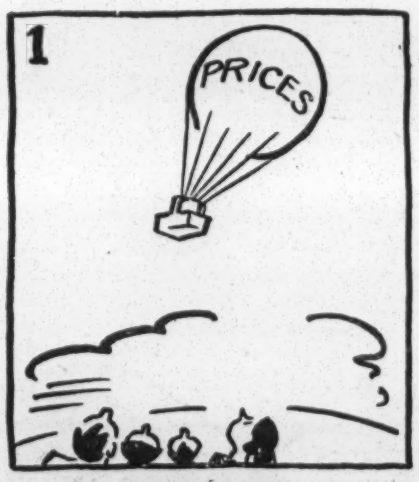
THE GOP platform stated that it accepted the purpose of the Wages and Hours Act and promised a "fair and just administration of these laws."

Kroll recalled that the Republicans had not only bitterly opposed the 65c minimum wage bill introduced in the 79th Congress, but had even fought a 25c hourly minimum originally provided in the 1938 Wages and Hours Act. Thirteen GOP Senators had voted against this proposal in 1938 while only two favored it, Kroll said.

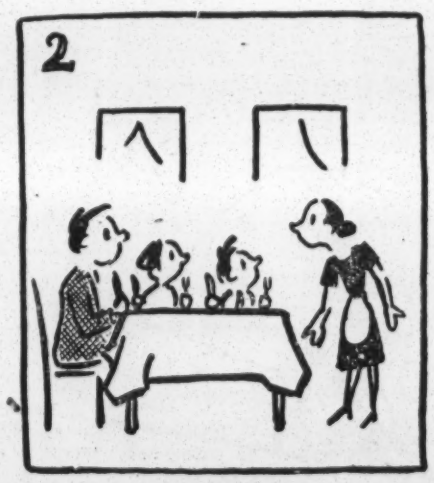
The PAC head branded as "pure hypocrisy" the GOP promise to accept the purpose of the Natl. Labor Relations Act with the pledge of a fair and just administration of the law.

Pointing to the Republican-sponsored Case anti-labor bill, which would have nullified much of the Labor Relations Act, Kroll said, "If that bill had become law, the Wagner Labor Act protection would have been cut to the bone and labor's right to organize and strike would have been virtually abolished." The Case measure had the support of 149 Republicans in the House and 33 Republicans in the Senate.

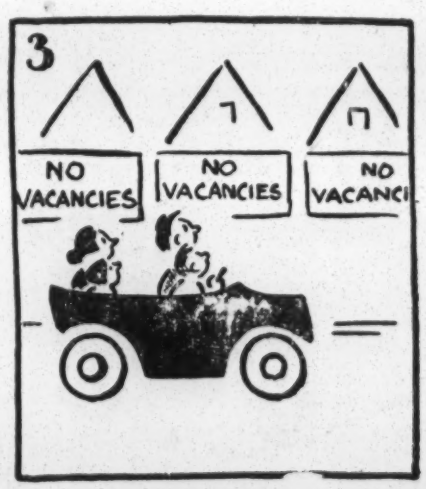
"I am convinced that this sort of hypocritical lip service to the people's needs will not hoodwink American voters into the Republican column. On November 5 there must be a record vote cast—and cast against empty campaign promises."



INFLATION

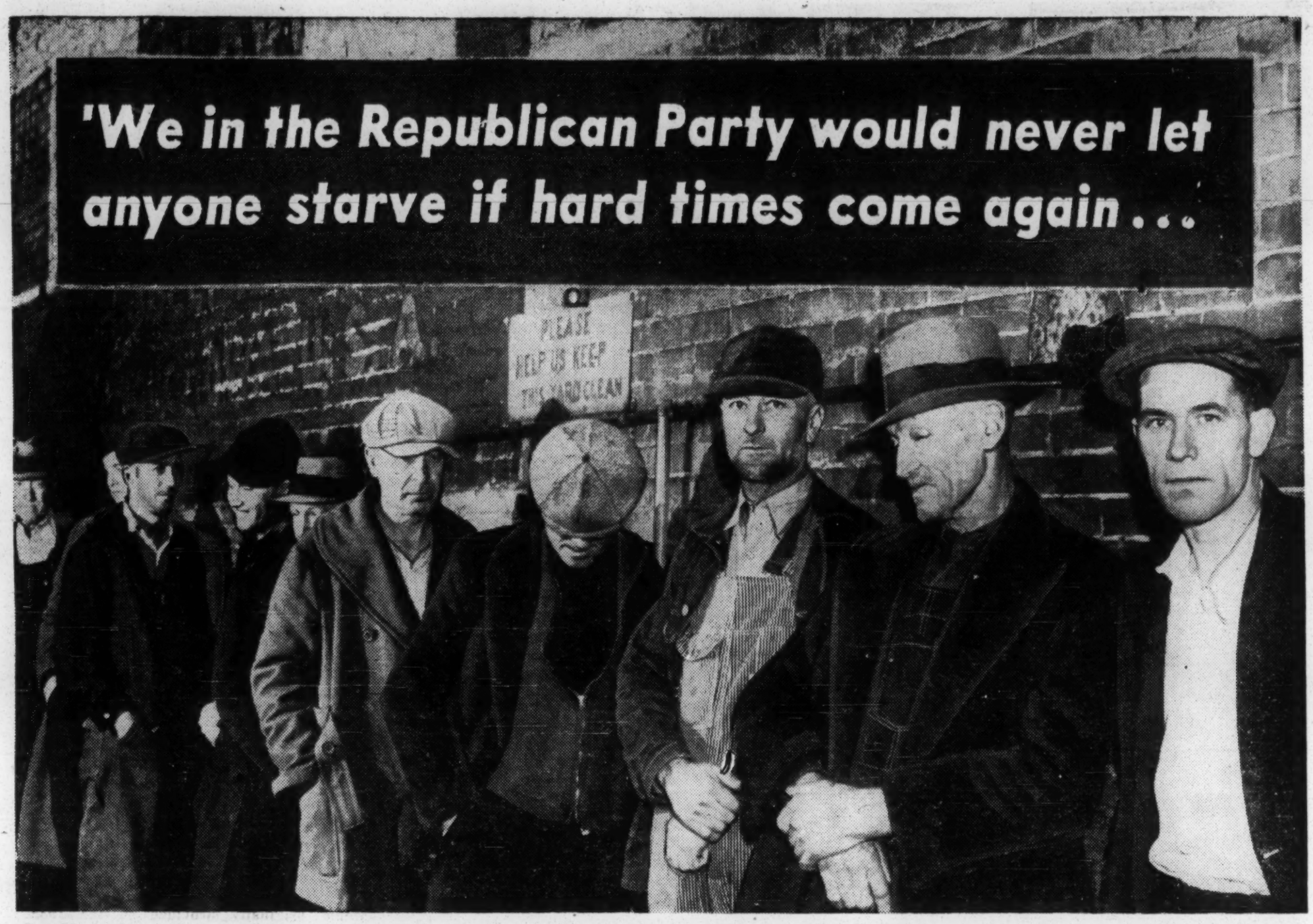


PRIVATION



MIGRATIOI

INDIGNATION!



A grim—and revealing—reminder of the long lines of unemployed during Republican President Hoover's 1929 depression was the comment this week of GOP senatorial candidate Thomas Sweeney of West Virginia. In a debate with Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, supported by CIO-PAC, Sweeney said, "We in the Republican Party would never let anyone starve if hard times come again . . ." This, said Kilgore, is the Republican "platform." It was mighty shaky in '29!

GOP PLUNDERBUND ON RENT HIKE RAMPAGE

By HENRY C. FLEISHER

THE nation's big real estate groups, closely aligned to the Republican party, started this week to throw the dice in earnest in a mad gamble to blow the ceiling off rent controls and squeeze hundreds of millions of additional dollars from the American public.

With elections less than a fortnight away, the Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards renewed its drive for a 15% rise in rents on the phoney issue of providing "justice and emergency relief" to organized landlords — now more prosperous than ever before in history.

Meanwhile "Charlie McCarthy" subsidiaries of the NAREB began to beat the tom-toms throughout the country, with threats of landlord "strikes" to keep vacated apartments empty until OPA controls have fallen to the greedy onslaught.

The CIO Political Action Committee was quick to answer the real estate multi-million dollar grab with charges that the GOP is collaborating "in a traitorous attempt to remove ceilings on rent."

And in Seattle, scene of one landlord's sitdown, Walter Deebach of the Veterans of Foreign Wars official, declared:

"This is the most unfair thing I've ever heard of. Those guys are forgetting the boys who kept those apartments safe for them."

In a detailed analysis of the situation, CIO-PAC warned that the Republican victory in the meat-ceiling fight foreshadowed "Republican rents" at highly increased levels if the Republicans win Nov. 5.

"Only a tremendous vote turnout against Republican rents and prices can save the last remnants of our dollar bills," declared Jack Kroll, PAC director.

OFFICIALS of PAC recalled that on two previous occasions the Republicans had sought to legislate rent controls into the garbage pail.

One of these efforts was led by Sen. Albert Hawkes (R. N. J.), who filed an amendment to force OPA to lift all rent ceilings by 15%. The proposal mustered only 14 votes, the overwhelming majority of which came from Republicans, with a few polltax Democrats uttering the usual "me too."

A second proposal, by Sen. Knowland (R. Cal.) was passed in the Senate, thanks again to the Republican and "me too" votes. Only one Republican Senator—Aiken of Vermont—voted against the measure.

"The mad rush to plunder the consumer-tenant's purse is on," PAC charged, "and the Republicans intend to help the landlords get their share of the booty."

IN HALF a dozen cities, associations of apartment house owners—many of them tied to the local Republican machines — are conducting landlord sitdowns. Apartments are being kept unoccupied, despite the pressing need of millions of families, until the owners wring concessions from OPA or see the price control agency's doom written in a swarm of reactionary victories at the polls.

The widely publicized landlord's "strike" in Seattle was labeled by some OPA officials as the "beginning of what may be a national movement by real estate people."

The "renting strike" by two powerful groups of Seattle apartment house owners—who cotnrol most of the apartment space in the northwest city—was planned by men who have worked closely with the Republican party, and have been consistent foes of every form of price control.

Members of the Pioneer Apartment Group—one of the two striking landlords' associations—passed two resolutions:

1. To rent no vacant apartments until rent controls are killed.

2. To vote the straight Republican ticket.

Pres. J. H. Totten of the Pioneer landlords offered the motion for support of GOP reactionary candidates after declaring:

"We are not sure all the Republicans are against OPA, but we do know that all Democratic candidates are for it."

The more powerful Seattle Apartment Owners Assn. picked up the ball from the Pioneer group. Its secretary announced that the national apartment owners trade outfit—which meets in Oklahoma City in mid-November —will call for national anti-tenant action.

In Baltimore, Md., George W. Proffitt, executive secretary of the national organization, voiced a strong prediction that the outfit's convention would take action similar to that in the northwest.

THE NAREB has a three-point program:

- An immediate increase of 15% in residential rents "as a matter of fundamental justice and emergency relief" to allegedly poverty-stricken landlords.
- A plan to free from all controls those landlords who would give tenants a year's lease at a 15% increase in rent.
- Immediate elimination of all price ceilings and rent controls on new residential construction.

The firm controls on rent levels —the most effective of any handled by OPA—have permitted an increase of only 4% since the beginning of the war, government officials maintain.

A 15% rise would jump the cost of living 3% to 6% for most families, whose budget usually provides for from 20% to 40% of their total income for housing. Such a rise would bring widespread hardship to millions of families straining to make both ends meet under the existing situation of jumping consumer prices.

Across The River

Canada has firm price controls. The government has resisted all efforts to weaken those controls. As a result, prices have stayed down.

But at Niagara Falls, N. Y., U. S. housewives—thanks to the attack on OPA by the meat lobby and GOP leaders—pay $1 to $1.25 a pound for steak, 98c a pound for butter.

At Niagara Falls, Ontario—just across the river — Canadian housewives pay 45c a pound for T-bone steaks, 45c a pound for butter.

HAD ENOUGH? VOTE PAC

HAD ENOUGH? Frankly yes. We've had our belly full of tory Republican rule in Congress. We want a change.

This rule hasn't been the least sweetened by the incidental fact that it has depended upon the complicity of tory polltax Democrats.

For all-too-many years Congress has been ruled and ridden by this predominantly Republican combination.

It has constituted a reactionary majority which has constantly overriden a minority bloc of progressive Democrats aided by a little handful of liberal Republicans.

★ ★ ★

THIS TORY gang bucked and blocked all of President Roosevelt's progressive domestic policies.

Since his death, it has grown even more arrogant and powerful.

In the 79th Congress, it defeated the administration right down the line in the latter's none-too-aggressive efforts to carry forward the Roosevelt program.

It is responsible for the sorry record of that Congress—for the wrecking of price control; for sky-high prices and lowered real wages; for anti-labor legislation; for continuance of the polltax and ending of the FEPC; for failure to raise the minimum wage and to take any adequate steps for the health, housing, social security and full employment of the American people.

Yes, we've had enough — more than enough.

★ ★ ★

WHAT HAS tory Republican rule done to your dollar?

A dollar ain't a dollar any more. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been criticized by labor for grossly underestimating increased living costs. But even its figures show the purchasing power of the dollar shrunk to 69 cents, from January 1941 to Sept. 15, 1946.

Since then, the tory Republicans have been able to boast of still further victories over the American people, by forcing the lifting of practically all price controls.

So by Nov. 5 your dollar will probably be worth about four-bits. They'll offer you two-bits or less for your dollar, if you care to vote for them.

★ ★ ★

HAD ENOUGH Republican-cum-tory-Democrat rule?

If you want more, you can give this old gang a chance to cap its wrecking of price control by the destruction of rent controls, which will be next on the agenda, if it is returned with a strengthened majority.

If you want more, you can have still tougher anti-labor legislation to wreck unions and keep wages down, while prices and profits soar.

If you want more, put in the tory Republicans again and, with the polltax Democrats already assured of election, they'll have a big enough majority to cook up another Hoover depression.

BUT IF you've really had enough and don't want any more, then VOTE.

If you forget to vote, or can't bother to vote, you will let the old tory gang ride in again by default, stronger than ever.

If you've had enough and want a better deal in the future, vote out the anti-labor wreckers of price control, vote in again the progressives who have fought the people's fight—and add to their number so they may become a majority in the next Congress.

Sure, your vote alone can't do it—though it can't be done without your vote—so get all your family, your neighbors and your friends to vote as well.

Join with your union and the PAC in organizing to get out a record vote. The time is short. Get busy NOW.

Had enough? Then vote progressive, vote for PAC-endorsed candidates, and get others to vote.

N

LOOKING AHEAD

BY LEN DE CAUX

IF YOU don't bother about your future, don't bother to vote on Nov. 5.

The old gang that ran the 79th Congress will look after you—and how!

They've already got your future doped out, if they can count on you not to vote.

(They aren't counting on many trade unionists being so dumb as to vote for them, but your uncast ballot will have the same effect).

★ ★ ★

THE OLD gang's press is hopefully predicting a tory Republican swing.

Although in a technical minority in the 79th Congress, the Republicans actually had their way in every important vote, due to their close alliance with a minority of tory Democrats.

So a GOP majority in both Houses would not change the control of Congress. It would simply strengthen the old gang's control, and make it easier for them to dish out more and worse of the same.

★ ★ ★

THIS IS the kind of future the old gang has doped out for you:

Having wrecked price control in the last Congress and having made you pay higher prices for nearly everything, it would finish the job by boosting prices still further on everything.

What's more, the landlord's lobby is not voting tory Republican for nothing. So you can expect to pay double rent, if the old gang is returned strong enough to abolish rent control.

★ ★ ★

BUT IF all living costs are boosted still higher, at least we should be able to raise wages proportionately, you may say.

The old gang has the answer to that one too. Not for nothing is it so ardently supported by big business.

Remember how the GOP-tory Democrat old gang passed the Case bill in the last Congress? It was only the minority of progressives that prevented it from being enacted over the President's veto.

All the old gang needs is a few more votes to enact this or similar legislation to cripple the unions and render them incapable of raising wages adequately.

HIGHER PRICES and rents and lower wages aren't all you can expect, if you let the architects of the Hoover depression get back into the saddle.

All competent economists are predicting a bust after the inflationary boom of sky-high prices and profits.

Many of them gave us several years before the next depression. But after seeing what the old gang did to price control, and noting press predictions of Republican victories, most of them now place the depression in 1947, any time from spring on.

★ ★ ★

SOME OF the Republican candidates say they won't let us starve in their next depression, like they did in their last.

But don't count on this too much.

For the old gang has a long record of fighting social security and anything else that would relieve the plight of the unemployed.

In the last Congress, the GOP-polltax Democrat majority fought and blocked every kind of social welfare legislation, whether for housing, health, social security, minimum wages or full employment.

Put them back in again with increased power, and they'll put us out again on the breadline.

★ ★ ★

WHILE THE big business press is counting its chickens before they are hatched, the wise-money boys are not.

Wall Street reports indicate that, whereas a rising stock market is expected to follow a Republican victory in November, this prospect is not being "discounted in advance."

In other words, the speculators are not so sure of a tory sweep as to bet any big money on it yet.

★ ★ ★

BIG BUSINESS sees a joker in all its press predictions. And that joker is you, brother and sister unionists.

It can't count on you being so careless of your future as to fail to vote and to get others to vote.

If you really organize and work to get out a record labor and progressive vote, you can clean out the old gang.

You can scrap its whole program of high prices, low wages, inflation and depression by electing a progressive Congress.

The CIO News

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Philip Murray.....President James B. Carey.....Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents

L. S. Buckmaster, Joseph Curran, Albert Fitzgerald, John Green, Allan S. Haywood, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Frank Rosenblum, R. J. Thomas

Len De Caux, Editor and Publicity Director

Henry C. Fleisher, Asst. Director; Hollace Randell, Asst. Editor; Fred d'Avila, Asst. Editor; Fred Ross, Asst. Editor

Publication and Editorial Office:
718 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Entered as Second Class Matter, Post Office, Washington, D. C. Under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, and Feb. 28, 1925.

Vol. 9 October 28, 1946 No. 44

FASCIST SMITH BACKS TOP GOP CANDIDATES

HAMMERING away at the endorsement of top Repubican candidates by Gerald L. K. Smith and his America First gang, Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, this week called for a deluge of votes in November to prevent the America First pro-Nazi philosophy from dominating the Congress.

The list of America First Party endorsements is printed below so that voters in each state will recognize the candidates backed by Gerad L. K. Smith. (Endorsements in southern states where there is no real contest now that the primaries are over are omitted).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CALIFORNIA—All Republicans
Jack Z. Anderson
Bertrand W. Gearhart
John Phillips
COLORADO—All Republicans
J. Edgar Chenowith
Robert Fay Gillespie
William S. Hill
ILLINOIS—All Republicans
Leo E. Allen
Leslie C. Arends
Fred E. Busbey
Robert B. Chiperfield
Ralph E. Church
Everett M. Dirksen
Anton J. Johnson
Calvin D. Johnson
Noah M. Mason
Charles W. Vursell
INDIANA—All Republicans
George W. Gillie
Robert A. Grant
Charles A. Halleck
Forest A. Harness
Gerald W. Landis
Raymond S. Springer
Earl Wilson
IOWA—All Republicans
John W. Gwynne
Ben F. Jensen
Thomas E. Martin
Henry O. Talle
KANSAS
Edward H. Rees (R)
MAINE
Frank Fellows (R)
Robert Hale (R)
MASSACHUSETTS
George J. Bates (R)
Charles L. Gifford (R)
Angier L. Goodwin (R)
Joseph W. Martin (R)
Edward J. Philbin (D)
Edith Nourse Rogers (R)
Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)
MICHIGAN—All Republicans
John B. Bennet
William W. Blackney
Fred Bradley
Howard A. Coffin
Fred L. Crawford
George A. Dondero
Clare E. Hoffman
Harry Henderson
Bartel J. Jonkman
Earl C. Michener
Albert A. Riddering
Paul W. Shafer
John B. Sosnowski
Jesse P. Wolcott
Roy O. Woodruff
Harold F. Youngblood
MINNESOTA—All Republicans
H. Carl Andersen
August H. Andresen
Walter H. Judd
Harold Knutson
Joseph P. O'Hara
MISSOURI—All Republicans
Wat Arnold
Claude I. Bakewell
Marion T. Bennett
Alfred L. Grattendick
Walter C. Ploeser
Albert L. Reeves
Max Schwabe
Dewey Short
MONTANA—All Republicans
Wesley A. D'Ewart
Walter R. Rankin
NEBRASKA—All Republicans
Howard H. Buffett
Carl T. Curtis
A. L. Miller
Karl Stefan
NEW JERSEY—All Republicans
James C. Auchincloss
J. Parnell Thomas
NEW YORK—All Republicans
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.
Edwin Arthur Hall
Bernard W. Kearney
Clarence E. Kilburn
Jay LeFevre
Daniel A. Reed
Katherine St. George
John Taber
OHIO—All Republicans
Norman Adams
Walter E. Brehm
Clarence J. Brown
Raymond H. Burke
Henderson H. Carson
Cliff Clevenger
Fred W. Danner
Charles H. Elston
P. W. Griffiths
William E. Hess
Thomas A. Jenkins
Robert F. Jones
J. Harry McGregor
Walter Obert
Frederick C. Smith
John M. Vorys
Alvin F. Weichel
OKLAHOMA—All Republicans
Pliny S. Frye
John L. Fuller
Carmon C. Harris
Joe Hart, Jr.
George B. Schwabe
Ferd P. Snider
Ross Rizley
J. Warren White
OREGON
Harris Ellsworth (R)
SOUTH DAKOTA—Both Republicans
Francis Case
Karl E. Mundt
UTAH—Both Republicans
William Dawson
David J. Wilson
VERMONT
Charles A. Plumley (R)
WASHINGTON—All Republicans
Hal Holmes
Walt Horan
Homer R. Jones
Fred Norman
Payson Peterson
Thor Tolefson
WEST VIRGINIA
Hubert S. Ellis (R)
Francis J. Love (R)
Harold Neff (R)
Jennings Randolph (D)
E. G. Bohrbough (R)
Hartley Sanders (R)
WISCONSIN—All Republicans
Frank B. Keefe
Charles J. Kersten
Reid F. Murray
Alvin E. O'Konski
Lawrence W. Smith
WYOMING
Frank A. Barrett (R)

SENATE (ALL REPUBLICANS)

ARIZONA—W. S. Powers
CALIFORNIA—William F. Knowland
CONNECTICUT—R. W. Baldwin
DELAWARE—John J. Williams
IDAHO—Henry C. Dworshak
MAINE—Owen Brewster
MARYLAND—D. J. Markey
KENTUCKY—J. S. Cooper
MICHIGAN—Arthur H. Vandenberg
MISSOURI—James P. Kem
MONTANA—Z. N. Ecton
NEBRASKA—Hugh Butler
NEVADA—G. W. Malone
NEW JERSEY—H. Alexander Smith
NEW MEXICO—Patrick Hurley
NEW YORK—Irving Ives
NORTH DAKOTA—William Langer
OHIO—John W. Bricker
PENNSYLVANIA—Edward Martin
WASHINGTON—Henry Cain
WEST VIRGINIA—Tom Sweney
WISCONSIN—Joseph R. McCarthy

Election Broadcast

Murray on Air November 1

CIO Pres. Philip Murray will deliver a nation-wide address on the 1946 elections over the American Broadcasting Co. and the Mutual Broadcasting System Friday, Nov. 1, at 8:15 p.m., Eastern Standard Time (7:15 p.m., Central Time).

Watch local papers for Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast time.

The address will be heard in the following cities:

New York, Middleton, Syracuse, Buffalo, Troy, Albany, Rochester, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Fall River, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Winchester, Springfield, Hyannis, Mass.; Cincinnati, Youngstown, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Canton, Dayton, Steubenville, Ohio; Concord, Manchester, N. H.; Bridgeport, New London Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Conn.; Philadelphia, Wilkes-Barre, Erie, Reading, York, Scranton, Fremont, Morgantown, Oil City, State College, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Pa.; Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Richmond, Fredericksburg, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Wheeling, Charleston, W. Va.;

Rock Island-Moline, Chicago, Ill.; Sioux City, Yankton, S. D.; Waterloo, Davenport, Des Moines, Burlington, Iowa; Fort Wayne, Anderson, South Bend, Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Louisville, Ky.; Milwaukee, Superior, Wis.; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.; Omaha, Fremont, Nebr.; St. Louis, Mo.; Columbia, Mo.; Huntington, W. Va.; Bay City, Flint, Lansing, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Mich.; Sault St. Marie, Racine, Sheboygan, Wis.; Denver, Colo.: Salt Lake City, Utah; Los Angeles, Fresno, San Diego, San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wash.; Dubuque, Des Moines, Soo City, Iowa; Newcastle, Del.; Boise, Idaho.

Congress of Industrial Organizations

CIO

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

October 23, 1946

TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE CIO:

This is a message of great urgency for every CIO member. We write you on the eve of the 1946 Congressional election, an election which will decide America's course and the fate of every American and his family. The fact is that if the American people are not to be thrust back again to depression, if we are to avoid another horrible war, if our unions are to survive, a progressive 80th Congress must be elected on November 5th.

Our opponents in this campaign, the reactionaries in both the Republican and Democratic Parties, have sought to scare the American people by a smoke screen of confusion. Although they bear responsibility for whatever confusion and shortages now exist by their butchering of OPA, housing and other vital legislation in the 79th Congress, they seek to place the blame elsewhere. This is not a new story. They have used it in past elections, unsuccessfully. The people examined the charge, rejected it and then carried the fight to the enemy.

The people, the voters, will do it again on November 5th. Our weapon is the ballot. We must use it. We have seen in the past few weeks the mobilization of those forces that were Franklin D. Roosevelt's staunchest supporters. We have taken our message, the fulfillment of the Roosevelt program, peace and prosperity, to the American people. They have accepted it.

We need to implement that acceptance at the ballot box. The only way reaction will be swept aside, will be by a huge outpouring of votes. The responsibility is that of every decent American, of every decent union member to go to the polls on November 5th and vote. And to help in getting his family, neighbors and friends to also vote.

Remember, voting is the answer to our problems. Voting is the way to a better Congress.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Philip Murray — President, CIO

Jack Kroll — Director, CIO-PAC

Gov. Thomas Dewey gave a reluctant and fruitless audience to 75 ex-servicemen who last week-end asked him to call a special session of the N. Y. legislature to relieve the critical lack of veterans' housing. After the veterans waited overnight in the Senate chamber, Dewey deigned to see them. One of the ex-GIs' leaders, William Rebens, is here presenting the Governor with their housing program.

DEWEY SAYS NO ON VETS' HOUSING

By S. CLINTON STERN
President, N. Y. Veterans' Senate

I was one of 75 ex-GIs who went to see Gov. Thomas Dewey about getting some veterans' housing. On Saturday afternoon, October 19, we peacefully walked into the New York State Capital building in Albany and organized ourselves into a Veterans' Senate.

Governor Dewey had been notified long in advance that thousands of people were coming to see him, but he refused to meet with this large delegation. (Ed. Note: The Greater N. Y. CIO Council at the same time sponsored a demonstration by teachers and state employes seeking salary increases, but they did not participate in the Veterans' Senate.)

We spoke in the name of millions of veterans who are suffering from the housing shortage. After our entry the state police surrounded the Capitol and clamped a tight food embargo on the building.

After setting up a committee and electing officers we began a debate on veterans housing. Saturday night, after hours of debate we unanimously agreed on a series of demands. These demands were submitted to the Governor's secretary who rejected them and refused to let us see the Governor. We stayed there all night.

When Dewey finally consented to see us Sunday our spokesmen presented him with our program. The Governor refused to call a special emergency session on housing, said he had done all he could and blamed the housing shortage on the New Deal and the Administration. We feel these charges were unjustified and were purely political since the Administration-sponsored housing program had been killed by opposition in Congress.

New Vote Record

A permanent voting record, printed on heavy paper and listing the action of Senators and Congressmen on 32 issues during both sessions of the 79th Congress, has just been issued by the CIO Legislative and Education & Research Depts.

In the section on the Senate it lists 18 votes from the first session of the 79th Congress, ranging from the consideration of Henry Wallace's appointment as secretary of commerce to the May-Bailey Manpower Bill. Issues recorded for the second session include the Hobbs Amendment to the Case Bill, the final passage of the Case Bill, two votes on the Truman anti-union bill, two votes on the Patman housing bill, the cloture rule on FEPC, the 65c Minimum Wage, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Bill, the McFarland Amendment to the British Loan and four amendments to the price control bill.

The record of the House votes includes such issues as the May-Bailey manpower bill; the May-Arends, Hobbs and Case anti-union proposals; the Dirksen amendment to the USES bill; the school lunch bill; the Patman housing bill, the Elliott Rider to the NLRB appropriaion, 7 amendments to the price control bill, and the atomic energy bill.

IN introduction to the record, Nathan Cowan, CIO Legislative Director, writes:

"Here in the U. S. the right of most people to vote has been held as commonplace for so long that comparatively few seem to recognize its importance. America is in no danger at the moment of losing its liberties to a foreign power.

"Yet we are in grave danger of losing our liberties through reactionary and other undemocratic internal pressures, popular indifference toward elections, and through our failure to realize that the more people go to the polls and the greater the interest they display in the outcome—even in off-year elections—the more alert our elective officers will be and the better our government."

No Outside Influence

BRASSHAT SMEAR HIT AS COVERUP

CHARGING that GOP brasshats are attemping to ride into power on false issues and smear campaigns, CIO Political Action Director Jack Kroll this week rejected "any foreign influence or interference in our domestic election contests."

Kroll called for a large vote as a basis for fighting the Republican leadership which is trying to "avoid the responsibility for depressing the living standards of the American people, of cutting deep into their pay envelopes by forcing prices upwards and instituting a drive to lift all rent controls."

He charged that the GOP is seeking to ride to victory on false issues, knowing that it has no real program to offer to the American people.

The full text of Kroll's statement follows:

"ON OCT. 21 the American press reported an English language broadcast on the Moscow radio presuming to commend candidates for the United States Congress supported by the CIO-PAC.

"While the world press and radio are free to commend all elected candidates in all countries as has been the practice for generations, the CIO-PAC regards as completely unwarranted and thoroughly disavows any foreign influence or interference in our domestic election contests I cannot state this too emphatically on behalf of our committee.

"We repudiate and reject all efforts by our political enemies to tar us with an alien brush.

"THE leadership of the Republican Party, knowing that they have no real program to offer the American people, are seeking to ride to victory on false issues. Their efforts to confuse American voters will not succeed. The American people still remember the shocking statement of Sen. Robert Taft protesting the just verdicts at Nuremberg.

"The American people remember the recent endorsement of John Bricker by Gerald L. K. Smith and the failure of Bricker to repudiate the support of Smith's rabble-rousing crowd.

"The Republican Party, by its attempts to smear the PAC, is trying to avoid the responsibility which is its for depressing the living standards of the American people, of cutting deep into their pay envelopes by forcing prices upwards and instituting a drive to lift all rent controls.

"OUR Republican friends are frightened. Newspaper editorials and polls are not sufficient to hide their vicious record of obstruction in the last Congress. And now the results of their handiwork, Republican prices, soaring prices, are coming home to roost.

"The Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards echoing the Republican line—has loudly demanded an immediate 15% rent increase. They want Republican rents as well as Republican prices.

"No matter how hard the Republican Party brass hats led by Dewey and Taft seeks to fool the people with the cry of Communism, Confusion and Chaos—those three false campaign bugaboos—it cannot hide its own obstructionist record, it cannot hide the boom and bust philosophy it promotes, it will not prevent millions of Americans from going to the polls on November 5th to vote for progressive candidates who will work for the enactment of the Roosevelt program.

"The record of CIO-PAC since its inception in July 1943 has been absolutely clear. It is an official Committee of the CIO representing over six million American workers with their families. CIO and CIO-PAC are the voice of over 14 million Americans, loyal to America and American institutions. Both in war and in peace this has been amply demonstrated beyond a doubt."

My, My, Look Who's Under Whose Bed!

The Republicans who are today yelling "Communist!" as a smokescreen should remember that in their early days they were red-baited.

From J. G. Randall's book, **Lincoln the President**, comes the following commentary, which quotes the N. Y. Herald of Sept. 19, 1860:

"The dread word 'socialism' was hurled into the arena of words as devasting characterization of Republican policy. 'Socialism in its worst form', it was said 'including . . . women's rights, the division of land, free love, and the exaltation of the desires of the individual over the . . . family, and the forced equality of all men in phalansteries . . . are a part of the logical chain of ideas that flow from . . . the soul of black republicanism'."

It's an odd world!

Washington—Kept City

KLANSMAN 'MAYOR' OF NATION'S CAPITAL

By FRED d'AVILA

IT was August 9, 1946. The American people, who had just helped win a bloody war to crush fascism, heard a scratchy, nasal whine over a national radio hookup, declaring that, "I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan No. 40, called the Bilbo Klan No. 40, of Mississippi."

Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, 69-year-old thrice-elected Senator from Mississippi, was brazen but not rash. Admission of membership in the rope, terror and bedsheet club was part of his race-baiting strategy that has made him a successful politician in his polltax "paradise."

But—and it concerns the whole nation—the flat-headed hate-monger is also "mayor" of the United States Capital. As ranking member of the District Committee because of his Senate seniority, Bilbo calls the shots for a city of nearly a million people.

That city for more than 70 years had the right to elect its own government. Congress, riding a wave of reaction following the Civil War, took away that right in 1878.

This November 5, while the rest of the nation is exercising its democratic right to choose national and local representatives, Washington will stage a mock election, designed to register the protest of its residents against a Bilbo government.

WASHINGTON residents are concerned about many problems. They cannot vote for the President of the U. S. They pay taxes but they have no voice in levying them. They are saddled with a cumbersome municipal government that in the final analysis consists of a "city council" composed of 435 Representatives and 96 Senators. And—high on the list of grievances—they have Bilbo as "Mayor."

Who is this "mayor" elected by a polltax minority in a state more than a thousand miles away from the people he governs? Does he perform his sworn duty to uphold the Constitution, which among other provisions, says that "the right of the citizens of the U. S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U. S. or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude"? Let's look at the record.

It is July 2, 1946. A steaming, gaping audience, ridden with all the race prejudices common in Mississippi, breaks into cheers. Their man has spoken.

"I call upon every red-blooded Anglo-Saxon in Mississippi to resort to any means to keep Negroes from the polls. If you don't know what this means, you are just not up on your persuasive measures."

The speaker was Bilbo.

While thousands of Dombrowskis and Johnsons, Cohens and Kellys, Massettis and Hansens were giving their lives for victory, Bilbo contributed to national unity by referring to millions of Italian citizens as "dagoes," by reviling Jews as "kikes," and by calling Negroes "niggers."

In 1929, a Mississippi lynch mob burned a Negro at the stake. There was a widespread demand that the murderers be brought to justice. Bilbo, then governor and presumably a member of the KKK, declared that he had "neither time nor the money" to conduct an investigation.

This is the first of two articles on the right to vote in the District of Columbia, amplifying a CIO Convention resolution calling for D. C. suffrage and pointing out that "free and democratic elections . . . are the greatest guarantee for the preservation of democracy and our basic freedoms."

BILBO'S Senate record rivals his words. On issues of interest to the people, listed in The CIO NEWS voting supplement, his score is seven zeros and five minuses. He voted against housing, against fair employment, against a 65c minimum wage, against price control and against polltax repeal.

On May 10, 1946, he raved against the "vicious, inequitable, unfair, unrighteous, almost criminal social security and old age pension law."

BILBO'S viciousness has been equalled by his political durability. He survived a clouded scandal as supervisor of a girl's school to win election in 1908 as a state senator. At a grand jury hearing, he admitted taking a bribe to swing an election, but claimed he had accepted it to expose the bribe givers. He avoided expulsion from the state senate by just one vote, after the senate had passed a resolution asking him to resign and declaring him "unfit to sit with honest, upright men in a respectable legislative body. . ."

He was twice elected governor. In 1934 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and has sat there ever since.

Campaigns to unseat him have been started by the Civil Rights Congress in N. Y. City and by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington. Both groups are circulating petitions. That of the Southern Conference says:

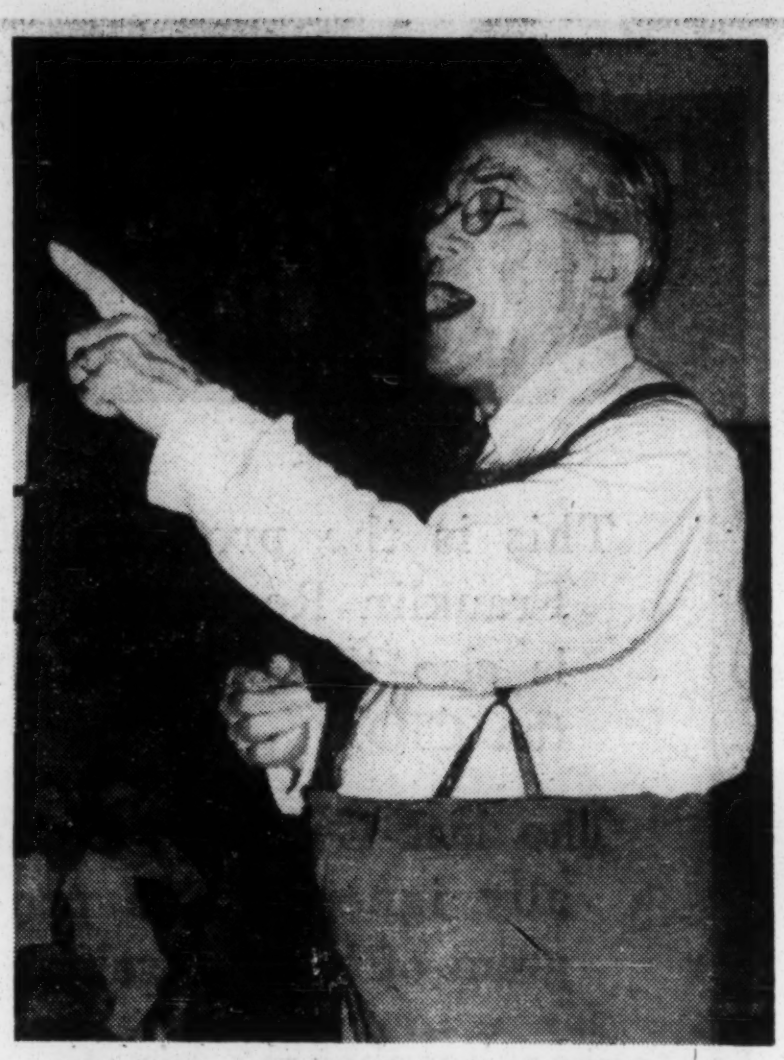
"If we must be ruled as a colony with taxation without representation, we implore our rulers to assign to the committee (Senate District Committee) only senators who believe in democracy, the Constitution and the equal rights of all citizens."

THE Washington problem, however, is more than Bilbo. And it is acute enough so that nearly 300 civic organizations, from the CIO Council to the Board of Trade, have come out unequivocally for:

1. The Capper-Summers bill providing for a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and the right to vote for President and Vice-President of the U. S.

2. The McCarran bill, providing for an elected council-manager plan for home rule in District government.

There's good precedent for the abolition of supervision by three commissioners appointed by the President. From 1802 to 1871 Washington had a mayor and council type of government elected by the people. And from 1871 to 1878 the capital had a territorial form of government, with residents electing members of one branch of a two-branch legislature. In 1878, Congress became Washington's "city council" with the President appointing the commissioners to supervise the job. Washington is a "kept city."



SEN. THEO. G. BILBO, "MAYOR" OF WASHINGTON

"I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan No. 40, called the Bilbo Klan No. 40, of Mississippi"

Under the present government, cumbersome and unresponsive to the people, the administration of schools, jails, hospitals and other public institutions has resulted in scandal after scandal. Wretched slums sprawl unhealthily among million-dollar government buildings. Negroes are segragated from whites, not only in residence, but in schools and on playgrounds.

Congressmen, busy with affairs important to their own constituents, are not inclined to work on District problems. As "city council," Congress literally has to pass on items as unimportant as the naming of streets and the location of sewers. Those Congressmen who are sincerely interested in the District must take time that belongs to the nation and to the people that elected them to deal with a host of petty problems that a home rule government could handle much more efficiently.

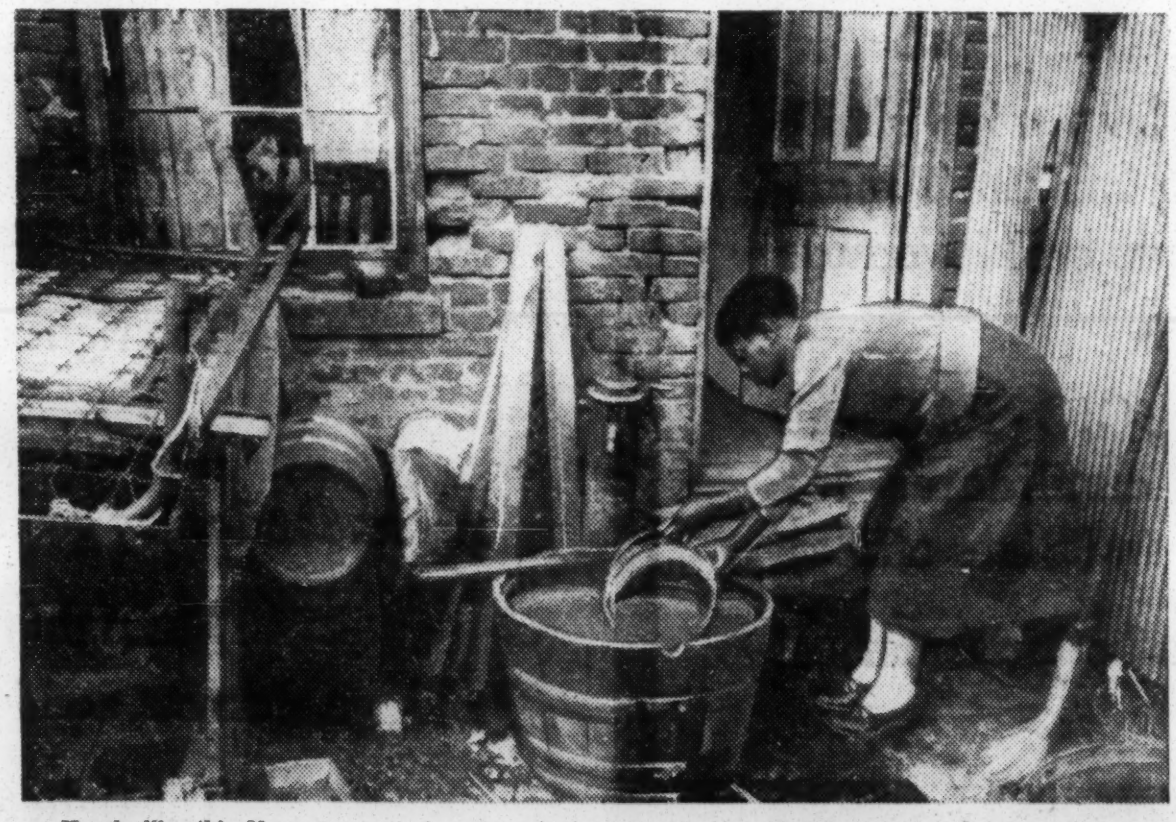
NATIONALLY, most Washington residents are just as impotent as they are locally. Only one in three has legal voting residence elsewhere—and more than half of these would prefer to vote in the District, according to an opinion poll by the Washington Post.

Thousands of them can't vote even by absentee ballot, because more than one-fourth the states deny the right either to register, or to vote in the primaries or general elections, by mail.

Washington, with nearly a million residents, has more population than any one of 14 states. Yet these states have a total of 53 Representatives and Senators in Congress! Washington has none.

D. C. residents eight years ago rolled up a 7-1 majority in favor of home rule and a 12-1 majority for national representation.

In the referendum scheduled for November 5, it is expected that majorities will be even more overwhelming. After all, no self-respecting capital could long tolerate a Bilbo as "mayor."



Hovels like this Negro woman's home are in brutal contrast to the gleaming marble of Washington's government buildings. A 1940 survey revealed that 40% of the Negro population and 12% of the white lived in dwellings either in need of major structural repairs or without inside water supply or toilet facilities, or having two or all of these deficiencies.

TO WIN OUR ECONOM

This is the program of Franklin Roosevelt. It is also the program of the CIO.

The last Congress virtually ignored this program of human welfare.

It is vital that the Eightieth Congress take action for security, for full employment, for health, for decent living standards.

Reaction, spearheaded by GOP Tories, is dead opposed to this program.

Candidates endorsed by the CIO - PAC stand 100% behind President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights.

You can help win FDR's program for the American people on November 5 — Vote!

Vote for CIO-PAC-endorsed candidates for Federal and State offices.

Vote for a better America!

MESSAGE FROM TH
ON THE STATE OF

IN OUR DAY these economic truths ha self-evident. We have accepted, so to s Rights under which a new basis of secu be established for all—regardless of stat

Among these are:

The right to a useful and remunerat or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide ing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise a return which will give him and his family a de

The right of every businessman, la in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair com by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a dece

The right to adequate medical car achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection fr old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

MIC BILL OF RIGHTS

E PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
THE UNION, *January 11, 1944*

ave become accepted as
speak, a second Bill of
rity and prosperity can
ion, race, or creed.

ive job in the industries,

adequate food and cloth-

nd sell his products at a
cent living;

rge and small, to trade
petition and domination

nt home;

e and the opportunity to

om the economic fears of

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

America's own rightful place in the world depends in large part upon how fully these and similar rights have been carried into practice for our citizens. For unless there is security here at home there cannot be lasting peace in the world.

Third CMU Victory

MARINE ENGINEERS WIN

FOR the third time in five months unity among maritime unions paid off this week when the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. won a victory by winning a contract with the East and Gulf Coast ship owners yielding to the union's demands.

The ship owners who forced the MEBA to strike for 21 days finally signed an agreement which gave preferential hiring for union members, maintenance of membership and 15% general wage increase.

The contract also boosted the pay for overtime work from $1.20 to $1.60 an hour, and jumped the night relief rates from $1.15 to $1.60 an hour.

MEBA immediately submitted the proposals to its members for ratification, but was withholding the results until the U. S. Maritime Commission, which owns a good portion of the merchant vessels, issues a directive.

The directive was delayed because the AFL Master, Mates and Pilots who struck with the MEBA had not settled their differences with the operators, although they were expected to do so shortly as the CIO NEWS went to press.

CMU co-chairmen Joseph Curran and Harry Bridges and General CIO Counsel Lee Pressman participated in the final discussions between the ship owners and the MEBA. The CMU—Committee for Maritime Unity—includes seven unions, six of them CIO and one unaffiliated.

This was the third time that the CMU whose members respected the MEBA and the MMP picket lines and participated in demonstrations proved the value of maritime unions' unity.

In June the CMU unions obtained in negotiations with the ship owners and the Maritime Commission $17.50 monthly increases, a reduction of working hours, and increased payments for overtime work for all unlicensed personnel.

In September the CMU again demonstrated the value of maritime unity when a strike was called to obtain wage equity with the AFL seamen who had been granted a greater increase than CIO unlicensed personnel had obtained.

For the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. this donkey used in a demonstration this week in front of the American Merchant Marine Institute characterized the adamant stand of the ship owners. Following the mass picketing, the East and Gulf Coast operators decided to get down to brass tacks and gave the MEBA what it wanted. Eight thousand members of unions of the CIO Committee for Maritime Unity took part in the demonstration.

PAY US ENOUGH TO LIVE—UAW

THE CIO Auto Workers will demand susbstantial wage increases from all employers whose union contracts have wage reopening clauses, the UAW executive board voted at its Cleveland meeting this week.

The board did not name a specific figure it would demand but said in a wage policy agreement:

"It is the intention of the union to make every effort across the bargaining table with management to arrive at an agreement on a wage increase adequate to meet the needs of the workers and the nation.

"The unholy alliance between big business and its political henchmen in Congress has finally achieved its purpose in the complete destruction of effective control of the cost of living. Under these circumstances we have but one clear course—to demand a wage increase that will provide the workers and their families with a decent standard of living."

The board also called for immediate steps by the government to stop hoarding and speculation in scarce materials and, if necessary, operate idle plants to break bottlenecks and relieve shortages so that industry will operate on production schedules that assure full employment and a full workweek.

The union statement emphasized that "even at the present low level of production" substantial wage increases can be paid without any increase in the prices of cars or replacement parts.

The board cited cost of living figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to support its wage increase demand.

"Total increase in the cost of living from Jan., 1941, to Sept., 1946, has been 50%," the statement said. "An 18½% wage increase paid to most workers in our industry early in 1946 brought hourly wage rates fairly close to the cost of living increase that had occurred up to Jan., 1946, but left workers' take-home pay far below wartime levels. However, the wrecking of price controls by Congress has again left wage rates far behind living costs, and the disparity existing is greater than at any time since 1941.

"Already the cost of living, as measured by the government index, is 12½% higher than in Jan., 1946 . . . . Authoritative sources predict that by December of this year the cost of living will have risen 20 to 25% or more above last January. Any forecast at this time is necessarily tentative and will be subject to revision as negotiations proceed."

ASK 25c AN HOUR MORE

IT'S two bits more for the CIO Oil Workers.

That was the hourly wage increase which the Oil Workers Intl. Union policy committee voted this week to place before industry in immediate negotiations.

Meeting in Galveston, Texas, the 24-man policy committee created by the union's convention authorized local unions to begin negotiations Nov. 1 for the $2 a day increase. Wage conference with oil companies will also be arranged on the district basis and the major companies will be asked to meet the union on the national level.

The committee pointed out that the Oil Workers made possible full production in the industry at the time when certain segments of management were throttling production as in the meat industry.

Sabotage of full production was labelled as conspiracy of the management of certain industries and reactionary leaders in Congress to throttle price control and attack the living the standards of American workers. The committee declared that as a result the real wages of oil workers have declined $8.44 a week in recent months.

Oil industry profits, the committee pointed out, stand at the all-time high, 172% above the prewar period, while prices are 44% above the same period and hourly earnings have increased only 31%.

"We regard the 25-cent an hour increase as a modest effort to achieve balance between the Oil Workers' income and skyrocketing prices," OWIU Pres. O. A. Knight said.

NON-STOP ORGANIZER

Sam Nadelman, international representative of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers, "may at times be out but he is never down," reports Virginia CIO Director Ernest B, Pugh.

Nadelman, while organizing the J. P. Taylor Tobacco Co. workers at South Boston, Va., was stricken with appendicitis and hospitalized at Danville.

"Before leaving the hospital he organized all the orderlies and attendants and turned the applications over to a representative of the CIO Public Workers, which has set up a local union," Pugh reported.

Incidentally, the Taylor Tobacco election was won by the CIO, 385 to 10.

HAWAII TALKS RESUMED

The CIO Longshoremen who represent 25,000 Hawaii sugar workers on strike since Sept. 1 were scheduled to resume negotiations with the plantation owners as the CIO NEWS went to press.

Management had sabotaged negotiations, but were forced to resume discussions after Federal Conciliator Stanley V. White had charged, in a letter to the Hawaii Employers Council, that failure to resume negotiations would indicate that the sugar industry's goal was "extermination of unionism on the island."

Warns Texas CIO Of:

PLOT TO KILL UNIONS

Plans for combatting the plot of Texas business interests to liquidate the labor movement, stepping up the organizing campaign and enacting state legislation favorable to labor were made by the Texas State Industrial Union Council at its tenth annual convention at Austin last weekend.

Executive Sec. Morris Akin of the Texas Council urged greater contributions to PAC in future campaigns as he revealed that only about $3500 had been collected in comparison with the $3,400,000 raised by the Texas Manufactuing Assn. which he said will be used to buy anti-union legislation.

The convention adopted a state legislative program which called for a more secret ballot, abolition of the polltax, aiding bona fide veterans organizations in passing legislation beneficial to ex-GIs and expansion of legislative informational service for CIO locals.

The delegates also urged reelection of CIO Pres. Philip Murray, support of the Texas Council of the Brewery Workers whose industry is under attack from prohibitionists and ending the $200 monthly ceiling on salaries of veterans taking on-the-job training.

Encouraging results were reported by Robert Oliver, state director of the CIO Organizing Committee, who said that 36 plants with 7,500 workers had been organized in Texas since the campaign opened in mid-May and that only four NLRB elections had been lost.

He said that his staff of 17 organizers would get to 200 plants where organization has been requested as fast as possible.

Natl. CIO-IUC director John Brophy said that the first battle against inflation had been lost and urged that labor demand that the President call a national conference representing labor, management and agriculture to discuss the relation of wages to prices.

Brophy declared that the CIO wants "contructive economic collaboration among the nations, universal disarmament, and the extension of democratic political and economic institutions."

James E. Ward, Steelworker, and L. J. Forman were elected president and vice-president of the council respectively, and Akin was re-elected executive secretary.

ANTI-BIAS PACT

For the second time in a year the CIO Transport Service Employes has signed a contract giving Negro and white railroad station employes in the deep South equal protection and equal opportunity for advancement.

LEAVE OPEN WAGE DEMANDS

A special meeting of the CIO Farm Equipment Workers' Natl. Harvester Council, held at Chicago this week, established the union's new wage demands for Intl. Harvester workers.

The union will immediately reopen wage negotiations on a national scale for its 30,000 Harvester members in ten production plants throughout the nation.

Gerald Fielde, director of the Harvester Council and FE Secretary-Treasurer, announced the following six point wage policy. The union's present contracts with IHC, negotiated after an 80-day strike last spring, contain wage reopening clauses. The six demands include:

A general wage increase, with the precise demand left open due to "fluctuating wage, price, rent and other control policies."

An increase in minimum wages to at least one dollar per hour.

Special additional increases to skilled workers, including tool and die, and allied day-rated workers, maintenance and others.

Guaranteed annual wages, assuring a minimum of 40 hours pay for each of 52 weeks per annum.

ORGANIZING

BY ALLAN S. HAYWOOD

Irwin L. DeShetler, CIO Reg. Dir. for Southern California, reports: 20th Century Record Co., Los Angeles, Calif., UERMWA-CIO 28; Society of Television Engineers and Electrical Technicians 0, no union 1. Field Representative William B. Eleonin was in charge. Industrial Union Co., Los Angeles, Calif., Amalgamated Clothing Workers-CIO 19, no union 12. Field Representative Gruselda Coleman was in charge.

Fullerton Fulton, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Paul, Minn., reports: Donovan Foundry, St. Paul, Minn., USA-CIO 59; no union 3. USA-CIO Reps. Joe Kretche and Glenn Peterson directed the organizational drive assisted by the Regional office.

Dave Wilson, Reg. Dir. USWA-CIO, reports: Brown Shoe Co., Cairo, Illinois., USWA-CIO 62; District 50, UMWA 28. Representative Gunther handled the campaign.

George Brown, Dir. of Org., IWA-CIO, reports: John Ahonen Woods Operations, Ironwood, Michigan, IWA-CIO 10, no union 3. Tula Forest Products Co., Woods Operations, Ironwood, Mich., IWA-CIO 29, no union 9.

CIO Reg. Dir. G. George DeNucci, Columbus, Ohio, reports the CIO was given bargaining rights as a result of a card check of the American Blower Corp. office workers. CIO Office and Professional Workers of America will represent these workers. Sixty employees involved.

James Ritchie, CIO Reg. Dir., St. Louis, Mo., reports: Homsey Mining Co., Potosi, Mo., UGCCWA-CIO 23, no union 13. Sinclair Refining Co., Cairo, Illinois, UGCCWA-CIO 47; no union 1; AFL 0. Easton Boot and Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., USWA-CIO 48; AFL 2. Proctor Heel Co., St. Louis, Mo., USWA-CIO 33; AFL 10. Mills Heel Co., St. Louis, Mo., USWA-CIO 54, AFL 47.

Harvey O'Connor, Publicity Director, OWIU-CIO, reports: Kendall Refinery operating and maintenance employees at Bradford, Pa., OWIU-CIO 157; AFL 6; neither 143. Intl. Rep. Forrest Sparks was in charge of the campaign. Borne Scrymser, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., OWIU-CIO 23; no union 7. Sec. Al. Babrovicz of Local 406, Newark, N. J., and Intl. Rep. R. L. Clark handled the campaign

CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:

Standard Brands Coffee Plant, Dallas, Texas, ILWU-CIO 19; against 0. Federal Chemical Co., Meridian, Miss., IUMMSW-CIO 28; Dist. 50 2; no union 2. Mayfair Bed Spread Co., Cartersville, Ga., TWUA-CIO 16; against 3. Standard Feed & Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga., UPWA-CIO 32; against 8. American Rag Stock Co., Birmingham, Ala., URWDSEA-CIO 23; against 1.

Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala., UAW-CIO 22; AFL 19; no union 2. Whaley Lumber and Construction Co., Troy, Ala., IWA-CIO 32; against 24. Alabama Warehouse Co., Troy, Ala., FTA-CIO 27; against 4. Gordon Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky., ACWA-CIO 79; Gordon Employes Union 3; no union 2. J. P. Taylor Tobacco Co., Goldsboro, N. C., FTA-CIO 443; AFL 60; 1 no union.

T. D. DuCuennois, CIO Field Rep., Richmond, Va., reports: J. P. Taylor Co., Inc., South Boston, Va., FTA-CIO 385; no union 10. This campaign was conducted by FTA Reps. Sam Nadelman and Madeline Ross. West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Covington, Va., CIO 41; AFL 20.

W. A. Copeland, CIO Reg. Dir., Memphis, Tenn., reports: Southern Central, UPA-CIO 88; AFL 61. This plant had been under contract with the AFL for six years.

R. W. Starnes, State Director, Mississippi, reports: Continental Turpentine Co., Laurel, Miss., CIO 42; neither 14. Green Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., CIO 332; AFL 113; neither 21. Bailey Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., CIO 51; neither 13.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Jackson, Miss., CIO 27; AFL 6; neither 2. Corinth Brick Works, Corinth, Miss., CIO 55; neither 11. Irwin, I.B.S., Ecru, Pontotoc, Hickory Flat Mfg. Companies (all one unit voting) CIO 333; neither 285. Williams & Voris, Jackson, Miss., CIO 29; against 0. Rathborne, Hair & Ridgway Co., Jackson, Miss., CIO 192; neither 20.

Canadian CIO Wins

$55 MILLION IN PAY GAINS

By L. J. ROGERS

CANADA'S counterpart of CIO, the Canadian Congress of Labor, is currently winding up its first national wage drive with what is conceded to be the greatest victory ever scored by organized labor in the dominion.

Launched in April in face of united opposition from the Dominion Government and Canadian business, Canada's wage drive fought to victory through a bitterly contested six-month long battle during which 100,000 CIO members were on the picket lines at various times in virtually every major Canadian industry.

Strikers won increases averaging 15c an hour in such industries as lumber, metal mining, steel, automobile, chemical, rubber, electrical, machinery and brass after strikes ranging from six weeks to 22 weeks in length marked by company and government strike-breaking attempts in most cases.

Unlike 18½c pattern won in CIO's U. S. drive, Canadian strikes were settled at various levels ranging from 16.1c gained by the rubber workers down to 12c accepted by the UAW Chrysler strikers. First big victory was scored by CIO Woodworkers in British Columbia who won 15c increases for 37,000 west coast loggers after five-week strike ending late in June.

When eastern industry backed by Dominion Government refused to grant similar increases, 15,000 Steelworkers in Canada's three basic steel plants pulled out in early July followed shortly by 25,000 auto, electric and rubber-workers. After three months on picket lines Steelworkers won 13½c which will amount to approximately 15c when negotiations are completed.

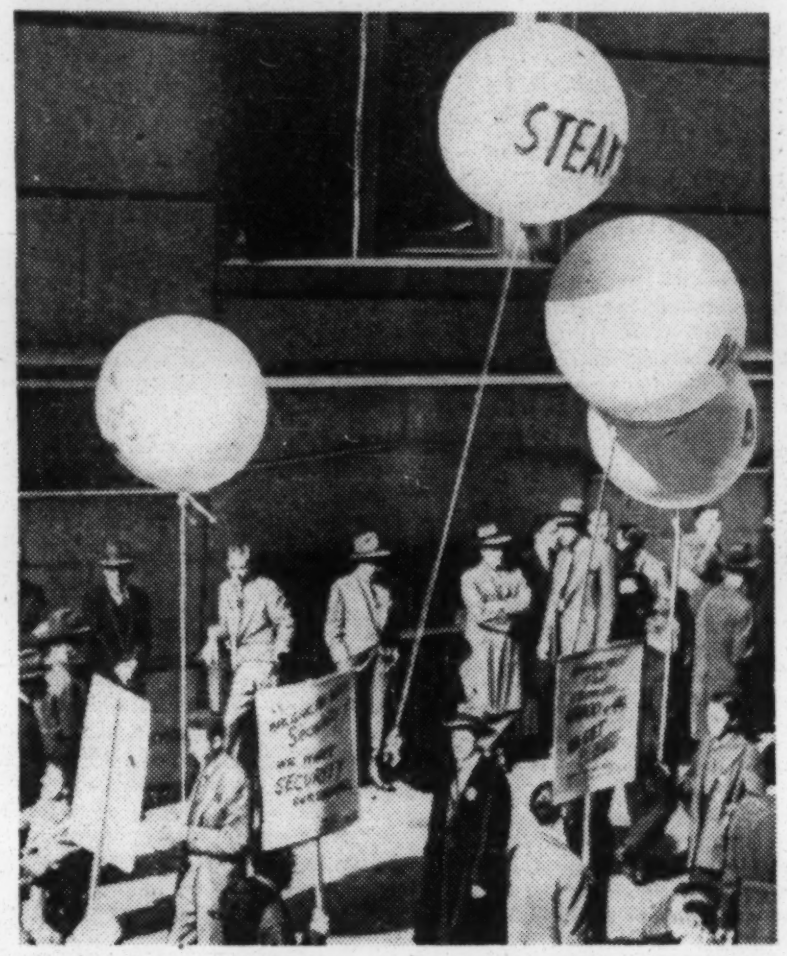
Other eastern strikes followed steel settlement pattern—built around 13c increases with "fringe" clauses worth up to 3c an hour more in such strikes as rubber.

While final gains of the Canadian wage drive were below original aims of 20-25c an hour plus the 40-hour week (an objective largely abandoned), union leaders are well satisfied with final outcome.

Besides establishing CCL as Canada's top labor organization and handing big business its first big licking, the wage drive triumph means pay check boosts for all CCL unions this year without need for further strike action.

Since April 185,000 CCL members have received annual wage gains totalling $55 million—and further settlements before the year end made possible by the wage drive victory will bring the grand total to some $90 million in annual wage gains for some 300,000 CCL members.

The 15c gain pattern compares well with the U. S. 18c pattern when it is considered that Canada's price control system has held cost of living down to a 25% rise since 1939 compared with a 45% U. S. rise. The price decontrol process which produced a six-point rise in Canadian index in 1946 seems to have been almost stopped with the index for September actually showing a fractional decrease.



The balloon bearing the word "steak" is the highest of all in this demonstration by the CIO Office & Professional Workers at the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City, to show the need for wage increases adequate to meet soaring living costs.

SUE FOR $6 MILLION A WEEK

The steel companies are fleecing the 800,000 members of the Steelworkers weekly out of approximately six million dollars due them under the Wage-Hour Law.

The Steelworkers will seek to establish this through a suit brought this week in the U. S. Court for the Southern district of West Virginia against the Intl. Nickel Co., Huntington.

The union is bringing suit to recover portal-to-portal pay, which was found collectable for factory workers by the U. S. Supreme Court in its decision against the Mt. Clemens Pottery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich., in June, this year. The action was started in that case by the CIO United Pottery Workers

CIO Pres. Philip Murray recently announced that the Steelworkers, which he also heads, would seek to collect portal-to-portal pay.

Steelworkers are paid now for the time they are actually on the job, management disregarding the time that elapses from when they go into the gate until they actually are at work, the CIO Legal Dept. points out. That plus the time the workers must spend in the plant from leaving their tasks until passing the gate on the way home is estimated at about 30 minutes.

Going to work Steelworkers must change clothes, collect tools, put on safety devices and punch a time clock before taking up their tasks. The process is reversed when they leave the plant.

The Steelworkers contend that under the Wage-hour Law and the Supreme Court decision they are entitled to time and a half for these two periods and estimate that they would be entitled to about $7.40 per week per worker.

TO PUT IT BRIEFLY

Charged with resisting police who attacked a picketline during the recent Piedmont Leaf Co. strike here, a CIO organizer and two Negroes were sentenced to terms on the chain gang.

The organizer, Phil Koritz, intl. representative of the CIO Food & Tobacco Workers was sentenced for one year, while the other two defendants, Cal Robertson Jones and Margaret Degraffenreid, were sent up for 10 and eight months, respectively. A fourth defendant was found innocent.

An appeal will be made challenging the North Carolina law which prohibits jury service to non-owners of property and pointing out that Negores are systematically excluded from jury sercvice.

★ ★ ★

At a general executive board meeting here Oct. 14-15, the CIO Shoe Workers set Dec. 1 as deadline for nominations for the vacant union presidency to be submitted to the board.

The board will have a special meeting in mid-December to elect a president from among the nominees. In the meantime, the union will be run by Sec.-Treas. James J. Mitchell and three vice presidents.

CIO Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Organization Allan S. Haywood will sit with the executive board until the election in an advisory capacity, the group decided unanimously. Former Pres. Frank McGrath was ousted by the union executive board early in October for failure to carry out his duties, after which McGrath sent in his resignation.

OIL WORKERS RENAME KNIGHT

O. A. Knight was reelected to his seventh term as president of the Oil Workers in the referendum just concluded. A. R. Kinstley was reelected to his sixth term as vice president. Both first assumed office in 1940. T. M. McCormick was elected secretary-treasurer.

Elected to the executive council were Courtland P. Myers, Long Beach, Calif.; W. A. Urban, Parco, Wyo.; Forrest Tillman, Wichita Falls, Tex.; L. L. Crane, Port Neches, Tex., W. W. Watson of Kansas City, Kansas; George Carlson of Hammond, Ind., and Leo F. Brady of Carteret, N. J., Local 397.

WORKERS TO GET 11% OF PROFITS

The Natl. Pressure Cooker Co., Eau Claire, Wis., has just signed a contract guaranteeing each of the 1000 CIO Steelworkers employed at the plant 5% of the firm's total earnings.

For the current year, however, the bonus will amount to 11%.

Another unusual clause deals with sick and death benefits, hospitalization and pensions. The death benefit amounts to $1,000. The sick benefit is $15 a week plus 30 days' hospitalization, $20 for penicillin and $20 for X-ray or other laboratory charges.

Other features are maintenance of membership, dues checkoff, shift differentials, a 7c hourly increase and paid vacations.

Sprucing Up

BEFORE YOU BUY A WINTER COAT

By HANNA SHERMAN

ARE you planning to buy a winter coat this season? My candid advice would be to ask yourself seriously, "Do I really need one this year or not?" The coat you have now can often be adapated to the present season's fashion and very easily too. This will give you as much of a psychological lift as buying a new one!

This is the first of a series of articles written exclusively for The CIO News by a woman who has taught literally thousands of women how to dress. At present she is an instructor at N. Y. University, where she teaches a course for women on Personality Development.

Leave us face it. This year you will pay too much for your coat. And the fabric and workmanship may leave plenty to be desired. You can make last winter's coat do and make yourself look prettier as well.

Here's how. Remove that old fur collar. Take it to your milliner. Have her use it for a brimmed hat trimmed with the fur. Be sure she leaves enough to band a pair of good looking hand stitched gloves, matching in color, of course. Finish the collar neatly.

While you're about it, pretty scarfs are coming back on the market. Buy one and tuck it in at the throat. You'll look like a page out of **Vogue**. Cost? Trifling.

Give that princess-line coat a 1947 look with a stunning leather belt. Wear with shoes of matching leather, maybe a jaunty over-the-shoulder bag. The slimmer your waistline and the taller you are, the wider that belt and the larger that bag can be!

You Navy girls and Wacs converting back to a civilian winter can have the tailor do a beautiful dye job on your service coats. (Navy girls, you can leave them blue!) Change the buttons, again add a bright scarf and wear the prettiest hat you can find. Cost? A few shekels.

Remember one luxurious fur accent is often enough to make a costume. Fur muffs, hats, scarfs, belts, all give a touch of wonderful elegance to a simple coat. Best of all they can be worn these lazy fall days with your suits and dresses.

IF YOU have looked closely into your conscience and find that you cannot live without a new winter coat, here are some suggestions that you might remember while shopping.

First, the style. Many of the new season's styles have been designed for the tall slim girl. It's probably the result of the fashion influence from Paris, where the girls are very thin and for a very good reason. If you are under five feet four and inclined to be at all overweight, beware of the coats with too much bulk, too much fullness and those wide belts. They're not for you.

One of the new features in the coats being shown this season is the wide arm hole and fairly loose fit. This is wonderful over suits, which have become practically a twelve month standby in our wardrobes.

Here again you short girls with a figure problem—don't wear a coat over a suit as a regular costume. It's warm and comfortable, but it adds pounds to your appearance. For you, the fitted coat and the tuxedo type coat with flat instead of fluffy fur trim are best. Again I advise—wear these with a dress (woolen if you like) instead of a suit.

COLORS to choose this year are not necessarily the old black and brown standbys. There are interesting new dark greens and new coppery tones. And be sure to look for navy blue. It has stepped out of the strictly Spring picture and is now being shown the year round. It's new, fresh looking and still one of the most flattering colors a woman can wear.

Don't be afraid of black accessories—gloves, bag, shoes. They go with your winter navy. The Waves made it all right and I've always liked it.

Brown is becoming to most women and is back in the fashion picture. This year a beautiful new brown is being shown that is stunning with black and other colors. But don't overlook black if it flatters you.

The quickest way to achieve a well-put-together look this winter is to have your hat, coat, bag, shoes and gloves all in a matching color. And remember, one bright accent!

No matter when you buy, in figuring the cost of your winter coat, remember that although it's a big dent in your budget now, it should be good for three winters of wear. (Divide the cost by three.) Remember too, that most lavishly fur trimmed coats are subject to Federal tax.

Evelyn Keyes, lovely star of "The Jolson Story," posing for CIO Screen Publicists Guild Artists Maurice Freedman, Robert Fels, and Sig Maities. Miss Keyes' portrait will be shown at the SPG's annual art show, open to the public Nov. 2-15, 10:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel Galleries, 58th St. and Avenue of the Americas, N. Y. City.

New NCPAC Manual Issued

The famous "PAC techniques" of building a political organization and conducting a political campaign are explained in detail in a 9 by 12 in. illustrated Manual of Practical Political Action published this week by the Natl. Citizens Political Action Committee.

The 200-page loose-leaf which applies for the first time a "scientific" approach to professional politics, contains articles on subjects ranging from building a register-and-vote campaign to campaigning for a congressman.

The book is co-edited by Lewis C. Frank, Jr., and Ralph E. Shikes and is written by political specialists who were on the faculty of the NCPAC's School of Political Action Techniques in Washington.

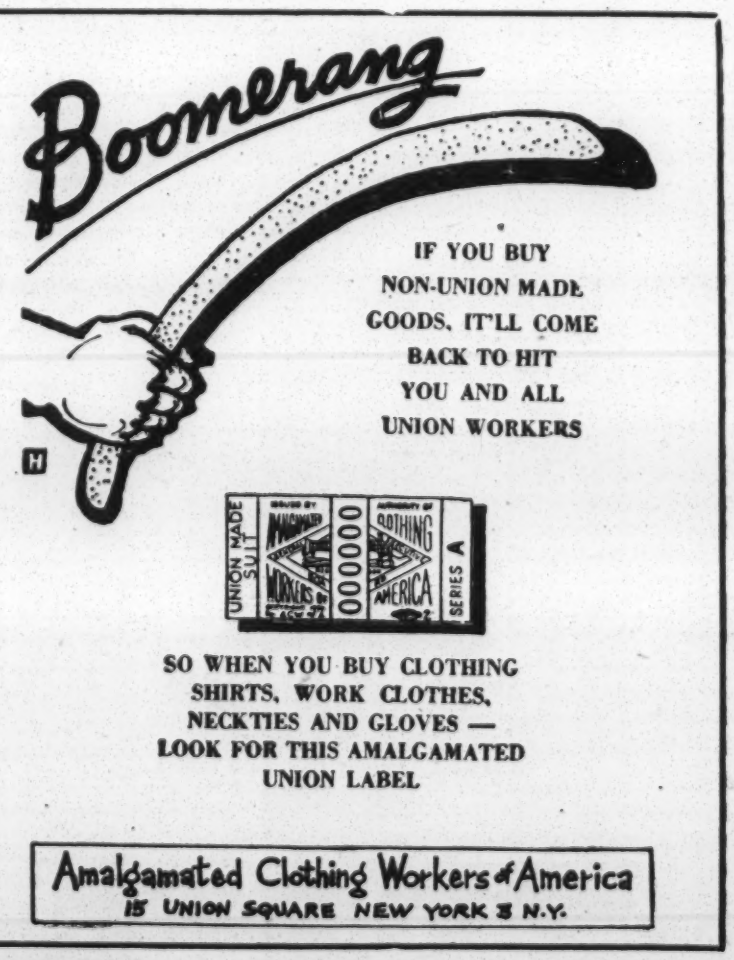
The manual "is designed to help make democracy work," state the editors. "It is intended for the use of the 'political conscious' American who would encourage similar consciousness in his fellow citizens."

Price of the manual, sold at cost, is $3. At no additional cost a series of six supplements for insertion as new political techniques are developed throughout the country will be sent to those ordering the manual, which may be obtained from the NCPAC, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

NAACP APPOINTMENTS

Three CIO officials have been appointed to the newly-created national labor committee of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Representing CIO are Pres. Willard Townsend, Transport Service Employees; Pres. Walter Reuther, Auto Workers, and Sec. George Weaver, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.



Secretary-Treasurers Buyers' Guide

NOTE: The firms listed in this Directory sell *Union Made* organizational materials and supplies.

BUTTONS - BADGES

THE BAUMGARTEN CO.
925 11th Street, N.W.
District 3933
"Rubber Stamp Headquarters"
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS, DUES BUTTONS
BRONZE MEMORIALS AND TABLETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
100% UNION MADE

SEALS - STAMPS

UNION MADE BUTTONS
Manufacturers
Celluloid or Litho-Metal
For—
Union Dues
Advertising
Campaigns
Badges - Emblems
CHARLES M. GERAGHTY
INCORPORATED
500 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.

L. J. IMBER CO.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Manufacturers and Designers
EMBOSSED & ENAMELED BADGES • LAPEL EMBLEMS
UNION MADE METAL LITHOGRAPHED BUTTONS AND TABS
FOR
UNION DUES — MEMBERSHIP — EMPLOYEE BADGES
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS — ADVERTISING — LITHOGRAPHED SIGNS
Recognized Union Labels—No Charge for Designs and Sketches
LIGHT AND HEAVY STAMPING • COINING AND EMBOSSING
SMALL, INTRICATE AND SPECIAL STAMPINGS • TOOLS AND DIES
New York Representative: Herbert R. Lerman, New York, N. Y., 40 Greene St. Canal 6-5414 Canal 6-2130
Detroit Representative: Strayer-Beitzel Co., Detroit, Mich., 812 Donovan Bldg. RAndolph 9251
L. J. IMBER CO. 1639-49 W. Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO, ILL. BRUnswick 7815

Anger's Not Enough

IT'S A BIG VOTE THAT COUNTS

LOADS of Americans are pretty sore today. They're sore about the rising cost of living; about the difficulty of finding a place to live; about the new crop of millionaires produced by the war; about discrimination against Negroes, Jews and the foreign-born; about the threat of another war.

These and other injustices have badly undermined their sense of security. They want to know who's to blame and what can be done about it.

And that's just what the CIO Political Action Committee's new pamphlet-of-the-month by Joseph Gaer, "Remember in November," tells them.

The 79th Congress, elected to serve the people, failed us, it states. If the 80th Congress about to be elected is to do better, American voters must turn out in record numbers and help elect good Congressmen.

"It is up to us, the voters, to re-elect those Congressmen who tried hard to help the people; and to defeat those who bowed to the profiteers and the realestate boards and the NAM lobbyists and did everything in their power to Taft-up, to Bilbo-up, to Rankin-up every piece of good legislation that came up before Congress."

HERE are some of the things the pamphlet urges voters to remember:

- The difference between a small vote and a big vote is the difference between a bad Congress and a good Congress.
- "Many close elections have been won by the election district workers bringing in four, five, six or more additional votes to the polls during the closing hours," states a former Chairman of the Natl. Democratic Committee.
- A candidate should be judged by his record, not by his party label. Find out what the important issues are as given in "The People's Program for 1946" (CIO-PAC Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 11) and vote for the men who support these issues.
- The best PAC work can be done in your union, in your place of work and in your neighborhood. The pamphlet gives detailed suggestions how to go about the job in these three ways: How to take care of such things as distribution of printed or mimeographed lists of candidates; check-up of eligible voters in plants; arrangements for pooling cars for transportation to take sick, old and disabled voters to the polls are some of the suggestions made.

THE "tools for action" needed to carry out successful campaigns are listed:

Meetings to plan the necessary work and report results.

Distribution of literature in both shops and neighborhoods.

Use of both free and paid-for time on the radio, as outlined in the CIO-PAC's "1946 Radio Handbook."

Use of sound trucks on Election Day, with both speakers and the PAC's album of Songs for Action available.

The albums, which may be obtained from the PAC at $4 a set, include the following songs: A Dollar for Pac; No-No-Discrimination; Talking PAC; Congressmen, Mr. Congressman; The Union Gang; Round and My Congressman; A Dollar Ain't a Dollar Any More; and others.

Also listed are CIO-PAC pamphlets and leaflets available for distribution.

Altogether, "Remember in November" is an invaluable political action aid for CIO and PAC groups and members. It and other CIO-PAC material may be ordered from the CIO Political Action Committee, 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

Education NOTES

Eby To Attend UNESCO Meet

CIO Education & Research Director Kermit Eby will represent the CIO as a member of the UNESCO American Commission at the first meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization which will be held in Paris in November. He will leave Paris after the CIO Convention, to be held in Atlantic City the week of Nov. 18.

Eby, who has been elected as a member of the American Commission's executive board, will act as a technical consultant for the American delegation of 10.

• • •

SVEND GODFREDSEN, editor and educational director for the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, has accepted an appointment as a member of the board of directors of Roosevelt College, announces Edwin R. Embree, board chairman.

The board of this liberal college, noted for its policy of no racial discrimination, is considered unusual for the reason that one-third of it is composed of faculty members, in addition to representatives of labor, management, the judiciary, press, education and cooperatives.

Four institutes on Labor and Politics are being held this month at Roosevelt sponsored by the College's Division of Labor Education and Dept. of Economics in cooperation with the American Labor Education Service.

Last of the series, to be held Oct. 31, is on the subject of "International Issues for Labor in 1946." Pres. Willard S. Townsend, CIO Transport Service Employes, will be chairman.

• • •

A SCHOLARSHIP fund in honor of two young CIO leaders killed in World War II, Bill Lamson and Jack McElhone, has been set up at Wayne University, Detroit. The fund will be used each year for ten years to assist a Wayne student who shows promise of making contribution toward the ideals for which the two CIO men died.

• • •

TWO ATTRACTIVE leaflets, "Is Milk Beyond the Reach of Your Child?" and "Jim Crow Schools for Ohio?" are being distributed by the thousands by the Ohio CIO-PAC, 218 E. State St., Columbus 15, Ohio. Each carries a vital message to help stir interest in the November elections.

• • •

MRS. ERNEST CALLOWAY, wife of the education director of the CIO United Transport Service Employes, died Oct. 5, in Cook County hospital, Chicago, after a long illness. Shortly after her marriage in 1942, Mrs. Calloway conducted a woman's page for "Bags and Baggage," UTSEA official organ, but was forced to retire later that year because of ill health.

• • •

A SERIES of weekly radio programs over station WBT, Charlotte, N. C., is being presented Saturdays, from 5:15-5:30 p.m., by the CIO Organizing Committee. Exec. Vice-Pres. George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers Union spoke on the significance of the CIO's southern drive at the first broadcast.

• • •

THE IMPORTANCE of the ballot box in winning needed legislation and defeating dangerous bills is the subject of discussion on a series of eight broadcasts being sponsored by the CIO Textile Workers Union in Lawrence, Mass.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES FROM THE LABOR PRESS

A CERTAIN factory was owned by three men of very different religious faiths. One was Catholic, another Portestant and the third a Jew.

One day three workers in this factory were eating their lunches together in the factory yard. Before long they were involved in a heated argument on religion. Just then a fourth worker came along. He listened for a few minutes, then pointed to the office windows across the street and said:

"Boys do you ever hear the three owners of this place quarreling about their religious differences?" They admitted they hadn't.

"Do you know why?" he asked. The men shook their heads. "Because there is no profit in it."

(By Elma Heinrich in the UAW Local 843 News, Cleveland, Ohio.)

★ ★ ★

IF YOU should hear a song called "Little Old Shack on the Plains" listen to it carefully. It was written by Jimmie Busler, UAW member in Memphis, Tenn., who won a national song-writing contest sponsored by Republic Pictures and Song Hits Magazine with it.

His latest song, says the United Auto Workers paper, is about the housing shortage, and is called "If I Had a House."

★ ★ ★

Here's an amusing incident told to an organizer by a worker at the Rutter-Rex cotton garment plant in New Orleans about how she slyly spoofed a boss who tried to get her to vote against the union. It's from ADVANCE, Amalgamated Clothing Workers paper.

"This morning the boss came up to me and said, 'You ain't going to vote for the union, are you?'

"Why whatever made you think that?" replied the girl. "I know who started this factory and who paid us wages all these years. You can count on me. I know where to put that X."

Telling the organizer about it later, the girl said: "And I do know where to put that X. Right under 'Yes' for the union. Don't I know what kind of wages those bosses have been paying me and all the rest of the girls!"

Then with a big smile, she added: "The joke of it is that ever since the boss has been patting me on the back, coming around to tell me how good my work is and what a nice girl I am. He should know!" (The Amalgamated won the election 270 to 126.)

Larry Parks impersonates famous Jolson rendition of "Mammy" with eye-filling chorus in background. Jolson's actual voice is synchronized with Park's acting in Columbia's excellent technicolor production of "The Jolson Story."

Flicker Front

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS

By GEORGE WEISSMAN

NOSTALGIA seems to have gripped the movie capital as the recent releases bring back the "good old days"—at least in the musical sense. The tuneful, pleasant songs of yesteryear have an edge for a change over the current flood of psychological violent murder pictures.

"The Jolson Story" leads off the parade with a rousing musical hit that ranks tops among the enjoyable pictures of these times. The flicker is 99 and 44/100% pure music and entertainment as Jolson reels off one hit song after another.

Larry Parks plays the role of Asa Yolson, son of a Washington, D. C. cantor, who breaks into vaudeville by accident. From there on in with a minimum of plot and a maximum of colorful stage numbers, the picture depicts Jolson's rise in the musical world.

Parks does the acting and goes through all of Jolson's traditional gestures, while an off-stage Jolson does the singing. Aided also by a tasteful, technicolor production, "The Jolson Story" is tops on the family list.

"Blue Skies" follows closely on the heels of "The Jolson Story" for honors in the calvacade of the show business. Although lush with the talents of Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire and Joan Caulfield, the picture makes the unfortunate mistake of trying to have a story. And, it is the usual one of a divorced couple being reunited by the haunting refrains of their favorite songs.

In this case it is something special since the songs are the nation's favorites among 42 of Irving Berlin's hits. Crosby, Astaire and Olga San Juan are excellent in the musical and dancing numbers while Billy De Wolfe contributes his comic talents.

Following "Blue Skies," it is pleasant to report that "Margie" concentrates more on story than music to bring back the sentimentalism of the late twenties. There is nothing pretentious about this picture which surrounds the hit song "Margie" with the atmosphere of high school hero-worship, flappers, flagpole sitters. "Three Little Girls in Blue" is another picture that doesn't have any earth-shaking qualities about it. It is just a musical and honest enough to admit same. In a fresh, gay manner, it is a fairly pleasant one at that.

RECENTLY, a picket line of 8,000 union seamen forced the N. Y. Times to eat the words of its naval "expert," Midshipman Hanson Baldwin, who called for a return to the rule of the sea by the harsh, old "bucko mates." He also said the Merchant Marine was degenerating under the influence of unionism.

Evidently he didn't follow the movie pages of his own paper which told of two excellent sea films currently showing in the neighborhood of his own office. The first was the English picture, "The Raiders," made during the war and finally released to the public.

The story concerns a group of survivors in a lifeboat and how they are used to bait a rescue ship into torpedo firing range of a U-boat. The actors are all merchant seamen with nary a professional to be seen. The picture was shot at sea, not in a Hollywood pool. And, it all added up to one of the finest, most exciting tales to reach the screen in tribute to the seamen of the Allied nations.

"Two Years Before The Mast" is another for Mr. Baldwin's and every movie-goer's recommended list. Based on the novel by Richard Dana, Jr., the picture spares no punches or floggings.

Barry Fitzgerald, Howard DeSilva and William Bendix are superb as old "salts" while Alan Ladd and Brian Donlevy neatly play their roles of "boots."

IN the finest traditions of "Don't Be A Sucker" and "Teamwork," the new 16-mm two-reeler, "Of These Our People," is one of the best labor films to meet the threat of anti-semitism and hate-mongering.

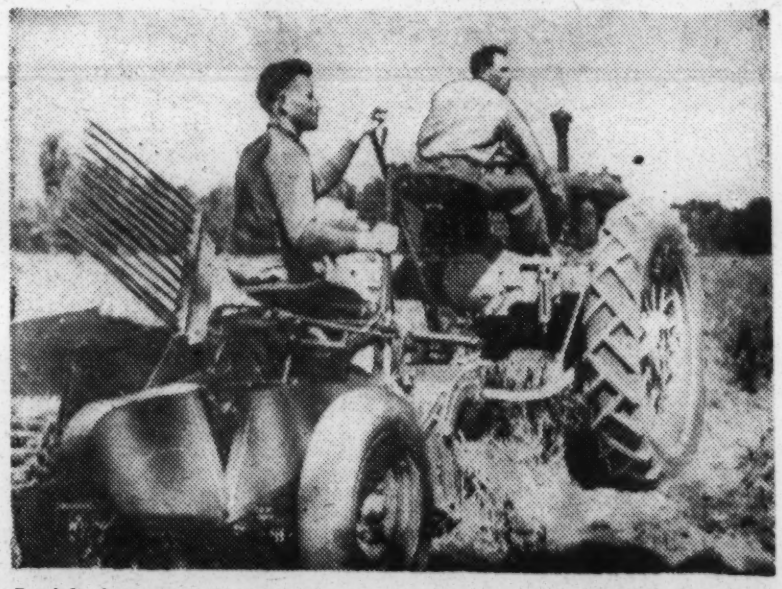
With dignity and clarity, it presents moving evidence that the history of the "children of Israel" in our country is inseparable from the history of America itself. Starting with the landing of the Jews in New Amsterdam in 1654, "Of These Our People" traces their contributions to the growth of America through the nation's growth. There was Haym Solomon, who gave his fortune to Washington to fight the revolution and Meyer Levin, Colin Kelly's flying mate.

Names like Einstein, Gompers, Hank Greenberg, Dr. Bela Schick, Leonard Bernstein, Howard Fast, Miss America (Bess Myerson) and others are constant reminders of the Jew's role in American life and culture.

Jewish farmers, machinists, garment workers and others are portrayed to destroy the pet theories of the Bilbos and Rankins. The picture is a powerful labor weapon in answering the anti-semitic slanders of the KKK'ers and their Nazi-minded followers.

And unless, the labor movement does answer the attacks on its Jewish, Catholic, Negro and other minority members, it will suffer through division. "Of These Our People" is available from Horizon Films, 232 W. 14th St., NY 11 NY.

Bing Crosby and Fred Astaire go through a hilarious song and dance routine in a rendition of one of Irving Berlin's top hits of the last twenty years. Scene is from "Blue Skies," also starring Joan Caulfield.



Jewish farmers till the soil in scene from "Of These Our People," latest 16-mm two-reeler by Horizon Films. The flicker which depicts the history of the Jews in America is a powerful weapon against the hate-mongers.

PLAYING AROUND

GUILTY MEN—Shows criminals of World War II on trial at Nuremberg with shots of crimes they committed intercut. Timely, effective. Concludes with warning that "the world is resolved to make war less attractive to those who are privileged to lead the people." 16-mm, sound, 10-min. Brandon Films, 1600 Broadway, N. Y. 19, N. Y. Produced by Natl. Film Board of Canada.

★ ★ ★

SPOTLIGHT ON THE BALKANS—focuses attention on one of the foremost peace problems of the day. Shows the vital interests of Britain and Russia in the area. Diplomatic, good treatment of Balkan problem. 16-mm, sound, 10-min. Brandon Films. Produced by Natl. Film Board of Canada.

★ ★ ★

SISTER KENNY — see your doctor for the medical truth about infantile paralysis. But see this film for an absorbing, moving drama about Sister Kenny's heroic efforts to ease the pain of man. Rosalind Russell imparts courage and strength to the lead role.

★ ★ ★

NO LEAVE, NO LOVE—Another reviewer labeled it NO STORY, NO ACTING. I will let that stand. The screen becomes the arena for the battle-royal comedy antics of Van Johnson, Keenan Wynn and company. Couldn't have happened to nicer people.

★ ★ ★

CLOAK AND DAGGER—is a combination of Saturday afternoon serials strung together in an improbable but enjoyable film. Gary Cooper is the hero of this OSS yarn and Lilli Palmer, a lovely Italian partisan. Mata Hari was a tea party compared to this opus.

★ ★ ★

THREE WISE FOOLS—M-G-M hasn't changed the script. Pug-nosed, cute, be-brogued Margaret O'Brien steals whatever show there is away from Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone and Edward Arnold. It was hardly a contest and the old men should have known better.

★ ★ ★

BLACK ANGEL—is by far too complicated a mystery story to be enjoyed. Most of the time is spent figuring out the plot complications. Dan Duryea and Peter Lorre give it a lift—but not enough.

Vivian Blaine (left) and Vera-Ellen (right) aid their sister, June Haver, put on the ritz in an Atlantic City Hotel. The "Three Little Girls in Blue" have a gay, tuneful time trying to snare rich husbands.

the ADVENTURES of
JIM BARRY
AS THE GROUP OF WORKERS MEET IN BRAD LINTON'S HOME TO PLAN ORGANIZATION OF A UNION, A NOISE OUTSIDE THE WINDOW WARNS THEM THAT SOMEONE IS SPYING. A MOMENT AFTER THE MEN LEAVE, THE REAR DOOR IS THROWN OPEN ....
I WAS JUST PASSING BY, BRAD. THOUGHT MEBBE JEFF WAS HERE...
HE AIN'T HERE, JAMIE. AND YOU HAD NO NEED OF ALMOST BUSTING MY DOOR —

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING, JAMIE?
NO... THAT IS — RECKON I'LL BE MOVING ALONG.

WELL, ALWAYS GLAD TO HAVE YOU DROP IN, JAMIE — AND I MEAN DROP IN LIKE YOU JUST DID... SUDDEN-LIKE.
HEH, HEH! NO OFFENSE MEANT, BRAD. I SORTA SLIPPED AS I WAS ABOUT TO OPEN THE DOOR... SORRY...

SORRY... MY FOOT SORTA SLIPPED, JAMIE... NO OFFENSE MEANT. HERE'S YOUR HAT--

HE MEANT TO KICK ME, THAT SONOVASOW! WAIT'LL I TELL MR. CARRUTHERS!

A FEW MINUTES LATER...
MR. CARRUTHERS WILL BE GLAD TO LEARN THIS!

MR. CARRUTHERS WILL SEE YOU IN THE LIBRARY.

... AND WHEN I CAME, SIR, THERE WAS NOBODY THERE. THEN BRAD LINTON BOOTED ME RIGHT THROUGH THE DOOR

IT'S A WONDER I HAVEN'T THE DAMN UNIONS RUNNING MY MILLS! I SHOULD NEVER TRUST DAMN-FOOLS LIKE THIS JAMIE FERRET TO TELL ME WHAT'S GOING ON AMONG MY MILL-HANDS!

Aimed at Labor Too

BIG BUSINESS DRIVE HITS SMALL FARMERS

FARM advisers of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce this week were accused of fostering a policy which would drive several million small farmers off their land, and would use them as competition in the industrial labor market to drive down wage rates.

The accusation was made by Facts for Farmers, publication of Farm Research, in N. Y. City. The monthly paper, edited by Charles J. Coe, said:

"Despite the fact that the independent, family-size farm has long been regarded as one to be cherished and safeguarded, the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce experts are calling for its speedy elimination.

"They see in this farm displacement an opportunity to slash wage rates as millions of farm people are thrown onto the labor market."

FACTS for Farmers cited government statistics showing that farm mechanization has sharply increased, that productivity per worker has risen largely as a result of this, and that farms are larger but are fewer in number.

Census reports show that there has been a 55% increase in tractors on farms, from 1940 to 1945, yet the number of farms with tractors increased only 42%.

Two-thirds of all farms, nearly four million, have no tractors, and of these one and a half million have neither horses nor mules!

In 1945, 219,799 fewer farms existed than in 1940—a drop from 6,096,799 to 5,877,000, nearly half of which took place in the South. The average size farm increased from 174 acres in 1940 to 195 acres in 1945.

Noting that large numbers of farmers cannot benefit from increased mechanization because they lack the capital to buy equipment, Facts for Farmers points out:

"The story of farm mechanization should warn the farmers against the campaign which seeks to spread anti-labor poison about the countryside.

"With two out of every three farmers only a jump or so ahead of displacement from the land, they cannot afford to join with the NAM in a campaign to hit labor over the head.

"Labor is the one group which has a direct interest in helping the working farmers to hold onto their farms. The displacement of these four million or more farm families would lead to sharp slashes in wages and thus bring economic hardship upon the workers as well as upon the farmers."

NOTING that election of a progressive Congress is the key to the problem, Facts for Farmers stated that the tenure of small farmers on the land should be protected.

"Low-cost credit and government-financed tractor and machinery coops should be made available to the small and middle farmers.

"Effective measures should be taken to improve dietary standards and increase the consumption of farm products.

"The promise of farm support prices at not less than 90% of parity should be kept, with a guarantee of full farm production and no forced reduction on the smaller farmers."

Facts for Farmers added, "It would not be unreasonable to ask that the government should guarantee every farm family and farm worker family a minimum annual income of not less than $2,500 a year."

GEORGE S. MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REG COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE
ATLANTA 3 GA
PAC-UNS

Economic Outlook Says

BIG U. S. SPENDING CAN AVOID CRASH

BIG scale government spending can help the U. S. keep its economy on an even keel and avoid the evils of serious depression, the CIO Economic Outlook, published by the Dept. of Research & Education, declared in its October issue.

In a long discussion of government fiscal policy and its relation to full employment, the Outlook posed the question, "How can we keep the national income at a high level and keep increasing it?"

By all odds the best bet, the Outlook said, "is to keep American workers fully employed at decent wages."

But there may be times, it added, when idle savings develop into huge amounts, spending falls, and men face unemployment.

"When it becomes clear that private demand will not underwrite full production and full employment, the government must be brought into the picture with public works, federal aid to low-cost housing, downward tax adjustments, increased social security payments, and other payments to see that demand for goods and services is kept at high enough levels to preserve full employment," the CIO publication said.

HOW will government spending do that job?

Taking as an example a $10 billion expenditure by government, the Outlook notes that the money passes into the hands of steel manufacturers and others, all of whom, in turn, spend a good part of what they receive. Such "chain-spending" can easily lead to an increase of $30 billion in the national income, the publication said. It might be enough to spell the difference between widespread lay-offs and full employment.

Government spending on a big scale can produce increases in the national wealth, the Outlook emphasized.

"Debt arising from the construction of new libraries and schools, or from improved health facilities such as free clinics for young children," it said, "involves no direct gain but is clearly worthwhile as a contribution toward a better life for the nation's people . . .

"Money invested by the government in irrigation, public power projects recreation facilities, and the like, is a kind of community capital, a capital investment which helps to increase the wealth and income of all the people."

ASKS HALT TO PROSECUTION OF FISHERMEN

Chmn. Schuyler O. Bland (D. Va.) of the House merchant marine and fisheries committee this week asked Atty. Genl. Clark to hold off on antitrust criminal action against CIO fishermen until the committee can "determine the advisability of additional legislation."

CIO Local 36, Fishermen & Allied Workers had been indicted by a federal grand jury last August of Justice Dept. charges of conspiracy to fix minimum prices. The charge said the fishermen were not workers, but "independent businessmen," and as such not exempt from the Sherman antitrust Act.

The union pointed out that fishermen's demand for minimum prices for fish could be compared to farmers' demand for minimum prices for farm produce.

During the war, the union said, a national policy that guaranteed minimum prices in order to achieve full production was developed, and embraced the fish industry. Bland wrote Clark that was the intent of the Fishermen's Marketing Act of 1934, and said his committee would clarify the law at the next session if necessary. Fear of antitrust prosecution might make buyers hesitate to renew present agreements and thus bring on a stoppage, he said.

Bare Lewis Tie To Nazi Pal

HERMAN GOERING, who bet his life on the theory that the Nazis would conquer the democratic world, toyed with the idea of betting $5,000,000 that John L. Lewis could prevent the re-election of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940.

The disclosure of Goering's interest in "stopping Roosevelt at any price" during the first 15 months of World War II came to light last week in a speech by O. John Rogge, special assistant to Atty. General Tom Clark. Rogge was assigned last spring to determine connections between big shot Nazis and their American friends. He spent several months in Germany interviewing Goering and other leading figures in the economic, political and diplomatic life of Hitler's Germany.

THERE is no indication, according to Rogge's speech and other memoranda on the subject which have been circulating in Washington, that the money was paid over to Lewis or that the mine workers' chief was aware of the Nazis' keen interest in his isolationist, anti-Roosevelt activities.

But the record is more explicit in indicating the close personal relationship between Lewis and the late William Rhodes Davis, a shadowy figure of the international world of oil whose principal interest during 1939-40 was to provide petroleum for the surging German army, navy and air forces.

Davis also fancied himself as a peacemaker, and used Lewis's influence to obtain a conference with FDR in September, 1939. It was then that Davis proposed that the President arbitrate a proposed German peace settlement—a proposal that Davis made clear had come to him from Goering.

LAST summer, at Nuremberg—a few months before he robbed the gallows by swallowing potassium cyanide—Goering told the Dept. of Justice official that Davis had "presented himself as a very good friend of John L. Lewis." Davis, Goering added, "told me that by the use of his influence on Lewis he could influence the elections in such a manner that the re-election of Roosevelt . . . could be prevented."

Davis saw Goering in the late summer of 1939, just as the Nazis were launching their attack on Poland. Davis' passport, which permitted him to travel to Italy, had been secured with the help of the mine workers' leader. Davis journeyed up the Axis from Rome to Berlin to discuss American politics with the No. 2 Nazi.

Goering appears from Rogge's speech to have been a little skeptical that only $5,000,000 could beat Roosevelt in the 1940 elections—though he indicated to Rogge during the 1946 interview that Roosevelt's defeat would have been worth at least a hundred million dollars to the Nazi war machine.

ROGGE indicated that Lewis helped pave the way for German purchases of Mexican oil during the summer of 1939. Early in that last peacetime year, Davis is alleged to have brought Lewis together with Joachin Hertslet, a high official in the German economics ministry, who was visiting the U. S.

The Nazis were anxious to buy oil from Mexico, which was facing a boycott by big American and British firms as a result of the nationalization of its own oil resources. Lewis arranged with Mexican labor leaders for an appointment between Davis and Cardenas, then head of the Mexican Republic.

With Hertslet in attendance, conferences were held in Mexico City in July of 1939 and the deal was settled by which Germany received Mexican oil in exchange for industrial products.

On Sept. 19, 1939, Lewis wrote to President Roosevelt transmitting a cable from Hertslet to Davis in which the Nazi leader urged American neutrality in the war and promised that the German government would behave itself after it had finished swallowing Poland.

Throughout 1939 and 1940 Lewis was reported as writing or talking on frequent occasions to FDR and Asst. Sec. of State Adolph Berle.

In Sept. 1939, as one example, Lewis called personally at the home of Berle to plead again that "the time had come for a general peace" and that oil-man Davis, just returned to the U. S. from Germany, had a message from a Nazi leader indicating a way to settle the war. Roosevelt constantly maintained that any such proposition must come officially from the Nazi government.

Vol. 4 No. 8 October 1946

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals

INFORMATION SERVICE I

Institute of Labor Studies

CONTENTS

Production and Profits 1
Wage Problems—Portal-to-Portal Pay in Industry—
On Wage Policies of Unions 4
Government and Labor 7

PRODUCTION AND PROFITS

"...The stock market took another big dip. Everywhere people were wondering and arguing the cause. Those expecting the worst at every turn were prompt to ask—is this It? Does the stock market break signal the approach of a postwar depression?" . . . .

"As a matter of fact the current stock market decline is a healthy thing. It is healthy for two reasons. First because it is taking some air out of stock market inflation. Prices of almost everything have been steadily rising all along. But stock-market prices, unbridled and unchecked, have been boosted out of all proportion. The current adjustment will bring stock prices in closer relation to their real worth."

"Another reason why the decline is healthy is that it will sober up the speculators." . . . .

"We are in the midst of a price boom which is close to the danger point. If it goes much farther, there will be a blow-out which will leave us flat. A number of current developments are producing added inflationary pressures. The worst of these is that a lot of goods now produced in large volume does not reach the public. It is kept in warehouses, waiting for still higher prices."

"According to the Dept. of Commerce, at the end of July eighteen billion dollars' worth of goods were stored in the manufacturers' warehouses, four and a half billion dollars in the hands of wholesalers, and seven and a half billion in retail inventories. A large part of this is just plain hoarding. These goods are badly needed by the public and should move out to markets in a steady stream. If instead they're all suddenly dumped in one fell swoop, the resulting log-jam may wreck our whole economy." . . . . . .

(Chicago Un. Leader, AFL, 9-28-46. By Boris Shishkin, AFL Economist)

Institute of Labor Studies
Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass.

Production and Profits (cont.)

"The CIO predicted nine months ago that corporation profits of 1946 would be exorbitant and that necessary wage increases could be paid and absorbed without increasing prices. Positive proof of this thesis is now becoming available.
"...Corporate profits by the fourth quarter of 1946 will be running at an annual rate of 25 to 50% above the war years. Total corporate profits for the years 1942-45, after taxes, averaged $9.5 billion. The best estimates available indicate that corporate profits, after taxes, will be at the fantastic level of almost $14 billion by the fourth quarter of 1946."
"Profits in the war years 1942-45 and estimated profits for 1946 make profits for the pre-war years, 1936-39, of $3.9 billion look mighty small. In other words, by the fourth quarter of 1946, corporate profits, after taxes, will be 250% above 1936-39 profits and almost 50% above the war years 1942-45. [Figures for all corporations.]"
[Cites also Federal Reserve data for 629 industrial corporations. Also data for particular industries: iron and steel; non-durable goods; food and beverages.]
"It is clear that the CIO's position, that wage increases could be paid out of increased profits, was valid. These figures prove beyond any reasonable doubt that corporations could have absorbed increased wage costs without increasing prices."

(CIO News, 10-16-46. By Stanley Ruttenberg)

"Production Will Decrease Prices"

. . . . "We can still avoid the kind of inflation which caused the disastrous 1921 depression, but we must take every possible step to minimize further price increases. When we have increased production enough to meet demand, a gradual price decline can benefit everyone; but further sharp price increases now [this was published prior to recent meat, etc. de-controls], followed by a price collapse as in 1921, could disrupt industry as it did then."
"...In the prosperous period from 1923 to 1929, and again from 1937 to 1940, consumer prices remained relatively stable, even declining in some years. In these same periods wages were rising. From 1923 to 1929, average hourly earnings of factory workers rose 8 per cent; from 1937 to 1940, 6 per cent. Wholesale prices of the goods made by the workers who got these increases actually declined 12 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, in these two periods."
"This is clear proof that wages can rise without increasing prices. It means that workers need not forego wage increases now if, through collective bargaining, they can adjust wages upward in proportion as rising production cuts overhead costs and rising production per manhour cuts labor costs."
"We suggest the following guides to union policy in the months ahead. They continue the same constructive policies pursued by AFL unions since V-J Day, and are especially important in the critical months before us while the inflation danger still looms."
"1. Continue to increase production and improve efficiency. This is the only way to get a wage increase without raising prices and living costs. Production has made excellent progress in the last three months, but is not yet meeting demand."
"2. Use the strike weapon only as a last resort. Build up sound relations between your union and the employer, based on bargaining in good faith, square dealing and presentation of facts. When the employer deals fairly with you, show your readiness to cooperate in solving plant problems. If

Production and Profits (cont.)

disputes arise and cannot be settled, call in the U. S. Conciliation Service or use other means of settlement, making every effort to avoid strikes."
"Negotiate wage increases within price ceilings or within existing prices if there are no ceilings." . . . . . .
(The International Teamster, AFL, Oct. '46. From AFL Monthly Survey)

"Shortages No Fault of Labor"
"...CIO Pres. Philip Murray declared this week that strikes and slow-downs were in no way responsible for present shortages of goods."...
"Murray cited official figures to prove that labor's productivity is now higher than ever before."
"In the steel industry the present per capita production of steel workers is the highest in the nation's history. . . The war record—460,000 steel workers produced 89,000,000 tons of steel in an average work week of 46.6 hours—was compared with the present when 462,000 workers are producing 84,000,000 tons in a work-week of 36.5 hours."
"And you pick up your papers and find that there are no cars, no refrigerators and the other things...and this scarcity is attributed to lack of interest on the part of labor"...
"Murray charged that huge inventories of both durable and consumers' goods constituted a much more real threat to the security and welfare of the nation than strikes." [Inventories at the unprecedented high of $37 billion]
"If we were asked where those inventories were, Murray said he could not answer. 'There isn't anybody in Washington who can answer it.. .I've tried for the last few weeks to find out..!"
(CIO News 10-21-46)

Pres. Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers, and head, AFL Housing Committee.
Stated in interview [that the home building program is far behind schedule and that when the snow flies there will be an awful lot of houses incomplete and a lot of GI Joe's and other plain people terribly disappointed.]
[It is not the fault of unions.]
"Today...we are prepared to supply the men to build houses, but there are certain terrifying bottlenecks. Many manufacturers of the things needed to complete houses are on what the newspapers would call sit-down or slow-down strikes if a labor union indulged in such tactics."
"They are demanding big prices and insisting on low wages...[this does not apply to all but to] "a very formidable minority."
"Not to make too much money now is actually profitable for them—at public expense...[explaining that those concerns which held war contracts are entitled to tax refunds if they experience "reconversion" losses.]"
"Then there is the landowner...he has shoved prices out of sight. On top of that, the realtors and others have been making exorbitant profits."
"Most of the permanent houses completed are priced at figures only a few can afford. For example, in May the average was over $9,000 per house. Obviously the average veteran or other workingman cannot pay that kind of money."
[The AFL building trades workers are sticking to their jobs despite the wage injustices resulting from the stabilization program.]
(Labor, 9-21-46)

WAGE PROBLEMS

Portal-to-Portal Pay in Industry

"The United Steel Workers of America and the CIO are planning a campaign to establish 'portal-to-portal' pay throughout American industry."

[This announced by Pres. Philip Murray in Chicago at a meeting of USA-CIO, District 31.]

Said Mr. Murray, "We intend to find out why this accepted principle in the labor law of our country has not been extended to all industries."

"He disclosed that the Supreme Court of the state of Michigan had only recently validated a CIO claim for portal-to-portal pay."

Murray stated, "The CIO want to know why American employers in major industries have, for the past eight years, refused to recognize the plain legality of portal-to-portal pay for all workers in all industries."

(Steel Labor, Oct. 1946)

Lee Pressman, USA-CIO General Counsel:

"The CIO, in several cases, has obtained some very interesting decisions from the United States Supreme Court describing 'work time' under the Wage and Hour Law."

"Where this extra time is over and above the 40 hours of work for which pay has been given, the extra pay must be computed at time and one-half since it would be overtime with double indemnity."

"The first milestone was marked in the case of the iron ore miners in Alabama. A suit involving a CIO union and its members brought a decision from the United States Supreme Court that all time spent underground traveling to and from the work place constitutes work-time for which compensation must be paid by the employer. Where the travel time exceeded the 40-hour workweek, the extra time had to be computed at the rate of time and one-half."

"A recent case of the Supreme Court gives even greater meaning to the concept of 'hours worked' under the Wage and Hour law. In the latter case, it was shown that after the employes passed the timeclock, located at the plant gate, there was a period of time before they actually began productive work."

"This included (a) time spent walking from the timeclock to the place where the productive work was to be performed, and (b) time spent in make-ready activities prior to the commencement of productive work."

"The so-called make-ready activities included such things as 'putting on aprons and overalls, removing shirts, taping or greasing arms, putting on finger cots, preparing the equipment for productive work, turning on the switches for light and machinery, opening windows, and assembling and sharpening tools.'"

"The Court held that all such time was work-time for which the employer had to pay compensation to the employe."

"With the walking time, the Court held that it was work-time since it was 'under the complete control of the employer, being dependent solely upon the physical arrangements which the employer made in the factory...without such walking on the part of the employes the productive aims of the employer could not have been achieved.'"

[Thus, Court distinguishes between travel between the employe's home and the factory, and travel time on company premises for which compensation must be paid.]

"For the preliminary activity or make-ready time, the Court stated 'they involve exertion of a physical nature, controlled or required by the employer and pursued necessarily and primarily for the employer's benefit.'"

[The sole limitation to this doctrine is that where the amount of time is negligible--few seconds or moments--no payment can be claimed.]

Wage Problems (cont.)

Portal-to-Portal Pay (cont.)
"...The Court held that the employe has proven his case if he shows that there has been time spent on travel and preliminary work. It is then up to the employer to show the precise amount of time involved. If he fails to do so the Court may award damages to the employe even though the result be only approximate."
"Clearly enough, these decisions of the Supreme Court make it necessary to review what has been occurring in the plants in terms of time spent for which no compensation has been paid by the employers. For such time, the employes are entitled to recover back compensation."
(Steel Labor. Oct. 1946)

On Wage Policies of Unions

United Mine Workers-Convention Resolution
"Whereas, the United Mine Workers of America has had many experiences with tribunals created for the purpose of regulating prices, wages and distribution...
"The War Labor Board attempted to strike from our contract the requirement that all men who are employed in the mines be members of the United Mine Workers....
"...They refused to approve an agreement entered into with the coal operators providing for portal to portal pay, with the result that the mines were seized by the Government, and we were compelled to agree to portal to portal pay after 40 hours at a two-thirds rate...
"...Prices for every commodity were supposed to be controlled under the [OPA], they were being increased by leaps and bounds, and every responsible labor organization and citizen in this country knew that the increased cost of living published by the Government was substantially below the actual increased cost the people were required to pay...
"...We believe these agencies are created for the purpose of shackling or retarding the onward march of organized labor and the United Mine Workers... in particular, and the sooner all of these administrative tribunals are abolished, the better it will be for our country...
"...We want to be free to exercise our rights as free workmen to market our labor and purchase our requirements under a free system without interference or regulation by any appointed or created tribunal; therefore be it
'Resolved, That this Convention go on record as opposed to any regulation that interferes with the freedom and the rights of our members.'"
(UMW Journal, Oct. 15, '46)

United Auto Workers-CIO, Wage-Price Policy, adopted by Int'l Exec. Board. (Excerpts): "The UAW-CIO fully supports the program on price and wage stabilization adopted by the CIO, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1946. We will work closely with Pres. Philip Murray to gear our activities with the other CIO affiliated international unions in order to assure maximum coordination among all sections of the CIO. In accordance with the CIO program and in order to implement it most effectively in the industries under our jurisdiction, the UAW-CIO International Executive Board adopts the following program of action:
[Following most rapid increase in cost of living ever recorded by official index, we are faced with further increases in prices of all the necessities of life.] "The fight against inflation has become the major front in our struggle to protect the living standards of our membership."

Wage Problems - On Wage Policies of Unions (cont.)

[Congress has wrecked the price control law...we must put our chief reliance upon our power as consumers...Shall seek the aid and cooperation of farmers against the packers, profiteers and middlemen...Expose the record of government agencies which yield to the demands of profiteering industries.]
"Consumer action and political action must be linked together in the fight against inflation...
"We must make it clear to the people that inflation is here because Congress voted for inflation..."
"While pressing our fight against inflation on the price front, we must nevertheless take preliminary steps in preparation for action on the wage front. The continued failure of government to roll prices back and hold them down compels us to exercise our option to reopen our wage contracts in order to protect our living standards."
[Since the contract with the Chrysler Corp. provides for re-opening of wages upon 60 days' notice, the UAW-CIO Int'l Exec. Bd. authorizes immediate filing of notification of our desire to open wage negotiations with the Chrysler Corp. and with other companies where contract provisions permit.] . . . . . .
"If we are to achieve and maintain an economy of abundance, we must continue to press for acceptance of the basic economic fact that mass productive power must be matched by mass purchasing power. Accordingly our task is to increase real wages by insisting that wage increases be paid out of the higher profits of industry made possible by the economies of full production and improved technology and not passed on to the consumer in higher prices."
(Un. Auto Worker, Sep. '46)

United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, Convention Wage Policy.
"The union's wage policy statement declared that since its inception the UE had achieved major wage gains in cooperation with the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers, 'the major metal-working CIO unions.'"
"Today more so than ever before [said the resolution] for maximum effectiveness, a program for wage increases must likewise be based on unity of program and action of the UE, Steelworkers, Auto Workers, and other CIO unions." ....
"...Significant first steps have already been taken in this direction by the CIO" [through joint meetings of the major unions and a joint wage research committee.] Said the UE, its "entire strength will be exerted in support of this joint effort." . . .
(CIO News, Sep. 23, '46)

United Rubber Workers, CIO.
"Wage demands and the procedure to be followed in getting them will be formulated at a meeting of the interim International Policy Committee which will meet in South Bend, Ind., Oct. 27-28..." [The conference called in accordance with a resolution at the Union's Convention held in San Francisco.]
(Un. Rubber Worker, Oct. '46)

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.
"Negotiations on the union's demand for a wage increase are now in progress between representatives of the Amalgamated and the employers in the men's and boy's clothing industry, the shirt and cotton garment industry and allied trades...The union's demand for the wage increase is based on the policy enunciated by the Genl. Executive Bd. at its Aug. meeting, when it stated that the breakdown of price control might make it imperative to reopen the question of wages, a step permissible under the collective bargaining agreement between the union and the employers." . . . . .
(Advance, Oct. 1, '46)

Wage Problems (cont.)

AFL Pres. William Green on Elimination of Wage and Price Controls.
Keynote address to 65th Annual Convention of AFL: Called for elimination of government controls on prices and wages. "He excepted only 'rent and some comparable items.'" . . . . "...What is needed is not so much price control as the centering upon full production by the workers of the nation and by cooperation of management making it possible for us to apply the law of economics and bring about production so it will balance with the law of supply and demand. Everyone knows that. Any article that is short will call for more prices and create black markets, but full production means a solution of the problem of inflation." .....
(Colo. Lab. Advo. 10-10-46)

GOVERNMENT AND LABOR

Pres. John P. Frey, Metal Trades Convention, AFL.
"As there must be Federal agencies wielding authority, it strikes the average man that Trade Unionists cannot be protected unless there is action by Congress which would prevent such conditions as those against which we have found cause to complain."
"As the situation stands today, our welfare, our rights and our opportunities rest largely in the hands of men given great authority, over whom we have no voice, for they do not hold elective office. It is our well-measured conviction that the existence of a bureaucracy is a definite menace to free institutions, and as they increase in number, the menage is increased." . . .
"Government by law, which regulates and defines the authority of public officials, has been superseded by control over our every-day activities by the bureaus, commissions, boards and other Federal regulation bodies which are controlled, at least in part, by their partisan views, the theories to which they are wedded, obvious prejudices and political objectives. Perhaps no greater problem faces our trade union movement today than this issue of bureaucratic controls."
(E. Bay Labor Journal, AFL, 10-11-46)

Federal Workers and Anti-Strike Affidavits
Several labor journals discuss affidavits which government workers now are required to sign under the Ball-Russell appropriation bill anti-strike riders. (Cf. Painter & Decorator (AFL), Oct. '46; Raleigh Union Herald (AFL) 10-10-46; Railroad Trainman, Sep. '46; and others.) See Painter & Decorator for article by Joseph Padway, General Counsel of AFL, "Is the Government Adopting the 'Yellow Dog' Contract?"

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1946
Southern Regional Council

The CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Published Weekly

Christianity in a Free India
By Paul Hutchinson

Labor Unions and Churches
By Broadus Mitchell

Dry Up Liquor Profits!
By Charles R. Bell, Jr.

We Grew Up Overseas
By Burton Moore

A Behavioristic Theology
A Review by the Editor

15 Cents a Copy • November 13, 1946 • Five Dollars a Year

In This Issue

BROADUS MITCHELL

is an economist who since 1943 has been director of research for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. A graduate of the University of South Carolina and Johns Hopkins University (Ph. D.), he taught political science and economics at Johns Hopkins for twenty years and lectured on economics at New York University from 1942 to 1944. He was formerly president of the Baltimore Urban League and trustee of the Christian Social Justice Fund. He is the author of *The Rise of Cotton Mills in the South, Frederick Law Olmsted, a Critic of the Old South, A Preface to Economics, General Economics* and *Practical Problems in Economics.* He has contributed to the *Encyclopedia Britannica,* the *Dictionary of American Biography* and the *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences.*

CHARLES R. BELL, JR.

is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Madison, Wisconsin. He has been one of the leaders in the campaign by Protestant ministers of Wisconsin to defeat the proposed state law which would permit payment of public funds for bus transportation of parochial school pupils. His article on the bill, "Church-State Issue in Wisconsin," appeared in The Christian Century for July 17 of this year.

BURTON MOORE

the son of a retired Presbyterian minister, is majoring in philosophy at the University of Chicago. He served overseas sixteen months with a heavy artillery unit attached to an infantry division, and, during the Rhineland campaign, with the Fifth armored division. "The problems posed in this article have disturbed me and many of my veteran friends since our return to civilian life," he writes.

The CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Established 1884, as *The Christian Oracle.*
Name changed to *The Christian Century* 1900.
Refounded 1908 and developed as an undenominational journal of religion.
Incorporating: *The Christian Work* (1926), *The Baptist* (1933), *The World Tomorrow* (1934).

CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON, *Editor*
PAUL HUTCHINSON, *Managing Editor*
HAROLD E. FEY, *Associate Editor*
WINFRED ERNEST GARRISON, *Literary Editor*

November 13, 1946

Staff Correspondents

J. HENRY CARPENTER (New York)
G. P. MACLEOD (Toronto)
DECOURCY H. RAYNER (Quebec)
INNES LOGAN (Edinburgh)
F. W. BURNHAM (Richmond)
ALBION ROY KING (Des Moines)
ERNEST M. HOWSE (Winnipeg)
GEORGE W. BUCKNER, JR. (Indianapolis)
ALFRED W. SWAN (Madison, Wis.)
D. R. SHARPE (Cleveland)
PHILLIP J. MCLEAN (Georgia)
A. R. TIPPETT (Fiji Islands)
WILLMAR L. THORKELSON (Minneapolis)
HUGH J. WILLIAMS (Puerto Rico)
E. RALPH WIBORG (New Haven)
L. RALPH TABOR (Washington, D. C.)
WALTER D. CAVERT (Syracuse)
COY WILTON WYNN (Cairo)
K. E. JORDT JÖRGENSEN (Scandinavia)
ROBERT ROOT (Geneva)
SIERK COOLSMA (Holland)
HERMAN J. KREGEL (Japan)
STANLEY G. PITTS (South Africa)
J. C. TOEDTMAN (Columbus, Ohio)
O. M. WALTON (Pittsburgh)
CHESTER L. HUNT (Germany)
HERBERT L. MINARD (China)
EDWARD SHILLITO (London)
STANLEY A. HUNTER (San Francisco)
ALVA W. TAYLOR (Nashville)
ALLAN A. HUNTER (Los Angeles)
K. J. FOREMAN (Davidson, N. C.)
MARSHALL WINGFIELD (Memphis)
P. OOMMAN PHILIP (India)
HAMPTON ADAMS (St. Louis)
G. BAEZ-CAMARGO (Mexico City)
CHARLES L. VENABLE (Chicago)
RICHARD K. MORTON (Providence)
ACTON E. MIDDLEBROOKS (Alabama)
A. T. MCNAUGHTON (Australia)
PEDRO ZOTTELE (Chile)
RAYMOND B. WALKER (Portland, Ore.)
C. D. BRODHEAD (Philadelphia)
CARL HEATH KOPP (New England)
MALCOLM W. WILSON (New Zealand)
GEORGE P. HOWARD (Argentina)
CLARENCE W. KEMPER (Boulder, Colo.)
ADIEL J. MONCRIEF (St. Joseph, Mo.)
E. GUERON (Turkey)
EDWARD L. WHITTEMORE (Hawaii)
J. MAURICE TRIMMER (W.Va.-Ky.)
JOAO DEL NERO (Brazil)

Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1902, at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Copyright 1946 by the Christian Century Press. All rights reserved.
Published weekly by The Christian Century Press, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago (5), Ill.

$5.00 a year. Canadian postage, 52 cents extra; foreign postage, $1.56 extra

Contents

Editorial
- Editorial Paragraphs 1363
- Christianity in a Free India 1366

Quintus Quiz: I Lost an Alarm Clock 1368

Contributed Articles
- Labor Unions and Churches, by Broadus Mitchell .. 1369
- Dry Up Liquor Profits! by Charles R. Bell 1371
- We Grew Up Overseas, by Burton Moore 1373

Books
- The Source of Human Good, by Henry Nelson Wieman 1374
- Books Received 1376

Correspondence 1376

News of the Christian World
- Hawaii 1378
- Nashville 1378
- New York state 1380
- Iowa-Nebraska 1382
- N.C.R.L.C. Convention 1384
- Chicago 1385
- New York 1386
- The Carolinas 1388
- Turkey 1389
- The Church Roll 1390

Current Feature Films 1391

Calendar of Coming Events

Nov. 11-15. Campbell Institute 50th Anniversary Meeting, Disciples Divinity House, Chicago.
Nov. 11-15. Evangelical Church Quadrennial General Conference, Johnstown, Pa.
Nov. 11-15. United Council of Church Women Biennial Assembly, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nov. 12-14. American Lutheran Conference, Rockford, Ill.
Nov. 12-14. Mississippi Disciples Convention, Meridian.
Nov. 12-14. National Convocation on the Church in Town and Country, Des Moines, Iowa.
Nov. 12-15. Hoover Lectures on Christian Unity, University of Chicago; Angus Dun, speaker.
Nov. 16. United General Conference, Evangelical Church and Church of United Brethren in Christ, Johnstown, Pa.
Nov. 17. Men and Missions Sunday (Laymen's Missionary Movement).
Nov. 17. Charles Street Forum, Boston; Mildred McAfee Horton, speaker.
Nov. 17. Chicago Sunday Evening Club; Oscar F. Blackwelder, speaker.
Nov. 17. Ford Hall Forum, Boston; Edgar Ansel Mowrer, speaker.
Nov. 17-19. Anti-Saloon League of America National Convention, Indianapolis.
Nov. 18-20. Georgia Disciples Convention, Mt. Vernon.
Nov. 19. New York Institute for Religious and Social Studies; Ben Zion Bokser, Margaret Mead, Reinhold Niebuhr, speakers.
Nov. 19. Sobor (General Council), Russian Orthodox Church in America, Cleveland.
Nov. 20-21. National Temperance Movement Convention, Chicago.
Nov. 21-22. South Carolina Disciples Convention, Columbia.
Nov. 24. Charles Street Forum, Boston; Henry J. Cadbury, speaker.
Nov. 24. Chicago Sunday Evening Club; Walter H. Judd, speaker.
Nov. 24. Ford Hall Forum, Boston; Lewis Browne, speaker.
Nov. 25. Chicago Institute for Religious and Social Studies; Rufus M. Jones, speaker.
Nov. 26. Diamond Jubilee Convocation, Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.; Reinhold Niebuhr, T. V. Smith, speakers.
Nov. 26. New York Institute for Religious and Social Studies; Pitirim A. Sorokin, Whitney J. Oates, Leo Gruliow, speakers.
Nov. 28. Thanksgiving Day.
Nov. 28-30. Annual Meeting, National Council for the Social Studies, Boston.
Dec. 1. First Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 1. Charles Street Forum, Boston; John Haynes Holmes, speaker.
Dec. 1. Chicago Sunday Evening Club; Richard C. Raines, speaker.
Dec. 1. Ford Hall Forum, Boston; Carey McWilliams, speaker.
Dec. 2. Chicago Institute for Religious and Social Studies; Perry Miller, Charles P. O'Donnell, speakers.
Dec. 3. Boston Institute for Religious and Social Studies; David R. Dunigan, S. J., Jerome S. Bruner, speakers.
Dec. 3. New York Institute for Religious and Social Studies; Louis Finkelstein, Harold D. Lasswell, Lyman Bryson, speakers.
Dec. 3. Washington, D. C., Auxiliary, American Mission to Lepers, Washington, D. C.
Dec. 3-6. Federal Council of Churches Biennial Meeting, Seattle.
Dec. 4. Meeting, Advisory Council, American Bible Society, New York city.
Dec. 8. Universal Bible Sunday.

(Announcements will be printed in this calendar as received, but must reach the editorial office at least three weeks in advance of the date mentioned.)

The
CHRISTIAN CENTURY
Undenominational

VOLUME LXIII CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 13, 1946 NUMBER 46

EDITORIAL

United Nations Move Toward Disarmament

AFTER Russia proposed and the United States seconded the idea of a general reduction of armaments, the General Assembly of the United Nations moved with commendable speed to place the matter high on the agenda of the important meeting now in progress in New York. This wise decision did more to create confidence that something constructive might actually be accomplished than anything else that has occurred. Of the more than fifty questions which have been docketed for discussion by the Assembly, none is more important or more pressing. So long as the principal powers devote their major energies and the larger share of their budgets to the arms race, as they now are doing, they cannot and will not undertake the great responsibilities that await their common action. Furthermore, they cannot hope to succeed in writing peace treaties worthy of the name or to set into effective motion the organizations of the world community which can restore international trade, communications and finance. Peace treaties written by nations which are preparing to fight each other are nothing more than diplomatic agreements to determine where the battles of the new war shall begin. But treaties written by nations which are disarming will be designed in the interest of the people whose future is under discussion and with the purpose of providing a durable settlement.

Russia Asks Assembly To Ban Atomic Arms

ON THE DAY before Foreign Minister Molotov presented Russia's arms reduction proposal to the Assembly, Prime Minister Stalin issued the most conciliatory statement he had yet made. Replying to 31 questions raised by the United Press, he denied that Russia has an atomic bomb, affirmed that tension between Russia and ourselves is not increasing and expressed hope that peace negotiations would be successful. Then Molotov spoke, and the world gasped at the contrast in tone. The foreign minister's speech bristled with criticism of the United States and the Western allies. The explanation is not that Molotov was contradicting or defying his superior, but that both were attempting to repair the damage done Russian prestige at Paris. Molotov played his trump card by making his proposal for the reduction of armaments. This set Russia forth as a nation which desires peace. Significantly, he threw the whole problem into the Assembly, rather than leaving it to be solved by bilateral or multilateral agreements. He asked the Assembly to issue a declaration that a reduction of armaments is necessary, to ban the manufacture and use of atomic energy for military purposes, to tell the Security Council how to schedule reductions, and to call upon all governments to render every possible assistance to that body. Although his proposal did not assume the breadth of the historic disarmament proposal made by Litvinov to the League of Nations many years before, the fact that it was made following Stalin's pacific gesture gave rise to the first glimmer of optimism to be seen in international diplomacy since the Paris conference began.

United States Endorses Soviet Proposal

AFTER the First World War, it was our secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, who electrified the Washington arms conference with a proposal for sweeping limitation of arms. This time, the head of our delegation to the U. N. Assembly, former Senator Warren R. Austin, contented himself with seconding the similar but less sweeping proposal made by the Russians. He attempted to justify the appropriateness of this secondary position by saying that it was right for Russia to speak first, since she retains a military establishment larger than that of the rest of the world combined. Besides, he noted, we had previously taken the lead in proposing a scheme for the abolition of atomic armaments. In endorsing the Molotov proposition, Mr. Austin reaffirmed the position of our government that international inspection must become an integral part of any plan which hopes for the agreement of the United States. Molotov denounced this point as "atomic diplomacy." But there is no escaping the fact that the

crux of the disarmament issue lies in the achievement of international control of atomic development and international inspection of everything necessary to it, from raw materials to the use of the finished product. Atomic bombs are related to all preceding armaments as gunpowder was related to the bow and arrow. In spite of those who would depreciate them, they are the decisive weapon, for there is no defense which can stand against them. In this crucial issue therefore lies the test of Russian good faith and the hope of the world for real disarmament. It is a hopeful augury that representatives of the United States, while insisting on this point, have refused to exchange recriminations with the Russian foreign minister. Mr. Baruch's statement that we are ready to outlaw the atom bomb, as Russia urges, and to destroy our present stock of bombs providing the nations agree to inspection, indicates that the deadlock on this issue may not be quite as complete as it has seemed to be.

What Has Happened To CARE Packages?

IN RECENT WEEKS The Christian Century has received several letters, like one which appears in our correspondence section in this issue, asking what has happened to packages sent overseas through CARE. Because this paper has commended the agency, which was set up by more than a dozen of the leading relief groups in this country, we have attempted to learn the facts. It will be recalled that CARE undertook to deliver to designated persons in Europe food packages containing 40,000 calories of army surplus rations. For an original price of $15, now reduced to $10, the packages were to be delivered and a receipt, signed by the addressee, returned to the sender. Because receipts for packages sent early in the summer were slow in reaching the donors, many persons have begun to ask: "What has happened to CARE?" The answer seems to be that CARE has encountered an unexpected array of obstacles, but that it is overcoming these and will be able to carry out its commitments. Handling more than 2,000,000 orders, it became entangled in a complex of administrative difficulties in this country. These have been tackled with resolution, and are now well on the road to solution. Overseas, extreme complications were encountered in getting warehouse and transportation facilities in war-shattered countries. Persons to whom packages were addressed were often very hard to find in the chaotic situation in many nations, particularly in Germany. But there has been a reorganization of staff which is now getting this problem under control. As to the receipts, they are held overseas until several thousand accumulate to be sent to the United States by air. With the grounding of Constellation planes, this schedule went awry. Also, thousands of receipts were lost in tragic crashes of transatlantic planes. All these receipts are being replaced from duplicates, but this takes time and personnel. CARE realizes the great importance of the return of these evidences that it has done its work. It is attempting to work its way out of the situation and is doing so. Its sponsoring organizations continue to have faith in it. It has recently been able to make advantageous purchases of surpluses, so that it can offer to send packages for $10. Its address is 50 Broad street, New York. The need for food is as great as ever.

Quakers Heal Old Breach

AFTER more than a century of separation, the two main branches of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia have united to form the "Philadelphia General Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends." News of this reunion will come as something of a shock to most Protestants, for the differences between members of this honored body of Christians have been almost completely submerged beneath the multitude of their services to reconciliation and the relief of suffering. But it was not always so. Early in the last century Elias Hicks, a Long Island farmer, began to fear that a spirit of doctrinal intolerance was growing up in the society. He traveled widely, Elbert Russell tells us, contending "for the ancient Quaker freedom to follow the Inward Light and to believe only what Truth reveals." In an earlier or later age, Hicks' preaching might have caused no commotion, but the evangelical revival was under way throughout the country and it did not leave the Society of Friends untouched. Other members of the society, chief of whom was Thomas Shillitoe, suspected that Hicks was not sufficiently orthodox. Protracted discussions began, which led in 1827 to the withdrawal of the "Hicksites" from the yearly meeting, a fissure which it required more than a century to heal. An important factor in the rapprochement was the participation of both groups in the work of the American Friends Service Committee, the Friends Council on Education and the Friends World Committee for Consultation. But much still remains to be done to bring all the members of this body together. In addition to the Philadelphia General Meeting, the *Yearbook of American Churches* lists seven other Quaker bodies, the most numerous of which are the Five Years Meeting, Richmond, Indiana, which has 508 churches and 58,258 members, and the Ohio Yearly Meeting, which has 62 churches and 4,120 members. But a beginning toward reconciliation has been made in the City of Brotherly Love which we hope will prove even more contagious than was the division that began there in 1827.

Admit Relief Workers To Germany!

GENERAL Lucius D. Clay, commander of the American zone in Germany, refuses to admit American relief workers to that zone. They are welcome in the British and French zones, and in the American zone in Austria. They could render in the American zone of Germany the enormous extra aid that they are rendering elsewhere. But the general, whose power seems to be absolute, says No. For example, he has refused to permit the American Friends Service Committee, which is spending $200,000 a month on supplemental relief supplies for his zone, to send 25 highly trained representatives to check up on its administration and to give the remarkable services they are giving elsewhere. Why? What does the general fear from these men of peace? Is he afraid to permit the American people

to learn what conditions are in the American zone? That can hardly be, for General Clay himself in a radio broadcast to this country on November 3 stated that a major objective of his administration is quickly to raise the standard of living in Germany. Keeping out men who could aid in this process is therefore an extremely shortsighted policy, even from the standpoint of the army. The army asked the last Congress for $214,000,000 for relief in our zone and got only $96,000,000. The matter must come before the next Congress in January for a deficiency appropriation, if even the starvation ration of 1,500 calories now in force is to be maintained. (At Nuremberg we hanged a German for the "crime against humanity" of keeping the Poles on a ration of 1,700 calories.) How can the army hope to get what it needs from Congress unless the American people are informed? In Austria, relief workers representing the Friends and other voluntary organizations are doubling the effectiveness of relief supplies by helping the people to help themselves. They have assisted persons who are receiving relief to start a glass factory, a paper factory and other instrumentalities of self-support. This sort of thing ought to be going on in Germany. It can go on if Americans who care will tell the President and the department of state what they think before General Clay arrives in this country, as he is expected to do on November 10.

Lilienthal Heads New Atomic Authority

IN APPOINTING David Lilienthal to head the new Atomic Development Commission, President Truman has made an excellent choice for the most important position in the world of technology. Its wisdom is underscored by Senator McKellar's opposition, which grows out of the fact that the former chairman of the TVA refused to open this government agency to political patronage. Mr. Lilienthal is not unknown to readers of The Christian Century, which in recent years has presented a number of articles from his pen. The commission he now heads will have operating control over all phases of atomic development, in accordance with the action authorized by Congress earlier in the year. Thus it will take over from the war department the vast concerns of the "Manhattan District," on which over $2,000,000,000 was spent during the war. That project still employs 130,000 persons and has an annual budget of $375,000,000. It includes the cities of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Hanford, Washington, and Los Alamos, New Mexico, and a ground area half as large as Rhode Island. All this personnel and apparatus will henceforth be administered by the civilian commission headed by Mr. Lilienthal. The composition of the commission indicates that it will increasingly be devoted to the creation of an industry for the peacetime development of atomic power. Among its members are a leading scientist, a publicist and two men whose experience has been in the field of finance. The ideals motivating the new chairman may be understood from a paragraph in the Lilienthal-Acheson report, which provides the basis for American foreign policy in this field: "To be genuinely effective for security, the plan [for atomic control] must be one that is not wholly negative, suppressive, and police-like. We are not dealing simply with a military or scientific problem but with a problem in statecraft and the ways of the human spirit. Therefore the plan must be one that will tend to develop the beneficial possibilities of atomic energy and encourage the growth of fundamental knowledge, stirring the constructive and imaginative impulses of men rather than merely concentrating on the defensive and negative. It should, in short, be a plan that looks to the promise of man's future well-being as well as to his security."

Central Issue in The Election

BY THE TIME these lines are read, the American people will have registered a major decision concerning their political future. That decision is whether the strong trend toward centralization of authority in Washington shall continue or be reversed. During the last decade and a half, all branches of government have moved toward the conception of a unitary state. The executive has overborne, by one means and another, the legislative and judicial branches which the Constitution made coordinate. The national power has overridden the powers reserved to the states. The states have invaded the realm of local government. All branches of government have taken over the functions formerly left to voluntary associations and enterprises. This has happened in spite of the long training of our people in democratic tradition and procedure and generally without the people's being aware of the significance of what was under way. We moved from one crisis to another without realizing what direction we were taking. The twin calamities of depression and war have driven this nation toward a goal which few acknowledged and fewer desired. With the war ended, thoughtful citizens became gravely concerned when they observed how difficult it was to make effective once more the checks against executive usurpation of power provided by the Constitution. They were dismayed when they saw how weak and compliant Congress had become, and how far the judiciary had departed from the rugged independence which characterized it in the days of Holmes and Brandeis. In this election they will register their decision concerning the continuance of this trend. Every kind of motive, good and bad, prompts the voting. But the number must be large of those who realize that democracy here cannot depend any longer on luck or on endless resources of time and substance. For good or ill, we are at last a part of a world which must have economic stability and peace if freedom is to live.

Why Not Admit What Everybody Knows?

RUSSIA'S renewal of her demand that the other great powers publish their troop assignments in foreign lands, and Senator Austin's concurrence in the demand providing the totals are complete, bring into the forefront a situation which very much needs airing. According to Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the *New York Times,* the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, France and the United States have more than 3,000,000 troops occupying territories out-

side their borders. Russia leads with more than 1,500,000 men outside her borders. They are chiefly concentrated in eastern Germany, Poland and Austria, but nearly 300,000 are assigned to Korea and Manchuria. Britain has nearly 500,000 troops in Europe, over 200,000 in the Near East, 38,000 in Japan and 20,000 in Indonesia. The United States has 329,000 in Europe, 140,000 in Japan, 50,000 in Korea, 50,000 in the Philippines, 29,000 in China and others elsewhere, making a total of more than 700,000 abroad. The assignments reflect the military situation which existed at the end of the war. These troops hold their present positions as a result of military conquest. In each case they remain where they are through the decisions of the governments which placed them. In no sense do they represent the United Nations. Reports by these governments to the United Nations of where their troops are and corollary data concerning them should be regarded as the first step toward assumption of responsibility by the world organization of the right to review and if necessary to change all such assignments. In this connection, President Truman's announcement that the United States will seek United Nations approval of our claim to trusteeship over the former Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific is a step in the right direction. It represents a defeat for the military, which seeks outright annexation. In the meantime, why not admit what everybody knows concerning troop assignments?

Christianity in a Free India

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

Calcutta, October 16

MY BRIEF VISIT to India has coincided with two events of far-reaching importance. The first was the decision of the Moslem League to enter the new nationalist government. The second was the approval of the South India church union by the United Church of South India. The Moslem decision means that there is to be no division of independent India along the lines of the Pakistan demands. That is to say, it means that unless Mr. Jinnah and his followers have entered the government to wreck it from the inside, as some Congress party extremists suspect and charge. If this is real cooperation, it may well have an immense bearing on the future of the Far East, and indeed on all world politics. But the decision in favor of the church union plan, even though it has passed almost unnoticed in the press, may have as wide and more lasting world repercussions. It may point the way for Christian reunion far beyond the borders of India.

The United Church of South India was the last to vote on the union plan. Previously the Methodists and the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon (the Anglicans) had approved it. But such an opposition had developed in the United Church—a previous union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists—that there were grave fears lest that body vote against it. However, at the showdown the opposition could muster only 10 votes out of more than 150. The only catch in the vote was the proviso that the plan was approved "on the basis of the interpretation of 1935." This had to do with the principle of intercommunion to be observed in the new body during the interim period while it will be moving toward complete adoption—or rather absorption—of the episcopal form of government. If the Anglicans accept this proviso, the South India union may come into existence as early as next January. If they do not, the scheme will be hung up again for a while. But there now seems little doubt of its ultimate adoption. I have even been told—with what basis of reliability I am unable to judge—that there are four Anglican bishops in south India who are ready to lead their dioceses into the union no matter what Lambeth or other Anglican bodies may do or say.

One thing which has surprised me is the apparent indifference of missionaries in north India to the importance of this development in the church life of the south. In a group of more than a dozen missionaries here in Calcutta, where I brought the subject up last Sunday evening, I found that several were totally ignorant of the whole matter. They did not know the terms of the South India union plan; they did not know what missions and churches are involved; naturally they had not the slightest inkling of the importance of the project for the cause of Christian union. The truth is that this merger of episcopal and presbyterial bodies, when it is finally accomplished, will represent an achievement by Indian Christians rather than by missionaries. In saying this I do not mean to minimize the great contributions which a number of missionaries have made to its realization. If the missionaries in south India had fought against it, it would never have gone through. And some of them have fought for it with a devotion that deserves recognition from the whole Christian world. But it is the Indian Christians, determined that their church should not be forever afflicted by the sectarian divisions of the West, who have furnished the driving force that is putting this union scheme over. It was Bishop Azariah of Dornakal, the first Indian consecrated to the Anglican episcopate, who gave the project its real start, and it is Indian demand which has brought it this close to consummation.

The uncertainty that attends the approach of the day when action by the Anglicans will decide whether the South India United Church is to come into being at once, or is to be thrown back into the arena of debate for another term of years, is symptomatic of the present state of affairs throughout the Christian enterprise in India. Like everything else Indian, the Christian churches and missions have entered a period of transition. Important things, and a lot of them, are going to happen within the next few years. But no one can be sure what these will be, and accordingly there is a general atmosphere of uncertainty, and in some quarters of anxiety. Everything seems to be "on the verge"—but what is beyond the verge, who can tell?

One thing seems clear. The Christian community in India is under attack as it has not been for years past. Sometimes this attack takes such forms as the restrictions recently placed on Christian churches and schools in the native state of Travancore. Far more important for the future, however, is the growing tendency in nationalist quarters to hold the Christians disloyal to the nationalist cause. The students, who are noisy about everything, tend

to be noisiest in spreading this assertion of the ineradicably "foreign" character of Christianity. But it is also coming from Congress leaders who are prominent in the Constituent Assembly and from influential individuals who might be expected to have a more tolerant outlook. One of these is Gandhi.

Not long ago a delegation of eminent Indian Christians visited Gandhi at his Warda settlement. Knowing his views on the importance of Hindustani as a national language to bind the new India together, they were careful to carry on their side of the conversation in that language. Gandhi, however, persistently replied to their questions in English. Finally one of them commented on that fact and asked him why he was doing so. "I always," replied Gandhi, "talk to foreigners in English." That reply has sunk deeply into the consciousness of the Indian Christian leaders. Its implications appall them, and they know India too well to dismiss Gandhi's influence. They set his attitude down as sure indication of trouble to come, and I have found impatience among them at what they regard as missionary blindness or indifference to this coming trouble.

To be sure, when you take up this matter with Congress leaders they immediately point to Nehru's promises of complete religious liberty in the coming independent nation as sufficient to allay all Christian apprehensions. But there are many kinds of religious liberty in the world today. Searle Bates made that clear in his monumental volume, and if there were any doubts left as to the ambiguity of the term it should be enough to remember that both Spain and Russia claim to have religious freedom. Already, long before the assembling of the first legislature of an independent India, public agitation is under way for numbers of laws governing the conduct of missions and churches which, if enacted, would certainly produce a revolutionary change in the character of the Christian movement in this land.

Nor does all this agitation come from non-Christian sources. A convention of Indian Christians which met in the Punjab last week petitioned the Christian members of the Punjab delegation to the Constituent Assembly to work for a constitutional prohibition against the entrance of any more missionaries into India. Other Christian members of the Constituent Assembly have declared that they favor prohibition of all missionaries except those engaged in certain specialized forms of social service. There is considerable agitation in favor of prohibiting the use of foreign funds to support religious work, or at any rate evangelistic work. Among Indian Christians who would not go this far there is a rising sentiment in favor of laws or regulations which would require that all such foreign funds shall be under the control of Indians after they reach India. There is also agitation to require that all colleges, schools and other institutions supported by the Christian enterprise shall be Indian administered. And there is widespread discussion in favor of legal prohibition of conversions to Christianity, or at least of prohibition of mass conversions.

None of these proposals may be enacted. But the point is that all of them are being seriously and even powerfully agitated, and in a situation such as this you simply cannot tell what is coming. India is yeasty with the ferment of its approaching freedom. At a time when the patriotic dreams of years are on the point of realization it is natural that the general mood of the articulate population should be, "Behold, I make all things new." And as a minority movement, closely tied in the past to the foreign imperial power, Christianity must expect to be faced by all sorts of proposals for a new ordering of its life. At least one mission has already advised its home board not to make any new appropriations for capital plant or for sending out new missionaries until the situation has become more stabilized.

It is almost painful to see the distress of many missionaries at this turn of events. One of the best, a firm friend of Indian freedom, who has just returned from several years in the States, said to me, "I have come back to an India totally different from the one I have known; I am finding it very hard to discover my place in it." Most of the missionaries who are here now regard themselves as sympathetic to nationalist aspirations, but as this agitation for restrictions on missionary activities mounts they seem to be asking in a bewildered and resentful state of mind, "What have we ever done to deserve such treatment?" Naturally, they feel that the faithful service they have rendered toward the uplift of the Indian masses during the years past deserves more recognition. This recognition they get from the individuals with whom they are in personal contact. But they are not getting it from the newly independent nation as a whole. And the evidence of this popular distrust embitters them.

Yet it must be admitted that the missions must accept much of the blame for this anti-missionary agitation. Acknowledging the many exceptions, it is still not unfair to say that the missions in general have largely failed to give any convincing evidence of genuine enthusiasm for the nationalist cause. They have done little or nothing to register their opposition to the British imperialistic policy which found expression in the notorious Memorandums A, B and C—the so-called "missionary pledge." They have given little evidence of concern over the implications of their receiving tax support from the British administration, and a good many missionaries are still suspected of believing that British rule has been a providential way of opening the path for the advance of the gospel. I asked one Indian Christian leader—probably the outstanding Indian Christian leader in the country at present—whether Indian public opinion in general still regards the missionaries as British stooges, and he answered without qualification or hesitation, "Yes."

This failure to dissociate the missionary enterprise from the interests of the imperial power must not be held against the missions or the missionaries alone. Their boards, and the International Missionary Council, have given them no determined lead in the direction of dissociation. When the I.M.C. adjourned its Geneva meeting a few months ago without taking a clear-cut stand against the missionary pledge it tossed away the last chance to convince India that Christian missions are *per se* anti-imperialist. Anything which the I.M.C. or other missionary bodies may now do to repudiate the implications of that pledge—which is a dead letter from the moment of the realization of Indian independence—will be just another case of "too little and too late." But it will be the devoted men and women who are working here on the spot who will catch the brunt of the nationalist indignation.

As I have said, in a situation like this there is just no telling, at this transitional juncture, what is going to happen to the missions and missionaries. My own guess is that, when the newly freed Indians have blown off enough steam, they will settle down to enacting very few legal restrictions. They may easily enact none at all. Independent India may turn out to be as free a field for Christian missionary effort as any in the world. Present radical talk may produce little more than talk. But even this talk has great importance for the Christian future.

Certainly no one, whether Indian Christian or missionary, doubts that great changes must come and are coming in the Indian church. The process of Indianization will speed up from this point on. Either that, or the church will rapidly lose what prestige and influence it now has. Apparently the Roman Catholics see this more clearly than the Protestants, for they are pushing Indianization at a much more rapid pace. Only last month they consecrated an Indian as the auxiliary bishop of Bombay, with the announcement that he will become the archbishop of that vital area next year. The Roman Catholic hierarchy is now almost entirely made up of Indians, and their institutions are almost entirely under Indian direction. Protestant churches have begun to move in the same direction, but compared with Catholic progress they give the impression of hesitation and delay. This land is no place these days for either of those qualities.

And now let me add a footnote on a subject which I know is of great interest to many American supporters of the missionary cause. What about the mass movements? Are these great shiftings of whole communities of outcastes and underprivileged into the Christian community continuing? Except in a few small regions in south India, the answer is No. But one of the most interesting facts I have uncovered while here is that Dr. Ambedkar, the leader of the untouchables whose influence is strong in the west and central portions of the country, is now talking about the possibility of an untouchable mass movement to Islam. "Why take a short step into a Christian community where social distinctions persist?" he is reported to have asked. "Why not go all the way into a Moslem community where there is real equality for all?" This suggestion may or may not develop into a movement of real importance; there are reports from the south that it is beginning to get under way there. But the very fact that the proposal is "in the air" here gives one something to think about.

PAUL HUTCHINSON.

Prayer for the Nations

NOW, in the doorway standing;
Now, with strange light of new sun on our faces:
The old path lost in dust; the corner sharply turned;
Standing now, timid, with loud voices,
Timid, in long words:
Lord, we beseech thee — a sign.
Grant in this day of our need
The Christ before us, shining still
As when we set our backs and came this way.

MARJORIE FARMER.

I Lost an Alarm Clock

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: I have been compelled to answer the question, "Why do people, you among them, lose things?" Yesterday, or the greater part of it, I spent and all the people in the hotel spent looking for my spectacles; and a gloom gathered on the hostelry where I was staying. All rallied to the search. It was generally understood that the old gentleman was dependent on his glasses, and there was no oculist near, and his own was far away, and he was a man of letters. What a blow! But at last they were found in the telephone box—the first place in which I should have looked—and a sigh of relief swept over the friendly hotel.

Then I asked myself why I ever lose things; and after considering profoundly many of the other reasons I lighted on one, which can be illustrated from the incredible but true fact that I once lost an alarm clock, one of the kind which waken you in the early morning, a little loved but real friend of mankind.

I had bought a new clock with an alarm strong and brazen. I put it above me in the train. A little unexpectedly the train pulled up at my station. Eager for the next move in my busy life I clutched my coat and umbrella and jumped out upon the platform on half-speed. The train started, and with it went the clock.

It was little good sending word along the line. That clock was in the hands of some man or woman who regarded it no doubt as treasure waiting, something of which it could be said, "The very thing our household needs!"

I was angry at the perfidy of my kind. I wished I had wound the clock up and set the alarm. Then perhaps as the villain walked down his Main Street it might have gone off, and a subtle cop might have explored the mystery. Then would the larcenous being have been detected, arrested, and fined. But I had not had the forethought to wind it up, and the thief got off with my clock of which my family were in serious need; and his children no doubt still wake to its strains.

But why did I lose it? Clearly because of my failure to finish the present enterprise before beginning the next. I should have looked around before leaving the train and starting a new action. I would not in that case have left the railway journey unfinished. Undue haste to get on with the next thing makes us lose very many things, not least of them umbrellas. The wise man takes his time about his doings. He finishes one scene before he begins another.

Tidy men I imagine who have an ordered life seldom if ever lose things. Those of us who praise tidiness and practice it not know all about this wisdom. But the same haste to get at the next thing which makes their rooms filled with books not put back or ties sprinkled here and there or clothes left in shocking confusion, is what also causes them to leave things behind them everywhere, to the despair of their families and the comfort of such as manufacture umbrellas, spectacles and even lowly alarm clocks.

Ever yours regretfully,

QUINTUS QUIZ.

Labor Unions and Churches

By Broadus Mitchell

CHURCH members in the United States number 60,000,000, of whom 50,000,000 are adults. Labor union members total 15,000,000, of whom practically all are adults. The proportion of union members who are church members is not known, but it is large. I venture to say that clergymen and other church leaders have not sufficiently utilized the strength of their union members for good in the labor movement, just as labor leaders have not employed the influence of their church members to advance the highest objects of organized religion.

Let me remark in passing that I have never seen anything in one criticism of preachers which unions sometimes make—that when pastors champion the cause of organized labor they are trying to fill their pews. Filling the pews is a legitimate first step in the common progress which men of good will want. To the extent that a labor union does not draw in dues-paying members from its constituency it is weak and may be positively dangerous because its policies are not molded by a representative membership. There must be members before there can be a movement, whether of organized religion or of organized workers. The beginning of unionism is in securing members, and the same must be true of the church.

Their Common Aims

Unions and churches not only have members in common; they also have professions and, I hope, aims in common. Both unions and churches nourish social idealism. They offer their organizations as means toward human happiness and justice. The appeal in both cases is ethical. In labor movement and church alike the ethical purpose is forwarded by a mystical element—call it emotional loyalty or uncalculating self-forgetfulness. Each attachment, to religion or to labor—if I may separate them—when at its best engenders a deep and stirring belief which is capable of making martyrs.

Churches and unions have an abundance of other similarities. Both must plead for members, must be constantly organizing. Both are predominantly voluntary associations. Neither, however, is without an element of coercion. I readily agree that in the unions, once they are formed and grown to strength, coercion of the individual to join and maintain membership is sharper than with the churches. A closed shop with a closed union avoids coercion only by practicing discrimination against non-members. There are reasons which can be offered for this practice, but the fact is as stated. A union shop as distinguished from a closed shop removes coercion a distance and delays it. In this instance a worker may enter on employment without difficulty, but once settled in the job he must join the union. Here again there are good reasons for the compulsion, though I do not stop to spell them out.

In churches the coercion is vaguer, but it is present in several forms. The non-member may be threatened with spiritual disinheritance, sometimes by episcopal authority. If the church membership is relatively large in a community which is more or less isolated or self-contained, the non-member may be made to feel uncomfortable because peculiar. This may go farther in situations where church membership, like union membership, is not unconnected with economic opportunity. Be it remembered that the pressures which unions bring to bear on non-members are not all of the intensely practical sort related to jobs. The unions often try to make the indifferent ones feel like "spiritual scabs."

Both Need Good Management

Besides these similarities in the realm of aim and method, unions and churches have the same purely institutional problems of financial support, provision and maintenance of meeting places, upkeep of publications, educational, medical, and relief work, and choice and training of leaders and staff assistants. All these facilities are necessary to the purposes of both churches and unions, but in their management often lies the difference between wisdom and the reverse. And contrary to frequent supposition unions are no less in need of good business management than are churches.

The labor unions lack unity. Their division into rival factions, while beneficial in some respects, is on the whole harmful. We are familiar with jurisdictional disputes, which sometimes have no better cause than contests between vested interests. There are wider splits between great branches of the labor movement, each claiming the right to a control which the other exercises. Each party in this division accumulates an arsenal of defense and offense, material and ideological. Each claims to be the true allegiance—one on the basis of history and power, another by right of dissent. Each has its officialdom which, in unmistakable ways, uses discipline and makes appeals with the purpose of preserving its selfish authority. American labor's present division into Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor—to leave aside railroad brotherhoods and other independents—does more harm than good.

Alike in Disunion

Some of the original reasons for disunion, once pertinent, are no longer present, or not to the same degree. The rivals have grown alike in all but rivalry, and rivalry has been intensified by the very process of growth. The struggle between A.F. of L. and C.I.O. causes social waste, and not only weakens unions nationally but threatens to thwart international labor cooperation. The A.F. of L. was a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions, now dissolved in the formation of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The C.I.O. is a leading force in the W.F.T.U., but the A.F. of L. stands aloof and, at a time when labor hopes to share in world decisions, has no international affiliation. One cannot bemoan too loudly the jealousies in the labor movement and their disruptive effects.

In the same way, nothing is more familiar than sectarianism in religion and the loss of power through friction. As in the case of unions, there are certain credits on the side of sectarianism, but they are minor compared with the injuries. The contests between churches, denominations and faiths—whether local, regional, national or on a world scale—become invested with irrelevant features which play a persistent part in preventing combined effort. Dogma is substituted for belief; moral purpose is watered down to a form of words; a campaign against the forces of evil degenerates into a mere tactical maneuver in a civil war. A particularly unworthy element in these church struggles is official claims. Fear of loss of position and power disguises itself as generous solicitude. Pride which has its uses moves over into prejudice which has no excuse. There is no need to enlarge on this theme. In organized religion as in organized labor some men, mighty in their meekness, move between the factions. They are willing to preserve differences which contribute to the common aim, but they plead for the dropping of rivalries which prevent religion and labor from playing their creative parts.

The Factor of Communism

Doctrinal and sacramentarian distinctions between churches are not my field, and I do not presume to say how they may be reconciled or even if they ought to be. But on current doctrinal differences in the labor movement I do have an opinion. The chief of these differences cluster, at this time, about communism as variously interpreted—communism sometimes genuine and sometimes fictional. Many men for whose intelligence and sincerity I have regard act on the principle of smiting communism, or whatever is called communism, hip and thigh, to the forgetfulness of pretty much all else. My notion is that this behavior is mistaken.

The issue is real enough. Communism, accurately understood, offers a different solution for poverty and war from that put forward by most other economic faiths. It has its own political and cultural implications. At many points it is in collision with majority American beliefs. Communism is no passing social malaise. It claims the loyalty of the populous Russian nation. With changing complexion it has persisted through remarkable trials of misgovernment, ignorance, civil strife, isolation, starvation, and supreme effort in world conflict. It is dynamic, modern; it calls science to the aid of social design. It extends itself politically, territorially, economically. Disdain for communism as a faith and a practice is out of the question. Lofty reproach gets no different result. Blind antagonism is ignorant and invites a new world war. The only course for reasoning men on both sides is earnest and open-eyed effort to acknowledge the vital forces and determine that each shall yield enough to permit a partnership. This is easier said than done. But the penalty of not doing it is a great deal of human misery, and soon.

We need to check the hatred which calls an antagonistic movement heresy. We must hold judgment in suspension long enough for calm examination and unremitting effort at mutual understanding. The A.F. of L. damns the Soviets and will not sit down with representatives of their workers. In the relatively minor instance of the rising C.I.O., the A.F. of L. adopted the same tactic of scornful summary rejection. The C.I.O. was not the product of the reckless ambition of one man; it was not an accidental abomination to be stamped under foot. It had reasons for existence running back into history. It was recommended by serious neglects in the old labor movement, and was invited by the needs and hopes of millions of workers which remained unfulfilled. The career of the C.I.O. has shown that it is something vastly different from a mere manifestation of wickedness. One ventures to think that the progress of the Soviet Union, on an incomparably greater scale, is similarly grounded in sense instead of sin. The C.I.O., if I may judge, perceives this and follows a policy seeking intelligent accommodation.

How Achieve Democracy?

It is complained that the labor unions suffer from bureaucracy. The charge has much validity. In all large organizations there is the problem of combining democracy and authority. The executive has to take decisions, and these do not always interpret the intentions of the membership, if indeed those intentions are clearly defined. Some labor unions do not hold conventions regularly or frequently enough, and their chief officers manage to give themselves a permanence of control which is not justifiable. Government, business and professional associations are similarly plagued. The church, I dare say, is not immune.

Both churches and unions have the duty of training leaders. In organized religion training methods are better perfected than in organized labor. The union with which I am connected has courses for members who want to offer for elective office. They must be acquainted with labor history, the record and constitution of this union, the elements of union accounting and the orderly conduct of a union meeting. Of course creation of a "priesthood," in the bad sense, ought to be avoided whether in church or labor union. The evangel who cries out in a wilderness may be destined to call many. He should not be excluded by any system of leadership training, however good it may be for the average aspirant. Hedgerow preacher and curbstone unionist may bring fresh ardor to old tasks. The problem in church and in union is to incorporate the vigor of the volunteer with the responsibility of the regular.

Relation to Politics

Both labor and religion are confronted with the question of participation in politics. One school in the unions protests that once the field of economic action is overstepped there is a weakening of legitimate effort. In the churches also many deplore the departure of ministers and their congregations from the altar to give lessons to the market place. The advice that politics be shunned is in both instances sometimes disingenuous, being offered by persons who have their own motives for confining both labor and religious awareness and action. The fact is that through radio and stratoplane, war, trade and credit our world has shrunk from a large globe to the circumference of a marble. By the same sign, social efforts cannot be partitioned as they once were. One aspect of public conduct crowds upon another, demanding simultaneous treatment. I will not say in what directions organizations devoted to fundamentals

like labor and religious welfare should extend themselves, but extend they must unless they want to become contracted and artificial.

Some people in the churches say that the unions are too much concerned with material gain for themselves and neglect obligations which are important to society at large. In its crudest form this becomes a criticism of labor leaders, particularly organizers, as worldly, unmoral or immoral persons who live loosely on the hard earnings of their followers. Similarly, some people in the labor movement say that the church promises "pie in the sky" and is too little employed in bringing justice on earth. Clergymen have not escaped the charge of being parasites. The truth is that most union leaders believe that what they are doing contributes indispensably to social benefit and to spiritual vitality, and most churchmen are eager to apply morality to the relations of workers and employers. Church and labor union alike embody the tensions of the times. As each tries to lessen these tensions, each will discover that it has a great deal to contribute to the efforts of the other.

Dry Up Liquor Profits!

By Charles R. Bell, Jr.

IF THE PRESENT trend continues, we may expect national prohibition to become an issue again within the next ten or fifteen years. Already approximately one-third of the counties in the United States are dry and in many states strong dry organizations are again at work. In a recent referendum in Alabama, for example, two of the most populous counties voted dry. Most of the political campaigns in the near future in that state will have the question of prohibition brought in and there is an excellent chance for Alabama to enter the dry column soon. In many other states, the same trend is evident.

This, of course, is a development similar to that which preceded enactment of national prohibition a generation ago. The fight in those days centered around local option campaigns, church crusades and state elections until sufficient sentiment had been created for an amendment on a national scale. The eighteenth amendment was passed state by state until the necessary thirty-six states had ratified it. Ratification came through that gradual process and not, as opponents of prohibition contended, as a trick hastily put across while the American soldiers were in France. Prohibition was a grass roots movement. It represented at the time of its passage the overwhelming majority in the United States.

I

That same kind of movement is now gathering force again. The same kind of people are behind it. The same bitter experience with alcohol, the tavern keeper and crime are prompting the church people and other temperance minded folk to attack liquor and the evils which inevitably attend it. And the attack is succeeding because the people of the country are again being given a cruel lesson by the liquor interests themselves. So clearly the time has come for the church to examine these developments now assuming such large proportions and to decide whether it should make prohibition its cause once again or whether it should seek some new policy as an answer to national intemperance.

The church must begin its search for a more workable temperance policy with the fact that its former effort, namely national prohibition, failed. Why it failed is a debatable question, but that it did fail none can deny. Of course a great social experiment need not stop because of one failure. It is possible that national prohibition could be made to work a second time where it was not successful on the first try. But even the staunchest prohibitionist would be forced to admit that the same forces which destroyed the eighteenth amendment would be just as likely a second time to undo another amendment embodying the same principle. Also the dry forces are not united this time concerning the wisdom of a second attempt at prohibition. These considerations lead us to ask if there is not another and better temperance policy, which would give more adequate expression to the genius of the church in social reform, and which would at the same time bring about the ends desired.

II

Whatever else was wrong with the prohibition laws, they had two fundamental defects which ultimately contributed to their repeal. So far as the church was concerned, prohibition placed Christian social righteousness in a role of doubtful character. It gave the church the character of an enforcer rather than a teacher of morality. But it is certainly safe to say that the church eventually found the role of a moral policeman a distasteful one. At times it was obviously corrupting. Further attempts, therefore, to frame temperance laws should be made in such a way as to place the church in its highest and right relationship with the issue.

In the second place, prohibition treated the problem of alcohol as a simple one, a position no longer supported by scientist or moralist. Alcohol was defined as an evil. It should, therefore, be treated as a pariah and be outlawed. That was exactly what the eighteenth amendment did. On the other hand prohibition did not eliminate satisfactorily perhaps the most important support for intemperance, namely the profit motive. Most of the opposition to the amendment began around that point. Bootleggers broke the law and found it profitable. The campaign against prohibition was financed by large financial interests anticipating huge revenues after repeal. They used as bait the claim that the public would profit through reduction of taxes, a claim that has not been fulfilled. Much was said in these campaigns about abridgment of

personal liberty but, as everyone knows, the people who did most of the talking along this line suffered the least. The deeper motive was money. In charting a new course for temperance this should be kept in mind. Some means must be devised to take the profit out of the manufacture and sale of all beverage alcohol.

III

How can this be done? My opinion is that it must be attempted through public competition with the profit-making liquor business. As a first step in this direction church and temperance leaders should work for federal manufacture and sale at cost of alcoholic beverages. It should be noted carefully, I have not said government monopoly. Government monopoly would invite much the same criticism that destroyed prohibition. There would be the same ridicule of enforcement and the same violations. Government monopoly would end in defeat as did national prohibition. But government entrance into the field without benefit of monopoly would be an entirely different proposition.

An excellent case in point is the TVA where this technique has been used with marked success. When the United States government established the TVA it made no attempts to monopolize. The power companies operating in that region were allowed to go on with business as usual. No laws were passed outlawing private power companies. All of this, too, in a region where private monopoly was strong and well intrenched and in states where social controls and public ownership were weak. The government merely set up its plants and began delivering a better product at a better price. The power companies attempted by every means to discredit the new experiment. It seemed that the rural southerner, with his regional suspicion of all isms, should have been receptive to such propaganda. But the campaign against TVA never took root. The government did an efficient job. There was no corruption or bribery because there were no laws to break, hence no reason for corrupting officers. The opposition of the utility companies, which was bitter and vitriolic, fell on unsympathetic ears because the public was satisfied. Today the TVA is firmly established.

Were the national government to enter the field of manufacture and sale of beverage alcohol, much the same procedure should be followed. No attempts to regulate distilling and brewing by law should be made, beyond the laws now in force. The tax rates which now exist on liquor and other luxury commodities could be maintained, thus undercutting the tax argument for repeal. The government would not find it necessary to employ large numbers of officers to enforce the new law. The only legal sanctions against consumption of liquor would be related to conduct. Drunken driving, for example, would be against the law, as it is today.

Under such a system an increase of drinking might occur for a limited time. But consumption would soon decline and go far below present high levels. In the first place, alcohol's chief ally would have been conquered. It would now be no longer profitable for private industry to make alcoholic beverages. The brewer and distiller would find the consumer market gravitating naturally toward the better and cheaper product, as the power companies found it doing in the south. One important point of difference exists here which should be emphasized. Though the financial interests instigating the opposition to prohibition were motivated by their desire to make money, they aroused public support by making people believe prohibition had failed and by securing the help of the man who wanted to drink. Their motive was from one direction; their public support from another. Under the plan outlined it would not be possible, I believe, to create such disaffection on the public's part. If I am right in this assumption, then the main support for intemperance on the scale we now know it would be permanently broken.

A second great ally of intemperance would be eliminated. The tempting advertisements and radio programs endorsing whiskey or wine or beer would cease. It would not be necessary to pass laws regulating liquor advertising. The matter would adjust itself, because it would no longer be profitable to advertise. This would remove a source of pressure and allurement which can hardly be overestimated. One reason temperance education does not go further is because it faces an endless counter-propaganda. Also newspapers and magazines which might speak out more fearlessly dare not do so when profitable advertising is at stake.

IV

A third gain would be achieved by such a program. Those of us who want a dry nation may not have believed there was much to be gained by securing the support of those who differed with us about the use of alcohol. But the time has now come when the whole question of temperance laws *must* be worked out with those who differ. The nation is too evenly divided for either group to attempt settlement of the problem without consideration of the other. Within the framework of such a policy no real grounds for opposition exist on the part of the man who does use alcohol but uses it moderately and who wishes to have a law-abiding community. This is not a plea for "moderate drinking," in which I do not believe. But it is to recognize that a considerable body of people whom the churches do not take into account have a very valuable role to play in laying the foundation for some agreement that will lead to lasting temperance.

With these three things accomplished the temperance forces, especially those within the church, would be ready to face the evil of alcohol for what it really is, namely a disease, a bad habit, an escape mechanism and a sin. Public health education could be carried on regarding alcohol's damage without the constant reminder that certain hostesses serve this beverage or that social prestige requires a certain liquor. Pressure on school boards and motion picture producers would cease. Modern textbooks could treat the matter objectively. The temperance campaigns would not be mixed with lobbying activities which often placed the church in a wrong light.

This approach would not bring temperance, as I have pointed out, at once. But it would provide the legal framework within which the spirit and genius of the church could function most effectively and by which the nation could eventually be led to lasting temperance.

We Grew Up Overseas

By Burton Moore

SIX MONTHS is time enough to train a combat division—a good division. We trained in six months and we were good. Our chaplains were good, too. Father Kelly was a sort of religious common denominator during the terrible days of early 1945 in Germany, and his Protestant counterpart, Chaplain Adcock, dispensed hope and courage along with the Red Cross bags.

Easter morning on the Rhine saw cannoneers, cooks and observers stacking their arms in the anteroom of a shell-smashed chapel and entering to pay tribute to a faith triumphant in the very midst of war. It was that way throughout our two months of action. To Catholic and Protestant alike, the faith that we all had known since childhood became new and vivid. We needed a central loyalty and the Christian ideal satisfied that need. "Patriotism" to most of us was only the residue of half-digested Fourth of July speeches, and the "war against fascism" an intellectual ideal held by a small minority.

Apathy after Battle

In Bavaria we had our first taste of occupational duty. There was little to do during after-duty hours, and practically nothing on Sundays. We were living as a complete unit for the first time in months, but the same men who had walked or driven miles over shell-torn roads seemed unable to walk two blocks to Protestant or Catholic meeting-places. The chaplains once again had time to prepare sermons, but their words echoed in empty halls. The short inspirational sentences spoken to us during a convoy halt seemed of more value than a carefully prepared sermon preached to the same men in garrison. Somewhere between V-E Day and Bavaria we had lost something. The Christian faith was real and indispensable during combat, but it seemed too ethereal, too abstract, for a kind of life that held no extraordinary dangers. Something priceless in battle was too weak to live by.

Months later, when we returned home to everyday life, we found that the same subtle alchemy had taken place. The churches at home seemed to have nothing to offer us, nothing to help us recapture the sublime faith that had been our solace and strength when the battle roared around us and death seemed suddenly certain.

Is Faith Only for Crises?

Does the Christian ideal of brotherhood have validity only in peril? Generally a creed is found satisfactory in everyday life and wanting in moments of crisis. But surely the faith that has great appeal during battle, when men's bodies and souls are strained to the utmost, possesses workable tenets. Surely these principles must be fundamental in human life.

Of course, it is very hard to define one's faith, and harder still to point out how an institution is failing to aid and strengthen it. But there are certain respects in which the shortcomings of the church at home are so obvious that we feel it is not even trying to help.

Those of us who lived in daily expectation of the worst were impressed with the idea that faith in God is something workable and positive. Back home we find that religion is a matter of "thou shalt not," an everlasting attempt to discipline our lives into patterns of moral behavior. However badly we may need guidance in this respect, it is not a positive central loyalty capable of picking up all the loose ends and giving direction and meaning to our lives. We want a clear definition of the ends, of objectives. When the church gives us these, the means will be of secondary difficulty. We are not afraid of ultimates. Overseas we dealt daily in ultimates. Few of us have patience with sermons which assume that first principles of faith and living are beyond our understanding.

We are tired of being regarded as misfits in the organizational scheme of the church. Many of us are in that fluid world between early college and a definite vocation. We cannot fit into the church's youth groups; they are high-schoolish and preoccupied with such third-rate concretions of the Christian spirit as missionary endeavor, "how to develop a Christian personality and still be popular," or the care and feeding of adolescents at church picnics. Not through any fault of their own, few of these youngsters have been introduced to the basic problems of remaining alive and keeping hope when there is no hope. A first-rate artillery duel soon reduces a man's faith to first principles.

A Minority in the Church

Younger married groups interest us more, but too often their meetings and conversation merely reflect sermons delivered earlier in the week by a pastor whose main wartime problem was lack of attendance or the difficulty of getting enough roofing material to cover the main chapel. We veterans represent a church minority, and the average minister's tendency is to regard us as problem children whose big trouble is getting into line with the rest of the congregation. Getting into line will take a long time for most of us, and meanwhile we will become even more of a minority.

We grew up overseas. We have graduated from the college-group problems. Some of us are old men in experience. It is more than annoying to be talked down to like the boys we were three or four years ago. So far as most elders and ministers are concerned, we are still names on the service plaque in the foyer, to be buried in the Sunday evening discussions on "Christianity and the happy marriage."

A minister at my neighborhood church observed recently that the individual members of his congregation found comfort in Christ whenever a basic issue is involved. As a rule, a basic issue is something to be alluded to only lightly among young people. Apparently the youth groups, to which it is taken for granted we belong, are organized according to this principle. We are not expected to think seriously. "Practical illustrations" and "Christianity in

action" are stressed to the almost total exclusion of Christianity's foundations. The questioner is regarded with amused tolerance.

The same minister apparently reserves the basic issues for discussion in his study. At any rate, he presents them on Sunday morning only in highly rarefied form. His sermons are merely expanded parables vaguely illustrating an idea and spiced with amusing anecdotes—as though the congregation were unable to deal with the points unless they are diluted by funny stories. That is the kind of thing we are up against.

The current revival of fundamentalism should be no puzzle to American church leaders. All too often the veteran is faced with a clear three-way choice between fundamentalism, complete negativism, and the half-hearted trivialities of a youth group. As he sees it, fundamentalism at least tries to answer some of the basic questions.

We have learned the hard way that the ideals of the Christian religion are eminently workable. We have seen them working under the most impossible circumstances. But we prefer to believe that it is not necessary for young men to slaughter and be slaughtered on a large scale in order to discover a living Christianity. It is said that the church embodies these principles of faith and hope and fellowship, and presumably the minister is the man best qualified to point them out. If he and his spiritual assistant, the congregation, cannot do this the only conclusion we veterans can draw is that faith, hope and fellowship are the fruit of large-scale death. Can the church supply the vital impulse for fellowship in everyday life?

BOOKS

A Behavioristic Theology

THE SOURCE OF HUMAN GOOD. *By Henry Nelson Wieman. University of Chicago Press, $3.50.*

THIS BOOK presents a theory of value and offers itself as a contribution to religion in general and to the Christian faith in particular. I shall confine this review to a consideration of its bearing upon the Christian faith. My conclusion may be stated at the outset. The effect of Professor Wieman's thesis is to drain off the substance of Christianity and leave it a hollow unreality. The governing idea upon which the book is constructed is, in my judgment, wrong and, if accepted, would devitalize the Christian faith.

The source of all human good, says Mr. Wieman, is a *process*—a creative process which is everywhere and always going on in nature. This process has its own "structure," and can therefore be cognitively apprehended as any other structure of reality can be known. That is to say, knowledge of the creative process does not rest upon faith or upon speculative reflection, but upon empirical evidence, the same kind of evidence which yields all scientific knowledge and the knowledge of common sense. Upon this process man depends for all the goods and values of life. It is, therefore, neither necessary nor reasonable to look beyond this process for God—the process itself is God.

Mr. Wieman rejects the fundamental Christian conception of God as the *Creator* of the world and of man. In place of the Creator—a word for which he has no use—he puts "creativity," an abstract idea which refers to the creative process. Creativity *is* God. The creative process, however, must be distinguished from all the goods which it has created. These created goods—family, friendship, school, an ordered society, the nation, the United Nations, peace, art, knowledge—name any good thing you will—all must be held subject to change by the creative process which alone should command man's highest devotion.

Man, Mr. Wieman rightly holds, does not create these or any other goods. His function is not creative but cooperative with the creative process. He cooperates by removing obstacles from its path and by setting up conditions favorable for its operation. In this interaction of man with his environing world of nature, of history, of economic order, of political and cultural institutions, and particularly with other persons, new values emerge which enrich and deepen and expand the meaning of man's life. Also the opposite occurs—man's life may be shrunk and debased in this interaction with his environing world. Whether it shall be one or the other, Mr. Wieman continues, depends upon whether or not man cooperates with the creative process or obstructs it. He can obstruct it by giving to any particular created good the devotion which belongs alone to the creative process. When this happens, the created good becomes demonic.

The author applies his thesis in two directions. First, to the philosophy of pragmatistic naturalism which has attained wide vogue in modern culture; and second, to the Christian faith. In the first of these applications he is indisputably effective. In the second, his procedure, if followed, would be disastrous. Mr. Wieman challenges the prevailing naturalism at the point where this philosophy maintains that man himself is the creator of values, that all the goods of his world are really the constructs of human intelligence and effort in the pursuit of human ideals. According to this anti-theistic philosophy, nature presents man with only the raw materials, so to speak, out of which the goods of life are brought into existence by human effort, without the aid of any power in nature. This view goes, generally, by the name of "humanism."

Wieman's thesis challenges this doctrine and, I believe, effectively exposes its absurdity. This he does in the name of naturalism, for he, too, calls his philosophy by that name. But he finds in nature an other-than-human factor, the creative process, upon which man depends for the realization of all true values. Wieman's naturalism is thus sharply distinguished from the prevailing humanistic naturalism that stems chiefly from the teachings of John Dewey.

When, however, Mr. Wieman turns to apply his form of naturalism to the Christian faith, its utter inadequacy appears. He refuses to look beyond man's immediate experience of the creative process for any explanation of the presence of this process in nature. He takes the creative process as the ultimate and absolute reality with which man has to do, and contends that, so taken, it supports all the values belonging to true religion. On this ground, he calls this process God. Man is not only to cooperate with it and serve it, but to *worship* it! Thus his thesis comes into direct conflict with the most fundamental conviction of the Christian faith.

Mr. Wieman adopts a cushioning procedure designed to break the shock with which the Christian mind will react to his claim that in the creative process the essential reality of the Christian God is fully represented. But the conflict can-

not be concealed in the cushion. It may be concealed from those who are blinded with gratitude to him for their release from the subjectivism of humanistic naturalism. But when the implications of his thesis as applied to religion are fairly understood, it will be regarded by the Christian believer as nothing short of a new form of idolatry.

The cushion used in Mr. Wieman's procedure is to cast the whole Christian ideology into the category of myth and to take this mythology over into his system, not as truth, but as a kind of substitute for truth or a poetic supplementation of truth. The only truth relevant to religion, he claims, is the existence of the creative process, together with the practical means for cooperating with it. But Wieman concedes that religion needs a mythology with which to clothe this naked activity with the warmth and beauty that will evoke man's ardent devotion. And the creative process itself provides such a mythology. In Christianity, this mythology is the story of the events centering in Jesus Christ, including the ideology with which these events are understood by the Christian community. But the community mistakenly believes that its mythology is *true;* it must therefore be taught to distinguish its mythology from the real truth which is the existence and functioning of the creative process.

In this mythology, Mr. Wieman includes the Christian belief in God as the Creator who transcends all his works and deals with man at the level of a mutual personal relationship. As personal and transcendent, Christian faith holds that God is the ultimate Source of all human good and the supreme Object of adoration, love and worship. Mr. Wieman rejects this belief as *truth,* while holding it as myth. He has tried, he says, "to show the mythical nature of two deep-laid Christian teachings—the transcendental status and the personal character of God." He then proceeds to "demonstrate that the creative event [another term for "creative process"] is the actual reality doing the work in history which has been mythically attributed in the Christian tradition to a transcendental person, even though the real source of human good is neither transcendental nor a person."

The method of reasoning which has issued in this thesis is not new, though its application to theology is, so far as I know, original with Mr. Wieman. The method itself represents a pit into which human thinking tends to fall from time to time. One such instance occurred at the close of the last century, in connection with the emergence of the scientific doctrine of evolution. This doctrine was seized upon by many representatives of science as the final emancipation of the human mind from the delusion of a divine Creator. Evolution was put forward to take the place of God, as Mr. Wieman now brings forward "creativity" for the same purpose.

Evolution, it was said, is the real creator of the world, and God is not only not necessary, he is a myth and a nuisance. Man was, in effect, asked to worship Evolution, just as, now, Mr. Wieman explicitly asks him to worship Creativity. The Christian mind was profoundly shocked by this suggestion. It saw at first no way out but blindly to deny evolution and the facts which the scienists had gathered in support of it. In less than a generation, however, evolution found its true place as nothing more than a description of the way, the method, in which God, the Creator, carries on his creative work. It will require far less time for Mr. Wieman's "creativity" to take its place beside "evolution" as nothing more than an abstraction of God's activity from the creative Agent whose activity this creative process is.

Another instance of falling into the same pit, and one more closely related to Mr. Wieman's case, is found in the now pretty well discredited but still widely current behavioristic psychology. We shall understand the thesis of this book if we see it as the same fallacious reasoning applied to God which the behaviorists apply to man. Despite the author's rejection of humanistic naturalism, his so-called "theistic" naturalism is only an extension into another field of the psychologism which gave us the preposterous doctrine that man is only a behavior process. Mr. Wieman does to God what behaviorist psychology does to man. This is the true setting in which to see the thesis of this book.

The behaviorists refuse to take man as an entity, a being, a person, but reduce him to his functions, his activities, his behavior. Man, for them, is a process. His being, his person, is dissolved in this process. This understanding of man has had a wide vogue and still persists. A witty comment upon it said that "psychology first lost its soul; then it lost its mind; now it has lost consciousness."

Professor Wieman's "theology" is of a piece with this behavioristic psychology. He deals with God precisely as the behaviorists deal with man. He discovers in nature a certain form of behavior which is creative in its operation, and erects this behavior process into a metaphysic in total rejection of any being or entity whose activity this is. Wieman's theology is thus a behavioristic theology. It is to be judged in the same court in which the foolish claim on behalf of evolution has already been judged and in which the psychologism of the behaviorists is being widely held guilty as one of the major causes of the intellectual and moral bankruptcy of modern culture.

I venture with some literary misgiving to state the matter in a very crude way. Behavioristic psychology cuts off man's head—his manhood—and leaves him only a truncated body of behavior activities. Mr. Wieman cuts off God's head—his Godhead—and gives us a truncated God which is only a behavior process of creative activity. The discredit which Christian faith attaches to the behaviorist treatment of man must apply also to Mr. Wieman's treatment of God. As the behaviorist mistakes the behavior of man for man himself, so Wieman mistakes the behavior of God for God. Sound reflection as well as Christian faith can hardly disclaim the Godhead of God while retaining the manhood of man.

Mr. Wieman affirms the oft-repeated but slippery cliché that his God, the creative process, is "more than personal." This, however, is a sheer verbalism. It means nothing at all. The problem of God's transcendence and of personality when applied to God may, indeed, be argued endlessly. But the issue can be defined more simply. It comes down to this: Does God know what he is doing? If he does, he transcends all his works. At least this one attribute of personality God must have if the creator of man and the source of all human good is to be worthy of man's worship. Mr. Wieman attributes to his God no such awareness. For man to worship a God who does not know what he (or in this case, *it*) is doing is to worship something less than man himself, which is idolatry.

The practical implications of Mr. Wieman's behavioristic theology come out in his chapter on "Morals." In certain respects, this chapter is the most disquieting expression that I have ever read from a recognized teacher of the Christian faith. One gets the impression that devotion to the creative process is so vastly more important than loyalty to any existent good that such loyalty is really unimportant. Whether this impression is the logical effect of the author's theory or only of his unbalanced emphasis, I cannot say. But the author's infatuation with his theory seems to have led him into an extremely dangerous position with respect to the common loyalties which the already created goods

lay upon us. Mr. Wieman too easily translates his sympathy with communism into terms of devotion to the creative process. He leaves one with the impression that a powerful movement involving revolutionary change in the social order is *ipso facto* a movement of creativity and that one who would cooperate with the creative process must give oneself to the movement with utter abandon. This I believe is dangerous doctrine.

The same impression is made by the section dealing with sex morality. The pages devoted to this subject make the impression that the author is trying to disclose and at the same time to conceal a view of sex relations which is, to say it mildly, decidedly unconventional. The sex relationship is described with rapturous language and invested with a preposterously exaggerated importance in normal human life. The author writes like one so obsessed with the procreative process that he takes it as the supreme manifestation of the "creative process." The theme of his treatment is not the family nor the marriage relation, but sexuality as such, and his treatment is distinctly slanted in the direction of sensuality. The effect of his cryptic expressions is undoubtedly to loosen the bonds of loyalty in the marriage relation. The existing social conventions must not be ignored, he concedes. Presumably this means the monogamous family. But these conventions must be "changed slowly. . . . It should be possible in time to develop standards and a religion and social practices more hospitable to love's fulfilment. Perhaps the world of sexual love is in the making." The reader may make of this what he will. But any sophisticated person will discern between the lines of this cryptic and fuzzy section of the book an apologetic for something little short of free love.

I believe this book is the last thrust of the fashionable psychologism that has been at work for more than a generation undermining and dissolving the standards and stabilities of our culture, and throwing all the goods of modern life into the drifting flux of intellectual and moral relativism. It is the last thrust, because it has entered the last area which, until now, has gone uninvaded. This area is Christianity itself. By the introduction of the method of behavioristic psychology into the field of theology and Christian faith, the sweep of this devastating movement has been completed. Its appearance in the form of a behavioristic theology should open the eyes of Christian teachers and leaders to discern where the true enemy, not only of Christian faith, but of Western culture itself, is located.

CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON.

Books Received

(Some of these will be reviewed)

Daniel Coit Gilman, Creator of the American Type of University. By Abraham Flexner. Harcourt, $2.00. A study of the life and work of the man who, in founding Johns Hopkins, introduced graduate study in America.

Picture Stories from the Old Testament. Picture Stories from the New Testament. By Marion Madison and Warner Kreuter. Wilcox & Follett Co., 1355 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, $1.00 each. Each volume has twelve full-page pictures, in color, by Mr. Kreuter, with accompanying Bible stories in simple language.

A History of American Poetry, 1900-1940. By Horace Gregory and Marya Zaturenska. Harcourt, $4.00.

Albert Schweitzer: Christian Revolutionary. By George Seaver. Harper, $2.00.

Inspiration and Revelation in the Old Testament. By H. Wheeler Robinson. Oxford University Press, New York, $5.00.

CORRESPONDENCE

'Majestic Justice'

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: I wish to express my unqualified appreciation of your great editorial, "Majestic Justice," in a recent Christian Century. Without any question it is a masterpiece of constructive insight, logic and statesmanship. It cannot be answered, much less refuted, and is actually a classic statement of the case. It could well be considered the expressed judgment of the civilized mind and conscience of the modern world.

First Methodist Church, CLIFFORD C. JORDAN.
Clinton, Ind.

Is This Zion's God?

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: I want to record the satisfaction and delight with which I read Dr. Hutchinson's report on Palestine, and his enthusiasm over the wonderful work of the Jewish settlers in that holy land. Perhaps this means that The Christian Century is at last going to understand the great Zionist adventure and give it sympathy and support. In any case, it proves what I have always contended—namely, that one has only to go to Palestine and see for one's self the marvelous spectacle of the Jewish settlers on the ancient soil to become converted forthwith to the Zionist cause.

One aspect of Dr. Hutchinson's report, however, troubled me, as it seems also to have troubled him. I refer to his apparent discovery that "Zionism here is anti-religious." He feels that the Jews in Palestine are losing their ancient faith, and are no longer hearing or speaking the word "God." This generalization applies not to the whole Zionist movement, as Dr. Hutchinson points out, for "the aggressive secularist outlook" to which he refers is true only of the communal villages. But I doubt if it is really true that these communal villages are accurately to be described as "anti-religious."

It is true that the settlers in the *Kvutzoth* do not have synagogues nor practice synagogue worship, do not recognize the Sabbath nor read the Scriptures. But they do have a religion which runs deeper than all forms and ceremonies, doctrines and dogmas, and brings strangely to mind the words of the ancient prophets when they contrasted justice and righteousness with incense and oblations. I met this situation when I was in Palestine years ago, and was challenged by it. "How are you restoring Zion," I said to these settlers, "if you leave out the religion of your fathers?" And they answered me something like this:

"Our interpretation of religion," they said, "is the interpretation laid down by the prophets. We have come here to this inhospitable land to give our lives to the restoration of Israel. We are living here in utter poverty and laboring day and night to the limit of our strength. We shall never live to see the fruits of our toil. We simply trust that what we are doing will, on some day when we are gone, fulfil the dreams we dream, the visions we see. This, to our way of thinking, is religion. The life we live and the work we do is the practice of our faith."

I found this plea, which was made to me on various occasions, exceedingly impressive. But I agree with Dr. Hutchinson that the inner life must and should find a fitting outer expression. The prophets themselves identified their social idealism with Israel's God and constantly called God to the remembrance of his people. But this will come in time, for the Jewish heart in Palestine beats to the rhythm of the spirit. What Dr. Hutchinson found was no bare secularism, least of all any crass and crude materialism, but

the true religion of the Kingdom. If the ancient synagogue is not restored, then will a new synagogue be created out of the labor and sacrifice of the new day.

The Community Church, New York, N. Y. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

[Dr. Hutchinson will speak for himself when he returns, but meanwhile we suggest that Dr. Holmes read his article again before he sets Dr. Hutchinson down as "converted forthwith to the Zionist cause."—THE EDITORS.]

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: Paul Hutchinson has done it again. To follow up his masterful report on the death of Europe with an equally great article on Zion is to place him among the top ranking social investigators of our time. His rhetorical question as to how religious Jews will react when they learn that their money has gone to finance organized atheism might have been addressed also to those Christians who have been storming the country in the interests of Zionism, storming it with full expenses paid and sometimes a good retainer in addition from the funds of Zionists.

First Unitarian Church, Houston, Texas. JOHN CLARENCE PETRIE.

Mustard Seed Growing in Europe

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: I have been extremely interested in Paul Hutchinson's correspondence from Europe. I was in England and in Belgium this summer. Unfortunately I had no access to the important officials Dr. Hutchinson met, but I had one opportunity which he apparently missed. I spent almost two weeks in the home of Philippe Vernier, the French Protestant pastor of two mining villages near Mons. After this experience I hesitate to consign Europe quite so emphatically to the grave as Dr. Hutchinson does.

Protestantism is a rather new phenomenon in Belgium, and it seems to have the self-consciousness of most minority movements. It reminds one of oldtime Puritanism in its moral strictness, biblical orthodoxy and deep earnestness. The first man I met in the village was Edouard, a 52-year-old miner stricken with the fatal silicosis. The doctor has ordered him out of the mine, but he insists on going down for the sake of protecting the German prisoners whom another foreman might abuse. I heard of Belgian miners taking extra lunches down into the mine to share with their German fellow workers. On Easter Day a choir composed of German prisoners sang in Vernier's church and was much appreciated. At the social hour following, minister and people were able to put across some of their pacifist ideas. Efficient denazification! Vernier told me how some of his parishioners work all night in the mine, and attend church on Sunday morning instead of going to bed. I called to mind some of our American Christians who have all Saturday night to sleep in, but still can't get up in time for church on Sunday morning.

A tent had been erected in the near-by village of Hornu. It made the rounds of the various villages, one week in each. Every evening evangelistic meetings were held beneath it, drawing crowds from among the miners and their families. I had the great privilege of addressing one such group in French! Men, women and children sat for two hours or more, attentive to the preaching and witnessing, joining in the hymns or listening to the male choir composed of miners, some of whom are probably destined to cough up their lungs in the agony of silicosis. Two choir directors had been lost in this way. But Belgium desperately needs the coal, the seams are narrow, and some of the workers go down 1,300 meters. I was never able to ascertain whether all was being done that could possibly be done under the circumstances to protect the men. The emphasis was definitely otherworldly, almost medieval.

Vernier himself makes one think of a Franciscan saint. In worn second-hand clothes, on a rattletrap old bicycle, he rides for miles visiting the sick and the needy—all day and into the night. He took me to see the summer camp in Flanders which he runs for destitute children. At one moment he is singing with the little ones, leading them in games or telling them Bible stories. At another moment he is opening a clogged drain, working over the draft of the kitchen stove, or begging butter for his charges from the surrounding farms.

While I was at his home in Quaregnon, the first camp in Belgium of the International Voluntary Service for Peace was opened under his sponsorship. In the near-by town of St. Ghislain, which had known obliteration bombing, a group of young people from different countries were donating their labor, having paid their own expenses to get there. The municipality housed them in the Home for Children of Canal Bargemen, and they swung a pick for eight hours a day on a demolition job among the ruins. Food was contributed by those willing to donate a bag of potatoes or other produce. Packages from America helped out. There was laughter and song among the group. Though one or two of the workers were no longer young, the total impression one got was one of youthfulness. I thought of the motto I saw written up somewhere: "Christianity is the eternal youth of the world."

Philippe Vernier has refused offers of positions in Brussels, preferring to remain among the poor, eating and dressing like them, living in one of their primitive houses in a drab, soot-covered village. A magnificent preacher, he has no worldly ambition, seldom reads a newspaper, and from what I could see, worries very little about the political state of the world. His parishioners, who are devoted to him, told of his deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice during the war. Having known imprisonment and solitary confinement for his refusal to take part in war or military service, he can still say: "It is more important to be peaceful than to be a pacifist."

Maybe Europe is dead. I wouldn't deny it. Maybe she's near a resurrection. I only know I sensed an intensity of life in that lost corner of Belgium that I cannot find here in America. Dr. Hutchinson mentions such centers of new life and says they are "so small, so pitifully small." I suppose if one has traveled all over Europe, instead of through just one fraction of it, they do seem utterly inadequate. But the mustard seed is small—and it grows. There was another small group of people in first century times that grew across the face of the world.

Evanston, Ill. EDITH LOVEJOY PIERCE.

Does CARE Deliver?

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY:

SIR: Though I appreciate H. D. Bollinger's excellent article, "This Is Mass Starvation," I regret that I must take exception to his statement: "Perhaps the quickest and safest way to save lives is to send ten dollars to CARE . . . This amount of money will release at once from some warehouse in Europe 40,000 calories of food . . . These packages seem to get through . . . "

Alas, this has not been my experience, nor has it been that of many other people who have sent packages through CARE. On July 8, we sent two CARE packages to the American zone. We have sent several others since then. Up to the middle of September none of them had reached the people to whom they had been sent. I wrote to CARE after two and a half months had elapsed and my German relatives had already acknowledged the receipt of eleven-pound packages sent through the medium of international parcel post to inquire why there had been so long a delay, but I have received no answer to my inquiry.

I do not wish to imply that CARE is not making the attempt to deliver packages, but I cannot understand why international parcel post does a quicker job, since the CARE packages are supposed to be already overseas and ready for immediate delivery. I merely wish to point out that the article might lead eager donors of food to German civilians to expect prompt delivery. In talking to many who have sent CARE packages and parcel post packages, I have failed to find one whose CARE packages have been acknowledged, but many have received letters telling of the arrival of those packages sent by parcel post. There must be some bottleneck in the CARE system.

St. Louis, Mo. ROY BATTENBERG.

NEWS *of the* CHRISTIAN WORLD

Churches Speak On Sugar Strike

Honolulu Committee's Report Calls for Reopening Negotiations in Dispute Now Paralyzing the Islands

HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—The joint fact-finding committee appointed by the Honolulu ministerial union and the social action committee of the local council of churches to study the territory-wide sugar strike has made its report. It discusses the major issues in the strike, and calls for the following steps to improve the situation: (1) speedy reopening of negotiations by the two groups; (2) an end to the vicious and misleading propaganda issued by both parties and a "climate of clear, wise thinking" in its place; (3) dissemination of actual facts, uncolored by emotional bias, among the entire population; and (4) repentance by the churches for their failure to instill truly Christian principles in all areas of life. The two sponsoring bodies approved the report without a dissenting vote, and it was published in full by one of the two local English language newspapers. It is being well received as a clear statement of the Christian point of view on the present situation.

* * *

No Progress in Negotiations

The strike is now in its eighth week, and there is as yet no sign of any significant meeting of minds on the part of the two contesting groups. The sugar industry still refuses to give in on the demand of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (C.I.O.) for a union shop, which seems to be the most fundamental of the basic issues. The union is also asking for a 65 cent an hour minimum wage, a 40-hour week, and joint accounting of perquisites (housing, fuel, water and medical service), money for which is now deducted from workers' wages.

* * *

Honolulu Has Its First Ecumenical Service

Attending the first such service in Honolulu's history, 1,500 persons crowded historic Kawaiahao Church on the evening of World Communion Sunday for a service of ecumenical worship sponsored by the local council of churches. It brought together people of all racial and denominational backgrounds, and was conducted by clergymen of the Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal, Congregational and Presbyterian churches representing Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian and Caucasian ancestry. A feature of the service was the repetition of the Lord's Prayer in the eight languages used in the islands—Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, Korean, Filipino, Portuguese, Samoan and English. Some of the prayers and litanies used were from ancient liturgies of the church. Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of St. Andrew's Cathedral spoke on the background, history and purposes of the World Council of Churches, and called for increased cooperation and unity of Christian people, whatever their denomination or racial background, in our local situation. All who attended were enthusiastic about the value of the service in helping to unite the Christian people of the city, and expressed the hope that such a service might be made an annual affair.

* * *

Weekday Religious Schools at Peak

With the largest enrollment in its history, the weekday religious education program of the Honolulu council of churches is now reaching a total of 5,600 children weekly. This is an increase of about 1,200 over last year, and includes for the first time children in the third grade. The council maintains a staff of 7 full-time teachers, directed by Etta M. Peoples. In addition, 23 part-time teachers, many of them ministers, assist in the work. The total program involves a schedule of 186 classes per week in 29 Honolulu schools, an increase of 50 classes over last year. More than half of the city's children are not reached by any Protestant church and have no other religious influence in their lives. Besides the Protestant classes conducted by the local council of churches, there are religious classes carried on separately by the Roman Catholics, the Latter-day Saints and the Missionary Baptists.

* * *

And So Forth

Honolulu has recently played host to several Christian leaders passing through the city. Dr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York, en route to the Orient and Africa where Dr. Coffin will deliver the Joseph Cook lectures in many cities, spoke to the ministerial union concerning the state of the church on the mainland. Carl Heath Kopf of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church of Boston stopped here several days on his way home from the Philippines. He addressed the ministerial union on his observations in the new Pacific republic, reporting that great confusion still exists in the political, economic and religious realms.

The Methodist mission in the islands has recently purchased a former navy officers' club on the windward side of Oahu for use as a young people's conference site. The two-acre property has eight buildings providing accommodations for 200 young people. Several conferences and institutes were held there this summer.

EDWARD L. WHITTEMORE.

Oppose Restoration Of Abbey

The British Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Religious News Service reports, is opposing a proposal by the Roman Catholic Church to rebuild Fountains Abbey as a Benedictine monastery. The abbey was recently sold to the Catholics by the Church of England.

Lose Fight for Bus Transportation

Chester county, Pa., taxpayers seeking to force directors of a local consolidated school to permit students of St. Patrick's parochial school to ride in public school buses lost the first round of their legal battle, Religious News Service reports, when a county judge held that the petition had not been properly prepared.

Race News: Some Good, Some Bad

Method of Handling Tensions Varies throughout South—Parallel Labor Organizing Drives Successful

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 31.—The jury's verdict in the Columbia, Tenn., race conflict has been hailed as a reversal of the rule that in such cases "crime is black." It must be remembered that not a single eyewitness to the actual firing of a gun was produced, that the two men convicted were adjudged guilty on a girl's testimony that they had told her they had shot some policemen (a story she later denied), and that Negro witnesses for the prosecution were reportedly frightened into appearing by threats, testifying in cross-examination to beatings by the commissioner of public safety's road patrol. The jury found guilty the only defendants against whom there was the smallest shred of evidence.

The Southern Baptist Convention has offered a $5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of two Negro men and their wives who were lynched this summer at Monroe, Ga. This brings the total of rewards offered up to $30,000. However, no arrests have been made. The FBI is still investigating, but state officials have withdrawn in despair, one of them advocating a federal law to deal with such cases. The Negro press asks for a more intensive inquiry into the case, believing that the names of some of the lynchers are known.

* * *

Signs of Progress in Race Relations

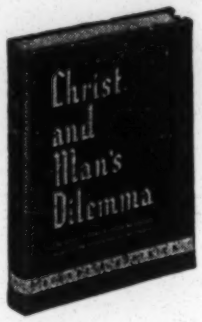
On the other side of the picture it can be recorded that in Florida the state supreme court freed a Negro who killed a sheriff who attacked him while searching his home. A Georgia planter, owner of a 1,000-acre plantation, has been arrested by the FBI on charges of holding five Negroes in peonage through an old custom of securing their release from jail. Peonage is a federal offense. Jackson, Miss., has allotted $300,000 from a fund for the improvement of parks and playgrounds for its colored citizens. This action came after the community chest withdrew support of Bethlehem Center, a Methodist institution for Negroes, because the white director insisted on addressing his clients as Mr. and Mrs. The churches of Jackson answered by subscribing more than $4,000 for support of the center. Florida has made a grant of $1,000,000 to the state college for Negroes.

* * *

Oppose Effort to Bar Negroes from Polls

The white junior chamber of commerce in Montgomery, Ala., went on record as opposed to an amendment empowering election officials to subject voters to a quiz designed to protect the white primary against Negro voting when the poll tax is repealed. They circulated their protest to all other junior chambers of commerce in the state. In Athens, Ala., whites who attacked colored citizens on the streets are

OUTSTANDING BOOKS FOR EVERY CHURCH LEADER



CHRIST AND MAN'S DILEMMA

GEORGE A. BUTTRICK

"This is a devastating analysis of current self-deceptions—and a revelation of the only power to overcome our human weaknesses—ignorance, wickedness, mortality."—*Book News*

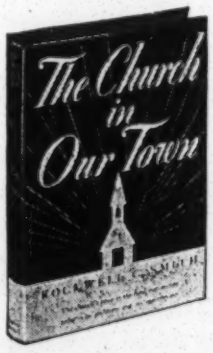
"After reading the book one must agree with the author that the way of Christ is the only way of progress and peace. It is a thought-provoking book."—*Rev. A. A. McClanahan* $2

NOW TO LIVE!

RALPH W. SOCKMAN

"I have enjoyed some of Dr. Sockman's other books, but none of them has gripped me as has *Now To Live!* . . . the reader seeks to 'think his way through the complicated problems of our period.' "—*The Narrator*

"Dr. Sockman at his best—terse, penetrating, convincing, convicting, full of humor and keen insight."—*Pastor's Journal* $2



THE CHURCH IN OUR TOWN

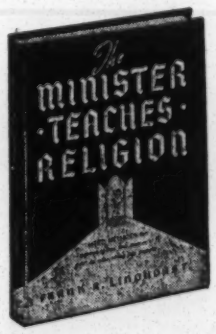
ROCKWELL C. SMITH

"This book describes accurately how the rural church is rural and what its community relationships are . . . and suggests how it may make the most of its opportunities."—*Advance*

"We recommend this book without reservation for all who are interested in the work of the Church in the rural community."—*Living Church* $1.50

THE MINISTER TEACHES RELIGION

FRANK A. LINDHORST



Written by a specialist in Christian education, the educational aims set forth in this volume are sound and effective, and deal more with practical information than with theory.

"Here is another volume which a pastor must show good cause for failing to buy. It can do things for his teaching ministry if he will take a chapter a month for earnest study and definite action!"—*Lutheran* $1

AT YOUR LOCAL BOOKSTORE ABINGDON-COKESBURY NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

HAROLD A. BOSLEY

proclaims a message for these very times in his first book of sermons

On Final Ground

In twenty-one pointed sermons, Dr. Bosley suggests ways in which the great assurances of vital Christianity may come to grips with the grave problems of personal and social living today. He examines realistically the tragedy of the war and its equally tragic aftermath of mounting anxiety, particularly the loss of faith in the possibility of achieving the good life. In this situation, he considers the historic themes of God, Christ, the Bible, the Church and Prayer, deriving from them their utmost resources of assurance and enlightenment.

Dr. Bosley is the minister of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church. He is the author of *The Quest for Religious Certainty* and *The Philosophical Heritage of the Christian Faith.*

$2.00 at your bookseller

HARPER & BROTHERS
49 E. 33rd St., New York 16

under indictment. In Macon, Ga., the interracial committee has formulated a plan of action based upon mutual respect, equal justice, a recognition of scientific facts regarding race and the use of ethical teaching to combat exploitation and prejudice. Howard University reports more than 6,000 students, and enrollments at Fisk University and Meharry Medical College are doubled, as are those of most of the state colleges for Negroes.

* * *

Unionizing Drives Report Success

Both the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. report gratifying progress in the drive to organize the south. The C.I.O. reports winning eight plant elections and losing only one out of several score elections held under NLRB supervision. The A.F. of L. reports more than 180,000 new members. Both bodies are organizing on an interracial basis. The Religion and Labor Foundation will establish an office in Atlanta to promote understanding of labor's aims, collective bargaining and the use of peaceful methods in the settlement of disputes. The greatest gains to date are those of the workers in the great tobacco plants of North Carolina and Virginia. These employees are chiefly colored women, hitherto the most exploited of southern workers.

* * *

Industrial Council Smears C.I.O.

The Southern Industrial Council is opposing the union drives vigorously. It centers its attack upon the C.I.O., just as it did on the A.F. of L. in former days. It calls the congress communistic, attacking its interracial program. It warns against P.A.C. as subversive because it opposes fascism in Spain and Argentina and supports the OPA, and because it advocates national health insurance, increased workers' compensation, more social security and the FEPC. The council's warnings seem to have little effect. Union officials report hundreds of improved new contracts negotiated peacefully, many of them granting a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour. The C.I.O. organizing committee reports a score of assaults on organizers, like the violence met by A.F. of L. organizers a few years ago. The *Wool and Cotton Journal* advocated outright violation of the Wagner Act, but neither the better class of employers nor the larger city newspapers are conducting any vigorous fight against unionization.

* * *

Machine Absorbing Veterans' Unrest

The wave of insurrection by veterans in this area has quieted down, largely because the veterans won their case with the public. At Sand Mountain, near Scottsboro, Ala., they have returned to official jurisdiction road machinery they had seized, but are continuing their road building. All is quiet in Athens, Tenn., with a clear-cut victory for the vets. In a number of other places in "Crump's kingdom" uprisings and public meetings were held by veterans, but the machine quickly commended the young men and is, it seems, seeking to take them over, just as it took over the "young Democratic" movement of some years ago.

Alva W. Taylor.

Take Action on Issues of Today

Conclaves of New York State Church Bodies Speak on C.O.'s, Atomic Bombing, World Government

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Strong resolutions calling for forward-looking action on social issues were adopted by several state and area church bodies at conventions held in October. Methodist ministers of the Syracuse area at a stewardship gathering in Syracuse requested President Truman to release the conscientious objectors who are serving in Civilian Public Service camps and to pardon those who are in prison "for conscience' sake." The President was reminded that he has already given a full pardon to several thousand ex-convicts who served in the armed forces. The clergymen pointed out that amnesty has been granted to political prisoners in Greece, Spain, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and India, and that General MacArthur has granted amnesty to political prisoners of the past 15 years in Japan. Universalists and Baptists, at their state meetings, also petitioned the President on behalf of the conscientious objectors.

* * *

Universalists Condemn Atomic Bomb

One of the best statements on atomic energy to be issued by any state body was adopted by the Universalists, who met in Rochester. They said: "We penitently recognize the immorality involved in the use of atomic bombs and record our profound revulsion to the past and possible future use of such weapons as inhuman. We favor measures leading to the swift destruction of all such atomic energy weapons in the possession of any nation; and complete civilian control of all atomic energy developments on a shared international level, with proper safeguards, so that future developments in atomic energy research will present no opportunity for the destruction of present civilization, but on the contrary may be used in the direction of peaceful humanitarian concerns in which all mankind shall benefit." At the meeting of the Presbyterian synod in Auburn, a resolution commending the postponement, and calling for the cancellation, of the proposed third atomic bomb test was deleted from the report of the social education and action committee on the motion of a former army chaplain. The Presbyterian report pressed for the development of a world government in which sovereignty will be vested in the people of the world and not in any one nation. This was held to be the political corollary of the cardinal Presbyterian doctrine of the sovereignty of God.

* * *

Baptists Score Catholic Marriage Rule

The Baptist missionary convention went on record as condemning the Catholic marriage contract which requires persons of other communions to promise to rear their children as Catholics and to agree not to try to change the faith of the Catholic partner. Such a procedure was labeled as being neither Christian nor American.

THE Interseminary SERIES

"The intellectual foundation of a movement which should be much in the minds of thinking people."
—CHRISTIAN CENTURY

A FOUR-VOLUME APPRAISAL, BY 34 CHRISTIAN LEADERS, ON THE PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES FACING CHRISTENDOM

Elmer J. F. Arndt
John C. Bennett
Clarence Tucker Craig
H. Paul Douglass
Buell Gallagher
Joseph Haroutunian
George Hedley
Elmer Homrighausen
Walter M. Horton
Charles W. Iglehart
John Knox
Kenneth Scott Latourette
Henry Smith Leiper
John A. Mackay
Elmore M. McKee
Randolph Crump Miller
James H. Nichols
Richard Niebuhr
O. Frederick Nolde
Pierson Parker
Edward L. Parsons
Norman Pittenger
Stanley Rycroft
Paul Scherer
Luman J. Shafer
Dwight Smith
Matthew Spinka
Howard Thurman
Elton Trueblood
Henry P. Van Dusen
Abdel R. Wentz
Fred West
Hugh Vernon White
Amos N. Wilder

A JOINT STATEMENT ABOUT THE BOOKS

"THE Interseminary Series affords a unique opportunity for ministers and laymen to come abreast of contemporary Christian thinking in America. These four volumes which view the task, the message and the nature of the Church in the modern world have been written by 34 outstanding leaders of American church life, representing 10 of the major churches. The forthright and comprehensive presentation of subject matter which the Series affords provides valuable help in facing as Christians our common task in these postwar years."

SAMUEL MCCREA CAVERT
General Secretary, The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

G. BROMLEY OXNAM
President, The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

DOUGLAS HORTON
Chairman, The American Committee for the World Council of Churches

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD
Secretary, The Foreign Missions Conference of North America

VOLUME I

THE CHALLENGE OF OUR CULTURE

Edited by Clarence Tucker Craig. An analysis of the parts of our culture which most seriously challenge the Church and its gospel, including technology, tensions of the "higher culture," personal tensions, power rivalries, racism and Christian moral conflicts.

VOLUME II

THE CHURCH AND ORGANIZED MOVEMENTS

Edited by Randolph Crump Miller. An appraisal of organized movements which serve definite classes or interests in our contemporary society. What resistance and what resource do these groups present to the Church?

VOLUME III

THE GOSPEL, THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD

Edited by Kenneth Scott Latourette. A discussion of the relation of God in Jesus Christ, the nature of the Church, the hope of a transfigured world, the historical Christian movement, the responsibility of the Church for society, obstacles before the Church, and the vocation of the Christian today.

VOLUME IV

TOWARD WORLD-WIDE CHRISTIANITY

Edited by O. Frederick Nolde. The story of the developing world Christian movement, its ideals and their increasingly dominant influence on Church life and thought today; and a discussion of the problem and opportunities which face this emerging world Christian fellowship.

The INTERSEMINARY *Series*

Volumes I and II are now ready. Volumes III and IV are to be published on December 11. Ask your bookseller for the first two volumes now and the second two volumes as ready.

Each volume $1.50 ***The set of four $5.00***

HARPER & BROTHERS

ONE GOSPEL FOR ONE WORLD

By Harold Paul Sloan

THIRTY-SIX SHORT CHAPTERS telling the story of God's increasing revelation from Abraham to the present hour. The story is detailed enough to move the emotions, and brief enough to contact history's movement as a whole.

LAY MEN SAY the studies have made the Bible a new book, life a new experience, and faith victorious.

NUMBERS OF MINISTERS are using the book as a prayer meeting guide, and special study text. It is the book you have been waiting for to implement your adult education program.

AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT it will be most enriching. $2.00

Your local bookstore, or

METHODIST BOOK ROOM 1709

Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Christmas Play

"We have never given a play which brought forth so much favorable comment."
—Westminster Choir School

TINKER

By FRED EASTMAN
Author of "Bread," "Eternal Life," etc.

A 3 act, humorous, modern comedy of spiritual power. One setting. 3 women, 4 men. 2 hours. 75 cents. Low production royalty.

". . . a very religious drama, although there is little or no mention of religion in it. There is much clever dialog, the action moves briskly to a satisfying climax, and the whole play seems to be well adapted for either professional or amateur production."—The Christian Century.

WALTER H. BAKER COMPANY
178 Tremont Street Boston 11, Mass.

Elected to head the state organizations were the following: Shields T. Hardin, president of the Baptist missionary convention; Edward I. Campbell, moderator of the Presbyterian synod; Roy F. Hayes, Watertown business man, president of the Universalists.

* * *

Mrs. Dean Sees Russia As Declining

Vera Micheles Dean of the Foreign Policy Association, speaking in Syracuse, surprised her audience by expressing the opinion that Russia has reached the peak of her influence and has already begun to decline. She said Russian influence was at its zenith on V-E day. "Those of us who knew Russia knew that she was a backward country, and now it is apparent," she declared. She said that anyone who talks about the inevitability of war with Russia is criminally irresponsible, for what Russia most wants is to regain her composure and be left free for her work of reconstruction.

* * *

Vote More Funds for Migrant Work

The New York state committee on migrant work, representing the Home Missions Council and the state council of churches, held a recent meeting to appraise the activities of the past summer and to consider plans for next year. Since the state government took over the responsibility for the child care centers, the church committee has concentrated on a religious and recreational program. Projects in 33 centers were carried on by members of the staff. The budget adopted for the migrant program for 1947 is three times the amount spent during the past summer.

* * *

Weekday Religious Program Is Growing

The state department of education has recently announced that 269,000 children in the state are being released from public schools for religious instruction one hour a week. This is over five times the number enrolled in weekday religious classes 10 years ago, an indication of the growing importance of this aspect of the Christian education program. In several cities buses are now being used to transport Protestant children from the schools to the churches. Catholic nuns in Syracuse have been provided with an automobile to use in traveling to surrounding villages to give weekday religious instruction.

* * *

And So Forth

Community chest campaigns throughout the state have lagged, and in many cities have failed to meet their full quotas. Workers have not responded with the enthusiasm shown during war years, and contributors have not manifested the previous spirit of generosity.

Glenn O. Canfield, formerly of Clinton, Mass., has been installed as pastor of May Memorial Unitarian Church in Syracuse.

Eli W. Pittman, prominently identified with the Methodist church in this state for 50 years as a pastor or denominational official, died recently in Elmira.

Alfred Rapp, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church and president of the Syracuse council of churches, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church of Flushing. WALTER D. CAVERT.

Iowa Council in New Enterprises

Interchurch Body Expands Function of Sunday School Association, Will Promote Further Cooperation

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, Oct. 31.—The traditional county Sunday school convention in Iowa has been revitalized this year through the work of the Iowa interchurch council, under the direction of H. H. Kalas. In recent years the denominational agencies have taken over most of the training functions of the old Sunday school associations. The program of the interchurch council is to utilize this machinery for the exploration of new areas of cooperative activity among the churches on a community level. They are tackling the difficult problem of correlation among the rural youth organizations, the school and the church. The council is interested in several experiments with weekday plans of religious education being carried on in the state. In the Leeds school at Sioux City, religious instruction is conducted in school buildings. In Page county, the same type of program is carried on in the churches. By agreement with all the churches in Des Moines, the schools sponsor no activities after the dismissal hour on Wednesday afternoons, when the church programs are scheduled. In other schools, ministers teach classes in religion for credit in the 10th and 11th grades.

* * *

Conduct Teaching Mission

Under the chairmanship of Harry C. Munro of the Federal Council and the auspices of the interchurch council, a National Christian Teaching Mission was carried on in Cedar Rapids. Eleven hundred people from 39 churches cooperated in the seminars. A complete census of the city was made and a program of year-round evangelism outlined. The council is carrying on a cooperative project with the Iowa council of Catholic charities for the improvement of the religious ministry to institutionalized people in the state.

* * *

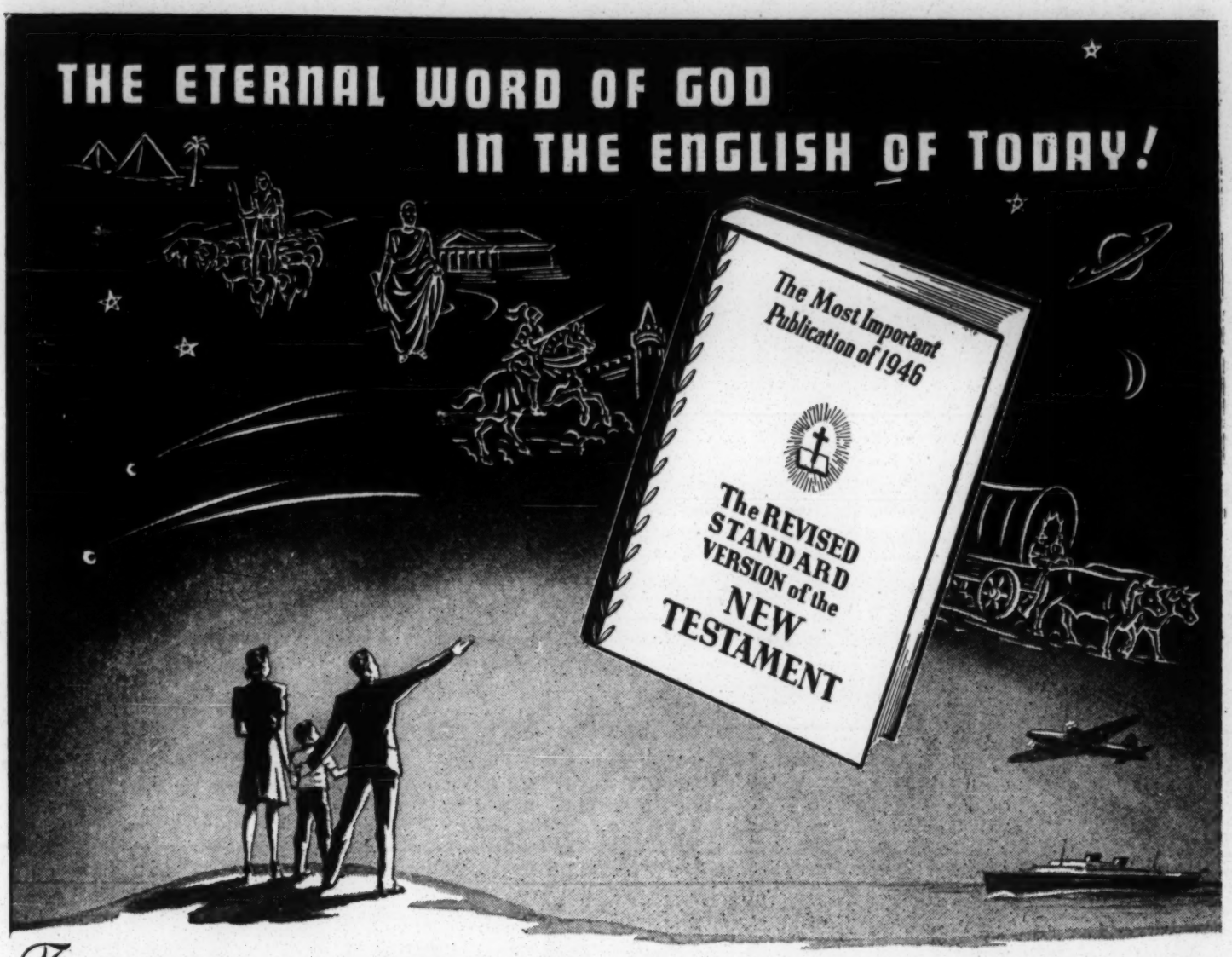
Notes Racial, Religious Tension

A showing of "Porgy and Bess" planned for Cedar Rapids had to be canceled because neither hotels nor private homes could be found in the city to accommodate the Negro cast. A Negro teacher has been employed by the public schools of Des Moines this year. The plan is not without opposition, but seems to have been accepted by the majority. The chief point of religious tension in this section continues to be anti-Catholic feeling. Protestant objections to the transporting of Catholic students to parochial schools in state-operated buses and a ruling of the Iowa supreme court making such transportation illegal have generated a great deal of bitterness among rural Catholics.

* * *

Farmers Rationalize Their Tactics

In talking to farmers in this area one gets the impression that the more sensitive spirits among them have an uneasy con-



The Word of God is, of course, unchanging; but the form and language in which it was written has changed according to the customs and needs of time and place.

From stone tablets to papyrus scrolls, from handwritten volumes to compact printed books, its language has been Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, Latin and now practically all the tongues of the world.

Even its English translation has to be revised from time to time as English itself keeps changing with the generations.

The REVISED STANDARD VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT is the latest, authorized English revision of the New Testament prepared by noted Biblical scholars of our day. Archaic words and phrases and ancient styles of printing have yielded to the best English of our time and to the printing styles of present-day books.

Blue Cloth Binding, price protected, $2.00

Also available, a descriptive booklet:
"An Introduction to the Revised Standard Version of the New Testament" — paper cover . . . 25c

Actual Size 5x7½

JOHN 8

Jesus the Light of the World

8 12 Again Jesus spoke to them, saying, "I am the
light of the world; he who follows me will not walk in
darkness, but will have the light of life." 13 The Pharisees
then said to him, "You are bearing witness to yourself;
your testimony is not true." 14 Jesus answered, "Even if I
do bear witness to myself, my testimony is true, for I know
I have come and whither I am going, but you do
going. 15 You judge

Large type—running from margin to margin
Logical paragraphing and punctuation
Poetry in verse form
Pronunciation indicated
Cross references at the bottom of the page

For Sale at all Bookstores

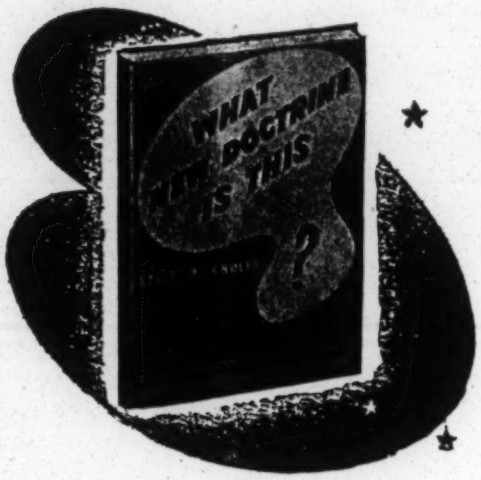
THOMAS NELSON & SONS, NEW YORK CITY

EVANGELISTIC SERMONS
ON THE GREAT FUNDAMENTALS

What New Doctrine Is This?

BOB SHULER

Written with sincerity, power, and force, these twelve sermons speak vigorously and fearlessly against the evils of our present-day civilization. Ready Nov. 25.



They set forth the doctrine of universal sin versus the new doctrine of universal hope as created by Jesus at Capernaum. They point persuasively to the abundant life open to man in Christ—"for whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF FAITH

The author believes in aggressive preaching of the gospel and the winning of others to Christ through personal example. In these sermons, which are radiant testimony of great faith, he holds firmly to the fundamental doctrines of the Church and urges that failure to live positively for Christ equals sins of commission.

$1.75

AT YOUR LOCAL BOOKSTORE

ABINGDON-COKESBURY
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

science over the way in which they have withheld livestock from the market and stimulated opposition to the OPA. Yet they rationalize their prosperity at the expense of wage-earning consumers by their fear of what will happen to them when production around the world catches up with consumption. They usually affirm a belief that price control is needed in these times, but express irritation at the way it has been handled.

* * *

Sumner Welles On Russia

On Oct. 16 Sumner Welles was invested with the ceremonial robes of honorary rector of the University of Dubuque. His address was a discussion of the conflict with Russia. He said: "The problem should legitimately involve a fair agreement upon an effective international means of control over the use of atomic energy; the subjection of all air or naval bases which can offer a threat to the security of any major power to an equally effective international control; and an agreement between both powers as to what constitutes Russia's legitimate requirements in order to insure her future safety against acts of aggression similar to those which she has suffered in recent generations."

* * *

River Traffic Boosts Talk of MVA

A towboat and its barge recently arrived at Omaha after a trip from Chicago down the canal and the rivers to St. Louis and up the Missouri with the first load of packet freight to reach that city in 50 years. The cargo consisted of 30 carloads of structural steel and 90 tons of beer, twin harbingers of the industrial age to come. The event gave a boost to public interest in the idea of a Missouri Valley Authority, which is meeting plenty of opposition here. The National Reclamation Association, meeting in Omaha, took a decided stand against an MVA, but opposed President Truman's reduction of reclamation projects in the budget of the fiscal year, a reduction which will stop many projects planned in the valley.

* * *

And So Forth

For the second time in two years a new abbot has been elected to administer the New Melleray Abbey of the Trappist monks near Dubuque. Dom Eugene Martin is the fifth abbot to be installed since the founding of the abbey. For the second time the prior of the order, Celsus O'Connell, has come by plane from Ireland to preside at the election. The choice is made among the choir monks on the pattern of a papal election.

Iowa lost a colorful and influential church leader in the death of Roland F. Philbrook, dean of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Davenport.

Methodists in Des Moines have purchased a residence and 14-acre estate for an old people's home. The building will also house the denomination's area headquarters.

Violence engendered by service veterans has succeeded in blocking the efforts of Jehovah's Witnesses to hold meetings in the town of Lacona. Action started in the courts against the city authorities who deputized the rioters in order to keep the Witnesses from meeting has not been settled.

Wesley Drummond leaves the pastorate of the North Platte, Neb., Baptist Church to become assistant to the president at Sioux Falls College. ALBION ROY KING.

Want Catholics on Land

National Rural Life Conference Urges Admission of Refugee Farmers

More than 10,000 farmers, 1,000 Roman Catholic priests and nuns and 20 bishops attended the 24th annual convention of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, held Oct. 11-15 in Green Bay, Wis., Religious News Service reports. Present also were a number of Protestant farmers and church leaders.

They heard Bishop William T. Mulloy of Covington, Ky., who later was elected president of the conference, outline the following program as representing the purpose of the Catholic farm movement: (1) to care for underprivileged Catholic farmers by providing retreats and religious exercises, by developing community recreation, and by encouraging credit unions and consumers' and producers' cooperatives; (2) to keep Catholics on the land; (3) to increase the number of Catholics on the land (only 15 per cent of the 24,000,000 members of the church in the United States live on farms); and (4) to convert non-Catholic farmers, particularly those who profess no religious beliefs.

Scores Urbanization of Schools

Coadjutor Bishop Peter W. Bartholome of St. Cloud, Minn., declared that Catholic pulpits in rural areas must "interpret the life of the farmer in terms of the life of Christ and point out that God's plan for the social existence of man can best be worked out on the land." He called upon the conference to work to obtain Catholic rural teachers and to strive to have the "Christian rural viewpoint" expressed in curriculums and textbooks. "The dignity of the farmer must be re-established in the souls of the children," he said. "Centralization and urbanization of the school is the trend of secular education in this country. Educators are attempting to legislate the rural school out of existence on the plea of its inability to educate and its abnormally high cost."

The conference recommended that America's postwar immigration policy should have as a prime objective the resettlement of homeless European refugee farmers on the land in this country. It urged that national agricultural policy be directed toward preserving and encouraging the family-type farm. It expressed approval of the principle of a world trade organization committed to the progressive outlawing of restrictive trade agreements.

Msgr. Luigi G. Ligutti of Des Moines, Iowa, was re-elected executive secretary of the conference.

Assist Chinese in Power Farming

The first group of young farmers and mechanics recruited by the Church of the Brethren to assist the Chinese in reclamation of the Yellow river valley has begun its work. Another group will leave for China shortly, and a third is being recruited for the six-week training period in a tractor plant which all volunteers receive.

Urges U.N. Be Made to Work

Briton Tells Chicago Student Institute Nations Should Act without Russia if Necessary to Get Results

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Mundelein College, Roman Catholic girls' school here, was host last week to delegates from 12 colleges and universities in the area at an institute for the study of the United Nations. John Eppstein, editor of the *British Survey* and founder of the British Society for International Understanding, told the delegates that if Russia will not abide by the terms of the charter, the other nations should go ahead anyway, even if that means cutting the Soviets off from secondary U.N. activities such as international food control. Cardinal Stritch of the Chicago Roman Catholic diocese said that the success of any international organization depends on good will among those participating and allegiance to the jurisdiction of justice based upon moral law. As presently constituted, he pointed out, U.N. is not such an organization, but rather an alliance of four powerful nations. He noted, however, that the charter provides means of amendment to improve itself. Roosevelt College and the National Broadcasting Company joined the institute in conducting a model U.N. assembly, part of which was broadcast over a national hook-up.

* * *

Says Unemployment Would Increase State Control

In an address to the City club last week, Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared that free enterprise is a luxury which a country can afford only if it keeps people employed. Existence of 15,000,000 unemployed in a nation, he said, would mean that government control of economic processes would be demanded. Civil liberties, Mr. Baldwin noted, are thwarted as communism advances, but communism is thwarted when civil liberties and democracy are not curtailed. The speaker urged that treaties negotiated with other countries contain guarantees of freedom of the press, radio and speech, and called for a liberalization of the American attitude toward refugees.

* * *

Promises U. N. Radio Free From Commercialism

Speaking to the Chicago radio management club last week, Benjamin Cohen, an assistant secretary general of the United Nations, promised that if U. N. develops the world-wide broadcasting service it is now considering, that service will have no commercial features. William Paley, chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting System, admitted that broadcasters are guilty of "advertising excesses," but declared that the Federal Communications Commission's recent directive on the subject to broadcasters represents an interference with programming. Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual network commentator, told the club that commentators "operating under orders from Moscow should be so listed." Mr. Paley told the meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters held here last week that the

BOOKS

By JOHN HOMER MILLER

Why We Act That Way

INSPIRATION FOR LIVING

This practical book is intended for normal people in normal life situations. It will help the reader to live fully, satisfactorily, and points to the way people can and ought to act in all circumstances and in relation to all people and to God. $1.75

THE CHAPTERS

What You Want Most of All
Being Somebody Without Trying
Don't Be Ashamed to Be Yourself
It's All in the Way You Look at Life
Making Yourself Fit to Live With
Keeping Check on Your Motives
Take Out Your Conscience and Look at It
Don't Belittle Your Dreams
How to Get Over That Tired Feeling
You Can Have Power to Burn
Winning the War Inside Yourself
Achieving Real Superiority
How to Behave in a Crisis
Rediscovering Your Faith in Yourself

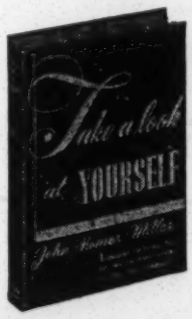
PRACTICAL, EASILY UNDERSTOOD SUGGESTIONS

In quiet discussions the author shows how a man's thinking can make his life either happy or unhappy, and goes on to suggest many simple, applicable ways he can make his life mean something —to himself and to others. Through story and illustration, and in simple, everyday language, the author points to the mastering of our problems.

Take a Look at Yourself

DIRECTED AT YOU

YOU are the most interesting person in the world—to you! Somewhere in the pages of this book, you will meet yourself. This author knows you. He offers you a way of life full of hope and promise—the faith to live it with joy and understanding. $1.50



THE AUTHOR

John Homer Miller is the popular minister of the Hope Congregational Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, where he preaches to large congregations. He was educated at Harvard, Garrett Biblical Institute, and Boston University School of Theology.

AT YOUR LOCAL BOOKSTORE

ABINGDON-COKESBURY • NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

GOODSPEED
American Bibles
in the American language of the 20th century
The famous translation by J.M.P. SMITH and EDGAR J. GOODSPEED

COMPLETE BIBLE *(Smith-Goodspeed)*
The Old and New Testaments plus the Apocrypha. Cloth, *$4.00;* leather, *$10.00*

THE BIBLE *(Smith-Goodspeed)*
Popular Ed., cloth, *$3.00;* leather, *$7.50*
Regular Ed., cloth, *$5.00;* leather, *$10.00*

THE SHORT BIBLE *(Goodspeed-Smith)*
The parts of the Bible with which everyone should be familiar. *$2.75*

THE NEW TESTAMENT *(Goodspeed)*
Popular Ed., cloth, *$1.25;* leather, boxed, *$4.50*
Gift Ed., *$3.50*

THE GOODSPEED PARALLEL NEW TESTAMENT
The American translation and the King James Version side by side. *$2.75*

At all *bookstores*
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
5750 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 37, Ill.

For a time of world upheaval —
THE BIBLE IS HUMAN
By Louis Wallis
From Professor James Moffatt, Union Theological Seminary: "I am sure, even in these distracting days, that it will find the audience it deserves, and appeal to readers who still have an open mind." $2.50
Columbia University Press
New York 27, N. Y.

A Book of the Years is here!
"A Workable Christianity"
By Reverend Clarence Eugene Doane
335 West Third St. (2)
Long Beach, California
Price, $3.50, plus postage, 7c

CHURCH BULLETINS
Lithographed Bulletins for every Sunday.
Special occasions and general use.
Write for free samples.
Weber Bulletin Service
6719 Aylesworth Ave. Lincoln, Nebraska

rising tide of criticism of radio advertising is the most urgent problem before the radio industry today.

* * *

And So Forth

Paul A. Schilpp, Methodist minister and professor of philosophy at Northwestern University, was awarded an honorary degree of LL. D. at the centennial celebration of his alma mater, Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio. In awarding the degree, President Louis C. Wright of Baldwin-Wallace paid particular tribute to Dr. Schilpp's work as founder and editor of the "Library of Living Philosophy" series.

When Alonzo Stagg, 84-year-old dean of American football coaches, brought his College of the Pacific team here to play Northwestern University, local sports writers devoted columns of space to hailing him as the inventor of many football plays which have become famous and as the only survivor of the group which founded the "Big 10" conference. They paid little attention to an even more notable service rendered by Stagg—the Christian influence he has exerted over members of his teams. His own enthusiasm for the Christian life came about from his contacts with Dwight L. Moody and Henry Drummond during his student days at Yale.

The local public library chapter of the United Public Workers of America (C.I.O.) is asking that the hours of workers in branch libraries be cut from 72 to 60 hours a week, and those of workers in the main library from 77 to 65. It also asks that pay be adjusted to halt the movement of library workers into other fields of employment, and that educational services of the library be extended.

CHARLES L. VENABLE.

Russians Ask World Council for Aid

When a relief crisis threatened the lives of 60,000 children in an area of Russian-occupied Europe, the authorities appealed to the World Council of Churches for aid, S. C. Michelfelder, council relief executive, told a recent conference of Church World Service directors in New York. "They accepted our stipulation that an agency of our choosing be given the responsibility of distribution," he said. "Regardless of the criticism of the Soviet Union's attitude in domestic and international affairs, the fact remains that individual Russians are concerned to see that no children starve." The story of World Council help, he pointed out, was headlined in the press of the occupied zone.

Canada Has 53 Church Publications

A recent survey of Canadian religious publications reveals, according to Religious News Service, that the dominion has 53 religious newspapers, magazines and other periodicals with a total circulation of 704,342. There are 25 Protestant, 23 Catholic and 5 Jewish publications. Catholic papers have the largest circulation—422,118, compared with 250,824 for the Protestant and 31,400 for the Jewish papers. *L'Action Paroissiale,* a Catholic paper printed in Montreal, has the largest circulation—123,622. Next come the *Missionary Monthly,* an organ of the United Church of Canada, with 56,300, and the bi-monthly *United Church Observer,* with 50,707.

Report Councils Exist in 48 States

Some Form of Cooperative Protestant Organization in Each—Plan World Christian-Jewish Endeavor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Every state now has some form of cooperative Protestant organization, it was revealed at the meeting here last week of the intercouncil field department, which represents eight national Protestant bodies. Thirty-five states have inclusive councils of churches, 4 have councils of church women, 3 have Sunday school associations, 3 have home missions councils, 1 has both a council of religious education and a council of churches, 1 has a rural life conference and 1 has a council of churches and social agencies. There are 634 state, city and county councils of churches, of which 195 have employed leadership. There are 2,176 ministerial associations. The United Council of Church Women, formed in 1941, has grown from 375 councils in 1942 to 41 state and 1,400 local councils in 1946.

* * *

Report Aid To C.O.'s

Financial assistance and consultation service have been provided for 36 men by the Committee on Educational Aid for Conscientious Objectors since its formation last spring, it was reported at the committee's annual meeting here Oct. 28. The men had been in C.P.S. camps or prison during the war and needed help to continue their interrupted education. Among them were 21 Protestants, 2 Jews, 4 Catholics and 9 men with no religious affiliation. "They are all men of promise and ability and represent an extremely good investment for the future of a sane and healthy society," said Arthur Swift, co-chairman of the committee. To date, $12,000 has been raised to carry on the work of assistance. To answer applications, which are continuing and will probably increase, an additional $5,000 will be needed.

* * *

Bogus Archbishop's Funds Given to Three Faiths

When the American Catholic Orthodox Church, Inc., was dissolved last year and the bogus archbishop and his self-styled dean and priests sent to Sing Sing prison, $9,000 of the funds which had been obtained under false pretenses and for which no claims were made remained in the hands of the state attorney general. This week a court order directed that the money be distributed equally to the Catholic charities of the New York diocese, to the Greater New York Protestant fund and to local Jewish charities.

* * *

Queens Pastors Plan Discussion Groups

At the annual clergy conference of the Queens federation of churches, held in Emanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church, Woodhaven, last week, A. J. MacKenzie of Union Congregational Church, Richmond Hill, declared that the churches must work together more effectively to meet the needs of the borough. He said that only

by so doing could they avoid the decline which a recent survey showed has occurred in Brooklyn. W. Norman Pittenger of General Theological Seminary, New York, addressed the ministers on "Christian Mores." The meeting approved the setting up of discussion groups for clergy of the borough, and directed that a questionnaire be sent to all members of the federation to determine subjects to be discussed.

* * *

Plan International Council Of Christians and Jews

Plans for the formation of an international council of Christians and Jews were approved by the board of directors of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at its meeting here this week. The proposal, offered by Henry Noble MacCracken, president emeritus of Vassar College and educational adviser to the conference, suggested that the proposed body apply for affiliation to the United Nations' educational, scientific and cultural organization. The board announced that a $10,000 grant for setting up the council has been made by Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council on Judaism. It approved a budget of $2,000,000 for 1947. Everett J. Clinchy, president of the conference, declared in an address that "the development of new relationships among Christians and Jews is basic to a firm stand against materialistic trends and fundamental to a durable peace."

* * *

Home Mission Council Warns Against Anti-Semitism

Unless the Christian churches of this country rise up to combat anti-Semitism, our culture will "crumble and disintegrate" like those of Egypt, Babylon, Rome, medieval Spain, tsarist Russia and Hitlerian Germany, the committee on the Christian approach to the Jews of the Home Missions Council declares in a statement issued here this week. In all those countries, the statement points out, disintegration was preceded by a period during which anti-Semitism was widespread. It continues: "If America through its churches is able to prevent the anti-Semitism which now threatens, and instead succeeds in establishing friendly relations, good will and cooperation between Jews and Christians, this country may save its soul and assure her future, as well as lead the world to a new day of neighborliness which will include all peoples."

* * *

And So Forth

More than 800 young people from New York churches attended the annual youth conference sponsored at Riverside Church last Saturday by the Christian youth council of the Protestant council. Seminars were offered in youth relationships, cooperatives, race relations, United Nations objectives and other world problems.

Dean Greer McKee was inaugurated president of Biblical Seminary Oct. 29 at ceremonies held at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Manhattan.

An interdenominational conference of Italian pastors was held at Broome Street Tabernacle this week under auspices of the committee on city and bilingual work of the Home Missions Council. Speakers were Earl F. Adams, director of the Protestant council, and Howard Yergin, Presbyterian minister who recently returned from a six-month mission in Italy.

Rowland H. Kimberlin of Fort Hamilton Presbyterian Church has accepted a call to Palmer Park Presbyterian Church, Detroit.

Paul Moyer Limbert was inaugurated last Saturday as the sixth president of the Y.M.C.A. college at Springfield, Mass.

J. HENRY CARPENTER.

Church Celebrates 100th Birthday

During the three weeks of Sept. 8-29, the First Presbyterian Church of Waukesha, Wis., observed its 100th anniversary. There were birthday ceremonies, a communion service, a men's club dinner, an all-church concert, a youth night, a service honoring 50-year members, a centennial banquet and a historical exhibit. A centennial book was published in connection with the celebration.

Stewardship Messages On Radio

During October, November and December the United Stewardship Council is sponsoring a series of addresses on stewardship by Arthur H. Limouze. The broadcasts, on the American Broadcasting Company's network, are heard every Friday morning at 8:55 eastern standard time. About 60 stations are carrying the broadcasts, and transcriptions are made of the programs.

TOWARD A UNITED CHURCH

Three decades of Ecumenical Christianity

by WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN

Dr. Brown wrote this book because there are "so many books on so many aspects of the subject that in this busy world no one but a specialist can read them all." It is recommended to all who want a complete and organized account of the movement toward a more united church. $2.50

One Volume Edition

THE NATURE AND DESTINY OF MAN

by REINHOLD NIEBUHR

Dr. Niebuhr's famous Gifford Lectures, Series I, Human Nature, and Series II, Human Destiny, have now been combined in one volume at a price lower than the original cost of the two volumes. $5.00

DISCERNING THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

by REINHOLD NIEBUHR

"In this book ideas glow, words take on new life."—*The Christian-Evangelist*

"Stands in the forefront of the present-day output of live, practical, interpretative literature."—*Saturday Review* $2.50

MAN and SOCIETY in the NEW TESTAMENT

by ERNEST F. SCOTT, D. D.

"A wise and timely book, affording firm foundations for one's thinking about the whole issue of individualism versus collectivism in the modern world."—*Religious Book Club Bulletin* $2.75

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS • NEW YORK

Restudy Group Issues Report

Presbyterian, U. S., Committee Directs Research on Rural and Urban Church, Religious Education Programs

DAVIDSON, N. C., Oct. 30.—The first report of the committee appointed by the Presbyterian Church, U. S., to study its religious education program has been published. Findings have been set forth in three monographs: *Rural Communities of the South, Urban Communities of the South* and *Church Relationships in the South.* They were prepared under the direction of Felix B. Gear of Columbia Seminary, committee chairman. The study of the rural church reveals that its decline may be attributed to the general decrease in population in the south, to the rival attraction provided by farm bureaus and extension club programs and to the fact that the rural ministry is not acquainted with the needs and problems of farm people. In urban situations, the survey discovered that the church stands aloof from community needs; declines to share in the solution of the race problem; is indifferent to minority groups; and shows little interest in such problems as housing, social welfare and economic difficulties. A majority of teachers in the Sunday schools, the report points out, are above middle age, and many of them have never had a course in leadership training. Next task before the committee is a restudy of the denomination's religious education curriculum.

* * *

Consider State Medical Improvement Plan

The medical care commission has laid before the state budgetary commission a blueprint for a four-year program of expanding hospital and medical facilities of the state to provide each county with a hospital or a health center, and a four-year medical school at the state university. The cost of the program is estimated at $36,739,000, of which the state would pay $14,140,000, the federal government $12,049,000 and local sources $10,550,000. The program calls for the addition of 5,000 beds to the hospital facilities of the state, and the construction of 33 health centers, 24 of which would be in counties now without hospital facilities. There has been criticism of this plan from various sources. The state grange supported the proposals by a margin of three votes, a large minority of the membership fearing that rural hospitals would be left to the last in the scheme.

* * *

Appoint Weekday School Consultant

The appointment of Frances Query as consultant on weekday religious education in North Carolina will bring to biblical courses in the public schools a greater measure of coordination than has hitherto existed. Teachers for the courses are usually recruited by the local schools, and each is free to use any curriculum or to devise his own. This is in contrast with the plan in Virginia, where teachers are recruited through a central agency and one standard curriculum is worked out for all the courses.

* * *

Charlotte Has High Murder Rate

According to FBI figures for the first six months of 1946, Charlotte, N. C., has the highest murder rate of any city in the nation except Knoxville, Tenn. With a population of only 100,000, the city had 14 homicides. In cases of assault with intent to kill, North Carolina came first with 253 offenses per 100,000 population. South Carolina ranked sixth with 75.7. The national average is 31.9 per 100,000. In murder cases, North Carolina ranks third in the nation, being exceeded by Alabama and Georgia. South Carolina ranks seventh. Commenting on these figures, the Charlotte *Observer* points out: "Courts seem to be particularly indifferent to Negro murders, for seldom is the killing of a Negro, either by a white man or by another Negro, punished with the death sentence."

* * *

Low Teachers' Salaries Affect Schools

The low teachers' salaries prevailing in North Carolina are causing widespread concern. The state educational association has gone on record for a 20 per cent increase, and the Piedmont regional association is recommending a 40 per cent increase. Since salary rates for Negro and white teachers in North Carolina are now equal, teaching has become one of the most attractive professions for Negroes, and is gaining high-grade persons. On the other hand, the pay is low compared to that in other professions open to whites; consequently the supply of adequately trained white teachers is decreasing alarmingly. In order to fill vacancies, teachers without required certificates have had to be appointed. The majority of graduates even of teachers colleges have no intention of entering the teaching profession. In spite of the fact that the quality of Negro teachers is rapidly improving, 211 of the 1,768 Negro schools in the state still do not meet the minimum sanitary requirements required of accredited schools. Pupils of a Negro school in Lumberton recently conducted a strike in protest against the unsanitary facilities in their school.

* * *

And So Forth

MacDowell Richards, president of Columbia Seminary and recently a vice-president of the Federal Council of Churches, has been elected chairman of the Montreat (Presbyterian, U. S.) assembly program committee. It is hoped that this selection will do much to revitalize the assembly programs. Seven synods have petitioned the General Assembly to investigate the management of Montreat.

The Ashlin White Bible lectures were given at Mooresville this year by Roy L. Smith of the *Christian Advocate* on the theme, "Some Early Church Quarrels."

Flora Macdonald College is campaigning for $300,000. KENNETH J. FOREMAN.

Seventh-day Adventists Number 576,378

Seventh-day Adventist membership throughout the world totals 576,378, it was

for brave living in a world of fears

. . . the signature of a co-operative, planned publishing program that will tailor a literature to fit the religious, moral, and ethical questions and needs of our own time. Directed especially to young people, this new publishing adventure seeks as authors fresh voices that can give leadership.

Keep on the lookout for the HADDAM HOUSE ship. It brings five to eight books a year.

Read and give the first HADDAM HOUSE book

BEYOND THIS DARKNESS

by Roger L. Shinn

"Christianity offers a hope that is real, but no one has a right to talk of that hope unless he has looked hard at the stark facts of our time." That's the task one of America's rising young churchmen set for himself in this simple, honest, clean-cut statement of what Christianity has to say to each of us today, of what the events of our time mean to Christians who face the future. There is a strong light shining through it—for you and your friends. $1.00

The second HADDAM HOUSE book is now at your bookstore. It's CHRISTIAN FAITH AND MY JOB by Alexander Miller. Place your standing order for HADDAM HOUSE as you get these first two.

Association Press

347 Madison Avenue New York 17, N.Y.

reported at the denomination's annual autumn council in Grand Rapids, Mich., according to Religious News Service. The church sent out 186 new missionaries in 1945, the greatest number since 1926. Mission offerings for the year were $7,837,868. During the council meeting, it was announced that labor unions have agreed to exempt Adventists from participation in their activities, since members of the group wish "to stand apart from conflict and violence," although they approve the aims of organized labor. They will pay the equivalent of union dues to specific charity funds.

Church Observes Five Golden Weddings

At a recent ceremony in the First United Church of Swampscott, Mass., the golden wedding anniversaries of five couples active in congregational affairs were celebrated in a special ceremony.

France Honors Friends Service Committee

The American Friends Service Committee on Oct. 18 received a bronze medal from the government of France in token of appreciation for Quaker relief services during the war years and the period of reconstruction. Robert Prigent, French minister of population, made the award at a ceremony in New York city.

Establish Undergraduate Major in Religion

Boston University has established a department of religion in its undergraduate college of liberal arts, Religious News Service reports. For the first time, students may take an undergraduate major in religion.

Turkey Calm in Crisis

Feels Certain that the Democracies Will Not Allow Russia in the Straits

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, Oct. 12.—Although Russia's demand for a share in operation of the Dardanelles is discussed daily in the press, public opinion on the matter is very calm. The absence of excitement is undoubtedly founded upon certainty that the United States and Great Britain will fight Russia rather than permit her to have her own way and secure bases in the straits. The country is agreed on the necessity of resisting any Russian aggression. Whether or not Turkey scrupulously applied the provisions of the Montreux convention during the war is probably irrelevant. At any rate, any proof that Turkey could give that her attitude had been correct would probably be of no avail if Russia decided to solve the problem of the straits in her own way. A semi-official body is suggesting that an international body should decide whether this country has observed the provisions correctly.

* * *

Inönü Bows to Appeal For Neutrality

President Inönü's recent statement to members of the opposition party (Democratic) that he intends to observe an attitude of neutrality toward the two leading parties is being looked upon as a turning point in Turkish political ideology. It will be remembered that Inönü's active personal participation in the municipal elections several months ago caused bitter feeling among the Democrats, who claimed that the head of the state should remain above party activities. They recalled that Atatürk stressed the importance of the president's keeping clear of party partiality in order to insure strict democracy—this in spite of the fact that Atatürk himself had been the founder and leader of the People's party. Doubtless Inönü's participation in the municipal elections was dictated by the knowledge that winning them was essential to winning the ensuing legislative elections, and by the conviction that in the critical days ahead it was most important that the country should be governed by the much criticized but politically seasoned People's party. Although it cannot be said that President Inönü believes in the wisdom of unrestricted democracy in Turkey in critical times such as these, it would seem from his recent statement that he is bent upon insuring at least a minimum amount of democracy in the country's political life.

* * *

Patriarchate Waits for Visitors from Moscow

Early in September the Greek Orthodox patriarchate here received a telegram from the Moscow see announcing that a delegation of five prelates from Moscow would pay a visit to Patriarch Maximos. The patriarchate made immediate preparations to entertain the group at the Greek Theological Seminary in the Princes isles, where Maximos spends the summers. This beautiful spot is at its best in September, and local dignitaries looked forward to being

Give these beautiful and helpful books of inspiration and devotion. They meet a real need. Universally acceptable, they make ideal Christmas remembrances. Both were compiled by Ralph S. Cushman, the well loved poet-bishop, whose writings so uniquely touch the Christian heart.

THE POCKET PRAYER BOOK: 144 pages of prayers, meditations, devotional poems and scripture. Beautifully printed and bound in black imitation leather, stamped in gold, red edges, vest pocket size. Price (postpaid) 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

THE POCKET BOOK OF FAITH: Similar in size and arrangement to THE POCKET PRAYER BOOK but with emphasis on passages of scripture, poetry, prayers, and meditations designed to strengthen faith. Bound in blue imitation leather, blue edges, gold stamped. Price (postpaid) 25 cents each; $2.50 per dozen.

Order at once from

THE UPPER ROOM

NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

Write for a complete catalog of Upper Room Publications—Gifts of Spiritual value for Church and Home.

able to entertain the prelates adequately. However, five weeks have gone by, the Russian visitors have not yet arrived and people are wondering what has caused the delay. The visit is probably meant as an acknowledgment of the attendance of Msgr. Germanos, the patriarch's permanent delegate in London, at the enthronement of Patriarch Alexii in Moscow. It will be recalled that Alexii personally called at the apostolic sees of Jerusalem and Alexandria to return the visits their delegates had paid to Moscow on the same occasion.

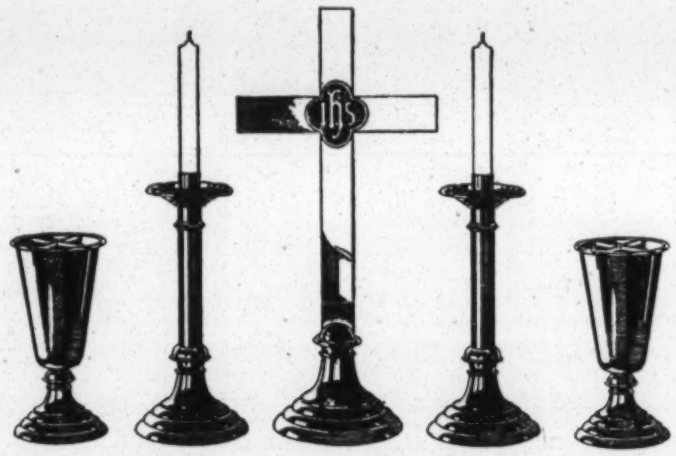
* * *

Journalism Risky In Turkey

After the Great National Assembly's recent modification of the Turkish penal law, journalism in this country can hardly be called a free profession. Any Turkish citizen who publishes in a foreign country any news on the home situation that is without foundation or exaggerated or likely to destroy foreign regard for the Turkish state may find himself sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Anyone who at home publicly insults or expresses contempt for the republic, for the Great National Assembly, for the moral character of the government, the ministries or the military or police forces, or for the quality of Turkish justice may incur as much as six years' imprisonment. Even if the names of those attacked are not clearly mentioned, or if the attack is made in an indirect manner, the penalty still holds; all that is necessary is that the "allusion be clear." Those who publicly insult the laws of the republic or the decisions of the Great National Assembly may be sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Democratic opposition had fought hard to defeat the modification provisions, but was unsuccessful.

E. GUERON.

SUDBURY Quality Products



SB 142 SB 141 SB 140 SB 141 SB 142

BRASS ALTAR WARE

SB140 24" over all $50.00 each SB141 15" over all $40.00 pair
SB142 11" over all $40.00 pair

CANDLELIGHTERS AND EXTINGUISHERS

SB5-3' $5. SB5-5' $6. SB5-8' $7.50 SB4-2' $2.

OFFERING PLATES

SB1150 Brass 15" dia..... $20.00
SB110 Walnut Bakelite 12" dia.. 5.00
SB115 Brass 12" dia..... 10.00

SB 5 SB 115 SB 1150 SB 110 SB 4

SOLD BY REPUTABLE DEALERS EVERYWHERE

SUDBURY BRASS GOODS CO.

55 Sudbury Street Boston 14, Mass.

WITH INDEX OF SCRIPTURE TEXTS

CHRISTIAN HYMNS

Edited by E. Wayne Berry, Edwin R. Errett and Clementine Miller

The Scripture text of your sermon may be illuminated by hymns which continue its theme; all the hymns in this collection are tied in with indexed Scripture texts.

This hymnal includes the finest literary and musical material. All is carefully chosen for relation to New Testament teaching. The volume is handsomely and sturdily made.

$1 for 100 copies or more; $1.25 for 25 or more; $1.50 for less than 25.

CARRIAGE CHARGES EXTRA

Send for full descriptive prospectus

The North River Press, 311 West 43 Street, New York 18

The Church Roll

Carroll H. Lemon, pastor of the Fayetteville, Ark., Christian Church, has been appointed executive secretary of the Nebraska council of churches and Christian education.

Seven European students have arrived in the United States to speak on college and university campuses in the interest of the World Student Service Fund. They are Pekka Mannio of Finland, Henrietta Roosenburg of Holland, Gabriel Nahas of France, Giovanna Maria Ribet of Italy, Jaroslav Nedved of Czechoslovakia, Theocharis Rendis of Greece and Otto Borch of Denmark.

Wilbur L. Caswell, rector of St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., and a contributing editor of the *Chronicle* and the *Churchman,* has been appointed to succeed the late Alexander Cummins as editor of the *Chronicle,* Protestant Episcopal journal noted for its opposition to extreme Anglo-catholic trends in the denomination.

Mrs. Maurice T. Moore has been named by the national board of the Y.W.C.A. to conduct its three-year campaign for $2,100,000 to aid Y.W. associations in 30 countries abroad, Religious News Service reports. Mrs. Moore is the daughter of the late Henry W. Luce, Presbyterian missionary to China.

H. Spenser Minnich and Harl Russell are to leave soon to establish a Church of the Brethren mission field in Ecuador. The project will mark the beginning of the denomination's work in South America.

Willard Johnson, vice-president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, has been elected president of the newly formed Religious Radio Association, Religious News Service reports. The asso-

ciation brings together into a formal organization leaders in the field of religious broadcasting who have been meeting informally for some years as a section of the Institute for Education by Radio, held annually at Ohio State University.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus of Riverside Church, New York city, has accepted the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Manhattan neighborhood center, social service project at 525 W. 126th St., New York city.

Walter A. Graham, lawyer of Pembroke, Ky., has been named executive director of the laymen's fellowship of the Congregational Christian Churches, Religious News Service reports.

William Hall Moreland, senior member of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in Los Angeles Oct. 27 at the age of 85. . . . John H. Nicholson, only surviving member of the team of three traveling salesmen which in 1899 founded the Gideons, organization devoted to placing Bibles in hotel rooms, died in Beloit, Wis., Oct. 26. . . . Joy Homer, formerly field representative in China for the Church Committee for China Relief, died Oct. 23 at the age of 31. Miss Homer, in private life Mrs. William Doerflinger, was the daughter of Sidney Homer, composer, and Louise Homer, opera contralto. She had done editorial work for the Friends Service Committee, edited the autobiography of Muriel Lester and written a widely acclaimed book, *Dawn Watch in China.* In 1939 she went to Japan at the invitation of missionaries to speak before groups which disapproved of Japan's aggression in China.

Current Feature Films

Prepared by Independent Filmscores

M-Mature. Y-Younger. C-Children.

Angel on My Shoulder (UA) Anne Baxter, Paul Muni, Claude Rains. *Comedy.* To thwart a good judge who is giving him too much competition on earth, Satan sends a just-killed gangster, who looks like the judge, to inhabit his body, discredit him. But the gangster learns about morality and likes the idea, so the plot backfires. A sort of morality play in comic terms, this is expertly handled, continually *entertaining,* with *laudable values* set forth. M, Y

Brief Encounter (British film) Trevor Howard, Celia Johnson. *Drama.* A romantic interlude in the life of a middle aged, middle class woman turns, because of the innate decency of the two principals, from something desired to sordidness, and they reject it. Because the emotions it displays are honest, universal, because it lacks any phony, "Hollywood" element, film is *refreshing,* realistic. An outstanding musical score, appropriate settings. M

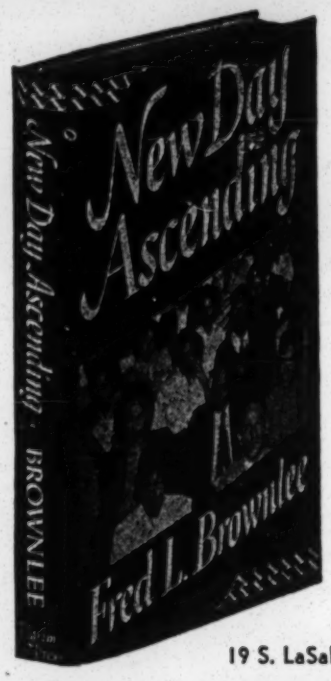
The Dark Mirror (Univ.) Lew Ayres, Olivia DeHavilland, Thomas Mitchell. *Melodrama.* One of a pair of identical twins is suspected of involvement in murder—but which was it? A psychologist and, for the movies, a surprisingly decent, intelligent police lieutenant try to find out. Although made less convincing than it might have been by introduction of element of romance, this is able, *suspenseful* melodrama. M

Three Little Girls in Blue (Fox) *Musical.* They squander the proceeds from the sale of their chicken farm on one big splurge in Atlantic City in hopes of snaring a millionaire husband for at least one of them. The result is a flimsy story, but a *gayly done* musical film, with the songs fitting naturally, not staged with the phoniness usually associated with technicolored extravaganzas. M,Y

BEST CURRENT FILMS

For Family: Anna and the King of Siam, Bells of St. Mary's, Boys' Ranch, The Green Years, Henry V, Holiday in Mexico, Make Mine Music, Marie Louise, Smoky.

For Mature Audience: Caesar and Cleopatra, Cluny Brown, Dead of Night, Devotion, The Last Chance, The Lost Weekend, Miss Susie Slagle's, The Searching Wind, Somewhere in the Night, Spellbound, They Were Expendable, Two Sisters from Boston, The Virginian, A Walk in the Sun. 11-13-46



NEW DAY ASCENDING

By Fred L. Brownlee

General Secretary of the American Missionary Association

An amazingly human tale of an amazing struggle for human freedom. Points up, with unusual clarity and insight, the fallacies of the present race relations slogan, "Separate but Equal." Sounds a clarion call to face courageously the actual and potential dangers of racial segregation.

"The story is one of adventure in every chapter from the Amistad mutiny . . . through the stormy career of anti-slavery agitators, to the latest developments in our generation."—*Russell Henry Stafford, President of Hartford Seminary Foundation.* $3.00

THE PILGRIM PRESS

14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.

19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill. 124 West 4th St., Dayton 2, Ohio

He draws as he speaks

FROM ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

"The YMCA, in conjunction with the churches of this city, has been proud to present the Wells programs to our community. A great impact has been made . . . great good has been done."—*Dan Glover, Secretary YMCA, Asheville, N. C.*

Write for further information All engagements planned well in advance

THE CHARLES A. WELLS CONFERENCES ON CHRIST AND WORLD NEED

152 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS for RELIGIOUS SUPPLIES

CHOIR GOWNS · VESTMENTS
PULPIT ROBES · HANGINGS
STOLES · EMBROIDERIES · Etc.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

National CHURCH GOODS SUPPLY COMPANY

821-23 Arch St., Phila. 7, Pa.

MENEELY BELL CO.

22 RIVER ST., TROY, N. Y.

BELLS

The news of the Christian world is brought each week to readers of The Christian Century. Its staff correspondents write from more than 40 important cities in this country, Canada, Mexico and the accessible parts of the world. This is only one of the seven major departments in this weekly magazine. To learn why thousands find it indispensable, send $1 for a 13 weeks' subscription.

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY
407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago (5)

Name.....

Address.....

Christmas Gift Suggestions

THE STORY OF THE FAITH

By William Alva Gifford. A vivid and readable history of Christianity, from its Hebrew heritage to the present day. The characters become alive, its institutions are set in their contemporary scene, and Christian theology is stated in the simplest terms and connected with its earliest sources in history and experience. $5.00

THE BIBLE AND THE COMMON READER

By Mary Ellen Chase. Here a famous novelist makes the Bible come vibrantly alive. You will catch her enthusiasm for its rich pageantry, its profound message, its glorious literature. "She has captured the real spirit of the Bible and its teachings, and her writing is infused with its exalted inspiration."—Philadelphia Inquirer. $2.50

THE GRAPHIC BIBLE

By Lewis Browne. The story of the Old and New Testaments told in a swift and unusually interesting style. The text is accompanied by nearly 100 "animated maps" which show at a glance just where the great events of the Bible took place. $1.50

THE WORLD'S GREAT RELIGIOUS POETRY

Edited by Caroline M. Hill. A noted anthology of religious verse containing over 700 outstanding poems by famous writers—from the Psalms of David to the most recent poems of religious thought. $2.49

THE GOD WE WORSHIP

By Roger Hazelton. For the sake of those for whom worship has become routine and the wistful who look for power and poise in the service, "a fundamental rethinking of the nature and meaning of worship is called for—and given in this very thoughtful, persuasive and beautifully written book by a writer of great spiritual acumen."—Religious Book Club Bulletin. $2.00

THE ARTS AND RELIGION

By Albert E. Bailey. An outstanding presentation of the contributions of the five arts—music, sculpture, painting, architecture and drama—to religious understanding. There are illustrations ranging from the fifteenth century B.C. to the present time. $2.50

THE SECOND CHRISTMAS

By John Haynes Holmes. Three delightful Christmas stories, which make Mary and her child, the wise men, and the star over the inn stable live again with new reality. $1.25

THE FAITH OF MAN SPEAKS

Edited by Helen Woodbury. An anthology of poetry and prose designed to comfort the bereaved. It is a living testament of man's faith in God and in the immortality of his own soul. Contains over 300 thoughtfully chosen selections. $1.75

THE STORY OF THE BIBLE PEOPLE

By Muriel Curtis. The story of the people without whom there would have been no Bible. It shows the significance of those people's lives for the solving of children's everyday problems. A fascinating introduction to the Book. $1.75

At your bookstore **THE MACMILLAN COMPANY** 60 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 11

RESEARCH REPORT

Published Monthly by
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH DEPT.
United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO)

Vol. VI No. 11 PRINTED IN U. S. A. November, 1946

PUBLICATION OFFICE—2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
EDITORIAL OFFICE—411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

AMERICA NEEDS WAGE INCREASES

Auto workers, like workers in other industries, urgently need wage increases. That need is not a matter of slide-rule calculations. It takes no statistical table or elaborate charts to convince the average auto worker that what he gets for his work is not enough to cover what he has to pay out for food, clothing, shelter and a thin share of the other necessities of life. Today's pay envelope simply cannot be stretched out to meet the living needs of the average auto worker and his family.

This was fully recognized by the recent action of the International Executive Board of the UAW-CIO calling upon industry for substantial wage adjustments. The need for wage increases is the need of tens of millions of American workers for earnings high enough to provide that American standard of living which has been so much advertised and so infrequently obtained.

Wage increases are equally urgent for the nation as a whole.

Already the country is moving toward catastrophic new depression.

Even record breaking spending by industry and the richest 30% of American families has failed by $23 billion to make up for a $62 billion drop in government wartime expenditures.

The 50% of American families who had only 3% of the nation's savings are now losing those savings or falling into debt as the cost of living mounts. Today the lowest price passenger car costs more than the entire average annual earnings of 70% of the people.

Talk of recession in 1947 is widespread. A return to the prewar pattern of boom-and-bust is being set by the declining purchasing power of the majority of the people and by profits now coming to industry at a rate of $14 billion per year. The share of national income going to wages has dropped from 68% in wartime to 62.5% today.

Only substantial wage increases can check the nation's headlong descent into economic catastrophe.

Robbery by Inflation

EARLY in this year most workers in the auto, aircraft and agricultural industries received wage increases amounting to 18 or 18½c per hour. These increases, which were secured only after long months of battle against auto corporation executives, were recognized by government as essential to the preservation of minimum wage standards. By 1945, basic wages in American manufacturing — snagged down by the Little Steel Formula — had gone up by less than 20%, over January 1941, while the cost of living as calculated by conservative government economists had risen by about 33%. And CIO studies, taking into account declining quality and other factors forgotten in other checks on living costs, showed a rise of nearly 50%.

HOURS CHOPPED

When the war was over, slashes in weekly take-home pay swept through American industry as work hours were cut. This meant that the effect of living costs in cutting hourly rates could no longer be concealed by overtime pay and high weekly earnings.

COST-OF-LIVING ESTIMATES

	BLS	CIO
January, 1941	100.8	100.8
April, 1945	132.1	147.0
October, 1946	153.4	166.3
% Increase—January, 1941, to October, 1946	52.2	65.0

Steps had to be taken to bring wage rates back in line with living costs.

Accordingly, in the General Motors case and in the steel case, government and industry agreed to wage increases of more than 18c per hour to restore partially the cuts in workers' earning power created by higher living costs and the elimination of overtime work.

This was the most substantial wage victory in the history of American labor. Industry's program of postwar wage cuts was defeated and thrown back. But industry's program of postwar price increases—launched months before labor's call for wage increases—has been all too successful.

How Real Wages Were Cut

By October, government recognized that the cost of living was at least 52.2% above prewar.* The more accurate estimates of the CIO showed that the cost of living

* The BLS index of consumer prices for October stood at 148.4 per cent of the 1935-39 average. After CIO criticism this index was no longer called a cost-of-living index. The BLS itself added five points to bring the October figure closer to the real cost of living. 52.2 per cent is the increase from the January, 1941, level of 100.8 to the October level of 153.4.

EDITORIAL STAFF
J. H. Wishart, Research Director
Sigmund Diamond Pat Crozier

Vol. 4 No. 9 November 1946

LABOR VIEWS ON CURRENT ISSUES

A monthly digest of source materials on labor opinion gathered from current labor periodicals

INFORMATION SERVICE I

Institute of Labor Studies

CONTENTS

Proposals for Restrictive Labor Legislation 1
On Free Enterprise. 4
Prosperity and Armaments 4
Union Wage Policies 5

PROPOSALS FOR RESTRICTIVE LABOR LEGISLATION

"Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, Republican, sponsor of a bill which drew hot fire from organized labor in the last Congress, announced... he would introduce a bill in the new Congress to outlaw the closed shop and he predicted it would be passed."

"Ball is one of those who look upon the election results as a mandate to restrict labor activities. He indicated his approach to a congressional test on the closed shop question would be to strip the legalization of the closed shop from the Wagner Act. His bill, he said, would seek to write into the law that membership in a labor union must not be a condition of employment."

"[He] believes that his anticlosed shop campaign has been strengthened by outlawing of the closed shop by voters in Arizona, Nebraska and South Dakota on Nov. 5. The American Federation of Labor is planning court tests of the new state legislation and is confident it will be declared unconstitutional.". . . .

(Raleigh Un. Herald, AFL. 11-14-46. ILNS item)

"A shrewdly organized plan, designed to appeal to many well-meaning people, has been put forward by Sen. Joseph Ball (R., Minn.) in an effort to weaken drastically the power of unions to bargain for a better standard of living."

"If adopted by Congress, the Ball plan would:

"1. Prohibit industry-wide bargaining, striking at the heart of the big industrial unions, like Steel, Auto and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers."

"2. Outlaw union security by forbidding the union shop. Ball's suggestion is that non-union members would pay a 'pro-rata' share in organized shops, with their dues reduced by the amount ordinarily set aside for payment to the national union with which each local is affiliated. This, of course, would weaken the national union's work with Congress, its publication and research departments, etc."

Institute of Labor Studies
Address communications to Research Director, 54 Prospect Street, Northampton, Mass

Restrictive Labor Legislation (cont.)

"3. Pass the Case Bill, which would water down the Wagner Act, repeal the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, and permit widespread suits against unions in federal courts. President Truman vetoed this bill in the last session of Congress."
"Ball's plan is to abolish the Wagner Act entirely...and to force unions into endless and costly legal tangles."
"'The sooner we abolish the Natl. Labor Relations Board entirely, and write a statute to permit anyone whose rights are affected to go into court directly, the better off we'll be,' he declared."
"Ball's proposal for bargaining shop by shop instead of on an industry basis would, if adopted, lead to time-consuming negotiations that would slow up production. In the thousands of shops covered by both CIO industrial union contracts and the craft contracts of the AFL, local labor and management representatives would wrangle piecemeal over problems that could be settled much more easily by national bargaining conferences."
"Relationships on an industry-wide basis that have achieved stability would be disrupted, and shop by shop the bargainers would have to work out confused agreements that would vary widely in pattern."
(CIO News, 11-18-46)

"...Most labor leaders in Washington...concede that strenuous efforts will be made to shackle workers and they're fully prepared to do the necessary amount of fighting....They're also counting heavily on the good sense of responsible leaders of the G.O.P. as well as on continued support from progressive Democrats who're still in Congress.",...
"As expected [Senator Ball] was the first Republican lawmaker to come forward with demands for straitjacket laws. The ballots had scarcely been counted when Ball—who played no part in the election—rushed to tell newspapers that the G.O.P. had received a 'mandate' at the polls to enact the kind of anti-labor legislation he's been championing." . . .
"Ball's 'mandate' claim drew a prompt rebuke from a prominent Senator of his own party—Wayne Morse, a liberal Republican from Oregon. Morse...insisted that on his campaign tours he found 'no evidence whatever that the people of this country have any desire for unfair labor legislation.'"
"'They recognize that industrial harmony cannot be produced by any attempt to beat down the legitimate rights of organized labor,' Morse told newsmen."
"He warned that the Republican party...'must guard against the legislative misrepresentations of those who would make it an anti-labor party.'"
(Labor, organ, Railway Labor Executive's Assn., 11-16-46)

"Has Labor Gone Too Far?"—title of article in Machinists Monthly Journal, Oct. '46.
(Excerpts): "The rush since VJ-day, on the one hand, to decontrol management, and on the other, to clamp extraordinary controls on labor, such as were proposed in the Case bill, for instance, raises the question whether the war had so altered the balance of power between labor and management as to justify that much difference in policy between them."...
"At the present time the complaint lodged against labor, particularly by the employer group, is simple. Labor allegedly mounted the saddle about ten years ago, when the National Labor Relations Act passed, and has ever since been riding high."
"After the war broke out, lacking responsibility, labor, according to this group, began to take advantage of everyone's difficulties in meeting the needs

Restrictive Labor Legislation (cont.)

of the war, only to exact higher and higher wages and to feed its own lust for power."
"Now that the war is over, still reflecting the position of this group, labor is presumably preventing an orderly return to normal conditions."
[The Case Bill and Ball-Burton-Hatch bill, were echoes in Congress of this employer complaint.] . . . . . .
"Those who now deplore the growth of unions should ponder what would happen and what, as a matter of fact, did happen without them, or weak imitations of them, after the First World War."
"Compared with the turmoil that then stalked the country, the recent tieups were just pink teas. Even management with fewer and weaker unions to deal with was then more virulent in its opposition to them than now."
"Unions, the more benighted part of management then thought, were something exotic, something that did not belong in America. Until outlawed by the National Labor Relations Act, this part of management sponsored company unions as the 'American plan' in opposition to the regular unions which were by the same reasoning un-American." . . . . .
"Every change in the volume of business activities, up or down, produces tension."..."The point is that with any change in the volume of business, particularly the kind that occurs during a war, there are many reasons why everyone should be kicking against everyone else."
"There is no way of striking a balance between kicks. But in an economy of free enterprise, in which everything in the end is supposed to balance out in dollars and cents, is it at all out of the way to ask, how labor, alleged flushed with power during the two wars, came out of the two wars?"
[Real wages, after allowing for changes in the cost of living, stood at 105 in 1918 as compared with 108 in 1913. Record not yet all in for Second World War.]
"The balanced judgment of the Committee for Economic Development representing the more enlightened part of management, concludes, in its volume on Jobs and Markets, that if overtime premiums, night premiums and upgrading were eliminated, real earnings at the end of 1945 would probably be where they were in 1939.". . . .

"What the National Association of Manufacturers regards as a formula for building 'good labor relations' was unveiled a few weeks ago by Ira Mosher, chairman of the board of the NAM. Mosher presented the program at a rally of West Coast employers."
"Under his program, the anti-trust laws would be amended to cover labor; the Norris-LaGuardia act would be modified to permit issuance of injunctions, and the Wagner Act would be revamped to subject unions to prosecution for 'unfair labor practices.'"
"Also, machinery would be established for compulsory settlement of jurisdictional disputes, with penalties for violation; boycotts would be outlawed, and employers would be given full 'freedom of speech' to say what they please about unions when their employes are considering the advisability of forming a union."
"Mosher gravely declared that these proposals are 'not anti-labor.' They would, he told the manufacturers seriously, 'bring labor and management to the collective bargaining table on an equal footing.'"
(Chicago Union Leader, AFL, 10-26-46)

ON FREE ENTERPRISE

"Free Enterprise—But Not a Blank Check!"
Editorial, Journeymen Plumb. and Steamf. Journal, AFL, Nov. 1946. (Excerpts):
"One of the most evident results of World War II is the change throughout the world in the way most people earn their living. In other words, economic systems are being changed...Today, the system of free enterprise is the exception rather than the rule. The American business man today cannot enjoy the complete freedom he desires anywhere in the world. In America alone—with its watered-down, war-time controls—free enterprise retains some resemblance of its pre-war quality. Furthermore, as rapidly as controls are lifted—and they are being lifted—American economic life moves toward its prewar freedom. Business men realize, for the most part, that the trend is against free enterprise in the other parts of the world, and they are vigorously working to keep Americans convinced that free enterprise is 'the American way.'"
"Most trade unionists will probably agree with the business men that the system of free enterprise should be the American way—but these organized workers are not signing a blank check."
"Trade unionists do not have to be 'sold' on the advantages of free enterprise; they have enjoyed them. They have also suffered from its shortcomings. But workingmen have been able to do something about the shortcomings of free enterprise through self-organization and collective bargaining. Hence, as long as the right of workingmen to organize is not denied; as long as trade unionists may freely bargain collectively with their employers; and as long as our economic system freely permits changes brought about by collective bargaining—then the weight of evidence will convince American trade unionists to support free enterprise."
"Originally trade unionism had no place in the system of free enterprise.". . .
"The really important fact about the growth of trade unionism in America is that it taught workingmen how to protect themselves by their own activities.". . . . ."Free enterprise has taught workingmen—by the 'hard way'—how they can participate in the shaping of their economic lives. That lesson was very expensive and covers many a sordid page in the history of America. But we are free to think, to speak, to assemble, to organize, and to direct the economic system of which we are a real part.". . .
"But let no one make the mistake that free enterprise means anything less than what has been said above. We are not signing a blank check....The right to form unions, to bargain collectively and to participate actively in the economy must be a part of the system of free enterprise.". . . .

PROSPERITY AND ARMAMENTS

"Does Prosperity Depend on Armament?"
Article, by Pres. Harvey W. Brown, Machinists. (Excerpts):
"Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly, Sep. 9, 1946, issue makes the following announcement:
> "'An armament boom is the only ultimate major alternative now visible to a decline in business until it falls within a range of fluctuation around a 'normal' composed of replacement demand plus slow, natural growth. Such an armament program in the long run appears inevitable if we don't want to commit national suicide, but it isn't in sight at present.'"

"In other words, financial and business experts are contending there can be no continuity of operation of our industries and that abnormal unemployment can not be avoided, unless we have periodical armament booms. If such is a

Prosperity and Armaments (cont.)

fact, it is a terrible indictment against our economic system."
"Barron's Weekly has wide circulation and is accepted as an authority on business trends by investors. We can agree with Barron's that if certain strong financial groups have their way, armament booms and wars are inevitable, but there is another way for our economy to operate without business depressions and periodical slaughtering and maiming of millions of men on battlefields. When wages or workers' earnings represent amounts that will enable the toilers to buy the products and services of industry and not be computed on the basis of living costs, there will be steady employment for all....". . .
"If our economy is to be stable and free from business depressions, the working people, of necessity, must receive a greater share of the benefits arising out of improved methods of doing the work for society.". . .
(Machinists Mo. Journal, Nov. 1946)

"Like all Americans who have to work for a living, our members are being unmercifully squeezed between extortionate prices and extortionate taxes. The enormous current American expenditures for armaments have a very direct bearing on the average American worker's problem of bringing home enough money to feed, clothe and house himself and his family.". . .
[Cites figures on government expenditures for armaments: 13 billion dollars a year for current military expenditures and for new armaments. The cost of retiring the debts of past wars, of pensions and the like, is in addition to this 13 billions.] . . . .
"Big business, which customarily complains about taxes, makes no complaints against huge federal armaments expenditures. In the first place, big business profiteers immensely in supplying armaments both in peace and in war. In the second place, although the overwhelming tax load on the working people has been only insignificantly reduced, corporations have received huge handouts in tax refunds and in sweeping reductions in corporation taxes.". . .
"The question of armaments reduction raised in UN has a very practical bearing upon efforts to make your pay cover your expenses."
(UE News, CIO, 11-9-46. Editorial.)

UNION WAGE POLICIES

"President Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers of America, announced that the union will demand wage increases for its 900,000 members."
"He condemned, 'reactionaries', who, he said, 'are hellbent on destroying our balanced economy', and declared the wage increases in steel 'will not be asked out of a spirit of vengefulness.'"
"American labor is entitled to a wage increase now. The United Steelworkers are going to ask for that wage increase when they meet the employers.". . .
[He said], "American industry...is making a sufficient amount of money to pay a very healthy wage increase without increasing the cost of living."
"The basis of our contentions in that regard are predicated wholly on the fact that American industry is able to absorb wage increases without increasing the prices of their commodities.". . . .
"This nation need not have any depression. If industry, through collective bargaining stabilizes purchasing power by putting higher pay in the workers' envelopes, there is no need for any depression," he said. . . . .
(Steel Labor, CIO, Nov. 1946)

Union Wage Policies (cont.)

"The CIO Auto Workers will demand substantial wage increases from all employers whose union contracts have wage reopening clauses, the UAW executive board voted at its Cleveland meeting this week."
"The board did not name a specific figure it would demand but said in a wage policy statement:
"'It is the intention of the union to make every effort across the bargaining table with management to arrive at an agreement on a wage increase adequate to meet the needs of the workers and the nation."
[Taking note of "complete destruction of effective price control"], under "these circumstances we have but one clear course--to demand a wage increase that will provide the workers and their families with a decent standard of living.'"
"The union statement emphasized that 'even at the present low level of production' substantial wage increases can be paid without any increase in the prices of cars or replacement parts.'"
(CIO News 10-28-46)

United Rubber Workers: "A wage increase demand of 26¢ an hour in the nation's rubber and allied products industries was unanimously approved Oct. 28 by the interim International Policy Committee of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum & Plastic Workers of America, CIO...."
"The demand is 'subject to upward revision in the event that any further substantial increases occur in the cost of living between now and the time the settlement is made...'"
"An effective date of Nov. 1, 1946, was set for the demand, to provide a backstop for retroactive increases should negotiations between the union and the companies be prolonged."
[Negotiations to be on a 'Big Four' basis in accordance with terms of an agreement signed Mar. 2, 1946, between the union and the Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and U.S. Rubber companies, according to Pres. Buckmaster of URW.] Said Pres. Buckmaster, the Policy Committee ordered "that the process of collective bargaining be fully exhausted and vigorously pursued to achieve a settlement of this wage demand to the end that strike action be avoided if at all possible." (United Rubber Wk., Nov. 1946)

"The Southern wage differential must be wiped out," according to Van A. Bittner, director of CIO Southern organization campaign....It is one of our goals you should be thinking about and talking about in your local unions. There is absolutely no reason for such a differential."
(Steel Labor, Nov. 1946)

Textile Workers Union, CIO: "Three hundred delegates from 20 states voted at a Textile Workers wage conference at Boston Nov. 8, to demand a general wage increase of 20¢ an hour from 158 woolen and worsted mills."
"The woolen and worsted workers are the third industrial division of the union to formulate wage demands. Northern cotton-rayon workers asked for a general 15¢ increase late last month and a few days later synthetic yarn workers demanded 18¢ an hour across the board. Southern cotton-rayon workers will draw up their demands in Atlanta Dec. 8."
(CIO News 11-18-46)

NOTE: Where items are quoted in full it is so stated. Otherwise only excerpts are given. Direct quotations are enclosed in quotation marks. Summarized material is enclosed in brackets.

california labor school

education
for jobs
and peace

in san francisco 216 market street
day and night classes
full and part-time courses
accredited for veterans
15 week term . . . **fall 1946**
september 3 through december 14

BY JOSEPH GAER

WHAT EVERY VOTER SHOULD KNOW AND DO IN 1946

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 9

79th Congress
1st Session } HOUSE COMMITTEE PRINT No. 8

STATE VETERANS LAWS

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

INDICES AND DIGESTS OF STATE LAWS GRANTING RIGHTS, BENEFITS, AND PRIVILEGES TO VETERANS, THEIR DEPENDENTS, AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS

REVISED TO JULY 1, 1945

Printed for the use of the Committee on Pensions

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
77947 WASHINGTON : 1946

Veterans file SSM office

Unions and Veterans

By A. M. RAMSAY

Including a Directory of Leading Unions
and Illustrations by Bernard Seaman

Public Affairs Press

WASHINGTON, D. C.

American Labor Education Service

ELEANOR G. COIT, Director

1776 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N.Y. Circle 5-9066

Sends With This Issue of the *BULLETIN*
Warmest Christmas Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year

1946-47 ANDRIA TAYLOR HOURWICH, *Editor*

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE FALL LES PROGRAM

FIRST NORTHWEST FARMERS' AND WORKERS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE - Glenn J. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union, who was the opening speaker at the Northwest Farmers' and Workers' Education Conference, held in Minneapolis under the auspices of LES in September, 1946, said that this conference could be a milestone in farmer-labor relationships. Such a comment on the significance of this pioneer educational project stemmed in part from the broad participation in the conference of farmers and workers from six states. Mr. Talbott no doubt referred also to the vitality of the discussion and to the enthusiastic plans made for continued educational work, especially that educational activity which will strengthen the understanding between farmers and workers.

Two hundred and fifty delegates assembled in Minneapolis for these two days' meetings. They came from the farmers' unions in six states (Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Iowa, Montana and Wisconsin) and from trade unions in 15 to 20 cities and towns in these states. The 150 delegates from cities represented 50 local unions affiliated with 25 international unions. Of the non-city workers, about 60 came from state farmers' unions. The balance were members of cooperatives. Some attending were in charge of educational work in their organizations. Most of the rest held other official positions.

Mr. Talbott, in his opening address, stressed full employment and international cooperation as the two great needs of the city and farm working people. He pointed out that the farmers' market is the worker's stomach, and that it takes a full pocketbook from plentiful jobs at high pay for the worker to buy what he needs, thus using the farmer's produce.

During the sessions following Mr. Talbott's talk, the delegates participated in the discussion groups of their choice. The groups were on the following subjects: Prices and Wages, Inflation, Full Employment, Cooperatives, Legislation, Political Action in the Local Community, Community Relations, Veterans' Affairs, and Foreign Policy and Peace.

Various sessions were held to demonstrate and make possible the discussion of educational techniques and materials available for educational work. Suggestions were made for joint work on the part of the farmers' and workers' groups present.

Junice Dalen, Educational Director of the Minnesota Farmers Union, was chairman of the Conference Committee, which consisted also of leaders of AFL and CIO unions and Railroad Brotherhoods.

MIDWEST WORKERS' EDUCATION CONFERENCE - Another important fall event was this year's Midwest Conference, which was held in Milwaukee, on November 2nd and 3rd, under the chairmanship of Rexford Schnaitter, LES Board member. The findings, compiled under the chairmanship of Annetta Dieckmann, form the basis for the following summary of this vital conference.

From first to last this 1946 Midwest Workers' Education Conference recognized economic and political setbacks in the present social scene. It was recognized that the battle of inflation is lost, and that after inflation depression is sure to come whether postponed by six months or five years. It was also predicted that labor would be defeated in the polls on November 5th, and that with the election of a reactionary Congress the forces of reaction would gain in strength. Significantly, however, this Conference was not characterized by discouragement but rather by a buoyant spirit. Someone

pointed out that present setbacks are a stimulus to education. You have to be disturbed to think.

The educational strategy which was developed by this Conference to meet this situation included six foci:

(1) Security is the prepared position to which we must retreat. The workers' education for such an objective includes discussion of and action for public works, especially housing, health insurance, hospitalization plans, guaranteed employment, annual wage, unemployment compensation, and dismissal wages. Such social security is to be achieved in part by political action and in part through the process of collective bargaining.

(2) An understanding of the relationship of wages and prices is fundamental. Workers' education, therefore, must stress the *ability of industry to pay*, increased productivity, and technological advance. It must also include *consumer education*, since prices are as important as wages. The consumer education should include information on how to get the most for one's money, for example, by an understanding of standards as provided for by the Consumers Union and an understanding of the provisions in health insurance policies. It must further include experience in consumers' cooperatives. It should also include *legislative action* with reference to housing, health insurance, anti-trust legislation, regional planning, i.e. Missouri Valley Authority, taxation, and fiscal policy.

(3) Technical improvement in the functioning of trade unions is very important at this time. The workshops at this Conference included a discussion on how to have a good union meeting, how to use grievance machinery effectively, how to prepare for collective bargaining, industrial engineering machinery, how to deal with government agencies, and the utilization of community services.

(4) Workers' education is needed to improve the public relations of the labor movement. Price increases which are popularly believed to be due to wage increases and strikes, which have been utilized to get wage increases, have made labor unpopular. It is important not only for trade unionists, but for the public in general, to be educated as to the ability of business to pay. Fact finding was urged at this Conference as an effective democratic technique for the settlement of disputes without strikes.

(5) It is important that the rank and file of local unions be informed as to long range labor policies nationally conceived. As industry-wide labor agreements replace local agreements it becomes more and more important to interpret these agreements locally so as to insure the loyal support which comes only from conviction.

(6) Stimulate imagination as to the potentialities of the economy.

The development of workers' education to meet such a challenge is most encouraging. Dr. Ware says there is a "Gold Rush" of universities to aid in workers' education. Government agencies are expanding their services and a significant number of local labor schools have recently been set up. The work of the education departments of international unions is becoming increasingly effective. Allies such as American Labor Education Service and the workers' summer schools continue their excellent work. The difficulties of the present situation, therefore, are matched by the resources.

An important aspect of this Conference was its easy contacts with the labor movement in other countries and faraway places. This was made possible by Henry Rutz's presentation of the "Rebirth of German Labor", by Arnold Zander's account of developments in Scandinavian countries, by Professor Feinsinger's casual statement that he was flying to Honolulu to work on the strike of sugar workers during the coming week, by the appeal for a labor library in Manila, and by the presence of a guest from England. One could wish that we might have had someone from Latin America and the Soviet Union for workers' education is a resource for the development of a sense of solidarity among the peoples of all the world.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING - As part of its program of leadership training, LES has conducted a number of seminars for those newly engaged in workers' education. The most recent one was held this summer at the white collar workers' school in Lake Forest, Illinois.

As another phase of the program, an institute for experienced leaders in workers' education in the Middle West was held preliminary to the Midwest Conference. Here, the Director of LES gave a survey of workers' education in the United States, in connection with which there are so many new developments today. Three discussion sessions were held: the first a public relations workshop with George T. Guernsey, Assistant Director of the CIO Department of Education, chairing; the second, a meeting for the purpose of evaluating educational techniques, with special emphasis on the problems of developing prodemocratic attitudes, with Walter Sassaman, Regional Educational Representative of the U.A.W.-CIO, as chairman, and Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor of Education at Teachers College, as consultant; the third, relating to methods of strengthening educational services offered to unions in small communities, chaired by Harry P. Bovshow, State Representative of the Wisconsin Regional Office of the ILGWU.

WHITE COLLAR DEVELOPMENTS - An important part of the LES educational services to trade unions and other workers' groups consists of meeting special needs from time to time. Work with white collar groups has been emphasized by LES for some time, one phase of the program being the resident Summer School held each year in Chicago. This year the School represented in its student body a wider geographical sweep than in former years, including communities from California to New York, and from Minnesota to Georgia; and the high calibre of the students who came from all over the country justified the faith of the recruiting committee in asking Marguerite Gilmore to travel to the Pacific Coast this year to contact new groups there.

The wide geographical span represented in the student body is also reflected in local study projects and institutes now being carried on. One institute is being organized in Denver, Colorado, through the cooperation with the Summer School, by a number of trade unions, both AFL and CIO, and various community groups. This conference, to be held in January, will discuss such questions as the plight of the white collar worker today, minimum wage and health legislation, propaganda and public opinion, and the need to interpret to the community the position and role of the white collar worker.

Over the week-end of November 23rd and 24th, an institute was held in Richmond, organized by the Office and Professional Workers' group, under the joint sponsorship of the YWCA, the Southern School for Workers, and the Summer School for Office Workers. This is part of a year 'round study and action program of the Office and Professional Workers' group, which will this year include a consumers' resistance program, work for a state minimum wage, and efforts toward new job opportunities for white and Negro white collar workers.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL - The Southern School, through the work of its Director, Brownie Lee Jones, plays an important part in the success of the project just described, as it does in so many labor education programs in the South. Since no story of the field work of the Southern School was carried in the last *Bulletin*, it will be of special interest to our readers to know that the Southern School has placed two additional staff members in the field to meet the many demands for institutes and local workers' education programs.

LES AND MINORITY PROBLEMS - LES is more than a series of educational services. It serves as a laboratory where experiments are conducted and problems are analyzed as a result of which new methods are recommended. As our *Bulletin* readers know, today LES is emphasizing educational programs which relate to the strengthening of the position of minority groups, and for over a year LES has been working in New Jersey in cooperation with the CIO of that State. Here, Marie Algor, as the LES Field Worker in charge of the New Jersey Minority Project, is functioning as an educational assistant of the CIO State Industrial Council, with special responsibilities for education on minority problems. The role of LES is to stimulate, help organize, and develop state and local leadership in developing programs for prodemocratic attitudes, thus helping to develop indigenous projects that become a functioning part of the normal life of the union.

Some time ago LES worked in two selected New Jersey communities, Camden and Trenton. Recently LES has been functioning on a statewide basis. In addition two new projects are now being organized, one in Passaic and one in Middlesex County, where once more community projects and special programs for selected unions are being worked on.

The story of the series of conferences on minority problems carried on by LES, together with a discussion of methods of the conference technique as an educational tool, is told in the pamphlet *OVERCOMING PREJUDICE* recently published by LES.

LES AND WARE STUDY - A more recent publication, representing another area in which LES has special interest at the present time, is *LABOR EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES*, by Caroline F. Ware. This study, made by Dr. Ware for LES, of university centers of workers' education in all parts of the country, is now available from LES. (Price, $1.00).

In her introduction Miss Ware briefly outlines the history of workers' education in this country. Next she analyzes the problems involved in university participation in workers' education. The objectives of universities in labor education are well described and carefully differentiated with illustrative material drawn from each program. The author's experience as teacher in universities as well as in workers' schools makes her approach to "content and method" an authoritative one. This twofold range of experience also lends validity to her discussion on the amount of control labor should exercise on the university. She also describes in detail teaching personnel, recruiting, financing and control, and explains the relationship of labor education to other university activities as well as to other resources for workers' education. The appendices describe current programs of

workers' education in colleges and universities, and a directory of those conducting such programs. The final chapter contains findings and conclusions.

NEW LABOR EXTENSION BILL - Of vital interest to all those in the field of labor education is the work of the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, sponsoring a bill in Congress, which would make available public funds for use in developing workers' education activities. The Bill for a Labor Extension Service introduced in Congress last July will be introduced again early in January. This Bill has been endorsed at recent conventions of the AFL and the CIO. Requests for information on the campaign to secure passage of the Bill and on services offered by the Committee should be addressed to the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 902-A 20th Street, N.W., Washington, 6, D.C.

LES is cooperating in the work of this Committee and is emphasizing in its program the study of methods by which cooperation with universities in the development and control of new publicly supported projects can be built on and reflect those techniques and standards in workers' education which have grown out of the experience of agencies long working in this field.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS - Although these pages do not permit the telling of the full story of this fall's work - we cannot pass over:

The recent fall issue of the *GUIDE*, edited by Orlie Pell.

The travels of the members of the Board, which have been all over the world, from Japan where Mark Starr went as Labor Education Consultant to the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, to Germany, where Ted Silvey is now conducting an investigation of scientific personnel methods and industrial training programs for the Department of Commerce. The LES staff have remained in this country, but many field trips have been made. Included are Marguerite Gilmore's trip to Denver to help plan the white collar institute and her six-week visit to Minnesota to plan the Northwest Conference. Eleanor Coit has traveled to Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, for LES conferences; to Urbana, Illinois, to visit the new Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations; to St. Louis to consult with Eleanor Emerson, making a study there for LES; to Richmond for the White Collar Institute; to Atlantic City for the CIO Convention; and to Providence to act as a resource for the Panel on Workers' Education in connection with the Annual Conference of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions.

The successful Christmas Festival and Bazaar was held December 6th and 7th at the League House, with Lucile Kohn, Josephine Wise, and Fannie Turkel, and the active Bazaar Committee doing their usual outstanding service.

We suggest that you may wish to make LES the Christmas gift of your membership - or, if you already belong, that you may want to make a friend a Christmas gift of an LES membership.

Put on your calendar the dates of the *Washington's Birthday Conference: February 22-23, 1947.*

BULLETIN

AMERICAN LABOR EDUCATION SERVICE, INC.
1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N. Y.
Permit No. 1294

Mr. George Mitchell, Director,
CIO Political Action Committee,
75 Ivy Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

POSTMASTER: If addressee has moved and new address is known, notify the sender on FORM 3547, postage for which is guaranteed.

WORLD WAR II

Your Benefits as a Dependent of a Deceased Serviceman or Veteran

Prepared by

YANKS SERVICE BUREAU

of THE CHICAGO SUN

119 WEST WASHINGTON STREET • CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS

WORLD WAR II

Your benefits as a dependent of a man who was killed or died in service . . .

ACCRUED MILITARY PAY

Back pay and allowances due an officer or enlisted man at the time of his death will be paid to the qualifying dependent upon application. Application blanks will be sent to the dependent.

SIX-MONTH DEATH GRATUITY

An amount equal to six months pay, including compensation of every kind and character received by the serviceman at the time of his death, except rental and subsistence allowances, will be paid to the qualifying beneficiary.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Qualifying dependents of deceased servicemen who were covered under this Program may be eligible for payments. Consult your local Social Security Board.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

If you have been named the beneficiary of the serviceman's life insurance, monthly payments will be made to you based on your age at the time of his death. You will be sent the necessary forms for this and payment will be automatic . . . you need not apply.

PENSIONS

Widows and children of servicemen whose death was a result of disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by active military service, and not the result of misconduct, are eligible for a monthly pension upon application. Widow's pension terminates upon remarriage. Dependent parents, if they can establish financial dependency, may be eligible.

BURIAL OF DECEASED

If a serviceman dies in active service, the Army or the Navy will prepare his remains and take care of the transportation to the place designated by the legal next of kin. (In the case of death overseas, the remains will not be returned until after the end of the war.) Upon arrival, an amount not to exceed $50 may be allowed for private interment. A flag is provided for all military personnel who die in service. This is used to drape the casket and after military funeral, is given to the next of kin.

Headstones will be furnished upon application and burial may be in one of the national cemeteries, where perpetual care is assured. If arrangements are made at the time of the burial of the serviceman, a wife may be interred in the same grave upon her death.

PERSONAL EFFECTS

All recovered and identified effects of the deceased will be returned to the next of kin.

AWARDS

Medals, awards, etc. may be given posthumously to the next of kin.

INCOME TAX

Six-month death gratuity, mustering-out pay, pensions, insurance payments, that portion of dependency allowance paid by the Government, and payments to a beneficiary under any of the laws relating to veterans are exempt from taxation.

All outstanding unpaid back taxes and those for the current year of men killed in action are cancelled. You should file the return, however, attaching to it a notarized statement of the serviceman's death. Returns should be filed by the 15th of March following the year of the serviceman's death.

PAYMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

Payments made to beneficiaries under any of the laws relating to veterans are exempt from the claims of creditors, and are not liable to attachment or seizure.

DEPOSITS AND WAR BONDS

Deposits made by the deceased may be recovered by the next of kin. Bonds purchased will be turned over to the beneficiary. If none is named, bonds will be included in the estate of the deceased.

MEDICAL CARE

Widows of deceased Navy and Marine Corps personnel are entitled to the same medical care as dependents. There are no provisions for dependents of deceased Army personnel.

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

Widows of men who die in service are given a preference in Civil Service examinations—Federal, State, City and County.

DOMICILIARY CARE

Is provided by some States.

EDUCATION

Various institutions, including State facilities, offer scholarships to the children of men who died in service.

TRANSPORTATION

Dependents, household and personal effects of any person on active duty officially reported as injured, dead, missing or captured may be returned to their homes at Government expense.

Your benefits as a dependent of a veteran who dies after discharge

ACCRUED PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT PAY

Pensions and Retirement Pay due a veteran at the time of his death, will be paid to his next of kin.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Qualifying dependents of deceased veterans who were covered under this Program may be eligible for payments. Consult your local Social Security Board.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

If you have been named the beneficiary of an ex-serviceman's life insurance, monthly payments will be made to you, based on your age at the time of his death.

UNPAID MUSTERING-OUT PAY

Widows, children or surviving parents (in the order listed), are eligible to receive the mustering-out pay, either in full or in part, which was not paid to the qualified veteran, if his death occurred after discharge.

PENSIONS

Widows and children of veterans whose death was a result of disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by active service and not the result of misconduct, are eligible for a monthly pension upon application. Widow's pension terminates upon remarriage. Dependent parents, if they can establish financial dependency, may be eligible.

Widows and children may be eligible for a pension if the veteran dies from disabilities not incurred during service, but had a service-connected disability at the time of his death, if their yearly income is not in excess of $1,000 in the case of single dependent or $2,500 for more than one, and if the veteran received other than a dishonorable discharge.

BURIAL OF DECEASED

The Veterans' Administration will pay up to $100 for burial, funeral and transportation of the deceased veteran, who was not discharged dishonorably from service. Claims for reimbursement must be made within 2 years after permanent burial. A burial flag is provided and will be given the next of kin after the service. Headstones will be furnished upon application and burial may be in one of the national cemeteries, where perpetual care is assured. A veteran's widow, his minor children and unmarried adult daughters may also be buried in the national cemetery.

PERSONAL EFFECTS

If the veteran dies in a Veterans' Administration Facility, his effects will be forwarded to the person indicated by him at the time of admission. If he has not filled out Form 1170 for this purpose, his effects may go to the executor of the will, if he has made a will. If not, the effects will be sold and the funds therefrom subject to reclamation by a qualified dependent within 5 years.

INCOME TAX

Pensions, insurance payments and payments to a beneficiary under any of the laws relating to veterans are exempt from taxation.

A tax return for the deceased should be filed by March 15 of the year following his death.

PAYMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO SEIZURE

Payments made to beneficiaries under any of the laws, relating to veterans are exempt from the claims of creditors, and are not liable to attachment or seizure.

REVIEW OF DISCHARGE

If a veteran has received a discharge without honor, or a dishonorable discharge (except those given by general court martial), his next of kin may file an application for review of this discharge.

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

Widows of veterans are given a preference in Civil Service examinations—Federal, State, City and County, if the veteran received an honorable discharge.

DOMICILIARY CARE

May be provided on a State level.

EDUCATION

Various institutions, including State facilities, offer scholarships to the children of deceased veterans.

(By and large the same benefits accrue to dependents of servicewomen and ex-servicewomen)

CIO

YANKS SERVICE BUREAU

Distributed By

National CIO War Relief Committee

1776 BROADWAY

New York 19, New York

462

Pamphlet-of-the-Month

The CIO-PAC Pamphlet-of-the-Month deals with pressing social and political present-day problems.

CIO-PAC publications are concise, clearly written and illustrated by distinguished artists.

The pamphlet is supplemented by CIO-PAC leaflets and other timely publications.

Subscribe NOW for $1.00.

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

205 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

I want to receive CIO-PAC literature. I understand a subscription includes 12 Pamphlets-of-the-Month, plus leaflets and other publications. Enclosed is $1.00.

Name.....

please print

Street.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

10

Arbitration
Labor Disputes

First it must be underscored that organized labor welcomes constructive proposals for providing ways and means of implementing and improving our present procedures to encourage conciliation and voluntary arbitration to avoid and diminish work stoppages caused by strikes and other forms of industrial strife.

The conference for labor and management called by President Truman and Secretary of Labor Schwellenback will have the full cooperation of all branches of organized labor.

An example of legislation which is designed to perfect and extend our present machinery for the amicable adjustment of labor disputes but without destroying or restricting labor's hard won gains and basic rights, is Senate Bill 1419 sponsored by Senators McMahon, Hayden, Thomas and Turmell. It was introduced on September 20, 1945 and is called the National Mediation and Arbitration Act of 1945. It offers a field for new remedial legislation which will bring about better industrial relations but not through coersion and without interference with labor'r right to organize and to bargain collectively.

Briefly described, the bill:

1. Empowers the President to appoint special boards of inquiry to hear the facts respecting any labor controversy and report back to the President so that if and when he deems it desirable, the facts may be made available to the public.

2. A Mediation and Conciliation Division is created in the Department of Labor to be headed by an administrator to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

3. A new independent agency in the executive branch of the Government is created to be known as the "United States Board of Arbitration" composed of three members to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board is given broad powers to determine all disputes which are submitted for voluntary arbitration. The award of the board of arbitration shall be final and conclusive upon the parties but with a limited right of court review.

Whatever differences of opinion may develop regarding the mechanics set up in the bill, we believe its main proposal that an independent board of arbitrators be set up with full power finally to settle all industrial disputes which are voluntarily submitted to this board will receive wide approval from management, labor and the general public. Such a board, headed by men who are outstanding experts in this field, and who are men of high character with a reputation for fairness, will inspire confidence and stimulate the desire to settle industrial disputes by arbitration rather than by strike or lockout. The board, through the high calibre of its members, should soon become efficient and expert in this specialized field and this will make not only for just and fair awards, but also for speedy settlements. The usual obstacles to arbitration as a method for the settlement of disputes have always been (a) the inability by those in dispute to agree on an arbitrator in whom both sides had confidence and (b) the delay involved in such a proceeding.

Another device set up in this bill which we believe may prove of considerable value is the provision for "the boards of inquiry". These boards are empowered to ascertain for the President the facts and circumstances regarding any labor controversy and the contentions of both sides. The President in his discretion may then make them available to the public. Public opinion formed

on the basis of the real facts and not on one sided and prejudiced newspaper and radio items, can exert a legitimate pressure on both sides to exhaust every effort to reach a peaceable settlement. At present, we have no impartial agency which can inform the public of the real facts and merits of labor disputes. We confidently assert that the possibility of such disclosure to the public will eliminate much of the "jockeying for position" and the setting up of unreasonable demands by either side which now often prevail. But more important it will work to compel the recognition by both sides to such a dispute of the status and functions of the other. It will tend to eliminate false claims and name calling and smears which often prevent a true appraisal of what is involved and the merits of the controversy. It should go far in promoting real collective bargaining and to accord to the union the important place in industry which it must have as the representative of the workers in a true partnership between industry and labor.

The secret of better labor relations is an open one. They depend upon three factors. 1. Mutual repsect. 2. A determination to cooperate in good faith to settle speedily disputes as they arise, in a just manner. 3. The solutions which are thus reached must also be consistent not alone with the best interests of the parties to the dispute but must also be in the general public interests.

It is obvious that the task of complying with these principles is not an easy one. It requires real statesmanship and expert specialized knowledge. Management has the pool from which it can select representatives capable of presenting its side. Labor through the unions has equal means to develop those qualified to act as the representative for its side.

BM

JAckson 5253

Southern Region

NATIONAL RELIGION and LABOR FOUNDATION

Room 210, 44½ Marietta Street, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

FRANCIS J. McCONNELL
Honorary President

THORNTON W. MERRIAM
KERMIT EBY
Chairmen

LOYD F. WORLEY
Treasurer

ALAN B. PEABODY
Interseminary Division

WILLARD UPHAUS
Executive Secretary

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

CLEVELAND J. BRADNER, JR.
Virginia

WITHERSPOON DODGE
Georgia

B. J. OLIVER, JR.
Florida

ALVA W. TAYLOR
Tennessee

CONFERENCE CALL

All over the world today the common man is rising to claim his rightful place in a just and democratic society. The growth of the labor movement out of the needs and aspirations of working men and women in the South is one manfestation of this claim. In the presence of this manifestation a group of religious leaders in the South are recognizing their responsibility and that of the institutions they serve.

We feel that in labor's assertion of its right to organize, religious leaders face an unprecedented opportunity to put into practice their respective faiths, by interpreting labor's struggle in accord with the will of God for a social order of divine justice and an abundant life for all, and by banding together to effect this purpose. At this moment, Religion and Labor definitely have a common responsibility in building the Brotherhood of Man.

We invite you to attend the Southern Religion and Labor Conference at the Butler Street YMCA in Atlanta, February 4-5, 1947, at which churchmen and labor representatives will meet to formulate a program of action.

SOUTHERN COMMITTEE
Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Chairman

DEAN JULIA F. ALLEN
RABBI ISADORE BARNET
DR. H. D. BOLLINGER
DR. WILLIAM H. BORDERS
MISS ELIZABETH BOWLES
DR. CLEVELAND J. BRADNER, JR.
DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
DR. EDWIN L. CLARKE
REV. ROBERT M. COOK
REV. T. B. COWAN
REV. JACK A. DAVIS
PROF. MOSES N. DELANEY
DR. WITHERSPOON DODGE
RABBI MUIR ENGEL
RABBI HARRY H. EPSTEIN
BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN, SR.
REV. SAM F. FREEMAN, JR.
MR. GEORGE HARPER
MR. GEORGE J. HARRISON
DR. MAYNARD H. JACKSON
REV. CHARLES M. JONES
DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
REV. HARRISON McMAINS
MISS NELLE MORTON
MISS ROSALIE V. OAKES
DR. B. J. OLIVER, JR.
REV. WILLIAM H. POTEAT
REV. LEE C. SHEPPARD
MRS. M. E. TILLEY
REV. MATTHEW H. WARREN
RABBI SIDNEY WOLFE

AN OPEN LETTER ON THE USE OF INJUNCTIONS AGAINST LABOR

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

The reappearance of the discredited labor injunction on the industrial scene has been a sinister development in labor's nationwide fight for a general wage rise. Injunctions are being issued on such an unprecedented scale and with such disregard for anti-injunction laws as to indicate a reversion to the "government by injunction" of a bygone day.

The use of the labor injunction as an anti-union weapon was once condemned by a U.S. Senate Committee because of the "abuses of judicial power" involved. Nationwide denunciation of those abuses over a period of many years led to the passage of the Federal Anti-Injunction Act (Norris-LaGuardia Act) in 1932 and to the adoption of similar measures in more than fifteen states. Today this substantial body of statute law is threatened with extinction through a studied program of judicial evasion and nullification.

The labor injunction has been universally recognized as a strikebreaking device. But injunctions never settle labor disputes -- these can only be settled around the conference table, in the give-and-take of collective bargaining negotiations entered upon in good faith as required by federal law under the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act).

The issuance of a labor injunction negates the entire concept of collective bargaining. It places the public police power on the side of the employer. It tips the scale of public opinion unfairly against the union by its implicit suggestion that the union has somehow violated the law.

The most flagrant example of repudiation of the collective bargaining process as a means of settling a wage dispute appears in the wholesale injunction proceedings resorted to by General Electric and Westinghouse in a last ditch fight to break the strike of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, C.I.O. These two giant corporations alone of American big business have refused to make any offer of a wage increase in conformity with the present national wage pattern. Instead of seeking a solution at the conference table, these companies, since the start of the strike, have sought almost twenty injunctions in various parts of the country.

Injunctions have been issued despite the fact that the traditional bases of injunctive relief have been uniformly lacking -- there has been neither violence nor damage to company property. Plants have been safeguarded by maintenance and protection employees who, whether union members or non-union workers, have been authorized by the union to pass its picket lines in order to protect company equipment and plants.

The responsibility for the situation created by the issuance of injunctions must rest both upon the corporations which request them and upon the courts which grant them. High handed judges must bear the onus of helping to create the bitter antagonism on the part of the workers and the feeling of contempt for legal processes.

We condemn the use of injunctions against labor. Such injunctions make no contribution toward a constructive solution of industrial disputes. They tend to substitute conflict and ill-will for orderly, equitable and established methods of solving labor-management differences. They have once been outlawed from the American industrial scene. We cannot now allow the corporations to revive them through judicial fiat.

Note veterans program on Dec 20

UNION COUNSELLING CLASS OUTLINE
7:30 to 9:30 PM
75 Ivy St. NE

Dec. 3: Welcome by Lloyd Gossett, President of AIUC.

Union Counselling --- what it is and how it operates.
James Reese, Area Director, National CIO-CSC.

Registration, distribution of materials, mechanics of the class.
Frances Schulter, Coordinator.

Intermission

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION & WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
Warren Hall, Deputy Administrator, OPA.

Dec. 6: HEALTH PROBLEMS

Robert F. Whitaker, Superintendent, Emory University Hospital ---- Moderator.

City Health Services.
J. F. Hackney, City Health Officer, Atlanta City Health Department.

Public Nursing Services.
Mrs. Lessie K. Cather, Director of Nurses, County Department of Health.

Industrial Health Program.
Dr. Lester M. Petrie, Director, Industrial Health, State Department of Health.

CIO position on federal health legislation.
Miss Lucy Mason, Southern Public Relations Representative, CIO.

Dec. 10: PUBLIC AGENCIES SERVICING FAMILIES
Public Welfare Services
Wellborn Ellis, Administrator, County Department of Welfare.

Day Care Centers for Children
Miss Mary Standard, Director of Day Care, Atlanta Public Schools.

Intermission

INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES
How to use the record form. How we operate as union counsellors. How we approach people and answer their questions.
Mrs. Grace Lawrence, Case worker, Family Welfare Society.

Dec. 13: PRIVATE AGENCIES FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN
Volunteer family agencies
Miss Angela Cox, Executive Secretary, Family Welfare Society.

Volunteer children's agencies
Miss Florence Van Sickler, Executive Secretary, Child Welfare Association.

Intermission

INTERVIEW DEMONSTRATION
Paul Harding and James Reese, Community Services Committee of the AIUC.
Criticism.

Dec. 17: SOCIAL SECURITY AND OLD AGE SURVIVOR'S INSURANCE
Joseph R. Murphy, Manager Atlanta Field Office, Social Security Board.

Intermission

SERVICES OF THE ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE
Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Executive Secretary, Atlanta Urban League.

Dec. 20: VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN'S PROBLEMS
Veterans Service Center.
Mrs. Lon Sullivan, Ass't Director, V.S.C.

Public Laws and Employment (USES)
John A. Campbell, Contract Representative, Veterans Administration.

Intermission

Red Cross Services to Veterans
Miss Martha P. Dennison, Home Service Secretary.

CIO and the Veteran
John Schulter, Executive V-President, URWDSEA

Dec. 27: LEGAL AID AND CHILD LABOR
Mrs. Frances Dwyer, Director, Atlanta Legal Aid Society.

Intermission

HOUSING PROBLEMS
James Therrell, Executive Director, Atlanta Housing Authority.

CIO position on housing and rent legislation
E. L. Stamey, Chairman, AIUC Housing Committee.

Jan. 3: RECREATION
Theodore Tarail, Director of Recreation and Group Work, Social Planning Council.

Intermission

REVIEW OF INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES
Mrs. Grace Lawrence, Case Worker, Family Welfare Society.

General announcements and instructions for graduation.

##########

Labor

To All Local Unions

Order Creating:
UAW-CIO
Fair Practices Committee

PREAMBLE

Believing as we do that the trade union movement in America cannot hope to grow to its full stature as long as any segment of its membership is subjected to treatment different from that accorded all other members; and recognizing that discrimination against minority groups exists in our movement, notwithstanding our vigorous educational efforts and the acknowledged leadership of our Union in the fight to stamp out discrimination from American life; and, with full consciousness of the serious questions of seniority, wage and work differentials and the other attributes of unfair treatment which are bound to pose pressing organizational problems for our Union in the re-conversion and post war period, we do hereby direct attention to the declared constitutional objective of the UAW-CIO, "To unite in one organization, regardless of religion, race, creed, color, political affiilation or nationality, all employees under the jurisdiction of the International Union. To this end, the following program of positive action is adopted:

I. Fair Practices Committee

The UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee is hereby created. The Committee shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members of the International Executive Board appointed by the International President with the approval of the International Executive Board. In the event the International President is not appointed to the Committee he shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Committee.

II. Duties of the Committee

The UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee is authorized to and shall:

1. Receive and investigate, in accordance with the procedure herein set forth, all complaints of alleged violation of this International Union's anti-discrimination policy. It may require the attendance of any union member or officer as a witness, conduct hearings, take testimony and shall present its findings and recommendations to the International Executive Board. All such findings and recommendations of the Committee shall be subject to approval and enforcement by the International Executive Board.
2. Cooperate with and actively assist the International Education Department in all educational activities of this International Union which may have as their purpose the enlightenment of our membership concerning the policy of the International Union respecting discrimination.

R. J. THOMAS, President UAW-CIO and ex-officio member UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee.

ARNOLD ATWOOD, UAW-CIO Executive Board member and member UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee.

RICHARD T. LEONARD, UAW-CIO Executive Board member and member UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee.

3. Carry out such mandates and resolutions of the International Conventions of this Union pertaining to matters specially affecting minority groups in this Union, as shall be referred to it by the International Executive Board.
4. Serve in an advisory capacity to all departments, divisions and subdivisions of this International Union and all local unions, on matters specially affecting minority groups in this Union.
5. Formulate and recommend to the International President for consideration of the International Executive Board, policies designed to achieve the declared objects of this Union as expressed in its Constitution and in the foregoing preamble.
6. Utilize the services and facilities of all departments, divisions and subdivisions of this International Union and such voluntary and uncompensated services as may from time to time be needed in carrying out its functions.
7. Transmit to the International President, for submission to the International Executive Board, a quarterly report of the Committee's activities during the preceding quarter.
8. Transmit to the International President, for submission to the International Convention, an annual summary of the Committee's activities during the preceding year.
9. Make such reasonable rules, subject to approval by the International Executive Board, as may be required for the proper performance of the foregoing functions.

III. Executive Director

The International President, with the approval of the International Executive Board, shall appoint an Executive Director of the Committee and such assistants as may be necessary. The Executive Director shall be an ex-officio member of the Committee but shall have no vote in the Committee's deliberations.

IV. Regional Director's Responsibility

Regional Directors are charged with the responsibility of preventing any violation of the International Union's anti-discrimination policy in their region. Each Regional Direc-

GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR
UAW-CIO Fair Prac

tor shall designate a member(s) of his staff who (in addition to his (their) other duties) shall serve as regional investigator(s) for the Committee in such region in all cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

V. Procedure for Discrimination Cases

(A) The procedure to be followed by any *member* of this International Union desiring to bring a case of alleged violation of this International Union's anti-discrimination policy to the attention of the International Executive Board, shall be the same as the procedure now existing for all other appeals by members to this Board, except that

(1) Upon receipt of the appeal, the International Secretary-Treasurer shall immediately refer the matter to the Regional Director for the region involved.

(2) The Regional Director, upon receipt of the appeal, shall immediately make a complete investigation of the case and attempt to adjust the matter in accordance with International policy.

(3) In the event the Regional Director is unable to make a satisfactory adjustment, he shall make his report and his recommendations to the International Secretary-Treasurer with the utmost dispatch.

(4) Cases not adjusted by the Regional Directors in accordance with this procedure shall be referred to the Fair Practices Committee.

(B) All complaints of alleged violation of this International Union's anti-discrimination policy, other than those described above, shall be referred by the International President to the Regional Director for the region involved. The Regional Director shall promptly investigate the complaint and report thereon to the International President. Upon receipt of such report, the International President may in his discretion refer the matter to the Fair Practices Committee.

..., Executive Director, ...tices Committee.

GEORGE F. ADDES, Sec'y-Treas. UAW-CIO and Chairman UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee.

JOSEPH MATTSON, UAW-CIO Executive Board member and member UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee.

CARL SWANSON, UAW-CIO Executive Board member and member UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committee.

(C) The International President also may, on his own motion, refer to the Fair Practices Committee any other matters regarding discrimination.

VI. Substitution of Committee Member

In the event an appeal arises in a region which is under the jurisdiction of a member of the Fair Practices Committee, such Committee member shall not sit upon the Committee when the Committee hears such appeal. The International President shall appoint another Board Member to hear such case with the Committee.

By order of the International Executive Board, UAW-CIO, unanimously approved at Atlantic City, N. J., October 5, 1944.

R. J. THOMAS, *President*

GEO. F. ADDES, *Secretary Treasurer*

Issued by

UAW-CIO FAIR PRACTICES COMMITTEE
618 Maccabees Bldg. TEmple 1-3912
Detroit 2, Michigan

International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America
(UAW-CIO)

Published and Distributed by

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1324 Maccabees Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.
Publication No. 62. Free

50M-11-44 25 Printed in U. S. A.

Labor's Political Future in the United States

by Sidney Hillman

ANYONE who undertook to predict labor's political future in the United States only a year ago, must greatly revise his ideas today, because of labor's role in the 1944 Presidential Elections.

For the elections of 1944 were not just another repeat performance. On the surface, this campaign may have appeared like any other. But to many politically sensitive Americans, it was clear that if the elections were lost to the reactionaries it would have spelled disastrous defeat to the cause of peace and freedom at home and throughout the world. Organized reaction, before November 7th, made no secret of its objectives. It was clear to anyone with eyes to see that, if the Old Guard Republicans and all the semi-fascist elements which welded themselves to the running-boards of the Hoover Coach were to win the elections, we would have lost all hope of winning an enduring peace in our times. They would have turned the country from a course of collaboration and friendship among nations to a struggle for world domination, leading inevitably to international conflict and a third world war. On the home front, their victory would have spelled almost inevitably the curtailment, if not the abolition, of the rights of labor, the rights of minorities, the rights of the Common Man.

That is why the bloodless victory which we scored on Election Day is as significant on the political front as the heroic achievements of our armies and the armies of our Allies on the battlefields. Politically, on November 7th we won our Battle of Britain, our Stalingrad.

To labor, and more particularly the Congress

of Industrial Organizations, belongs some of the credit for forecasting correctly the rising tide of reaction in this country and for taking immediate steps to build strong dykes to withstand this tide.

LABOR PUTS ON POLITICAL LONG PANTS

In the Congressional and State elections of 1942, the enemies of labor and the enemies of the people scored sweeping victories. Every forward-looking American gloomily realized that if the trend continued in the national elections of 1944, the cause of peace and freedom, at home and abroad, would suffer a defeat from which it might take decades to recover. Yet many of the progressive elements did not know how to cope with the situation.

The CIO boldly prepared to meet the challenge implied in those "mid-term" elections. Early in 1943, Philip Murray and his associates in the CIO met, discussed and clarified their ideas. Finally, they announced their decision to meet the impending threat by mobilizing the membership of the CIO and to use the network of its organizations throughout the nation as the firm core around which could gather all progressive groups aware of the reactionary dangers and determined to fight them.

The CIO Political Action Committee was organized as that progressive political core.

When CIO-PAC undertook its program early in 1943, it was deluged from all sides with abuse, misrepresentation, lies on top of lies. No slander was too base, no appeal to prejudice too bigoted, no tactic too unprincipled for the reactionaries to employ. They carried on a campaign of bigotry and a stirring of class and race hatred unsurpassed in the history of American political campaigning. And the semi-fascist groups, such as the Committee for Constitutional Government, working closely with the Republican campaign managers, carried on a campaign of mimeographs, flimsies, and rumors, passed furtively in factories and in public places.

The reactionaries paid more attention to PAC than to all the candidates they promoted or opposed. They realized what was at stake. They knew that in 1944 they were fighting for total control of the government of the United States for their own purposes.

The fact that they failed is now history. But the reason is not yet fully understood. And in that reason lies the index of labor's political future in America.

To what degree the CIO-PAC and its affiliated National Citizens PAC contributed to the defeat of the reactionary forces in the last election is a matter of opinion. That they made some contribution to that victory is a matter of fact—and no one disputes strenuously that the contribution was considerable.

In the nature of PAC's organization and method, labor found a pattern for future effective political action.

With the organization of PAC, labor in America came of age. Someone at the CIO Seventh Annual Convention remarked very descriptively that labor has now put on its political long pants.

BY LABOR — FOR THE PEOPLE

This maturity expressed itself in many ways. Though American Labor has participated in politics in the past, it has done so piecemeal. It has evaluated issues and candidates for office in terms of organized labor's needs and demands. The CIO-PAC established its program from the start on a broad base. Nothing was measured exclusively by labor's desires. PAC voiced the deepest hopes and aspirations of the great majority of the people—workers, farmers, small business men, native and foreign born, white and black, men and women. It formulated and broadcasted its program for all to study. It invited the people to agree or disagree. PAC did not make exclusive claim to this program and its planks.

But PAC did make clear that the CIO and its enlightened membership was in a position to help the nation make that program a reality. The CIO placed its energies, its organizational skill, and its facilities at the disposal of all progressive-minded people.

The unceasing attack on PAC gave it public prominence; the untiring energy and the sincerity of its membership gave it strength. It was not long before PAC received the cooperation of all the best elements in the American community. *Throughout the United States, CIO and AFL and Railroad Brotherhood members, unorganized workers, civic and religious organizations, farmers, professionals, small businessmen, artists and writers—all united to score a victory over reaction.*

A LESSON TO REMEMBER

Labor in America learned one lesson it will not soon forget. In its political activities, labor must join hands with all progressive elements to fight for a broad program of national and international security, in terms of the welfare of the majority of the people.

Labor has learned another significant lesson which will influence its future political activities. It is a very simple lesson: and as crucial as it is simple: *No third party.*

During the recent campaign the evil forces in both major political parties complained that labor was out to build a "third party." That, they said, was un-American and un-democratic. All of which is sheer nonsense. It is not un-American or un-democratic to build a third or a fourth or a fifth party. But it is utterly undesirable for labor to start a third party. Were PAC really so foolish, it would have received support from many reactionary Democrats and Republicans. For they knew, as we knew, that a third party in America today would spell suicide for all the liberal forces and aid only the reactionaries. *Precisely because PAC was not a third party and refused to function as such it brought down upon itself the ire of every labor-baiter in the country.*

AMERICA IS — WHERE AMERICANS LIVE

Labor has learned its lesson well. It will not create a third party, but will continue to work with both major parties. At the same time, it will demand that both parties name and elect men who know what the people want and who will devote themselves to fulfilling the people's desires.

There is still another lesson labor has learned in the recent elections: *America is where Americans live.* America is not in Washington, D. C. It is as much in Ottertail County, Minnesota, as it is in the District of Columbia. Good government begins at the bottom and ends at the top. Therefore, labor's political activities must reach down to the local communities where the men and women of labor live. They must be taught to join hands with their forward-looking neighbors. They must learn the score and understand the issues and act politically upon their convictions. *Labor's political future lies as much in helping to elect the right dogcatcher or sheriff in the smallest township or parish, as it does in electing the right men to Congress and the White House.*

Labor's political future in the United States rests with its mature conviction that what is good for the majority of the people is good for labor, that to attain the people's objectives labor must function within the existing two political parties, and that its political activities must reach down to the county and township level.

THE SEED: DEMOCRACY

To do that, labor must continue to organize politically and develop a vast educational program. It must gather the facts on all the major issues affecting the people, from jobs for all to foreign policy. It must analyze the facts, organ-

ize them, popularize them, then bring them to the people in printed matter, in posters, over the radio, through songs, or whatever other medium it can find.

Labor's political future will depend on the effectiveness of its organizational, research and educational programs. And knowing this, labor will undoubtedly develop the most progressive and most advanced educational program which will be a boon to adult education in America, in general, and labor education, in particular. Of necessity, some aspects of this education will liberalize public opinion and stimulate local expression.

PAC has established the early patterns. Labor will not discard them. It will use them, and improve them, and increase them. And wherever labor plants its political seed, democracy, with all its political and cultural implications, will thrive and grow strong, as the union song has it, just like a tree that's planted by the waters.

And that is labor's political future in the United States as I see it.

The foregoing article has been reprinted from **Reader's Scope Magazine.** You may reprint this article in part or in full. A credit line should be given to **Reader's Scope.** Additional copies may be obtained from the national office of the Political Action Committee.

In the Matter of)
) Project No. 1955
Savannah River Electric Company)

STATEMENT OF TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA-CIO ON APPLICATION OF SAVANNAH RIVER ELECTRIC COMPANY TO FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION FOR PERMISSION TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE A PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT AT CLARK HILL DAM SITE ON SAVANNAH RIVER

The Textile Workers Union of America-CIO respectfully urges the Federal Power Commission not to grant the license requested, for the following reasons:

(1) The United States Congress has already approved this project, has authorized $42,000,000 for its development as a multiple-purpose project for power, flood control, navigation, and other purposes to stimulate the best use of all the resources of the surrounding area, and has appropriated $5,500,000 for preliminary work. The Army engineers are now engaged in preparing plans for the development and expect to advertise for bids early next year.

(2) The private company has had ample time and opportunity to develop this site—indeed, once had a license to do so which it failed to use—and action by the United States Government is the only hope for prompt and proper development of this project. The private company has in recent years preferred to expand its fuel capacity rather than its hydroelectric capacity, apparently because the consumer pays the bill for leaving our waterpower resources unused.

(3) The Savannah River Electric Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Georgia Power Company. The net rates now charged by the latter company for typical amounts of energy used per month are shown below in comparison with those charged for TVA power:

	Georgia Power Company charges		TVA standard charges
Residential service:			
15 kwh	$ .75		$ .75
25 kwh	.94		.75
40 kwh	1.50		1.20
100 kwh	3.10		2.50
250 kwh	5.60		5.00
500 kwh	8.09		6.90
Commercial light service:			
0.75 kw demand, 50 kwh	$ 2.20		$ 1.50
1.5 kw demand, 150 kwh	5.70		4.50
3 kw demand, 375 kwh	12.44		10.00
6 kw demand, 750 kwh	23.67		17.50
12 kw demand, 1,500 kwh	46.15		27.50
	General	Limited[a]	
Commercial power service:			
1.5 kw demand, 150 kwh	$ 5.70	$ 5.50	$ 4.50
3 kw demand, 375 kwh	12.44	12.24	10.00
6 kw demand, 750 kwh	23.67	20.98	17.50
12 kw demand, 1,500 kwh	46.15	35.96	27.50
30 kw demand, 6,000 kwh	150.91	105.71	90.00
	General	Limited[b]	
Industrial service:			
75 kw demand, 15,000 kwh	$ 269.00	$	$ 195.00
75 kw demand, 30,000 kwh	434.00		284.00
150 kw demand, 30,000 kwh	509.00	496.00	360.00
150 kw demand, 60,000 kwh	779.00	757.00	497.00
300 kw demand, 60,000 kwh	929.00	898.00	650.00
300 kw demand, 120,000 kwh	1,348.00	1,326.00	864.00
500 kw demand, 100,000 kwh	1,408.00	1,371.00	1,010.00
500 kw demand, 200,000 kwh	2,107.00	2,083.00	1,300.00
1,000 kw demand, 200,000 kwh	2,607.00	2,553.00	1,810.00
1,000 kw demand, 400,000 kwh	3,806.00	3,692.00	2,390.00

[a]Used for commercial cooking, heating, and/or refrigeration, with incidental power permitted up to 2 hp in combination with either refrigeration or nonseasonal permanently connected cooking and heating equipment of not less than 2 kw, or both; no lighting permitted; refrigeration loads limited to 25 hp, including not over 2 hp of incidental power; subject to surcharge for refrigeration in excess of 1 hp connected.

[b]Applicable to customer with not under 100 kva demand who guarantees to maintain a power factor of 80%, lagging, or better.

Obviously these rate differentials reflect to a considerable degree

the private company's preference for fuel generation noted above and the inherent obstacles to efficient private management of electric utilities.

(4) A multiple-purpose development, rather than the purely power project proposed by the Savannah River Electric Company, is particularly needed for the following purposes:

(a) Recreational opportunities are now sparse in the whole area centering on the Clark Hill site. The city of Augusta has only 389 acres of parks, all for whites. Areas suitable for vacation outings for those unable to go far afield because of limited funds are practically non-existent in the area. No state or national parks exist within a radius of 20 miles from Augusta—the effective limit for week-day or holiday outings, according to the National Park Service. The parks nearest Augusta are all in South Carolina, 22 to 30 miles off—the Aiken Wayside and the Aiken and Barnwell state parks. The nearest Georgia state parks are the Alexander Stephens park near Crawfordville and the Magnolia Springs park near Millen—both more than 50 miles from Augusta, and neither properly developed. According to the National Park Service, at nonurban recreational areas "activities most in demand include swimming, picnicking, fishing, boating, and informal sports and games. Three of these activities require water. This has led park planners and administrators to consider water an indispensable recreational resource in the hot summer climate of most sections of the Southeast." This indispensable resource should not be entrusted to the Georgia Power Company, which has done little at its present dam and reservoir sites to encourage their use for public mass recreation. This is but natural since its business is not recreation but generating and distributing power. But what is needed in the Clark Hill area is planning and manage-

ment of the power development with the recreational needs of the area continuously in mind; that this will be best accomplished through government development of the site is clear from the pattern established by the TVA.

(b) Under multiple-purpose development, the Clark Hill project will provide minimum navigable depths of 7.3 feet for the river below Augusta, thus enabling steamboats drawing from 5½ to 6 feet to navigate the river to Augusta every day in the year. In contrast, the channel in its present condition has a controlling depth of 6 feet about 80% of the time and controlling depths of from 4 to 5 feet the rest of the time. Thus the Clark Hill reservoir would convert the present part-time, uncertain, and unsatisfactory navigation channel into a transportation route of considerable importance, capable of accommodating relatively large-scale tonnage. For many years the United States has been committed to the improvement of the river for 6-foot navigation to Augusta, but to provide the required depths continuously without the benefit of storage would be inordinately expensive. None of these benefits can accrue except from a multiple-purpose development, since the use of the river for power purposes only at times would conflict with maintenance of the channel. Proper attention to the navigation possibilities of this project is of great importance to the industrial and agricultural potentialities of the region.

(5) The Georgia Power Company now holds a virtual monopoly of electric energy generation for public use in Georgia. The facts appear in the following table, showing electricity produced in Georgia in 1944 and installed capacity at the end of that year:

	Total	%	Hydro	Steam	Internal combustion
PRODUCTION (M kwh):					
All plants	3,169,866	100.00	1,248,965	1,916,865	4,036
Privately owned	3,065,077	96.69	1,169,252	1,895,778	47
Georgia Power Co.	2,845,329	89.76	1,083,438	1,761,844	47
Other	219,748	6.93	85,814	133,934	...
Publicly owned	104,789	3.31	79,713	21,087	3,989
Municipal	25,843	.82	767	21,087	3,989
Federal	34,923	1.10	34,923	...	...
Other	44,023	1.39	44,023	...	...
CAPACITY (kw)					
All plants	657,177	100.00	342,892	311,950	2,335
Privately owned	613,789	93.40	311,500	301,675	614
Georgia Power Co.	550,389	83.75	287,100	262,675	614
Other	63,400	9.65	24,400	39,000	...
Publicly owned	43,388	6.60	31,392	10,275	1,721
Municipal	10,688	1.63	192	8,775	1,721
Federal	20,000	3.04	20,000	...	...
Other	12,700	1.93	11,200	1,500	...

This monopoly should be curbed rather than extended.

(6) All the outstanding common stock of the Georgia Power Company is held by the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation (Delaware). A number of plans for reorganizing the latter corporation are now before

the Securities and Exchange Commission, but at present it remains one of the largest combines in the nation. The Temporary National Emergency Committee found in 1937 that it was the ninth largest nonfinancial corporation in the United States, and that 1.5% of the holdings of its common stock included 65.4% of the outstanding shares. Large as its interests in Georgia are, the population it serves with electricity in this State constitutes only about 30% of the total served by its subsidiaries, and only 23% of its energy sales are in Georgia. Of the eleven directors of this giant corporation, only three reside in the South and only one in Georgia. It is not to be expected that a great corporation with such varied and far-flung interests could make southern problems its special concern.

(7) The generation and distribution of electric energy is best carried on by an agency of the government. The spur in private-competitive business is to make as much money as possible, but in an electric utility the standard is to furnish the greatest possible service at minimum cost. No private electric utility passes to consumers the benefits of efficient management and technological progress unless directly or indirectly compelled to do so by public regulation. To the extent that public regulation is effective those benefits are passed on, thus removing the spur of profits, and to the extent that profits are removed the advantages of private enterprise are lost. In enterprises so largely affected with a public interest, outright public ownership and operation is the only answer. Moreover, since return on investment is so large an element of cost, especially in hydroelectric projects, an important advantage of government operation is lower interest rates on borrowed

capital. The Georgia Power Company at the end of 1945 had outstanding first mortgage bonds, issued in 1941 and due in 1971, in the principal sum of $101,271,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½%, as well as bank loans due in semi-annual installments to 1949 in the amount of $1,687,500, bearing interest at 2½%. Contrast this with the fact that when the TVA and six associated municipalities bought the properties of the East Tennessee Power and Light Company in 1945, the interest rate on the $6,998,000 of revenue bonds sold publicly by the associated municipalities to finance their share of the purchase averaged 1.5%.

(8) The need for low-cost electric power in the area surrounding the Clark Hill site is great and has not been met by the Georgia Power Company, which now serves the Georgia part of this area. In the counties of Burke, Columbia, Elbert, Glascock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, and Wilkes, there were, according to the 1940 census, 23,857 rural-farm dwelling units with lighting equipment reported, of which under 11% had electric lights. Other dwelling units in these counties with lighting equipment reported numbered 30,623, of which only about 63% had electric lights. For comparison it is interesting to note that whereas only about 1 farm in 28 in the Tennessee Valley states had electric service in 1933, 1 in 4 was using electricity in 1944. Residential consumers in the present TVA service area used about 150,000,000 kwh in 1933, over five times that much in 1944.

CONCLUSION

May we say in conclusion that our concern extends to many phases of this project. The union is interested in what it means in terms of rebuilding the soil. We appreciate the hope it holds out to the farmer of securing electricity on his farm, an area of power provision notoriously neglected by privste companies because of its low profit possibilities. We are fearful of the anti-democratic implications of the increasing growth of a giant monoply, privately owned and controlled by northern financial interests. We are mindful of the meaning in terms of lower consumer costs to all residents of the area, including the textile workers.

But it is to the social and economic needs of the textile workers that we chiefly address ourselves. Within reaching distance of the proposed project live a hundred thousand textile workers and their families. For them we enter a special plea for the sort of recreational development that the public project leads us to hope for. Mass recreational facilities are few in our southern states; they are even fewer in the textile mill towns. Where the mill village is not completely barren it facilities are limited and dominated by the mill management.

The problem of full use of the vacations with pay won in the last few years by the union would be met in part by the resources of the publicly developed project.

The textile workers also are vitally interested in the project for what it means to the increasing industrialization of the south. Our region as a whole needs more jobs- and better paying jobs. We need industries that will make use of the skills learned by thousands of southern workers during the war years at the shipyards along our coasts and at such establishment as the great Bell Bomber plant which stands almost empty just a few miles from here.
We have announcements almost weekly of some new industry or another in our towns but - with a few notable exceptions - these are chiefly industries driven out of the sweatshops by the unions in the east, seeking new areas and people to exploit with sub-standard wage levels. For returning veterans and for millions who will be displaced in the next few years by the increasing mechanization of the farms, they offer meager hope for the future.

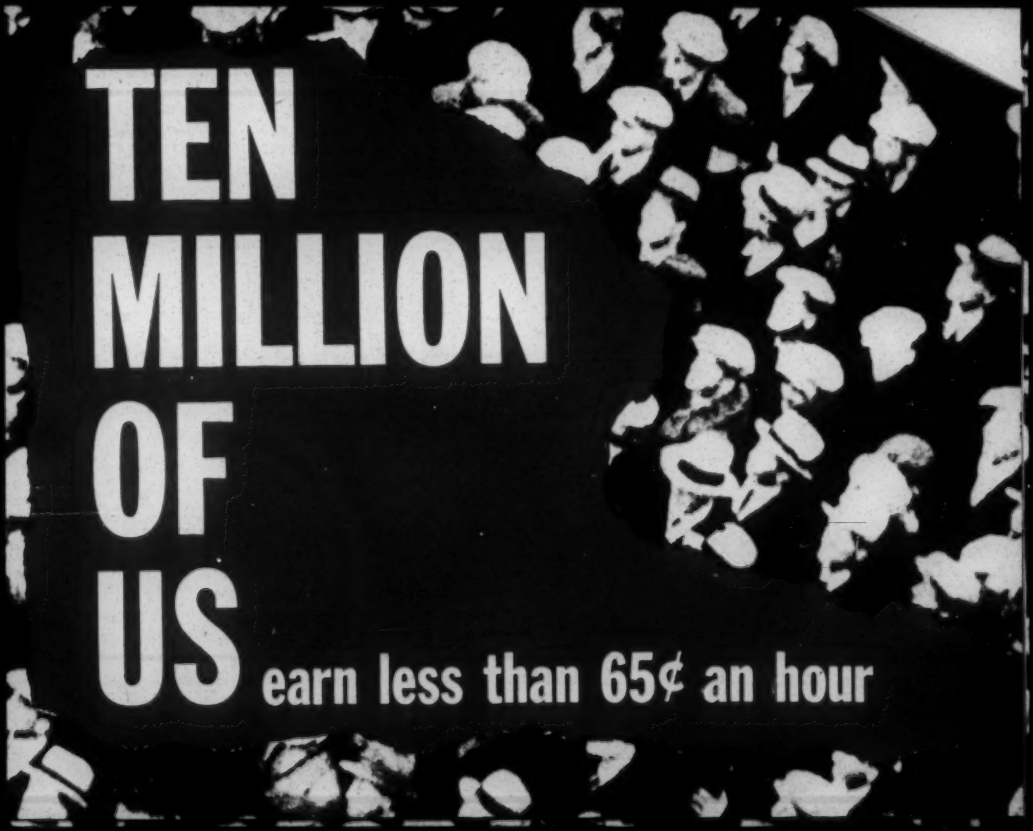
The Textile Workers Union has a frankly selfish interest in increased industrialization. We have made amazing gains in wages in the last few years, for the first time we can hope to see the day when this greatest basic American industry will no longer be at the bottom of the economic barrel, when it can reach a par with the rest of American industry. To hold our gains, to raise further our standards, we need full employment, we need the new job opportunities that industrialization will mean. To have cheap and plentiful power available in the great Savannah River area, to have easy and inexpensive river transportation to offer, increases the possibilities of great industrial expansion there. Public enterprise is the surest road to these ends.

The Textile Workers Union of America, therefore respectfully urges, on behalf of its members, that the lisence requested by the Savannah River Electric Company be denied and that the development of the area by our government for the greatest benefit of all of us, go forward without further interference and delay.

Kenneth Douty
Georgia State Director
Textile Workers Union
of America, CIO

October 28, 1946

75 Ivy Street, N E
Atlanta, Georgia


TEN
MILLION
OF
US
earn less than 65¢ an hour

A woman employed in an Indiana canning factory:

"...We have been married 18 years and my husband has never had a suit of clothes. I sew and have sewed 4 dresses; I make my own clothing... it is not right for our young boys to quit school and go to work in order to help out to raise the younger children. It is not fair to put a young boy that is not overly stout to work in factories .."*

A Virginia clothing mill worker — a widow with 3 children — testified that if her wages were increased to 65 cents an hour she would —

"first try to have the children's tonsils removed; next I would try to get them a more decent place to live, and I think next I would try to get them a little more milk."*

A North Carolina tobacco worker who earns 40 cents an hour:

"I have three children. I did have four children, I lost one of those babies because I could not get proper medical care for them while I was working. My husband and I have been married 10 years, during which time he has not had a suit of clothes. His greatest ambition is to buy for me a Christmas present and for himself a suit of clothes..."*

*Verbatim testimony before the Sub-committee to the Committee on Education and Labor United States Senate.

DO YOU EARN LESS THAN 65¢ AN HOUR?

Then we don't need to tell you how important the passage of the Pepper 65¢ Minimum Wage Bill is to you!

LET YOUR SENATORS KNOW!

DO YOU EARN MORE THAN 65¢ AN HOUR?

Then this is a reminder that 10,000,000 underpaid workers are a constant threat to *your* wage level — a gun in the hands of your employers — a gun pointed at YOU!

LET YOUR SENATORS KNOW!

Write both your Senators. Your opinion counts with them. Write your own letter or something like these samples.
BUT WRITE YOUR SENATORS!

239 Locust St.
Verdun, Ala.
Dec. 2, 1945

Dear Senator,

I want to ask you to do everything you can to get that 65¢ Bill through Congress. I make less than 65¢, and I cannot take care of my family and feed my children without more money.

Please tell me if you will vote for the bill and what you can do to help us.

Ann Taylor

SAMPLE

Dec. 5 1945

Dear Senator,

There's so much talk going around about cutting wages that I'm getting scared. Although I'm fairly well up in the wage scale, I know that if the bottom drops out the top will fall too. Can't we put in a foundation? I hear there is a bill for a 65¢ minimum. Although I'd hate to work for that little I do think a floor like 65¢ or 75¢ would make me a lot safer. I hope the bill gets through and wish you would write me about your position on it.

Tom Jones
784 Maple St.
Aurora, Ill.

DON'T LET
OUR
WORKERS
STARVE !

LONG BEFORE THE WAR WAS OVER everybody knew that we were going to have unemployment. But Congress saw nothing, heard nothing, said nothing, did nothing.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATED the end of the war unemployment flooded all our industrial cities. The flood is still rising everywhere and unemployment is expected to reach 8 or 10 million.

BUSINESS IS OPTIMISTIC Sure! Business promises to take up the slack. But even business admits there must be unemployment for several months—at least till January; maybe till spring!

IN THE MEANTIME what happens to us, war workers? We have no severance pay; no GI Bill of Rights; no corporation tax benefits to carry us over.

Animals are fed, machines are tended, but we are left to starve!

PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ASKED Congress to give us Emergency Unemployment Compensation (Kilgore Bill) which will

1. allow us up to $25 for 26 weeks
2. cover federal, maritime, and agricultural processing workers
3. pay the expense of getting home from our war jobs

BUT CONGRESS REFUSES A Senate Committee has already voted to cut out the $25 payments; observers warn of further cuts.

The House Committee, with an openly hostile chairman, has stalled for months; and considers anti New Deal measures instead.

DECENT WAGES ARE THREATENED The loudest protest against adequate unemployment compensation comes from employers who want to pay starvation wages. And the drive is on in the States to cut wages by denying unemployment compensation to workers who refuse jobs at sub-standard rates of pay. The fight for decent unemployment compensation is part of labor's fight for a living wage, and must be fought both nationally and in the State.

Tell It to Your Congressman

Tell him you want the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Bill passed without delay.

ORGANIZE LETTER-WRITING BRIGADES

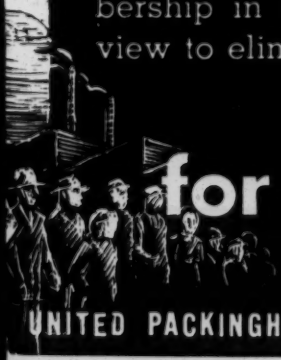
Swamp Congress with your mail demanding the passage of this Bill. Write also to your Governor and your local newspapers. Send delegates to your Governor, State Legislatures, Unemployment Compensation Commission. Demand unemployment compensation as your right.

Demand of Congress to Pass The Kilgore Bill NOW!

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
205 East 42nd St. N. Y. 17, N. Y.

"We recognize that our industry is composed of many races, of different creeds and political opinions. In the past, these differences have been used to divide us, and one group has been set against another by those who would prevent our unifying. We have organized by overcoming these divisive influences and by recognizing that our movement must be big enough to encompass all groups and all opinions. We must always be alert and ready to strike down any attempts to divide us. We must destroy the possibility of disunity, through the education of our membership in the spirit of solidarity with a view to eliminating all prejudices."

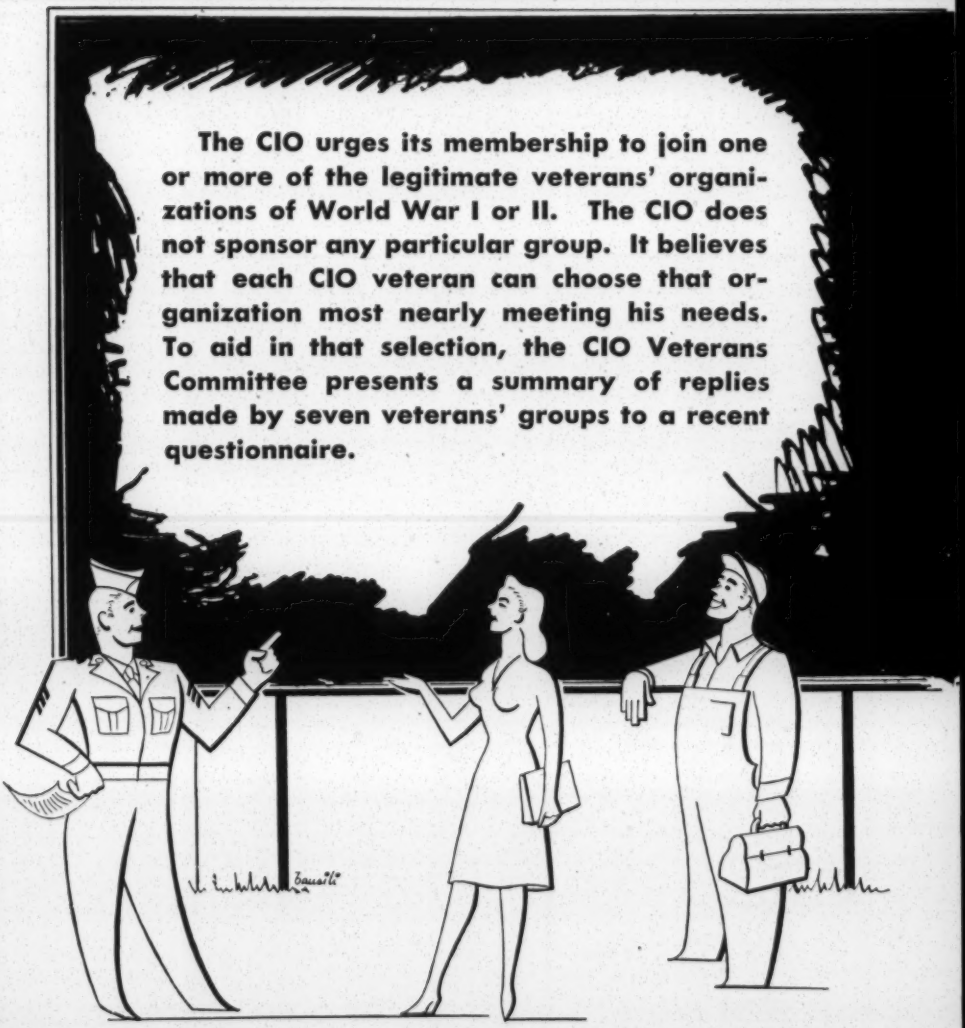
from Preamble to UPWA-CIO Constitution



for UPWA-CIO STEWARDS

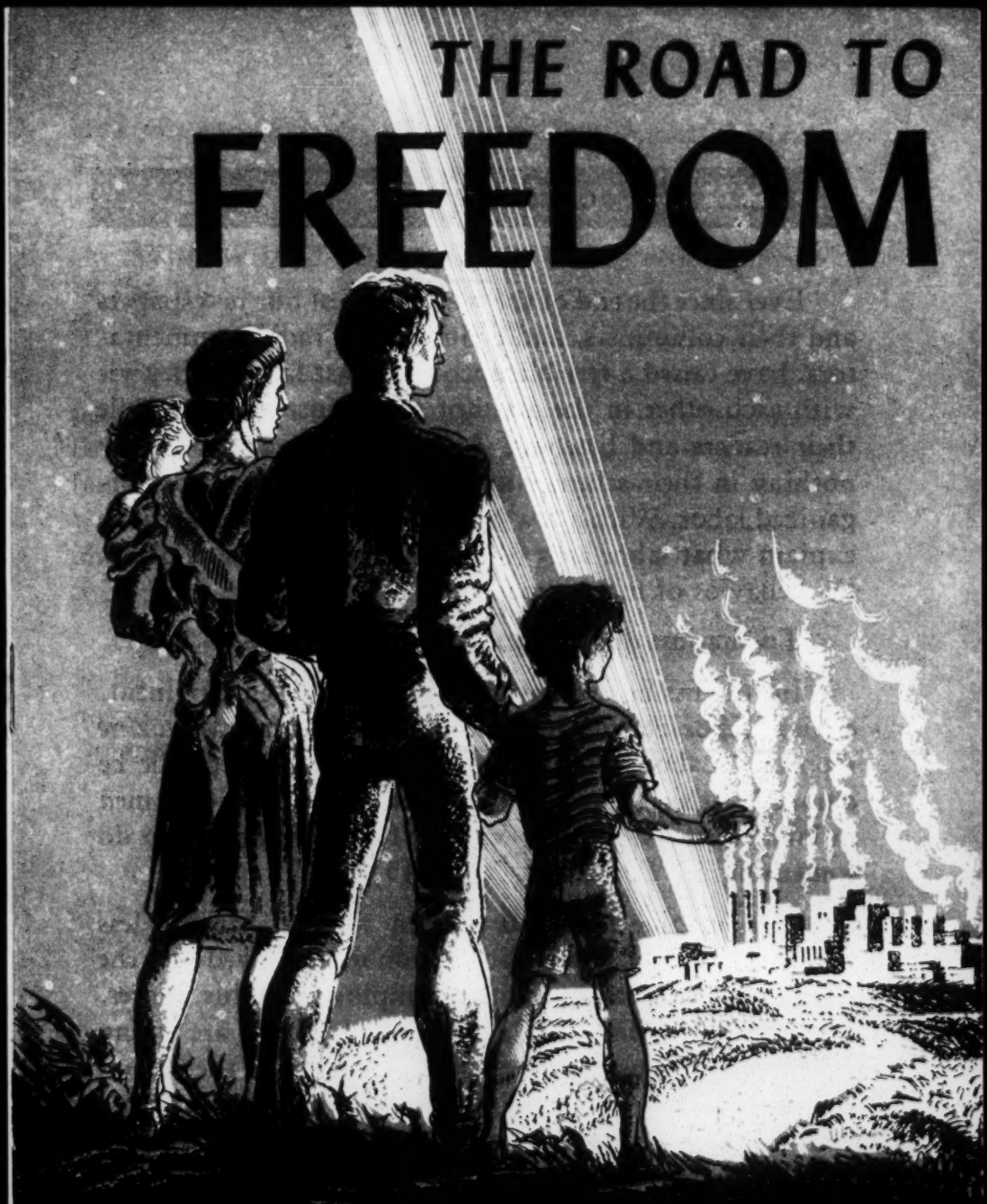
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS



CIO VETERANS COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

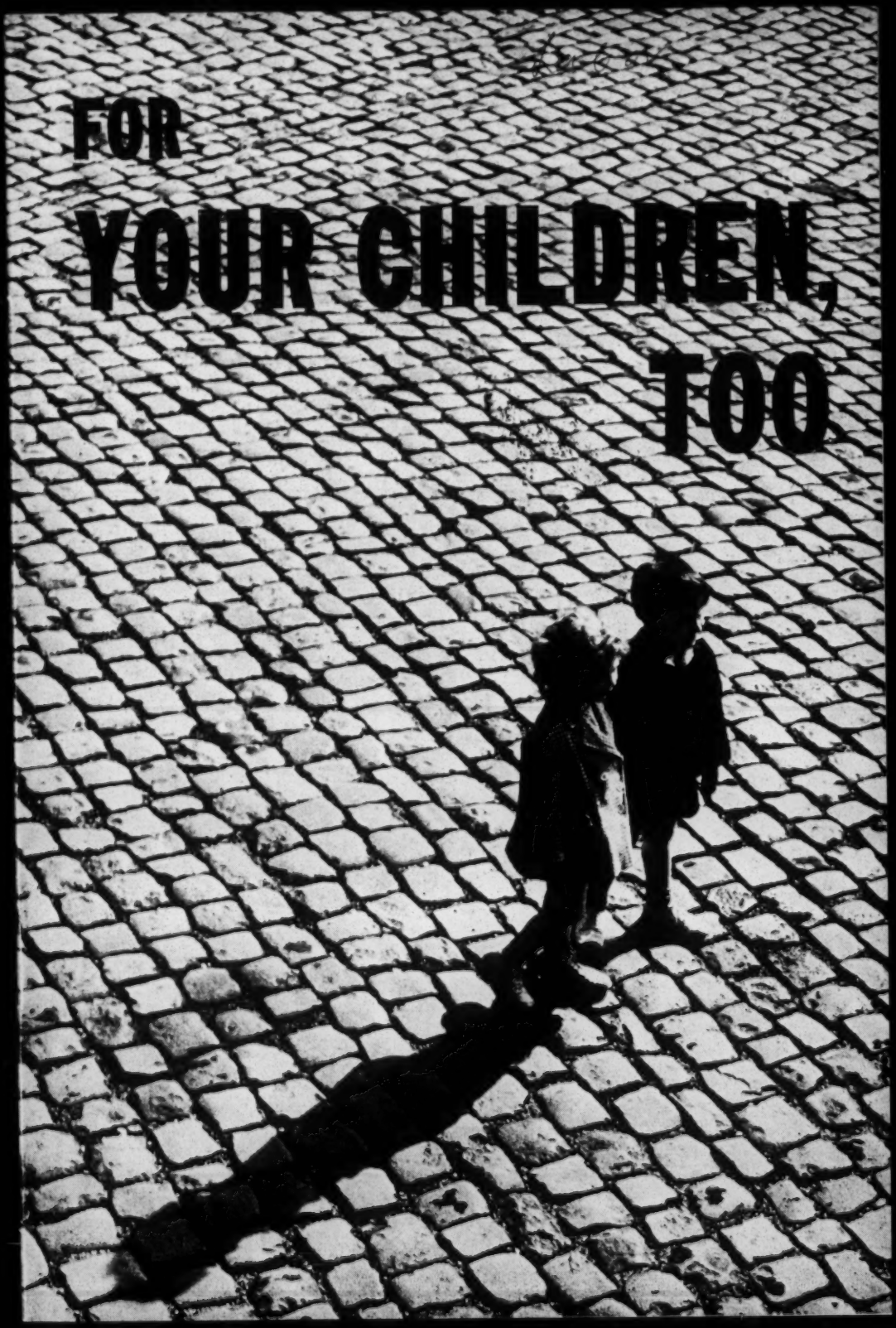
THE ROAD TO FREEDOM



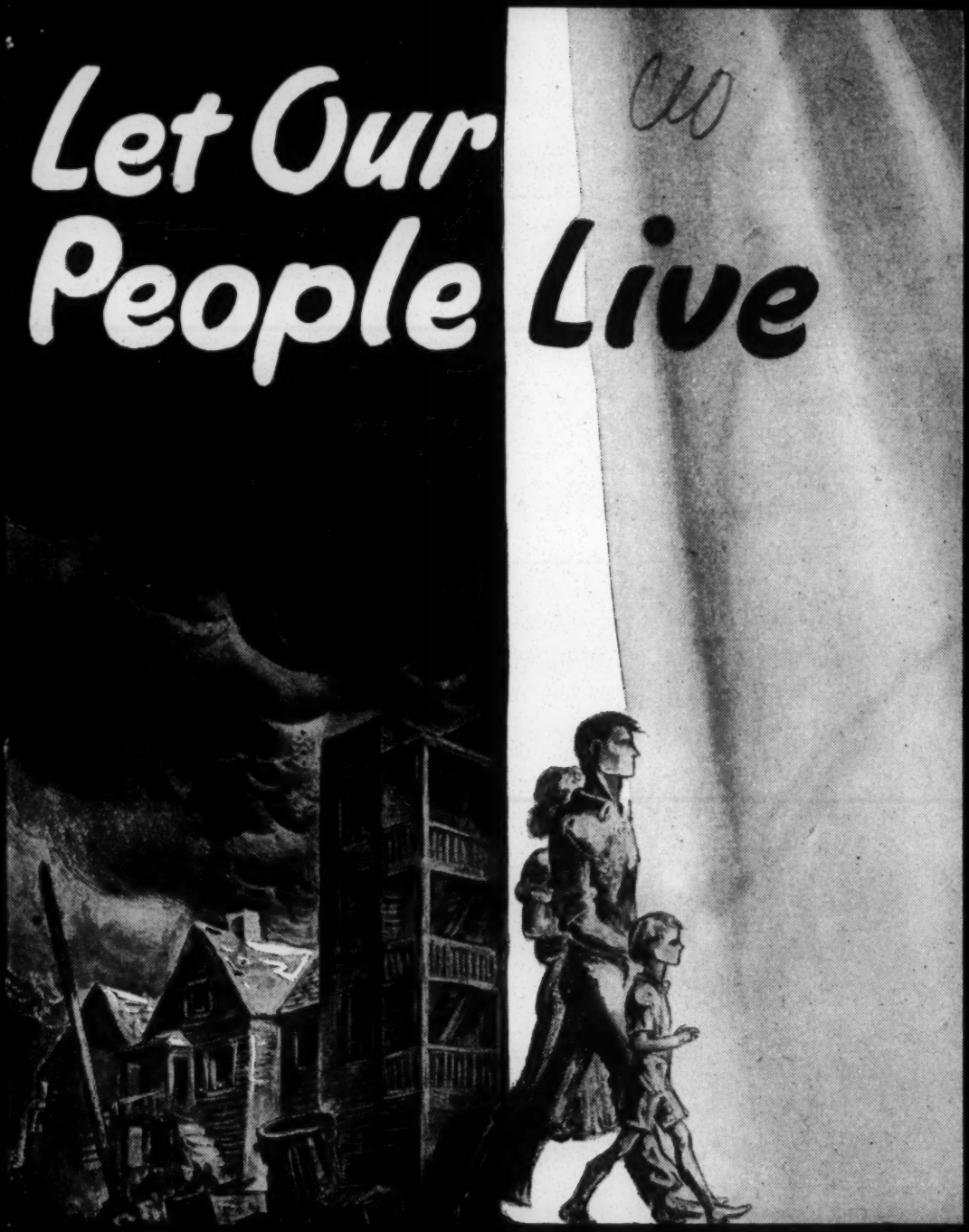
HIGHER BASIC WAGES AND SALARIES

By Joseph Gaer

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE — Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 5


FOR
YOUR CHILDREN,
TOO

Let Our People Live



A PLEA FOR A LIVING WAGE

by Joseph Gaer

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE—Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 3

Bretton Woods

is no mystery

by Joseph Gaer

PAC's Pamphlet of the Month No. 1

angels could do it better

substandard WAGES

KNOW THE SCORE

BY JOSEPH CURRAN

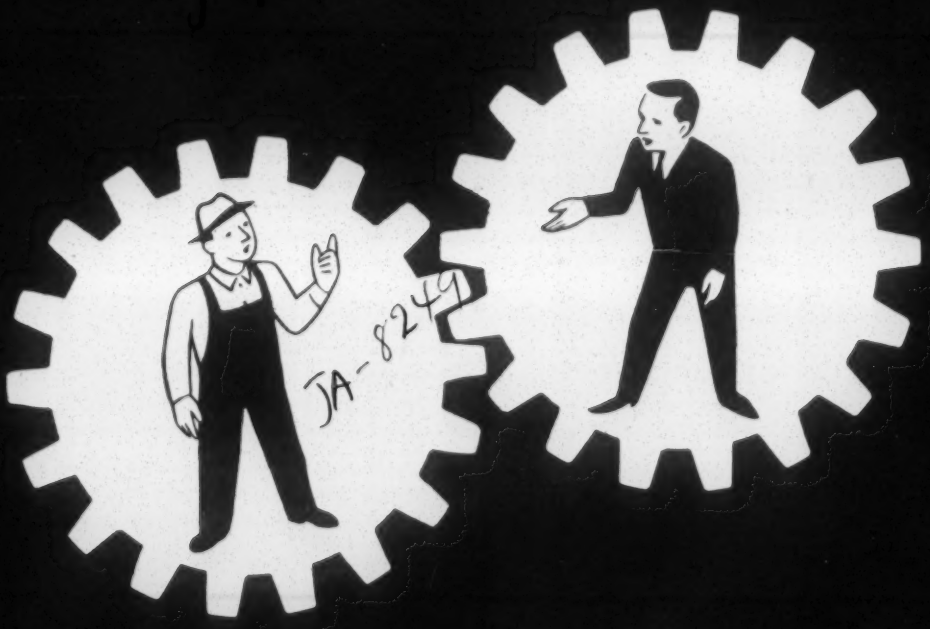
10c

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 117

YOUR STAKE IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

BY T. R. CARSKADON AND S. T. WILLIAMSON

JA-8249

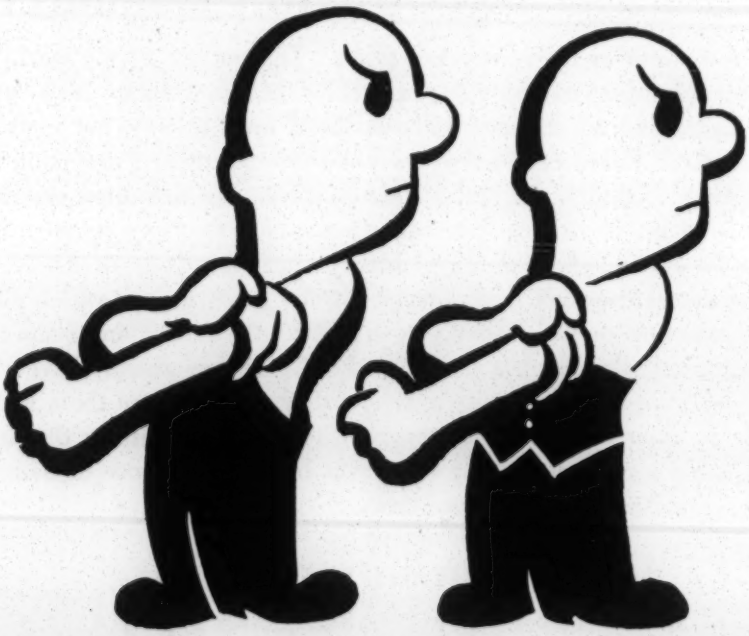


Labor

Basic Guide

FOR

Labor-Management Committees



Ways of Operating a Labor-Management Production Committee

War Production Drive Headquarters

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD • WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY JOSEPH GALE

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME

IF YOU CAN GET ONE

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE—Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 6

HOW To Raise Wages

WITHOUT Increasing Prices

By

WALTER P. REUTHER

VICE PRESIDENT

International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America—CIO

C O P Y

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D.C.

February 12, 1945

Philip Murray, President
Congress of Industrial Organizations
718 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Murray:

I am serving as a member of a committee that is studying the question of post-war employment opportunities for all persons whose employment status has been affected by the war. Veterans who have statutory rights of reemployment under Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and war workers who may obtain similar rights under pending legislation constitute but a portion of the total number of people with whom our study is concerned. Not affected by existing legislation are countless numbers of veterans and non veterans who have had their normal peacetime places and opportunities in the field of employment disrupted by the present conflict.

In formulating broad plans for the future that would be designed to accomplish an orderly return to peacetime employment of all of our people on a fair and just basis, it becomes necessary to give some consideration to the relative equities of various groups.

In your broad planning for the future, I am confident that you have formulated opinions as to what America's post-war employment policy should be. I would be grateful indeed to have the benefit of those opinions and to have the benefit of your comments and suggestions on certain questions which I am taking the liberty to attach hereto.

Inasmuch as the committee on which I am serving is endeavoring to formulate its recommendations at an early date, I would appreciate it very much if you could find it convenient to favor me with an early reply.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
s/ Lewis B. Hershey
DIRECTOR

Attachment

ATTACHMENT to letter dated February 12, 1945, by Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service System, to Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. In general, what distinction, if any, should be made between veterans and non-veteran war workers?

2. Should veterans be differentiated among themselves on the basis of length of military service, kind of military service, whether they served overseas or not, whether they were engaged in actual combat or not?

3. Veterans with present statutory rights who do not assert them.
(a) What should be the rights of a veteran who refuses his old job and applies elsewhere for employment? Should he be given rights somewhat less than he could exercise with respect to his former employer, but greater than those granted a veteran with no statutory rights? What of the veteran who exercises his reinstatement rights and after a short period of employment decides the job is no longer suitable and wishes to be employed elsewhere?

(b) What preferential treatment should be accorded such veterans on the basis of their military service, both as to nature and extent, and in relation to (a) other veterans and (b) war workers and non-war workers. Should such preferential treatment be limited to the initial hiring or should it carry over and apply to retention in employment?

4. Veterans with no statutory rights of reemployment.
(a) What preference should be given to a veteran with employment experience but who has no statutory reemployment rights because he fails to meet one or more of the conditions of eligibility provided by the Selective Service Law. These conditions are: (1) an honorable discharge; (2) application for reinstatement within 90 days; (3) the former position must be one "other than temporary"; (4) the veteran must be qualified to perform the duties of his former position; (5) the employer's circumstances must not have changed so as to make it impossible or unreasonable to reinstate the veteran.

Should such a veteran be given preference for employment and retention in employment with relation to (1) other veterans with no employment experience (2) war workers and non-war workers?

(b) What preference should be given to veterans with no employment experience, both as to original hiring and retention in employment? How should they be considered in relation to (1) other veterans and (2) war workers who have employment experience?

5. Disabled veterans. What special consideration should be given to veterans with service-incurred disabilities? Should any distinction be made between those who have had employment experience and those who have had none? Should those who would have statutory employment rights except for their disabilities be assured a job with their former employer for which they may now be qualified even though not qualified to return to their former jobs? If so, what preference should they have regarding retention in employment?

Congress of Industrial Organizations

718 Jackson Place, N. W. • Washington 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE 5581

C O P Y

February 21, 1945

General Lewis B. Hershey, Director
Selective Service System
21st and C Streets, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear General Hershey:

Your February 12 letter with list of questions attached provides me an opportunity to express some ideas about employment of veterans, when they are demobilized from military service, for which I am grateful. Some of the questions sound very ominous and difficult; in fact, they are not so and would not even need to be raised under the consistent application of seniority principles long established by collective bargaining and in effect in all good industrial relations situations.

There will ultimately be about 15 million veterans — one-fourth of our potential work force if we realize the goal of 60 million job opportunities that President Roosevelt has set forth. No matter how far we go in the direction of special employment preference for them, we cannot provide so large a number with an island of security in the midst of economic depression. The kind of economic order we have assures that if there is employment only for a fraction of the people in the labor market, there is unemployment for some other fraction, whose lack of purchasing power is a constant threat of unemployment to those who do have jobs.

Veterans are not going to be content to have jobs, even with every preference, if they have to pay taxes out of their wages to support an army of unemployed. They most certainly will be concerned with work opportunities for their parents and other relatives and friends and will not be divided as civilians against other civilians.

My first recommendation, therefore, is that the activities in the Selective Service System be directed toward the concept of planning for full employment and maximum production and away from the idea that the only important thing is to find hair-splitting ways of defining preference and "super" advantages.

I should like to say something about the application of seniority principles in well-established industrial relations. The idea of seniority is that a workman by constant application to a job through many years of his life

develops therein a property right, the application of which is just to both the long-time employee and the short-time employee. Seniority means the investment of time at work on a job by a person and his right of precedence of employment on such a job over other persons who do not have such an investment of time at work in it.

Seniority is an instrument to prevent discrimination and favoritism in the employment relation. It prevents unjust discharge of a workman by an employer in a capricious or angry moment. Seniority prevents conflict between workmen and relieves employers of decisions that would require more than the wisdom of Solomon to resolve justly without it. It prevents the socially undesirable practice of forcing workmen to bid against each other for employment by alternate lowering of wages, with the consequent loss of purchasing power and decline in the national prosperity.

There is no situation -- NO MATTER WHAT IT MAY BE -- that cannot justly be resolved at the place and in the circumstances where it occurs according to the rules of seniority as they are being applied throughout industry under collective bargaining. There may be a variety of ways to apply the principles of seniority, according to practices in different industries.

In discussing several of your questions I shall show later on in this letter how the principles of seniority apply in difficult cases. Here, my second recommendation is that Selective Service System shall acknowledge the existence of the seniority principles, recognize that they are accepted universally, and seek to resolve the questions of employment and reemployment of veterans within this well-established institution.

In this recommendation, I am not speaking superficially, but right to the heart of the universal concern we all have about veterans' employment and in answer to many of the questions you raise. I say to you quite frankly if Selective Service System in early 1944 had understood this, Local Board memorandum 190-A never would have been issued. I cannot conceive why such a document was published without consultation among organizations of employers and among Labor Unions. If a draft copy of this document had been circulated for comment and criticism, you would have received many exceedingly valuable observations so that when you did affix your signature to the document it would have been a useful instrument instead of the obstructive piece it now is.

It is no answer to reply to these objections that anyone can go to court. The courts exist to rectify injustice and to resolve conflicting claims; not to eliminate artificially created obstacles to application of law.

To turn now to your five questions.

In the first place, I shall not attempt to include in any of these paragraphs any comment about the effect of pending legislation. I feel the final disposition of the May-Bailey bill, or other measures that may evolve from it, is so uncertain as to extend this letter to the realm of conjecture which would add nothing constructive. If the Congress does pass some sort

of civilian service law, I shall be happy to promptly send you a supplementary letter with full comment on the significance of such a law in relation to what I say here.

With respect to question No. 1.

The distinction that should be made between military veterans and non-veteran war workers, and between veterans of military service of varying degrees of importance or danger, is one that is not exclusively, nor even of considerable importance IN THE EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP.

The C.I.O. stands firmly with the universally accepted principle in American custom and law that all persons who have served in the armed forces of the United States during a recognized war, campaign or expedition, and who have terminated their service under conditions that were not dishonorable, shall constitute a citizenry to whom the nation owes consideration by reason of such service.

This consideration is given substance in more or less satisfactory legislation by which the whole nation obligates itself to grant certain advantages to the veterans. These are well-known. It has never been an American principle of veteran legislation that any one group in the population should be required to grant advantages and preferment to veterans.

With respect to the employment relationship, the principles of Union seniority and the language of the Selective Service Act both give cognizance to the fact that if a man had to leave his employment to serve in the armed forces, he should not lose thereby the position in relation to his fellows that he would have retained had he not gone to war. Beyond this, any advantages to the person as a military veteran must be given to him by the whole nation.

The foregoing applies only to those persons who had employment before military service and who remain physically sound and competent to return to their jobs. It does not take into consideration the person who went into military service from school, or from the ranks of the unemployed, or from the proprietorship of a private business. Neither does it touch upon the person with previous employment who returns crippled or disabled from war service and who consequently cannot do his previous job.

With respect to the first of these groups, I shall comment in the reply to your question No. 4. With respect to the second, I observe here that other legislation besides Section 8 of the Selective Service Act is provided, and I shall comment about such persons in the employment relationship in the reply to your question No. 5.

With respect to question No. 2.

There should absolutely be no consideration in the employment relationship concerning the quality or quantity of a person's service to the nation while in the armed forces. Who is wise enough to say, with respect to offers of employment to the military veteran, that an air corps ground mechanic was more or less useful to the war effort than a master sergeant in the infantry; or that a corporal who successfully assumed command of a platoon during a

battle crisis when his lieutenant was shot was more or less useful than the commander of an artillery crew; or any of the hundreds of similar comparisons and contrasts that might be cited?

Any attempt to weigh these things by an industrial personnel officer would confuse the fundamental question at the moment of hiring; namely, Is this person qualified and suitable for employment in the job that is open? Any attempt to create gradations of service in value to the war effort and then assign reemployment or employment rights to veterans in such brackets of value would only create laughter at the proposition.

Would anybody seriously propose that employment rights should be granted to the veteran on the basis of his military decorations? Such a proposal is inherent in question No. 2.

The points you mention in question No. 2 can be relatively weighed in broad terms with respect to transfer of duty, furlough privilege, discharge and return home, rates of pay, amount of pension, or any other point involving the relation of the soldier or sailor to society as a whole, but NEVER to the employment relationship.

With respect to question No. 3.

The answer to (a) is that no veteran is required to claim any rights that he does not choose to exercise. If a veteran with reemployment rights decides not to return to his previous employment, he merely declines to use what he has a right to use. He is like the husband and wife who pay taxes to support the public school system, but who have no children to send to school.

There may be good and sufficient reasons why an individual veteran should decide not to claim his pre-military job. His military experience may have qualified him to take employment superior to that which he previously had. Such would be the case of a movie usher who became a cartographer. Why shouldn't every veteran seek employment in a job that would enable him to exercise his highest skills and earn a maximum income?

The veteran at demobilization should be advised of his reemployment rights. If he does not assert them, they are of no value to him and no consideration need be given to the proposition that is stated in the second sentence under (a).

If a veteran does exercise his reemployment rights, goes back to his previous job, and after a while voluntarily leaves it, he has exhausted all of the protection under Section 8 that he desires to use. His reemployment rights do not follow him to another job, either under the law or under Union seniority.

The questions that are in (b) under question No. 3 are entirely unrelated to reality in industrial relations and are not embraced in any manner in Section 8 of the Selective Service Act, either with respect to initial hiring or retention in employment.

The various inquiries under question No. 3 seems to arise out of misunderstandings of the provision that a veteran cannot be discharged without cause within one year. There is a difference between a layoff (because of lack of employment) and a discharge (which is a permanent separation from a job). Workmen are called back from a layoff when employment opens up, and in the order of seniority in which they were laid off. The law does not require that veterans shall be forced to stay on a job which they do not want, or that the employer must keep them on the payroll when there is no work for them. It does require that they shall not be discharged except for a proper cause (such as insubordination, dishonesty, or the like).

There is an opportunity under Union seniority not provided in the law which some veterans may choose to exercise. Suppose a man claims his reemployment rights, goes back to his job and finds out that he isn't ready to work, or that he would like to take time off of his own volition for any purpose, yet wants to retain his seniority. In such a case, he would consult with his Union steward or committeeman and his foreman, and work out an arrangement for a leave of absence during which time his name would remain on the seniority list in the same relative position. He would come back to work at the end of his leave without prejudice and in the same order on the seniority list as when he went away. Such arrangements (or modification of them) are common occurrences under Union seniority and with respect to veterans would be very easy to apply.

With respect to question No. 4.

No law provides that military veterans without previous employment shall have special employment rights upon their demobilization. In consequence of this, and with a full understanding that the employment relationship is a private compact between the employer and the employee (either individually or collectively by either or both parties), the Labor Unions have participated in signing a set of pertinent recommendations.

On July 25, 1944, there was publicly announced an agreement between the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in which was included a recommendation to grant seniority rights to veterans for whom there was no statutory provision because they were unemployed prior to their military service.

The recommendations by the three national organizations was to their Local Unions and Posts and to individual employers. It is only at the plant level by collective agreement of both parties that the recommendation could be made effective. It provides that seniority be granted month for month according to the period of time in military service, not prior to September 1, 1940, and would be effective immediately upon hiring, or at the end of a probationary period, depending on custom and the contract in the plant.

The application of this recommendation (which can be universal) would answer all the points you raise under question No. 4. In the event the recommendation was not accepted in a plant, and a veteran was hired for employment in that plant, he would go on the seniority rolls as of the day he was hired. His retention in employment would be the same as a non-veteran; subject to layoff if work declined, but not subject to discharge without

just cause.

The principle invoked by the C.I.O., A.F. of L., and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in this recommendation is a familiar one. It is presumed that if a person who was unemployed (for any reason), at the time he entered military service, had not gone into uniform he would have obtained employment and built up seniority rights on his job. Since he could not build up such rights while at war, it is only proper that they should be granted to him (in the absence of statutory provisions) when he does return and when he does get a job.

This is the concept, well established in law, that grants additional civil service points to a veteran -- both in Federal and in certain State employment applications. The presumption that by such grants a balance is restored that would have existed if there had been no need for the person's absence at war.

The principle -- both in the C.I.O., A.F. of L., V.F.W. agreement and in civil service law -- is thoroughly sound, consistent with Union seniority, and easy of application to industrial relations practices.

With respect to question No. 5.

Earlier in this letter I referred to the fact that disabled veterans have legal provisions aside from those in Section 8 of the Selective Service Act. There is no need here to engage in a discussion of disability benefit provisions, which subject is not a part of the employment relationships.

But you have raised questions concerning the employment relationship of disabled veterans, both those who have legal reemployment rights and those who are not covered by Section 8.

Obviously, certain service-incurred disabilities make it impossible for a veteran to perform the job at which he previously worked. Therefore, such a veteran does not fulfill the condition which you state under question No. 4 (a) (4); namely; "the veteran must be qualified to perform the duties of his former position." He therefore would have no binding statutory reemployment rights, and the employer would not be legally required to reemploy him -- on his previous job or on any job.

The C.I.O. has taken congizance of the disabled veteran who cannot do his previous work. The previously-mentioned C.I.O., A.F. of L., V.F.W. agreement contains this recommendation, again suggesting it for application by the individual employer and the Local Union in the plant:

> "It is agreed that any veteran with prior employment rights who has been disabled by reason of military or naval service shall not lose his right to employment. If the veteran has acquired physical limitations, by reason of his military or naval service, which makes it impossible for him to fulfill his former job, he should be given another job which he is able to perform at the prevailing wages for the job he receives."

Two principles are contained in this paragraph; namely, the veteran shall have his rights to some employment unimpaired, and that he shall not be required to work for a reduced wage rate because he has acquired physical limitations.

Every employer and every Union of good will desires that the disabled veteran should not be rejected for employment. In such cases an arrangement can be worked out to give such disabled veteran the best job he could perform.

The quoted paragraph takes into consideration the possibility that some employers might offer a disabled veteran employment, but would seek to take him on at a reduced rate of pay for the job he would do. An employer might say to the disabled veteran, in effect: "You're getting a pension from the government, therefore you won't need full wages. I'll give you a job, which pays 83 cents an hour, but since you have your pension I'll pay you 68 cents an hour."

Other employers might take just the opposite point of view and offer a disabled veteran a job inferior with respect to wages to the one he left, but pay him the same wages as he could have earned on the better job. Some Unions have proposed such a wage standard to the employers of their members for the disabled veterans. It is an entirely proper proposal and one that I would recommend.

The last question you ask is about the retention in employment of such disabled veterans. The answer is the application of Union seniority in the plant involved. In some cases, order of necessary layoff would be on a department basis and in some other cases on a plant-wide basis. One C.I.O. Union has proposed to employers of its members that plant-wide seniority prevail for all disabled veterans, so that as employment fluctuates the disabled veterans could move from department to department and stay on the job as long as there were jobs they could do throughout the plant.

For disabled veterans who were unemployed previous to their military service, the same provisions would apply that I have described in answer to your question No. 4.

Although the foregoing constitutes a lengthy document, I have attempted to answer all the questions you raised. Many more points could be made and several explanations elaborated even more. I hope these observations will be useful to you and to your associate officers. If there is any point about which you would like to have additional comment, or if you have any new questions, do not hesitate to call on me. This business of veterans' employment is a job for all of us, and the C.I.O. has no self-imposed limitations on it with respect to our performance in this field.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Philip Murray

PRESIDENT

Important

United Steelworkers of America

ARBITRATION INFORMATION BULLETIN

No. 143

COMPANY: Timken Roller Bearing Co.

DISTRICT NO. 27

PLANT: Canton, Ohio

CASE NO. 778

ARBITRATOR: Herman A. Gray

CONTRACT SECTION: Seniority

DATE OF DECISION: March 13, 1945

Statement of Case:

The following grievance having been duly processed through the grievance procedure of the contract between the United Steelworkers of America and the Company, was submitted to the Arbitrator for final decision:

That there is involved the construction and application of the seniority clauses of the collective labor agreement in the light of the provisions contained in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

The issue arose when one Gaskill, a member of the Union in the employ of the Company, was advised that he would be demoted from second to third helper on the open hearth furnaces in order to make place for a returning veteran.

Gaskill protested, and the Union presented a grievance on his behalf on the ground that he had the greater seniority and that his displacement would violate the collective labor agreement. The Company's position was that it had no alternative but to displace Gaskill under the provisions of the Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A issued by the Director of the Selective Service System under date of May 20, 1944 and dealing with the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act.

When the matter came up for hearing, it appeared that the veteran had refused to take the job in question and had severed his employment relationship with the Company. Thus Gaskill continued as second helper and the immediate dispute was terminated.

Nevertheless, the parties, recognizing that the basic issue had not thereby been resolved and that it continued as a cause of controversy, agreed that this case should proceed before me as Arbitrator for my determination of the general question involved.

Arbitrator's Finding of Facts:

Section V, Subsection 1 of the collective labor agreement between the parties provides in substance that in case of decrease of working force, the senior employee with ability to perform the work should be given preference.

... continued

No. 143

Section XI of the said agreement reads in part as follows:

> Subject to the provisions of any pertinent United States Statutes, including the Selective Training Service Act of 1940 (Public Act No. 783), any employee who is called into active service or who, in time of war, volunteers in the armed forces of the United States shall be given leave of absence for and will accumulate seniority during such period of service and upon termination of such service shall be reemployed by the Company provided:
>
> (1) Such employee has been honorably discharged;
>
> (2) Such employee is physically and mentally able to do available work in the department in which he or she was working at the time he or she entered the armed forces of the United States;
>
> (3) The seniority of such employee is greater than that of other employees working for the Company in the department in which such employee was working at the time he or she entered the armed forces of the United States; ...

Thus it is clear, and it is so conceded by the Company, that insofar as the collective agreement is concerned the veteran cannot be reemployed unless there are employees in the department to which he is to be returned junior in service with the Company.

But, the agreement also provides that it shall be subject to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Under date of May 20, 1944, the Director of the Selective Service issued Memorandum No. 190-A containing a statement of the policies adopted by the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System with respect to the reemployment provisions of the Act. The part of the Memorandum which is relevant to the issue involved in this proceeding is Part IV, Section 1. Subsections (a) and (b) of this Section declare that seniority rights shall accumulate in favor of the veteran during the period of his service in the armed forces to the same extent as they would have accumulated had he remained continuously at work. In that respect there is no conflict between the Memorandum and the collective labor agreement which by express language provides for such an accumulation of seniority rights during absence in the Service.

Subsection (c) of Section 1 of Part IV of the Memorandum reads:

> "A returning veteran is entitled to reinstatement in his former position or one of like seniority, status, and pay even though such reinstatement necessitates the discharge of a non-veteran with greater seniority."

... continued

No. 143

It is said that under this provision the Company is obligated to reinstate a veteran though this would necessitate displacing a non-veteran who still has greater seniority even after the veteran had received credit for the time spent in the armed forces. If that be the meaning of the Subsection, it would be in direct conflict with the collective agreement. And, if it be a binding interpretation, then it would, to that extent, over-ride the collective agreement both by operation of law and the language of the collective agreement itself.

When the hearing on this case was first held before me, I was under the impression that the Director of the Selective Service was, by the terms of the Selective Service Act, charged with the enforcement of its reemployment provisions. If that were the case, the interpretation set out in his Memorandum would be binding on all persons until modified by him or set aside by some higher authority; so long as the interpretation stood unchanged the Company would be obligated to follow it, and the Union, if it felt itself aggrieved, would have to seek relief in some proceeding, not against the Company, but against the position taken by the Director.

In the brief which the Union's counsel have filed, it is argued that my impression was erroneous and that the Director has no power or responsibility with respect to the administration of the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act. I have, therefore, with great care examined that portion of the Act itself. I find that I was mistaken. The enforcement of the rights created by the statute is expressly turned over to the courts exclusively. Even in the matter of representation before the courts, the statute directs the Federal District Attorneys and not the Director of the Selective Service to appear and act in behalf of the veterans. The only function given to the Director is to establish a Personnel Division "to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of, or in securing positions for" discharged members of the armed forces. The Director is given no duty to administer the reemployment provisions of the Act, no authority to enforce them, no power to issue any ruling interpreting their meaning or any order directing compliance.

The Memorandum, therefore, is no more than a statement of the views of the National Headquarters of the Selective Service System. It is not a mandate addressed either to employers or to any other section of the public concerned with or affected by the reemployment provisions of the Act. It doesn't purport to be. As expressed in its own preliminary statement of "Purpose", the Memorandum is designed to set out the policies of the National Headquarters solely for the "guidance" of the members of the Selective Service System.

Coming from the source it does, the Memorandum is entitled to great weight in the construction of the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act. But it is not controlling because it was not issued under any power either to interpret or to bind, and it does not, in fact, undertake to bind.

The Union, therefore is free to dispute the right of the Company to follow the Memorandum rather than the terms of the collective agreement. Such a dispute having arisen, the Union is entitled to have it disposed of through arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the collective agreement for the disposition of all disputes. And, as the Arbitrator to whom this dispute has duly been submitted, it becomes my duty to decide it through an independent appraisal and judgment.

... continued

No. 143

The basis for decision must be the Selective Service Act itself. The pertinent provisions are the following excerpts from Section 8:

(a) Any person inducted into the land or naval forces under this Act for training and service, who, in the judgment of those in authority over him, satisfactorily completes his period of training in service under section 3b shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect upon the completion of such period of training and service. ...

(b) In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for reemployment within ninety days after he is relieved from such training and service. ...

(b) if such person was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so; ...

(c) Any person who is restored to a position in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (b) shall be considered as having been on furlough or leave of absence during his period of training and service in the land or naval forces, shall be so restored without loss of seniority, shall be entitled to participate in insurance or other benefits offered by the employer pursuant to established rules and practices relating to employees on furlough or leave of absence in effect with the employer at the time such person was inducted into such forces, and shall not be discharged from such position without cause within one year after such restoration. ...

The intent of these provisions is clear. They are designed to safeguard, as far as practicable, the economic position held by the veteran before induction into the armed service. He is to be returned to his old job with its emoluments and with his seniority unimpaired by reason of his absence.

Nothing in the Act provides that the returning veteran is to get more than he had when he left. Not a word is to be found that even suggests that he is to be favored above his older fellow workers and given a seniority standing superior to theirs irrespective of the length of their employment with the employer. The veteran is not to lose by his term of service, but, likewise, he is not to gain thereby. He is to be protected against economic loss as a consequence of his leaving by being restored to his prior status; he is not to be given something which he did not have and could not have acquired even though he had not been compelled to leave and had continued at work without interruption.

... continued

No. 143

To give to the veterans seniority standing ahead of all others would entail a serious economic and social upheaval. The older workers carrying family responsibilities which come with maturing years would find themselves displaced, despite their long service in industry, by younger men who, as a rule, have only themselves to care for. Established industrial organizations would be disrupted and thrown into confusion. Trained and proven workers would have to be dropped, their places to be taken by men of relatively small experience with skills as yet not fully developed. The task of reconversion to a peace time economy, difficult at best, would be hampered to a degree that might well prove dangerous. Unemployment, if it comes, will be all the more devastating since it would fall most heavily on those of our working people who bear the greatest financial burden and who, by very reason of their years and length of employment at a given task, would find readjustment most difficult.

The advantage which the interpretation set out in Memorandum No. 190-A would seemingly give the veteran would, in the end, not profit him. The welfare of the veteran requires that he be assimilated as speedily as may be. Anything which serves to keep him differentiated and apart will do injury to him no less than to the community. Yet exactly that would result from any rule which would give to veterans a claim on jobs superior to all civilians. Veterans should receive from the government the help needed to make the transition, but once they reenter normal economic life they should do so as civilians on an equality with all others.

The Union's brief cites a number of instances in which other governmental agencies have refused to adopt the opinion given in Memorandum No. 190-A and the statements of spokesmen both for veterans and business interests in which the Memorandum is criticized as being without foundation in law and against sound policy. These serve to confirm me in my own views.

Decision:

I, the Arbitrator, having been designated in accordance with the Arbitration Agreement entered into by the above-named parties, and dated February 19, 1943, and the War Labor Board's Directive Order dated July 12, 1944, and having been duly sworn and having duly heard the proofs and allegations of the Parties, AWARD, as follows:

1. Under the provisions of the collective labor agreement in existence between the parties:

(a) a veteran is entitled to have his seniority accumulated during the period of time which he serves in the armed forces and on his return is entitled to be credited with the seniority so accumulated;

(b) no employee can be displaced to make room for a returned veteran if, after crediting the veteran with the seniority as so accumulated, such employee still has the greater seniority.

2. These provisions are not in conflict with the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

RECOMMENDATIONS by all organized labor to General Frank T. Hines, for presentation to the Advisory Council of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

SUBMITTED March 20, 1945, by signatory representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railway Labor Executives Association.

INTRODUCTION

Having uprooted the veterans from civilian life, separated them from their families, interrupted their careers and subjected them to hazard of life and limb, the nation is obligated to facilitate their reintegration into productive employment and, to the maximum extent possible, to make them whole for the sufferings and hardships they have endured.

While realizing fully that the nation can never fully compensate the veteran for his sacrifices, every practicable step must be taken to restore him to a dignified and respected place in the civilian economy. All measures employed must be firmly grounded in the following principles:

1. Costs involved in the readjustment of veterans to a normal economic life are part of the expense of winning the war and, as such, a charge upon the nation as a whole.

2. No group must be permitted to shirk its share of the burden. All segments of the population must share equitably in bearing it. Above all, nothing must be done which would permit selfish elements to turn the veterans' plight to political or financial advantage.

3. Under conditions of modern total war, all persons make contributions to and sacrifices for the war effort in a manner and under conditions determined largely for and not by them. To attempt to grade the population into layers of employment preference -- rewarding some at the expense of others -- is bound to result in widespread inequity, for there is no logical basis upon which to assess the relative value of the individual cogs of the war machine.

4. Any attempt to establish orders of relative employment preference will prove unworkable in practice because private employers competing for profit must base their selections of individuals for employment on the qualifications of the applicant to perform the duties of the vacant job.

5. The social cost of the veterans' readjustment to civilian life will be minimized, the frictions accompanying it reduced, and the success of the

readjustment process increased to the degree that we approach full employment.

6. Only full employment can assure to the veteran the security and opportunity he has earned at the risk of his life. Failure to maintain reasonably full employment will give rise to divisive social tensions threatening our country with the rise of a tyrannical dictatorship similar to those the veteran has fought to destroy in other lands.

7. A depressed economy would jeopardize the employed veteran's wage scale and force him to share his earnings, through taxation and otherwise, with his unemployed fellow citizens. His job would be endangered, first, by the lack of a market for the products of his labor and, secondly, by the willingness of others to do his work for lower wages. No form of veterans' preference could long withstand such economic pressures.

Our first obligation to the veteran, therefore, is to plan as a nation for an expanding economy in which there are jobs at decent wages for all able and willing to work.

Our second responsibility is to maintain intact for the veteran's return all the rights and privileges which he would have enjoyed had he remained continuously employed in the job he held before entering the armed forces.

Our third task is to assist the integration into new employment of those veterans who did not have jobs when they entered military service, those who cannot return to their old jobs, and those who seek wider opportunities than those available in their pre-service jobs.

I. MAINTENANCE OF JOB RIGHTS

A. Labor's Role

Organized labor has been deeply concerned for the preservation of the veteran's employment rights from the moment it was first proposed to enlarge the nation's military forces.

Labor was aware from the outset that the men for the expansion of the armed forces would have to come in large part from the families of the working people and from the membership of the trade unions.

But Labor considered itself responsible for protecting the jobs and the seniority rights of all workers taken out of civilian employment, whether or not trade union members.

Labor pressed for this statutory reemployment protection in the face of vigorous doubts expressed by members of Congress and high officers of the Army concerning its constitutionality.

Labor, therefore, has the right to speak with considerable authority as to the meaning of Section 8.

That section, in its mention of seniority, refers to an institution established and maintained by organized labor.

No one, therefore, is better qualified to interpret statutory seniority protection than the official spokesmen for the labor movement.

The rights of some 3,000,000 union members hinge on the interpretation to be given Section 8. Additional millions now serving in the armed forces are the sons and daughters of union members.

B. Statutory Rights

Conscious of its grave responsibility to its own member veterans, to veterans in general, and to the nation as a whole, labor calls for the reinterpretation of Section 8 in Selective Service Local Board Memorandum 190-A. This position is strengthened by the now apparent adverse effects of attempting to apply 190-A in the practical operation of established personnel policies.

Local Board Memorandum 190-A is incompatible with the intent of Congress, with the most adequate protection to the greatest proportion of veterans, with the efficient and orderly operation of our economy during the transition from war to peace, and with equity as among veterans and as between veterans and non-veterans.

In order to assure rationality, practicability and justice in the administration of veterans' statutory reemployment rights, Labor suggests the following principles on which the new interpretation should be based:

1. The statutory exclusion from reemployment protection of those veterans who before their entrance into the armed forces held "temporary positions" must be understood to refer only to those who at the time of hiring were notified that they were being hired as temporary employees; provided that even such persons are not to be deemed temporary if (a) by the time of their entrance into the armed forces they had acquired seniority rights under the seniority system operating in the plant regardless of whether such seniority system arises out of a collective bargaining agreement or out of established practice in the plant, or (b) the positions which they occupied prior to induction or similar positions still exist at the time of their discharge or release from military service or from hospitalization within one year following such discharge or release.

2. The provision of Section 8 specifying that its protection extends only to a veteran who "satisfactorily completes his period of training and service" must be understood to exclude only those who were dishonorably discharged. The subsequent enactment by Congress of the G.I. Bill of Rights whose benefits are available to all veterans discharged "under conditions other than dishonorable" must be considered clarification of the intent of Congress as expressed in the phrase "satisfactorily completed" in Section 8. In order to avoid confusion in the administration of the statute the armed services should be called upon to abandon the use of "intermediate" type discharges which are neither honorable nor dishonorable such as the Army's blue discharge.

3. The provisions of the statute requiring the restoration of the veteran to his former position or to one of "like seniority, status and pay" and

"without loss of seniority" must be understood to call for the restoration to the veteran of all the job rights which he would have had if he had remained continuously in employment, during the entire period of his military service. Determination of the rights he would have had if not absent in service must be made on the basis of the seniority system existing in the plant. If no such system exists, the veteran's status relative to other workers must be determined in accordance with dates of first employment by the employer (giving consideration to continuity of employment) with the veteran having rights in layoff and rehire, promotion and demotion superior to those of workers hired later than he was and inferior to those of workers hired earlier.

4. If neither the veteran's former position nor another of like seniority, status and pay is available for him at the time he makes application for reinstatement the statute must be understood to protect his right to any other job which he can claim in accordance with the plant seniority system or, in the absence of an established seniority system, any job the duties of which he is qualified to perform and which is held by another worker first employed subsequent to the date when the veteran was hired.

5. If the employer is unable because of changed circumstances immediately to reemploy a veteran who makes application for reemployment within 90 days following his discharge from service the statute must be understood to protect his right for one year to any job he can claim in accordance with the plant seniority system or, in the absence of an established seniority system, to reemployment in any job the duties of which he is qualified to perform before the reemployment in that job of any other worker who was first employed subsequent to the date when the veteran was hired.

6. Where the veteran, because of a service connected disability, is unable to perform the duties of his former job, the statute must be understood to protect his rights to exercise his seniority claim to a job the duties of which he is qualified to perform. In the absence of an established seniority system the disabled veteran must be given such a job in preference to any other worker whose employment in the plant began at a date subsequent to that on which the veteran was hired.

7. Where a veteran is transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps on condition that he enter essential employment, and where employment with his with his former employer is not considered essential, the requirement that the veteran must apply for reinstatement within 90 days after being relieved from training and service must be understood to refer to the 90 day period running from the time he is no longer required to continue in essential employment.

8. The statutory rights of the veteran must be understood to be subject to his conformity with all reasonable conditions of employment to which he would have been required to conform had he remained continuously in employment.

These principles are stated in the interest of the veterans. In their application they give a great deal more protection than Local Board Memorandum 190-A which, assuming "super seniority", actually provides only a relatively

few veterans a preferred position and only for one year. Under 190-A, the whole seniority system would be weakened, causing the loss of permanent rights to all veterans. In the second and succeeding years, when Section 8 of the Selective Service Act is no longer applicable, the veteran will be most in need of seniority protection.

II. NEW EMPLOYMENT

The disabled veteran has a claim on society which, in the employment relationship, can be satisfied only by voluntary action of management and labor.

Similarly, veterans obtaining new employment following discharge, or restored to their old employment despite failure to qualify for statutory reemployment rights, should be compensated for their loss of opportunity, while in military service, to acquire the security and job prerogatives obtained by other workers under the operation of the seniority system. This, also, can be accomplished only through the voluntary cooperation of labor and management.

It is therefore recommended that:

1. Management and labor should be encouraged to formulate special programs for the employment of veterans whose employment opportunities are limited by reason of service connected disabilities. Joint efforts should be made to discover jobs which they can fill and to alter the content of jobs where feasible to facilitate their employment. They should be guaranteed the wage paid to able-bodied workmen doing the same or similar work. Management and labor should be encouraged to accord them such additional privileges as may be found practicable in the circumstances of the individual plant.

2. Management and labor should be encouraged to agree that a veteran separated from military service under conditions other than dishonorable whose first employment following such separation was secured otherwise than by the exercise of statutory reemployment rights should, after completion of any probationary period in effect in the plant, be granted seniority credit for time spent in the armed forces after September 1, 1940. It is understood to be a part of this recommendation that such imputed seniority should not be applied in any employment situation where the public safety, welfare or interest would be jeopardized by assignment of a workman lacking sufficient experience on the job. This qualification is expressed because in certain jobs — such as in the transportation industry — seniority, experience and promotion are closely tied together.

Such imputed seniority, in all cases where it is accepted and applied, should determine the veterans' rights with respect to layoff and rehire.

Where seniority carries with it prerogatives involving costs to the employers, such as wage increases and insurance, vacation and pension rights based on length of service, employers should be urged, nevertheless, to commit themselves in good faith not to discriminate against qualified veterans for that reason. Such a committment should be made in consideration of the willingness of organized labor to subordinate the rights of those of its members with less actual seniority than the imputed seniority of the veterans. In the appli-

cation of these considerations, the collective bargaining machinery should be fully utilized in adjudicating any differences that occur on the job, or any discrimination against the employment of veterans.

III. CONTINUING ACTION

Labor is fully aware that no statement of broad general principles will serve to resolve the almost infinite variety of complexities likely to arise in the restoration of millions of veterans to civilian employment. Good will, knowledge of industrial practice, and recognition of the debt which the nation owes the veterans provide the framework within which all of these problems are capable of solution.

It is therefore proposed that there be cooperatively established a continuing council representing management, labor, the veterans' organizations and the interested government agencies to develop in the light of experience policies, procedures and practices designed to facilitate the employment of veterans in their former jobs or in new jobs.

Signatories representing the various organizations:

for the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

A.F. of L. Veterans Committee

George Meany
Secretary-Treasurer

Matthew Woll
Vice-President

Robert J. Watt
International Representative

for the CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Philip Murray
President

Clinton S. Golden
Chairman, C.I.O. Veterans Committee

for the RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION

(see Julius Luhrson letter of March 31 attached, and different section headed: II. NEW EMPLOYMENT.)

COPY of letter of Julius G. Luhrsen, Executive Secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association.

March 31, 1945

General Frank T. Hines, Administrator
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Federal Works Agency Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear General Hines:

Reference is made to recommendations submitted to you March 20, 1945, for presentation to the Advisory Council of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, signed by Messrs. Meany, Woll and Watt for the A. F. of L., and Messrs. Murray and Golden for the C.I.O., and to the letter attached thereto, signed by me as Executive Secretary, Railway Labor Executives' Association, advising of the procedure which would be necessary to secure approval of the recommendations by the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

The Association carefully reviewed the recommendations during the meeting March 28,29, and 30, 1945, and because of the historical background and the character of railroad seniority rules and regulations, has found it necessary to rewrite Part II of the recommendations. Part I and Part III of the document as originally submitted are approved by the Association together with that portion of the submission identified as the "Introduction". The revision of Part II is solely for the purpose of fitting the recommendations on "New Employment" to the long established regulations and practices prevailing in the Railroad Industry.

Twenty copies of this letter and of the revised recommendations reproduced in full, are being sent to you for the Advisory Council members. Five copies are being sent to the Honorable Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Copies are also being sent to Messrs. William Green, George Meany, Mathew Woll and Robert J. Watt of the A.F. of L., and to Messrs. Philip Murray, Clinton Golden and Ted F. Silvey of the C.I.O.

Assuring you of our desire to cooperate in every way possible in the continued consideration of all matters involving the retraining and reemployment interests of returning veterans, I remain

Yours very truly,

Julius G. Luhrsen, Executive Secretary
Railway Labor Executives' Association

L:a

NEW SECTION II, referred to by Julius Luhrsen letter of March 31, 1945.

II. NEW EMPLOYMENT

The disabled veteran has a claim on society which, in the employment relationship, can be satisfied only by voluntary action of management and labor.

This is not the only claim on society however. The ultimate classification of our workers as veterans and non-veterans must be recognized as largely accidental. Age, physical condition, professional training, occupational skill, marital status, geographical location, all have played their part in determining who would fight and who would work in the fulfillment of our country's wartime needs. All workers able and willing to work, and who should work, veterans and non-veterans alike, are entitled to jobs and the right to live normal lives when peace returns. This fundamental right must be protected by affirmative action. The negative approach laid down in Local Board Memorandum 190-A seeks by the devices of preferential treatment and discrimination to determine who shall be allowed to earn a livlihood and who shall be denied the opportunity to do so. The effect of this is the creation of a workers' cast system. Such a program not only fails to fulfill the obligation resting upon society as a whole, and upon government, but becomes a mechanism by which both society and government could renounce their plain obligations and impose those obligations upon a limited number of citizens who are guilty of no wrong, or of the evasion of any duty; citizens who are to be selected solely by the use of a yardstick of accidental origin.

In the railroad industry, seniority, experience, responsibility and promotion are so interwoven as to make it impossible to adopt any system of imputed or preferential seniority. All seniority in this industry is "earned" seniority. The rules and regulations governing the establishment and exercise of seniority have been in effect more than a half century, and have, in the course of their existence, been court-tested in many ways. Railroad employees' seniority and their service and promotion rights thereunder, are, by this history and by action of the courts, definitely established as property rights.

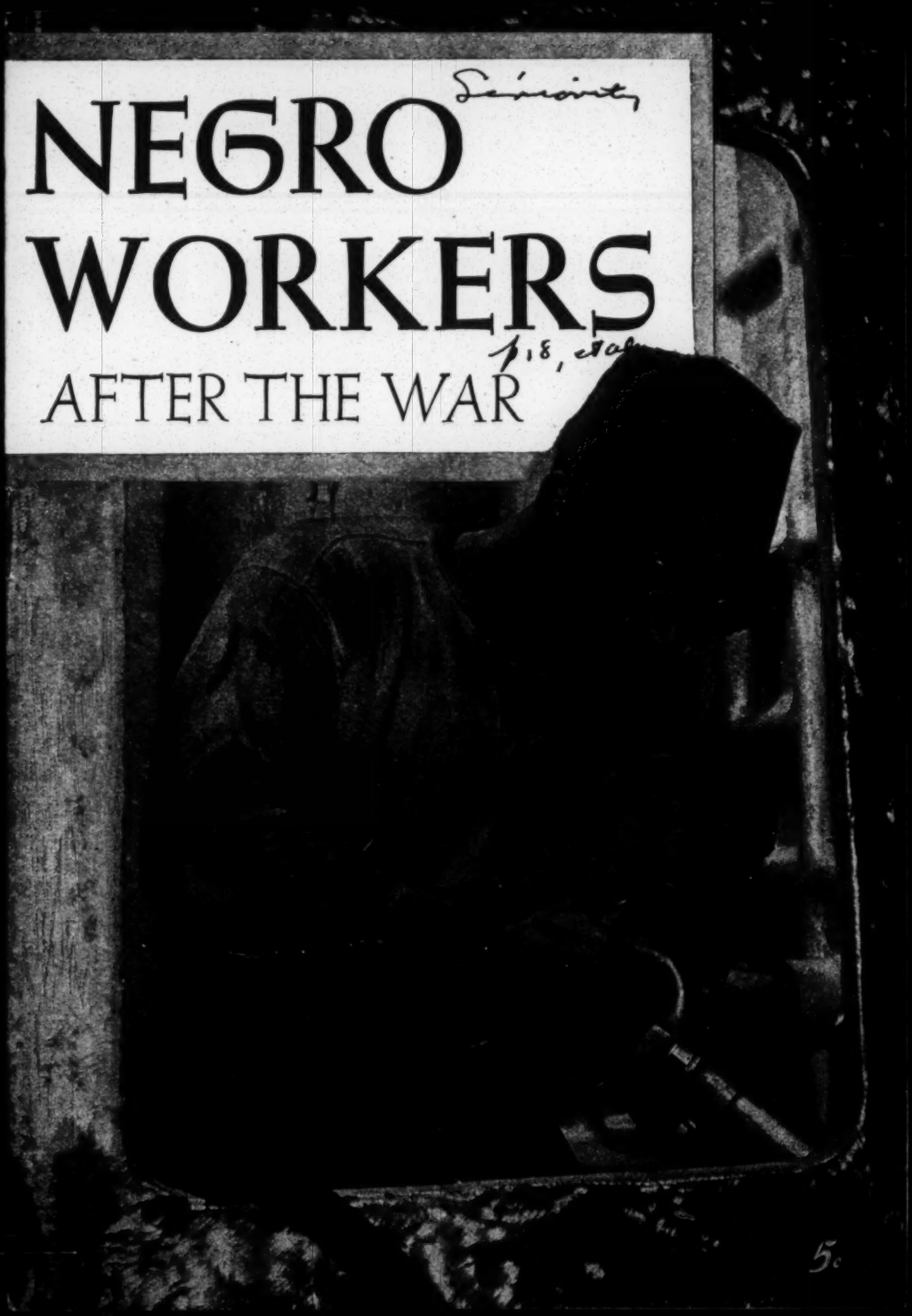
It is therefore recommended that as to new employment in the railroad industry:

1. Management and Labor should be encouraged to formulate special programs for the returning veterans with contract or statutory reemployment rights, who, because of service connected disabilities, are unable to resume their former occupations, and such programs should include a joint effort to discover jobs which they can fill or for which they can be trained, and to alter the content of jobs where feasible to facilitate their employment. And such employees should, when so placed, be guaranteed the wage paid to ablebodied workmen doing the same or similar work.

2. Where seniority carries with it prerogatives involving costs to the employers, such as wage increases and insurance, vacation and pension or retirement rights based on length of service, employers should be urged, nevertheless, to commit themselves in good faith not to discriminate against qualified veterans for that reason. In the application of these considerations the collective bargaining machinery should be fully utilized in adjudicating any differences that occur on the job, or any discrimination against the employment of veterans.

NEGRO WORKERS

AFTER THE WAR



5c

Published by NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS
307 Lenox Avenue, New York 27, N. Y., April, 1945.

NEGRO WORKERS AFTER THE WAR

March 8, 1941. A day of swirling snow and whistling wind. Fighting the storm, bodies pushing stubbornly against the gale, fifty pickets, holding their signs in frozen fingers, marched back and forth before the plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn.

For the Sperry Company, recipient of more than fifty million dollars' worth of defense contracts, had stubbornly refused to hire Negroes. To rectify this injustice, more than half a dozen groups had banded together into the Brooklyn Joint Committee on Employment. Included were the National Negro Congress, the Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., Brooklyn churches.

The United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, Local 1224, entered the fight. Although the Sperry plant was as yet unorganized, the union signed a pact of cooperation with the National Negro Congress. The local, which had temporarily closed its books because no more jobs were available at the moment, opened them again to Negroes in this emergency.

The company left communications unanswered, ignored requests for an interview, and refused admittance to a delegation. It admitted a second delegation

on March 3, 1941, only to turn it away with answers that were no answers, without promises of employment. The factory, it was said, could use only "the best and most responsible workers."

There followed the picketing of the plant, a letter campaign, an organized barrage of telephone calls.

During the next year, things began to happen. President Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 8802, forbidding discrimination in plants working on government orders. The Fair Employment Practices Committee was established. A nation preparing to fight fascism began to polish up its armor of democracy at home, to tighten the seams, to caulk the cracks.

By September of 1941, the Sperry Company had hired four Negro assemblers. Just a beginning. It advertised for help, pledging that there would be no discrimination in employment.

Today there are hundreds of Negro workers in Sperry's five plants. Still not enough. But a vast improvement.

A Change of Heart

And in the summer of 1944, Mr. R. E. Gillmor, President of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, who had at first scorned to hire Negroes, refused to receive a delegation, failed to give more than evasive answers that were not answers, said in an inspiring speech before the national convention of the N.A.A.C.P. in Chicago:

"The story of the Negro personnel in the Sperry Gyroscope Company proves that they have held and will continue to hold their jobs and open up new and better opportunities for their race.

"Before the war," Mr. Gillmor continued, "my company had no Negro personnel. We were then employing for the most part very experienced skilled workmen. I cannot say that this was a reason for not employing colored people. Our employment of Negroes did not begin until 1941. Some of the Negro organizations had much to do with convincing us of the logic and ethics of this policy. To their credit be it said that in all of their representations they were intelligent, objective, and helpful. Negroes are now employed in 28 different occupations. One-third are in highly skilled occupations, one-third in semi-skilled, and one-third in other jobs. A considerable number are leaders, which is our designation for people who are acting as instructors and tool setters for groups of 10 to 20. One is a foreman in charge of all internal transportation in one of our most important plants. A small number occupy office positions. We had three colored engineers who did very satisfactory work."

And then Mr. Gillmor, who had expressed to a delegation the fear that white workers would refuse to work with Negroes, went on to say: "The threats never materialized, the doubts disappeared. Out of our 300 shop stewards, 22 are Negroes. One of the stewards is the only Negro in his department, so we have here an example of a Negro chosen by popular vote to represent an otherwise all-white department. Colored people are participating in the most natural way in many of the social and recreational activities of the Company."

* * *

We have retold this story, not in order to reopen old

wounds or recall old quarrels with the Sperry Gyroscope Company. Our purpose is the opposite: to illustrate how a vast industrial concern, in the course of a great democratic war, and in the process of dealing with a progressive trade union movement and with organizations of the Negro people, made an abrupt change in its practices, and in the end benefited itself, the community, and the nation.

An Era of Progress

What happened at Sperry has happened in hundreds and thousands of factories and communities. Responsible for the transformation has been the policy of the Roosevelt administration, which has not hesitated to enforce equality even by moving in troops where that was necessary. Responsible has been the FEPC, which pried open doors that had been considered forever barred to Negroes. Responsible have been management; Negro and mixed organizations; and the great trade union movement, which knows that without the firmest unity of Negro and white, it is impotent to build its organizations. In the last few months have come two important and progressive court decisions. The first was the decision of the United States Supreme Court that railroad unions must give full representation to Negro members while operating under the Federal Railway Labor Act. The second was the decision of the California State Supreme Court, in the case of the Boilermakers, that a union, which has won or desires to win a closed shop agreement, must admit "Negroes to membership on the same terms and conditions applicable to non-Negroes."

The gates of industrial opportunity are swinging open to the Negro worker. Too slowly, yes. *But they are swinging open.*

And yet—the solution of every problem poses a new problem. Success, even partial success, in breaking down the barriers of discrimination in industrial life, has placed before us the question: Will the end of the war again see the doors of industrial opportunity closing in the face of the Negro working class?

We began our discussion with the story of the Sperry plant. Let's see what would happen to the Negro workers in Sperry's, if there were cutbacks amounting to 50 per cent, and if the seniority rules—last hired, first fired—were to operate without modification.

The Future for Negro Workers

To get the answer to that question, the National Negro Congress sent an investigator to the Sperry plant at Great Neck, L. I. This factory is the largest of the five belonging to the company, and the percentage of Negroes there—4.38—is higher than in any of its other four factories. The study was undertaken with cooperation of the union—Local 450 of the United Electrical Workers—and management, from the company records as they stood on November 8, 1944.

The type of seniority at this plant is based on occupation, and operates both plant-wide and company-wide. Seniority applies within the occupation. Employees who change from one occupation to another, for any reason at all, carry their seniority with them; that is, the seniority is cumulative.

The following facts were discovered:

Filers' and burrers' occupation: Total number of people employed, 549. Number of Negroes, 36. Negroes are therefore 7 per cent of the force of filers and burrers. In case of a 50 per cent layoff, with an unmodified application of seniority rules, there would be 275 people working at this occupation, and the number of Negroes would drop to 9. The percentage of Negroes would therefore fall from 7 to 3 per cent.

Assemblers' occupation: Total number of people employed, 1,677. Number of Negroes, 37. Negroes are therefore 2 per cent of the assemblers. In case of a 50 per cent layoff, there would be 839 people working at this occupation. Only one Negro would be left of the original 37. The percentage would drop from 2 to one-tenth of one per cent.

Inspectors' occupation: Total number of people employed, 973. Number of Negroes, 23. The percentage of Negroes is therefore 2. With a 50 per cent layoff, there would be 487 people in this occupation, and no Negroes at all. The percentage of Negroes would drop from 2 to 0. The right of Negroes to work as inspectors would be wiped out.

The National Negro Congress found a similar picture in other plants, showing that unless there is a modification of seniority rules, a large proportion of the gains made will be lost. Let us cite one more study, made at the United Transformer Corporation in New York City. This plant has had an unusually advanced policy in regard to the hiring of Negroes, due partly to management and partly to the union's nation-wide fight against

discrimination. The plant is organized by Local 430 of the United Electrical Workers.

The type of seniority at the United Transformer Corporation is a combination of department and plant seniority. Employees who shift from one department to another have cumulative seniority, which applies in each department.

The study was made with cooperation of union and management, from the plant's personnel records as they stood on November 2, 1944. The following facts were discovered:

Willor Department: Employs 83 people. In case of a 50 per cent cutback, the proportion of Negroes would drop from 50 to 31 per cent.

Department C 410: Employs 107 people. In case of a 50 per cent cutback, the proportion of Negroes would drop from 62 to 31 per cent.

Department C 114: Employs 64 people. Proportion of Negroes would drop from 48 to 18 per cent.

Testing Department: Employs 34 people. Proportion of Negroes would rise from 28 to 29 per cent.

Ouncers: Employs 83 people. Proportion of Negroes would fall from 47 to 23 per cent.

Laminating Department: Employs 63 people. Proportion of Negroes would rise from 24 to 31 per cent.

Porters: There are only Negro porters in the plant.

Winding Department: Employs 186 people. Pro-

portion of Negroes would fall from 30 to 13 per cent.

Power Press: Employs 49 people. Proportion of Negroes would fall from 33 to 16 per cent.

Assembly: Employs 194 people. Proportion of Negroes would fall from 37 to 25 per cent.

Thus, in two departments, the proportion of Negroes would rise by a strict application of seniority rules in case of a cutback. In all others, the proportion would fall.

First to Be Fired

Other studies which the Congress has undertaken, and reports coming in from all over the nation, show a similar picture. In the Detroit labor area, where heavy cutbacks have already taken place, those fired are almost exclusively Negro men, Negro women, and white women.

If, in the pre-war years, there had been no discrimination against Negroes in industry, a layoff of 50 per cent today would hit about half the Negroes and half the whites in a given plant. Actually, this is not the case. In the majority of instances, a layoff of 50 per cent would cause the Negroes to lose, not 50 per cent of the jobs they now hold, but 60, 70, 80, 90 or even 100 per cent of these jobs.

Efforts have been made to prove that, in spite of their recent advent into industry, Negroes do not have the lowest seniority. There is, for example, the argument that since seniority operates mostly on a depart-

ment basis, and since Negro workers have, unfortunately, been less frequently upgraded, they have at any rate acquired an improved seniority status because they have been stuck for long periods in the same department. Our investigations have proved this to be untrue. In most factories where seniority is the basis of layoffs, it operates on a departmental or occupational scale, but *dates* from employment in any part of the plant. The seniority is cumulative, and the degree to which the worker is upgraded, or not upgraded, does not affect his status.

So the question arises: Will the unions, which have made such magnificent advances in tearing down the color barrier, allow unmodified and unadjusted seniority rules to become an instrument whereby pre-war discriminations may be frozen into post-war industry, the unions disrupted, the Negro and white workers alike weakened in organizational power?

But let's understand one thing first. It is not the unions, nor their seniority rules, that stand in the way of the Negro worker. No, no! Quite the opposite is true! If, with unmodified seniority regulations, Negro workers might suffer some injustices, without union organization and without seniority rules the full weight of prejudice would descend upon Negro employees. The seniority rules are themselves the best protection for Negroes in industry. If after the war—or before that time—an employer should decide to return to a lily-white employment policy, the union can stop him. It can point to the seniority status of this or that Negro worker. It can say: "You can't fire Mr. Jones, or Mr. Smith, or Miss Brown, because of their seniority rating."

The seniority rules are among the most important that the unions have evolved for the protection of all workers in industry, Negro and white. Seniority prevents throwing older workers on the scrap heap. It blocks attacks on the union through the firing of union members and union officials. It does away with favoritism. And, not least important, it prevents discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, or religion.

Yet, because the gains made by Negroes in industry are very recent, the traditional application of seniority during periods of layoffs would erase many achievements. Thus the question arises as to whether some adjustment of the seniority rules will not be necessary in the transition from war to peace.

There are industries in which this question does not come up at all, because there the unions do not operate with seniority rules. In the marine industry the rotary hiring system prevails; the first man to hit the beach is the first to ship out again. There are other industries—shoe, fur, leather, needle trades, furniture—which divide the work equally among all.

Seniority Adjustments

But in industries where seniority is the basis of layoffs, and where Negroes, in alliance with organized labor, have made great gains, we face the problem: Shall not the unions, in order to maintain the unity of labor and the Negro people, in order to preserve the organization, in order to stay the hand of some employer who may wish to throw one group of workers into struggle with another—shall not these unions modify their seniority

rules, where necessary, so that the discriminations of the past hundred years shall not reappear in the post-war era?

It is no answer to say, as a few employers and union officials have stated to representatives of the National Negro Congress: "We never discriminate. We treat everyone alike." Sometimes people who say this are deliberately evading the question. More often, they are sincere but just don't see that a problem exists. If we want to be wholly just, we *cannot* treat everyone alike. Negroes, unlike whites, have been subjected to industrial discrimination for a century and more. A runner tripped up just as the gun is fired for the race, needs a better-than-even break if he is to reach the tape in average time. Unions cannot be expected to wipe out, in a few years, all the effects of an evil system rooted in a long past. But they can be asked to adjust their practices so as to eliminate at least some of the worst results of that system.

The proposal for the adjustment of the seniority system has become one of the most hotly contested of all trade union issues. The fact that opinion is not instantly unanimous, is no cause for astonishment or alarm. This problem has no precedent. It is new to history. Never before has the labor movement been called upon to solve it.

New unionists, and some older ones, fear for the fate of the seniority system if it is subjected to adjustments. They point out, and justly, that seniority is the life-blood of a union. But they forget that a seniority system which, even though unintentionally, allows injustices to be perpetrated against a minority group, which records

only the gains made years ago and fails to record and insure gains made more recently, is thereby weakening the union and weakening the principle of seniority.

Speaking before the national convention of the United Federal Workers in New York City in October 1944, Arthur Huff Fauset, member of the National Board of the National Negro Congress, drew upon his experience in Philadelphia's fight against the Sunday blue laws. He urged the delegates to remember that "the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath." The seniority rules, he went on to say, were made for labor, not labor for the seniority rules. And the United Federal Workers then passed a resolution empowering the executive to take whatever steps might prove necessary to prevent injustice to the Negro people in layoffs.

Far from making a fetish of seniority rules, unions have in the past, and again in recent months, modified them as the need arose. For example, most union contracts state clearly that in case of layoffs, union officers working in the plant shall be the last to go. That is for the better functioning of the union. The contract between the Sperry Gyroscope Company and Local 450 of the United Electrical Workers states in its seniority clause: "Notwithstanding anything that may be contained herein, in the event of a layoff the following officials of the Union, during their term of office, shall be the last persons to be laid off in the bargaining unit: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sixteen Executive Board Members, Four Trustees, Chairman and Secretary of the Grievance Board. Stewards shall have maximum plant-wide seniority within their occupations."

The Veterans' Problem

A more recent modification of seniority rules has been made for returning veterans. Since veterans have been absent from industry while the workers on the home front have accumulated seniority which—properly enough—entitles them to hold jobs, the problem has arisen that, on the basis of unadjusted seniority regulations, the veteran would be at a disadvantage.

Labor was ready for that problem. The C.I.O. made an agreement with the Veterans of Foreign Wars under which returning veterans are granted "accrued seniority"; the time spent in service counts as time spent on the job. At its national convention in November, the C.I.O. went further. It recommended to its affiliated unions that in the case of veterans employed in a given plant or industry for the first time, the same rule apply—accrued seniority for time spent in the armed services. These decisions will not only go far to help solve problems of the veterans; they will also bind the veterans more closely to the family of labor and make millions of new friends for the trade union movement.

Basic to any consideration of seniority adjustments is this fact: since the adoption of the seniority rules now in practice, the composition of the American working class has undergone vast changes. Millions of workers have left factories for the armed forces. Negroes and women have entered industry in unprecedented numbers. Seniority rules that were adequate three years ago may no longer reflect the actual situation. With a shifting scene, they may stand in need of adjustment, like scientific instruments whose readings require correction

because of varying temperatures, atmospheric pressures, and the like. The instrument is not rejected; it is adjusted.

There are those who say: We should like to adjust our seniority regulations, but we dare not; the white workers will not stand for it. That argument is very old, and, in the light of experience, very unconvincing. It has been used whenever an advance has been proposed for Negroes, or Jews, or the foreign-born, or women. It was used by those who urged Lincoln to withhold his Emancipation Proclamation, and by those who counseled him not to allow Negro enlistments in the Union Army. The white population, they said, and the white soldiers, wouldn't stand for it. But those people were wrong. The Emancipation Proclamation and the presence of Negro troops were two strong pillars of morale for the Union.

We were told, when the question arose of bringing Negroes into war plants, that "white workers won't stand for it." Mr. Gillmor of Sperry's said just that. Later he said that the resistance had never materialized. That has been the story in most plants where Negro workers have been introduced for the first time.

When the need for mixed crews was first broached in the marine industry, many people said: "The white seamen won't put up with it." Especially was this argument used against promoting Negroes to ships' captains. It was said that the problems of interracial association are sharper at sea than on land. You can't leave the ship: on ship you not only work with your fellows, but eat, sleep, bathe, study, and play with them.

But today there are four American merchant ships

sailing under Negro captains with mixed crews; soon there will be more. Every ship organized by the National Maritime Union leaves port with a mixed crew.

What has become, then, of the theory that "white seamen won't stand for it?"

The Question of Job Security

It is argued, also, that white workers have a further objection to seniority modifications: they joined the union chiefly for job security. That is true. But job security rests upon union security, and union security rests upon harmonious relations among workers and the elimination of antagonisms within the working class. If whites and Negroes are thrown into a scramble for employment, where then is the security of the union or the job?

Now to a different problem. How does all this jibe with the plan for full employment after the war? Won't full employment render all these special measures superfluous?

The answer is that a prosperous post-war world is the best framework within which to tackle the problems of the Negro worker. But full employment is not the complete answer. The special problems will still be there.

First of all, full employment will not be attained at once. During reconversion, however brief it may be, we may lose the gains of the war years, unless we take special steps to safeguard them. We may lose that unity which is so essential to the very existence of the union, so essential to the achievement of adequate reconversion

legislation. Enemies of the nation will exploit, for their own purposes, heightened racial tensions. Among the first casualties would be the trade unions. It has never been otherwise.

But even when full employment is attained, the problem of the Negroes remains. Factories will expand and contract their labor force. A man who is transferred from one factory to another has a job, yes. But can the Negroes always form that group, or the heaviest proportion of that group, which is so transferred? Must they remain forever on the fringe of industry, fired when production slows down here, hired again when production expands elsewhere? If so, they will be merely a marginal labor group, moving from one factory to another, from one community to another, always beginning over again at the lowest seniority rating. They would achieve none of the benefits that come with higher seniority—vacations, bonuses, upgrading, pensions, or choice of work, such as choice of runs in the transport industry. They would fail to establish themselves in the life of factory or union local. Their families would never become a permanent part of the community.

Another point: a program of full employment demands public works—the building of roads, houses, hospitals, at public expense. The Baruch-Hancock report to President Roosevelt, on the subject of full employment, speaks of the necessity of public works and federal jobs even in the best of circumstances. Can we afford to have a heavier proportion of whites in private industry, and a heavier proportion of Negroes on public works? That would mean a physical separation, on the

job, and in the union local, which would harm the union.

Just how serious the problem is, can be seen from a study of war and post-war trends in the employment of Negroes, made by the United States Department of Labor.* Here are its conclusions:

1. The Negro has made his greatest employment gains in those *occupations* which will suffer the greatest cutbacks during the post-war period.

2. He has made his biggest advances in those *industries*—metals, chemicals, and rubber—which will experience the greatest post-war declines.

3. The greatest Negro gains have been in congested production areas where the most extensive readjustment of the labor force will be necessary.

4. In those occupations and industries in which the Negro has made the most advances, he was generally among the last to be hired. Therefore, under the usual seniority rules, he is more likely to be laid off than the average worker in these occupations.

Adjustment of seniority rules is by no means the only method of fighting discrimination. Fundamental to a solution is full, planned employment. Fundamental also is a permanent FEPC. Fundamental is an expansion of the excellent work done by some A. F. of L. unions, such as the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, in counteracting Jim-Crowism, and the elimination of still existing discriminations in other organizations of the A. F. of L. Important, too, is the winning of over-all anti-discrimination clauses in union

* *Monthly Labor Review*, January, 1945. / obtain

contracts, such as that already agreed upon between the International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, and Henry J. Kaiser's Permanente Metals Corporation, which operates the Kaiser shipyards.*

But seniority adjustments are also important. They will at least prevent our losing what we have already gained.

A New Emancipation Proclamation

There are demagogues of all races who predict that the war will be followed by racial strife, who declare that the Negroes are wanted by industry and by the unions only for the duration. We know this to be untrue. Seldom has there been a more heartening event than the passage of the resolution against discrimination at the last C.I.O. convention. That resolution might well be considered a second Emancipation Proclamation. It marks the binding of the Negro people to the labor movement. For the sake of those who have not read it, we reprint here, in its entirety, this magnificent document. We will add only that the C.I.O., at the same time, rejected a profferred amendment which would have prevented any adjustment of seniority rules by affiliated unions.

> "WHEREAS, The firm and unwavering policy of the C.I.O. against discrimination toward Negro and other minorities has been a cornerstone of the

* "The Company agrees that in its hiring and promotions, no person shall be discriminated against because of race, color, sex, creed, nationality, political or religious beliefs."

C.I.O., as expressed in our constitution and in subsequent declarations and actions.

"This policy has been of material aid to the Negro people and to people of other minorities and has been the basis of many of the material gains made by such peoples. It has further been of great aid in advancing our national war effort and the national unity that we have achieved in prosecuting the war.

"The advances made by the Negro workers through the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and the enlistment of many scores of thousands of minority people in war production, are also basically due to the anti-discrimination policy of the C.I.O., which has done most to bring these questions forward.

"Our policy has in addition helped in the closer integration of Negro soldiers, sailors and other service personnel in the armed forces, as shown in the various steps taken toward admitting them as active combatants in the Army and Navy and in the breaking down of restrictions in canteens, post exchanges, and the like; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that (1) the C.I.O. again reaffirms its unwavering opposition to discrimination against the Negro people or the people of any other minority.

" (2) The gains that have been achieved must not be lost in the post-war. The C.I.O. urges all affiliated unions to renewed vigilance against any form of racial discrimination, and to prevent anti-

union employers from taking any steps which are designed to return to previous conditions of discrimination and thereby reduce the gains that all workers have won.

"We recommend that the C.I.O. unions seek the incorporation into collective bargaining agreements a provision that no person seeking employment shall be discriminated against because of race, creed, color, or place of origin.

"(3) The C.I.O. commends the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices for its splendid work and important achievements procured in spite of the opposition of its enemies. We call upon Congress to enact legislation that will make the Fair Employment Practices Committee a permanent institution and confer upon the agency authority to enforce its decision.

"(4) Out of this war must emerge a complete understanding and determination on the part of the American people that full political and economic equality must be accorded to all Americans. Jim-Crowism, the abominable poll-tax, and any other form of discrimination and bigotry must be excised from our national life. The struggle against these vicious practices would be the strongest weapon in forging real and effective national unity among all decent-minded Americans."

* * *

The National Negro Congress does not propose de-

tailed plans for seniority adjustments. That is the job of the unions. It is they who must take the initiative.

Our studies have shown that the picture is not a uniform one. In each industry, in each factory, perhaps in each department, the plan will vary. But we do know that the unions whose white and Negro brothers and sisters have fought so splendidly for the Negro people, will take whatever measures are needed to maintain the gains of wartime. They will not let us down; of that we are assured.

LET'S FACE THE ISSUE

The National Negro Congress was organized in February, 1936, shortly after the organization of the C.I.O. One of the main objectives of the Congress, written into its constitution, was "to promote the cause of trade unionism among Negroes."

Large Negro memberships in the U.A.W., Tobacco Workers, and the Steel and Mine unions, show the success of some of our early efforts to integrate Negro workers into industrial unions.

The demonstrated political unity of the Negro people and labor, the increasing integration of Negro workers into unions, the healthy participation of many progressive unions in the whole struggle for Negro rights, these are the significant gains which the National Negro Congress has worked to establish during its eight years existence.

This pamphlet is designed to present one aspect of the post-war job situation with respect to Negro workers and to stimulate thought, discussion and action on this aspect of the problem. We have not attempted to set forth a formula to solve this particular problem, for indeed there is no one formula which will work in all situations.

We have confidence that the labor movement which has, to such a great degree, helped to establish equal job rights for Negroes during the war, will begin now to plan ways to maintain and extend those rights during reconversion and in the post-war period.

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

307 Lenox Avenue, New York 27, N. Y.

Dr. Max Yergan, President; **Thelma M. Dale**, Acting Secretary; **Ferdinand C. Smith**, Treasurer; **Dorothy K. Funn**, Labor Secretary; **Edward E. Strong**, Executive Sec'y (on leave with the armed forces).

Seniority X

tion and discussion, brings it to the attention of the labor participation committee of the Council of Social Agencies or to the legislative and political action committees of the CIO Council, for consideration and disposition.

Social agencies have cooperated; they have furnished resource people, provided directories (an excellent one entitled "What's Your Problem?" has been published by the Council of Social Agencies of Metropolitan Detroit for 1945-46), promoted refresher courses (through monthly counselling clinics) and handled referrals.

It is this kind of cooperation that has given many union members, perhaps for the first time, an appreciation of the needs and problems of social agencies and social workers which can only bring them closer together.

Union members had little patience with social welfare workers in the past. Workers in need used to find themselves in the undignified and uncomfortable position of receiving handouts after first receiving the run-around. They still remember this vicious practice when, as union counsellors and as CIO representatives on agency boards, they meet social workers and participate in the deliberations and operations of the agencies. Here, they see a sincere group of serious-minded men and women caught in a net of conflicting social and economic forces, professional prejudices, antiquated traditions, financial limitations and governing boards known more for their deep sentimentalism and balanced budgets than for profound understanding and promotion of balanced communities.

The union counsellors and CIO board representatives talk these things over and usually arrive at the conclusion that the social worker and the social agency are themselves badly in need of assistance.

At the same time, the social worker and the social agency, reaching out of their strangling limitations and fierce frustration, find allies in the union counsellors and CIO board members. (Here it should be mentioned that union counsellors, by virtue of their training and experiences, often make the best CIO representatives on agency boards.)

CIO Helps

There are many progressive measures social workers know should be taken along legislative and political lines, which the agency, because of binding rules, cannot do itself. They soon discover they can always rely on CIO support to further such measures. Only recently they observed an active CIO campaign in support of the continuation of federal aid for child welfare centers.

They know, too, of the huge sums of money CIO members, as a group, pour into community chests. During the four war years alone CIO contributed more than $100,000,000 for community welfare work and foreign relief through the National War Fund, American Red Cross and Community Chests.

Social workers appreciate the significance of union counselling as a great interpretative force of their own problems, needs, hopes and aspirations, to thousands of citizens in the community who have never been reached before.

All this makes for common ground, for mutual understanding, for a sound foundation upon which a wholesome relationship can be established and extended in the common cause of furthering human welfare in a democratic and dignified manner.

by Luigi Creatore

SOMETIMES I think the price of Democracy is confusion.

I sat in on a veterans' committee meeting of a large east coast manufacturing plant the other day. The committee was representative of both management and labor. They were meeting to establish policy on the delicate question of veterans' seniority.

The union had a proposal that went right down the line of established CIO policy. Veterans should get seniority credit for the time they spent in the service, they said, but shouldn't be given super-seniority.

The company representatives didn't like super-seniority any more than the union did. They explained that, although they had a super-seniority clause "on paper," they "talked" to veterans before rehiring and told them these things:

1—They could have their old jobs back under the law, but,

2—It would mean bumping an older man with from ten to twenty years of experience in the plant, and,

3—The older man could have a leave of absence. At the end of a year he would be rehired. Since the veteran would no longer be under the protection of the Selective Service Act, he could then be displaced by the older man, so,

4—Would the veteran consider taking another job—one based on his original seniority plus the time he spent in the service?

The personnel man who was telling us this said that so far, veterans had listened and agreed with him. No good would come from super-seniority, they said. However, with a great number of servicemen returning, the personnel man felt it was time for a broad and open policy to be formed.

With unions, employers, and the veterans themselves declaring the falsity of super-seniority, why do we have a law of the land that insists on super-seniority? I'm wrong on that score. There is no such law, but there is an interpretation of the Selective Service Act by General Lewis B. Hershey that upholds super-seniority. Although the General's interpretation is merely an opinion which has been refuted by arbitrators and impartial judges throughout the country, and although it has no legal backing, many employers, unable to keep up with all the complex workings of Selective Service, are taking Hershey's opinion as law. They are following his directive for the simple reason that they don't know what else to follow.

In the case of the meeting I attended, a reasonable solution was found. Management agreed to give veterans accrued seniority for the time they spent in the service. The first step would be to try to place veterans in their original departments. If this failed because all men in that department had a higher seniority, then veterans would be given plant-wide seniority.

It was agreed that a joint statement of the rehiring plan would be issued by the company and the union and that all veterans now employed would be asked to vote on the plan.

This method will give the company, which is still a little timid about all this, the protection it is seeking, and at the same time assure veterans of a better long-term break and protection by the union in the days when Selective Service shrugs off its responsibilities toward ex-fighting men. One year from the date of discharge.)

Other plants juggling the hot seniority issue might take a tip from the above example.

Allyn CIO Apr 1946

Seniority

SENIORITY AND THE NEGRO WORKER

by
Robert C. Weaver
Director of Community Services
American Council on Race Relations

I

THE NATURE OF SENIORITY

No discussion of the Negro in the postwar or of Negro-union relations progresses very far without reference to seniority. The fact that by 1945 unions had bargaining contracts covering almost two thirds of the workers in manufacturing industries and that in such important types of war production as aluminum, automobiles, nonferrous metal smelting and refining, shipbuilding and basic steel over 90 per cent of the workers were under union agreements makes consideration of the subject inevitable. While there is much generalization about seniority and Negro labor, there can be no sound conclusion which will cover all or a majority of possible situations. Seniority, as all devices relating to layoffs and re-employment, will have different effects in different industries and plants and from one worker to another.

What Seniority Is

In the simplest terms seniority is preference in employment based upon length of service. It is intended to offer maximum security and most desirable types of work to those who have rendered the longest service. Seniority was first developed in those industries where employment was fairly stable and by unions which were composed of skilled workers. As soon as the skilled workers on railroads had secured recognition and collective bargaining agreements, they pressed for seniority as a means of overcoming favoritism in an industry where employment tenure was interrupted by frequent transfers and layoffs. The

printing trades unions also pressed for seniority early in their development. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that in both instances seniority served to reduce greatly the number of craftsmen in the labor market. In less stable types of employment, such as building construction, clothing, and coal mining, there is an almost complete absence of seniority provisions in union agreements. Because a large part of the working force in these industries is simultaneously affected by slack work, most unions having jurisdiction in them have preferred work-sharing to seniority arrangements. No doubt the fact that many of the unions involved have traditionally received a large number of semiskilled and untrained recruits has also recommended the work rotation plan to them.

The development of work-sharing in coal mining and clothing has some interesting implications for the newer industrial unions. During the reconversion period many of these mass production unions will have a large part of their membership affected by slack work at one time . They, no less than construction, coal mining, and clothing, will have a large reserve of unemployed, trained operatives and unskilled workers on their rolls. It may be that in the next few years the desirability of seniority in these unions will be questioned. At the present, however, most unions have accepted and are championing application of seniority in layoffs and subsequent rehirings. No doubt the problem of the returning veteran, to whom some employers in a sudden burst of patriotism want to give job preference, has gone far to dictate the unquestioning acceptance of seniority during reconversion by the newer unions.

Although there are many types of seniority the following are the most important: (a) company or plant-wide seniority under which seniority is computed upon the length of service in the company or the plant, and transfers from job to job within the plant or company have no effect on seniority standing (b) departmental or occupational seniority under which there are separate departmental or occupational seniority lists; (c) various combinations of (a) and (b).

In each type of seniority it is customary to lay off those with the least amount of seniority first and to effect reemployment in reverse order to layoffs. Such a procedure is in accordance with "strict seniority," the norm around which all seniority agreements are developed.

Seniority and the Negro Worker

Were there no union seniority agreements hundreds of thousands of Negroes would be displaced from their wartime jobs during the reconversion. This would be true for many reasons. In the first place, in periods of large-scale unemployment workers new to an industry, a plant, or an occupation are usually let out as a group before employees with longer service records. This is a form of employers' seniority. It differs from union seniority in that it is open to many exceptions and affords the individual with long work experience no assured job security. For a group new to industrial employment, such as Negroes, however, it usually operates to effect general displacement when there is widespread unemployment. In the depression of the 1930's, for example, few Negroes in mass production industries (where most colored workers had been used) were affected by union seniority agreements; yet Negroes suffered great displacement.

Second, a large proportion of Negro war workers are concentrated in industries, such as shipbuilding, which will suffer extreme cutbacks in the near future. Many shipyards will close down completely, and all workers, white and black alike, will be displaced permanently. Seniority will have no bearing on this dislocation. Finally, a disproportionately large number of colored men and women have been in government establishments - on temporary appointments. At the end of the war, most of these workers will be discharged, and union seniority agreements will not influence this development.

In some industries and plants, union seniority will accelerate the displacement of colored war workers; in others it will operate to preserve the

numerical gains in employment which Negroes have made during the war. For those workers who are fortunate enough to retain jobs in plants where they worked during the war, union seniority will have significant bearing on postwar occupational status. For all workers covered by seniority agreements, union seniority will establish objective factors determining job continuity, upgrading, or downgrading. The opportunity to retain a job, to remain in a skilled or semiskilled job, or to replace another worker at a lower level of skill will depend upon the worker's position on a seniority list rather than the whim of a foreman or the attitude of management. Under such an arrangement, the important factors are the rules for determining seniority lists, the regulations governing the operation of union seniority and the way management and unions carry out their agreements.

In general, it may be said that three over-all developments will determine the influence of union seniority upon Negro war workers. The first and all-important is the volume of employment. The second is the degree to which service men, formerly employed in a given plant, decide to return to their old jobs, and the third is the proportion of women (white) with longer seniority than Negro males who decide to stay on their wartime jobs. All of these are unknowns. It is, however, safe to assume (and fragmentary figures support this) that in a heavy and dirty industry, such as iron and steel, a smaller proportion of veterans will elect to take up their seniority rights than in a lighter, higher-wage industry, such as automobiles. Also, a larger proportion of veterans and women will elect to use their seniority in a light industry, such as electrical goods, than in a heavy, lower-wage industry, such as meat packing.

In many instances, however, the returning veteran will not have a chance to exercise his preference for certain types of work. One example will suffice to indicate the nature of this problem. Thousands of young men have been trained for aviation during the war; a large majority would like to remain in the industry,

But the predictable postwar employment level of aviation will afford job opportunities for only a small fraction of those who may want to go into aviation after the war, and if they have seniority rights in another industry, a large proportion will probably use them. The proportion will depend upon alternative work opportunities, and this will reflect the volume of employment in the nation.

Negroes have just recently been upgraded in some industries and in many plants. In such instances, the type of seniority - plant-wide, departmental, or occupational - will influence the extent to which these occupational gains are maintained. Where Negroes have long been employed in appreciable numbers and have recently been upgraded, plant-wide seniority will usually promote and assure their retention of better jobs, since it will permit them to bid for any and all types of work. In other plants where Negroes were concentrated in a few departments prior to the war and have recently been upgraded to lighter, cleaner, better-paying jobs in other departments, departmental seniority will accelerate their downgrading, since it will restrict their employment to a few types of work. In still other plants where Negroes have been recently upgraded, occupational seniority will have a similar effect. In addition, there are special types of seniority, such as the granting of plant-wide seniority to all workers with continuity of employment as of a given date (usually in the 1930's, when there were few Negro employees), and permitting such employees to use their seniority on a plant-wide basis in selecting any job for which they may be qualified. Where, as is often the case, colored workers were concentrated in only a few types of production jobs and in unskilled work before the war, such agreements will wipe out many of their recent occupational gains.

II

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

An analysis of seniority in the automobile industry of Detroit is instructive. In the first place, automobiles present the case of an industry in which there will be intense reconversion problems and temporary unemployment. Second, the automobile industry stands midway between those types of production in which there will be almost complete permanent shut-down of most plants and those in which the present volume of production and employment will expand; in the automobile industry there will be a decline in payrolls incident to reconversion but the estimated loss of employees is only 20 per cent of the wartime peak, and the postwar volume of employment is expected to be above any peacetime level.

By March, 1945, the 75,000 Negroes employed in automobile plants in Detroit constituted about 15 per cent of all the workers in the principal plants of the industry. The hiring of colored women was delayed until long after Negro men and white women had been accepted, but by the spring of 1945, colored women had entered the industry in sizable numbers. With, and as a necessary condition to this expanded employment of Negroes there came significant occupational advancement. True, Negroes have not achieved equal upgrading opportunities, but there had been sufficient changes in the industry's occupational color patterns to make the preservation of wartime gains an extremely important and desirable goal to the Negro worker and the Negro community.

The problem was complicated by many factors. At first certain spokesmen for the automobile industry stated that the industry contemplated employing every available man in the Detroit area for peacetime production. The Detroit City Plan Commission, however, has estimated that after reconversion unemployment in the city may range between 100,000 and 300,000; and interviews with employers

in the spring of 1945 indicated that many contemplated sizable declines in payrolls when they returned to peacetime production. It appeared that the big three, General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, would certainly reduce their employment rolls in the peace, although it was impossible to secure an accurate estimate of the extent to which reductions would be made. The Briggs Manufacturing Company had announced a 50 per cent cut in employment after the war, and the Packard Motor Company contemplated a comparable contraction. Hudson contemplated reducing its labor force from 17,000 in March, 1945, to about 13,000 in the postwar period. The Kelsey Hayes Wheel Company expected a decline from 6,000 to 4,000. A few companies, such as Bohn Aluminum and Brass, and Ex-Cell-O, expected to expand in the postwar period. Some of the others, such as Packard and Vickers, expected to achieve postwar levels of employment higher than the prewar ones; many of the companies were thinking of returning to 1940 volumes of employment.

As early as the spring of 1945, layoffs were facing the automobile industry and harassing its employees. Estimates varied as to the extent of the displacement which would follow V-E day, but most competent observers put the figure between 250,000 and 400,000. On May 15, 1945, Murray Corporation of America, which had employed 11,000 during its wartime peak, reduced its payroll to 5,000. Workers hired as late as 1934 were included among those displaced. Total employment was reduced slightly over 50 per cent; Negro employment was reduced by about the same percentage.

Nowhere is the issue of veterans' treatment under union seniority more alive than in Detroit. Mr. W. Cronin, secretary of the Veterans' Committee of the Automotive War Production Council, speaking for the industry, has already demanded a change in seniority rules to permit the hiring of service men who have never been employed by the industry. He wants to provide for the employment of an equitable percentage of war veterans in the peacetime, proposing that veterans be

placed "at least on equal footing with men and women who have entered the industry since the war began."

The UAW and many other unions have already agreed that all service men should be credited with employment seniority for the time they have spent in uniform. But this does not begin for the ex-service man without previous work experience in a plant until he gets a job, and it does not permit a newly hired veteran to displace a worker who has acquired seniority through employment in a plant since Pearl Harbor.

With such a sharp difference of opinion on this matter, seniority has become one of the most pressing issues in the automobile industry. The union takes the position that if it gives in on this matter, its existence in the industry is endangered if not lost. On the other hand, the union is conscious of the dangers which will arise if it is maneuvered into a position where it can be blamed for the continuing unemployment of service men.

It is in such a complex situation that the problems of Negro displacement and downgrading incident to seniority have arisen. Special treatment for the Negro worker who entered the industry after Pearl Harbor will certainly lead to additional pressure for special treatment for the veteran without past employment status. And, to add more confusion, these two groups are highly competitive; because if there is the type of postwar expansion in the automobile industry which a few prophesy (and many hope for) the new Negro worker and the new white worker would have less chance for a postwar job if the veteran without employment experience were "at least on equal footing" with them.

The Six-Point Transfer Agreement

The six-point agreement which governed the transfer of workers in the automobile industry from peacetime to wartime production in 1940 set forth the basic seniority principle which will govern employment patterns in the reconversion

period. According to this agreement, the worker transferred out of a peacetime job accumulated seniority in that job regardless of what he did in war production. In only a few instances were there deviations from this basic principle, as in a small number of plants where labor-management contracts provided that a worker might take his peacetime seniority to his new department.

It may be well to pause and consider what the over-all seniority provision contained in the six-point transfer agreement means to Negro workers. At the outset it must be realized that it can mean different things depending upon the volume and nature of postwar production. In instances where a plant will expand in peacetime (an exceptional case in automobiles), such an agreement would limit the total employment and occupational diversification of Negro workers. This would follow because colored workers would accumulate seniority only in those few jobs in which they were employed in the prewar years. Since, however, most Negroes in automobile plants on V-E day were employed after 1942, most would have no seniority. For those with seniority there would be job rights only in the occupations (usually foundry, janitorial and service) or in those departments where colored workers were employed prior to the war. The situation would, in many respects, be similar to that at the time of conversion to war production, when, under existing seniority agreements, Negroes were not eligible for upgrading into production jobs.

Under conditions of lesser volume of employment in peacetime, the situation is more complex. There would be much displacement, and any type of union seniority (or the absence of union seniority) would involve the discharge of a large number of colored (as well as white) workers. In some instances, where management is favorable to Negroes, the extent of this displacement would be less without union seniority; in other instances, management might seize upon a loose labor market situation as the excuse for dismissing all Negroes, or the vast

majority of them. Under the six-point transfer agreement a larger number of Negroes would probably remain on the payroll than under conditions of plant-wide seniority, since the older Negro worker would have the right to jobs in occupations which had traditionally been manned by Negroes. The older Negro employees would continue to work in a few departments, but they would lose most if not all of their wartime occupational advancement.

The Chrysler Motor Corporation

During peacetime production the Chrysler plants hired slightly less than 2,000 Negroes - all males; approximately 90 per cent of these were in the Detroit plants. In April, 1945, the corporation employed over 18,000 Negroes, and about 10,500 were in Detroit, where they made up over 15 per cent of the working force. No Negro women were employed prior to Pearl Harbor, but by April, 1945, there were over 5,000 colored women, who made up over 15 per cent of all female workers in Chrysler plants.

Occupational changes, too, have been important for Negroes in Chrysler. Negro men and women now work in each of the Detroit plants in nearly every production capacity and in every unskilled capacity. Some colored men are in skilled jobs. Colored women are engaged principally in aircraft manufacturing as riveters and kindred assembly operations, in maintenance as sweepers and cleaners, in truck assembly, and in core-making in foundry. Negro men, including a large number who in prewar days were janitors, yard laborers and foundry laborers, are working in many types of machine production, assembly, inspection and maintenance jobs.

The employment of male Negroes as semiskilled workers began early in 1941 and gave rise to the first work stoppages incident to Negro upgrading in the industry. Following the solution of this difficulty, the transfer and upgrading of Negroes with long seniority continued in various Detroit Chrysler plants; it was most prevalent in the Highland Park, Kercheral, and Jefferson plants.

Before the war and during the earlier phases of conversion, there were separate seniority lists for colored and white workers. These lists were based either on occupational or departmental classifications. When the industry converted to war production, such separate seniority lists were impediments to Negroes' upgrading and their utilization on war contracts; separate seniority lists were abandoned. This facilitated the transfer and upgrading of colored workers in accordance with seniority provisions. In Chrysler, as in other automobile companies, the amount of this upgrading depended upon the extent that

(a) Negroes intelligently requested upgrading;

(b) Unions insisted that they be upgraded and effected the approval, support or sufferance of white workers;

(c) Upgrading of Negroes would benefit the company;

(d) Company officials cooperated in facilitating Negro upgrading.

Once the ice was broken and the older Negro Chrysler employees had been placed in better jobs, it became easier to employ new Negroes in similar occupations. And this was important in Detroit because there was a sizable number of Negroes trained for production work.

At most Chrysler plants it is generally understood that all peacetime employees transferred to wartime occupations accumulated seniority in their peacetime jobs. It is also understood that there are and will be considerable variations among Chrysler plants as to the application of union seniority after the war. In addition to the master contract between the company and the Chrysler Department of the International Union of UAW-CIO, supplementary agreements have been negotiated between local unions and individual Chrysler plants. One of the most interesting of these covers the Chrysler Jefferson plant.

Early in May, 1945, officials of the Chrysler Jefferson local reached a supplementary agreement with management providing that plant-wide seniority will

apply to all employees who had seniority prior to January, 1938. Prior to this date few Negroes were in the plant. But the few who were in janitor and laborer capacities may, under the terms of this contract, use their pre-1938 seniority to qualify for any job in the plant for which they have training. As a matter of fact, however, most of the Negroes with long seniority at the Chrysler Jefferson plant did not seek or secure training for production jobs. Consequently, the majority of the colored workers who have the longest seniority and the greatest opportunity to bid for the better jobs at the plant are not trained to perform these jobs and will not be able to benefit from the upgrading possibility which union seniority affords them.

Under the provisions of this proposed supplementary agreement, a few of the older Negro workers may be much better off occupationally after the war than they were before, and what is more, they may be better off after the war than they were during the war. At the same time, some Negroes hired before 1938 may be displaced since under plant-wide seniority they will be competing with all workers hired prior to 1938 rather than only with those workers in departments where Negroes were traditionally employed in peacetime production. White workers who under peacetime seniority could not bid for jobs outside their departments, will be able to compete for work as janitors and laborers, and many with long seniority, formerly in jobs for which there may be less demand than in prewar years, may displace individual Negroes from their prewar jobs. Since most of these prewar Negro jobs were unskilled, most whites will be qualified to perform them. The reverse of this, of course, is also true and may result in Negroes' displacing white workers. But since the proportion of Negroes at the Chrysler Jefferson plant with pre-1938 seniority and the number of postwar jobs they are qualified to perform are small, the net result will not be in the Negro worker's favor.

This supplementary agreement would also mean that all new workers hired during the war period will be reemployed on the basis of seniority and qualifications. Since, however, Negroes were not hired in significant numbers until late 1942, many of them have little seniority and would be in an unfavorable competitive position.

Other Automobile Plants

In general, the situation at Chrysler is typical of the automobile industry. Seniority will displace many Negro men and most Negro women. It will also accelerate the downgrading of Negro workers, although the extent of this downgrading will depend upon the prewar occupational distribution of Negroes, the type of seniority agreement, and the influence of supplementary agreements. A few tentative analyses of other firms will illustrate the nature of problems which lie ahead.

The Briggs Manufacturing Company

The Briggs Manufacturing Company contemplates a peacetime payroll of 14,000 which is the same size as the employment in January, 1941. At the latter date there were 1,500 Negro workers; in the spring of 1945, when there were 26,000 workers at Briggs, some 5,000 Negroes were employed. Prior to the war, colored workers were used principally as material handlers, body sanders, janitors and laborers. During the war they moved into many new and more desirable classifications.

In the spring of 1945, the company announced its intention to hire over a thousand veterans with less than 90 days or no seniority, 7,880 then on the company rolls with seniority as of May, 1940, or earlier, 610 not then working with the company but with seniority as of or before May, 1940, some 4,300 veterans with more than 90-day seniority, and 255 employees with seniority after May, 1940.

Since the majority of Negro war workers were hired after 1942, it is clear that practically none of the 3,500 Negroes recently hired would have any claim on a postwar job.

Even if the company is not successful in abrogating union seniority rules so as to hire over a thousand new veterans, the majority of new Negro employees will not have enough seniority to qualify for a postwar job. Whereas in some plants, the turnover of new white workers has been so great as to remove many from the seniority rolls and give the Negro a higher place on the list, it appears that at Briggs the date of entrance for the first Negro war workers to be hired is so recent as to remove this as an effective factor. It seems, therefore, that the volume of Negro employment, as the volume of total employment, will be about the same as the prewar level. Since, however, Negroes constituted 10 per cent of the workers at Briggs, it is doubtful if, even in the absence of seniority, they would be a much larger proportion in peacetime production.

Under the six-point transfer agreement, Negro workers at Briggs would lose most of their occupational gains. This would follow because workers would accumulate seniority in their original classification. There is, however, an additional factor operating to assure this. The officers of the Briggs local were among the first to negotiate a supplementary seniority agreement, and it specifically states that when war work is completed the employee returns to his former classification. This supplementary agreement and the terms of the six-point transfer agreement, if carried out, will assure the loss of most of the Negro's wartime occupational gains.

The Packard Motor Car Company

The Packard Motor Car Company, where management's and union's early passing the buck on matters of Negro upgrading occasioned a veritable crop of hate strikes, has announced that the volume of Negro employment and the occupational opportunities for Negroes will be appreciably better in the postwar period

than in the prewar years. In 1940, Packard hired 10,000 workers, of whom less than four per cent were colored; these Negroes were concentrated in the foundry. In January, 1945, Packard had 38,000 on its payroll, of whom 17 per cent were Negroes; by March, employment had declined to 28,100, and Negroes made up 14 per cent of the total. Colored workers have been employed in many new occupations at Packard during the war.

The company plans to hire 18,000 workers in peacetime production, an increase of 8,000 over prewar levels. The union seniority agreements in force in the spring of 1945 provided for plant-wide seniority with the privilege to interchange with any similar classification or job in the company. In addition, turnover has been extremely high at Packard during the war (in 1944 the company hired 80,500 workers), and some colored workers with late entrance date have been able to advance on the seniority lists. Negroes with long seniority (of whom there are about 400) will be able to maintain their positions in skilled and semiskilled classifications by keeping wartime jobs or displacing workers on a job for which the colored worker has "the necessary skill and ability to perform."

As a result of this situation, the company has estimated that 1,800, or 10 per cent of its postwar labor force, will be Negroes. This may be over-optimistic, since there are some 8,000 veterans with seniority, and probably two thirds of them will demand their old jobs. These 5,300 veterans and a larger number of employees with seniority as of 1940 or earlier (of both groups, no more than four per cent Negroes can be expected) will fill the bulk of the available jobs. No more than five or six thousand workers with seniority as of 1940 or less will probably be retained. Even with this less optimistic estimate, it appears that plant-wide seniority at Packard, <u>under conditions of a much higher volume of employment than before the war</u>, could result in an appreciable increase in Negro employment and occupational advancement than existed in prewar production.

But there is a complicating factor. The reduction of the labor force at Packard from 38,000 to 18,000 will create a very complex situation in which jobs will be abolished, new ones created, and production greatly modified. In order for a worker to bid for a job in peacetime production, he must know where the job is or will be and something of the nature of the process involved. Also, the company will probably attempt to stabilize the working force by insisting that a large volume of these transfers be supported by grievance procedure. Consequently, the individual worker's chance to get a desirable job, even if he has the necessary seniority, will depend largely upon the support he gets from his shop steward or local union officials. The past record of the Packard local in handling Negro-white relations suggests that the Negro's post-war possibilities at Packard may be brighter in theory than in fact.

Negro Women

If only tentative conclusions can be drawn relative to the influence of union seniority upon Negro workers as a whole in the automobile industry, there are no similar limitations relative to Negro women. Female workers are paid the same wages and do similar work as men in automobile plants. Most women are in light and easy jobs, and it can be expected that high seniority males will demand jobs that women have held during the war. The heavier jobs occupied by these men during the war will, in turn, be filled with other men through upgrading as provided by union contracts. Negro women will share the same fate as all women; in addition, Negro women have the least seniority of any group in the automobile industry. Under any form of seniority, they will be largely let out; even if there were no union seniority, this would probably be true in the automobile industry.

III

THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

The application of union seniority in the meat packing industry will be beneficial to the Negro worker. It will operate to sustain the occupational gains colored workers have made in recent years, and it will tend to perpetuate the widespread numerical participation of Negroes in the industry. These results will follow because of the current numerical concentration of Negroes in meat packing, their long record of employment, their occupational distribution, the nature of the labor force which the newer Negro workers have replaced, and the widespread participation of Negroes in the United Packinghouse Workers of America - CIO.

Negroes began entering the northern branch of the industry as early as 1881, but it was during the strikes of 1894 and 1904 that they first came in large numbers. World War I, when manpower shortages made packers receptive to employing them, was the occasion for the second large-scale entrance of Negroes; by 1918 colored workers made up 20 per cent of the labor force. In the ensuing years, Negroes, particularly Negro women, lost many jobs, although they remained an important part of the labor force in many centers of meat packing; by 1930 colored workers constituted slightly over eleven per cent of the total in the industry. During the subsequent depression, a large number of unemployed skilled building craftsmen and skilled workers in other industries sought job security in the relatively stable meat packing industry. Many of these workers, who were white, had, by 1941, acquired from eight to ten years seniority.

Soon after Pearl Harbor, the majority of the depression recruits to meat packing left the industry for more desirable and higher paying employment in their usual occupations. In doing this, they forfeited their accumulated seniority. At the same time, the vacancies they created and the new openings in the industry were

often filled by colored workers. Widespread wartime employment of Negroes in meat packing, as elsewhere, was delayed until after 1942, and the use of Negro women to any appreciable degree has been even more recent. As a result of these developments the proportion of Negroes in the industry has about doubled in the period from 1940 to 1945; officials of the United Packinghouse Workers estimate that in the spring of the latter year, from 30 to 35 per cent of all the production workers in the industry were Negroes, and in Chicago the proportion was over 50 per cent.

Since many of these colored men and women have taken the place of workers who have lost seniority, a large proportion of the Negroes in the industry have little to fear from displacement if layoffs are determined by length of service. In addition, of course, many Negroes have long-time seniority. And Selective Service, while important, has not called as high a proportion of the industry's workers as in most other branches of manufacturing; this has been due principally to the age of workers who elected to remain in the industry and the large number of dependents which the younger men had.

Negroes while long excluded from certain operations, had achieved a degree of occupational advancement in meat packing prior to Pearl Harbor. Since that time, there has been additional occupational advancement and new departments and operations have been opened to colored workers. This has been due chiefly to two factors: the manpower needs of the industry, and the aggressive action of the United Packinghouse Workers for equal job opportunities and upgrading for all its members. Few unions have done a better job of education in intergroup relations among its membership; in few unions have Negroes been as active.

The postwar employment prospects in the meat packing industry are good. Despite wartime expansion, the industry will hardly experience a drastic reconversion. Every current indication suggests that the demand for meat will continue

for some years to come, and that any serious diminution will be occasioned only by a breakdown of the economy and mass unemployment.

Most plants have contracts which call for departmental seniority. A few, such as Swift, have seniority provisions which stipulate that promotions and demotions (due to changes in the volume of production or technical changes in the manner of production) are to be made on the basis of departmental seniority. If, however, the former worker elects not to take a lower-paid or otherwise less desirable job, he may accept the layoff, and his departmental seniority continues to accumulate.

Union officials estimate that the number of veterans with accumulated seniority in the industry is much smaller than the number of workers with long seniority who left meat packing since Pearl Harbor. This fact will combine with the occupational distribution of Negroes, their period of service, and the probable postwar volume of employment to facilitate the continuing participation of Negroes at various levels of skills in the industry. Were there no union seniority, past experience suggests that general unemployment in other industries, due to reconversion (and possibly due to postwar levels of production), would occasion the displacement of many individual skilled Negroes by whites. This would probably be most prevalent in those departments which had been closed to Negroes until World War II. In the past, hostile, prejudiced, or extremely chauvinistic foremen had often taken the lead in effecting such downgrading. Similar developments and forces would probably lead to a real decline in the number and proportion of Negroes in meat packing in the postwar period.

Individual Negroes, as individual white workers, will be displaced once the labor market loosens. If union seniority can be maintained in meat packing,

however, such displacement will be determined largely by the length of service and the attitudes and efficiency of the particular worker involved. Union seniority will offer real job protection and occupational status for the mass of Negro workers in the industry. And the United Packinghouse Workers of America have given ample evidence that they are ready and able to translate their nondiscrimination statements into fact.

IV

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Negroes have long participated in the processing and handling of iron and steel. As in meat packing, the early mode of entrance to the northern branch of the iron and steel industry was through strike breaking, and World War I accelerated the entrance of black labor into the industry. The influence of the latter factor is reflected in the following figures: the proportion of Negroes employed in blast furnaces and steel rolling mills increased from 4.5 per cent in 1910 to 8.5 per cent in 1930. At the latter date, Negroes made up 1.3 per cent of those in the standard skilled crafts (such as patternmakers, diemakers, and machinists), 4 per cent of those in skilled processing work, 6.5 per cent of the semiskilled workers, 11 per cent of the maintenance employees, and 16.5 per cent of the laborers.

Prewar Color Occupational Patterns

From the start, the iron and steel industry has established "Negro jobs" and "white jobs." The former, of course, are the heavier, dirtier and lower-paid. This racial occupational system was generally accepted in the North as well as in the South; yet, despite its existence, iron and steel as a heavy, dirty, hot industry, probably had a larger proportion of skilled workers than any other major type of manufacturing in the United States in 1930. In most instances, skilled Negroes were restricted to certain plants and a limited number of departments in those plants.

During the depression of the 1930's, there was a great decline in the output of steel. Unemployment was extremely intense in this capital goods industry, and although in the earlier phase of the depression Negroes retained their

relative proportion of employment, the proportion of colored workers in skilled trades was quickly and materially reduced. The greatest displacement of skilled Negro workers was in the North and the West. Later there was disproportionately intense displacement of Negroes from the industry at all occupational levels, so that by 1940, colored workers constituted only 5.7 per cent of the workers.

Not reflected in these census data was the fact that although many Negroes were in the southern, middle Atlantic, and middle western branches of the industry, numerous plants hired either no Negroes or only an extremely small number in service and laboring capacities. This was most striking in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Within a given steel corporation, it was not uncommon for certain plants to employ 10 or more per cent Negroes while other plants used few if any colored laborers.

Out of this background of racial employment three developments were inevitable in an expanding demand for workers during World War II. In the first place, if there were to be appreciable increases in the use of Negro labor in iron and steel, racial occupational patterns would have to change; there would have to be larger participation of Negroes in plants which had never used an appreciable number of colored workers, and new departments and occupations would have to be opened in many plants in the industry. Second, since the tradition of white men's jobs and black men's jobs had been established by the industry, it would be difficult to get supervisory staffs and the rank and file of white workers to effect these changes. Third, the new steel workers union of the CIO would have to face this problem since economic necessity, governmental pressure, and the demands of black members were constantly urging action.

World War II Developments

At the beginning of the defense program, there were increases in the number of colored workers in iron and steel. At first this found its expression

in the employment of Negroes in traditional occupations in firms which had used Negroes in the past. Ordnance, which was a rapidly expanding branch of the industry, afforded Negro men and women production jobs from the start, chiefly in new war plants. As the labor market became tighter, additional steel plants opened unskilled and semiskilled jobs to Negroes. By the summer of 1942, the labor market developments and the nondiscriminatory executive orders were accelerating the process and about seven per cent of those employed by iron and steel (including ordnance) were Negroes. A year later over 11 per cent of the workers in iron and steel were Negroes, as were 7.5 per cent of those in ordnance. At the beginning of 1945, the corresponding figures were 11.5 per cent and 9.6.

When, in 1936, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee started the campaign out of which the United Steel Workers of America - CIO emerged, it realized that Negroes would have to be fully included if the new organization were to succeed. Negro response was, in general, about the same as white, and large numbers of colored workers embraced unionism for the first time. Little progress, however, was made in securing upgrading for Negroes until 1942. This was due principally to two factors: the traditional acceptance of certain types of jobs for Negroes with the resulting exclusion of colored workers from certain departments, and the general acceptance of departmental seniority by the new union. When, however, economic forces required a modification of the color occupational patterns, the United Steel Workers sometimes accelerated the process and secured upgrading for Negroes on the basis of their seniority. Thus, within departments where Negroes had worked in the past, the union has successfully pressed for their upgrading; in departments and plants from which Negroes had long been excluded, the union occasionally joined government in urging the acceptance of Negroes, or in some cases it has taken the initiative. The union has also been effective in overcoming the opposition of white workers to the entrance of Negroes into better

types or new areas of work.

In iron and steel, as in many other types of production, the Negro has achieved numerical and occupational advancement during the period 1940-45. Because of the strong tradition of restricting Negroes to certain departments and occupations and the importance of older established plants in the total output of the industry (as contrasted to concentration of production in new plants in ordnance), the degree of upgrading has not been as great in steel as in many other war industries. Tradition had kept the Negro out of many jobs he might have filled and had the right to occupy in the prewar period; this same factor has made his progress slow as compared to the rapid strides he has made in other industries. Despite this fact, however, there is ample evidence that the Negro worker has entered many new types of work, many new plants, and many new departments during the past three years.

A distinction should be made between iron and steel and ordnance. As a relatively new branch of the industry, ordnance was not hampered by racial traditions and could, as it did, hire a sizable proportion of Negroes in new production jobs. This favorable racial occupational pattern was accelerated also by the fact that much of ordnance was carried on in government establishments, and a large proportion of the remainder was in government-owned and privately operated plants, where it was less difficult to enforce federal nondiscriminatory policies. Production of ordnance will be drastically reduced in the postwar period. The bulk of workers, black and white, male and female, will be displaced, and union seniority will have little influence upon the status of the Negro who will be let out regardless of the existence or absence of union agreements covering layoffs and reemployment.

In the iron and steel industry, exclusive of ordnance, such will not be the case. Union seniority will often protect and perpetuate the recent gains of

Negroes. Both management and union officials expect most of the established iron and steel plants to maintain or expand their prewar payrolls. The return to the 40-hour week will tend to sustain such a development. In many instances, there may be some contraction from wartime levels, although the extent will vary from plant to plant. Where there are significant readjustments incident to reconversion, they are expected to be accomplished in a gradual manner. At the same time, steel is not a particularly attractive industry, and there has been tremendous turnover. Many white workers who have recently entered the industry have gone to other lighter and cleaner work soon after their recruitment. Negroes, too, have moved in and out of steel, but since the more desirable industries were less hospitable to them, a larger proportion of colored workers has remained in iron and steel. Those who have done so have obviously accumulated seniority, and the departure of whites who were employed earlier has advanced colored workers on seniority lists.

A large number of white and Negro steel workers entered the armed services. Of those, a fairly large proportion of the whites will look for other work and will not seek to exercise their job rights in iron and steel if they can get jobs in other areas. Negro veterans, on the other hand, will probably return to steel mills in relatively larger numbers. When they come back they will find that some of the jobs to which they had a right before the war and in which they could not get placement have been opened to Negroes.

Although there is some plant-wide seniority in iron and steel, most union contracts are on the basis of departmental seniority. In those plants where Negroes have recently been employed for the first time, they are usually concentrated in the least desirable departments. Whites previously employed in such work have often moved to other types of employment and have, consequently, lost seniority in their former areas of operation. Even the white veteran who had seniority in these departments will often not choose to take it up if he can find

any other kind of work. As a result of these circumstances, the Negro worker new to certain iron and steel plants will find job security in the application of union seniority.

In those plants where Negroes have achieved promotion within given departments, the prevalent union seniority agreements will give job security and occupational status to the older Negro worker. He will have long seniority and for the first time this seniority will carry with it the right to some of the more desirable jobs.

Where Negroes have entered new departments and where they have the better jobs in these departments, departmental seniority may lead to their displacement. If there is a combination of plant-wide and departmental seniority, a worker so displaced may secure a job in another part of the plant. If there is no provision for such transfer, he may be displaced from the plant. His loss of a permanent job in the industry is highly probable in instances where his new job is desirable. The chief danger to him is the white veteran who has accumulated seniority in the department and elects to use it.

V

OTHER INDUSTRIES

In addition to the types of situations which the three industries described above cover, there will be another important category. It includes those types of production such as electrical equipment, engines and turbines, machinery, and scientific instruments, where Negro employment was negligible before the war, and in which gains have been made in recent years. Without resorting to detailed analysis it can be concluded that, in general, union seniority, regardless of type, will accelerate the displacement of colored workers and reduce, if not destroy, their occupational gains.

The generalization on the unfavorable influence of union seniority upon Negroes in these industries is based upon three factors: the newness of Negroes to the industry, the competition of white women, and the threat of the returning veteran. In almost all of these branches of production few if any Negroes were hired prior to the war; those who were on the payroll were in laboring and service capacities. The colored workers, therefore, except the few who had prewar job status, cannot accumulate much seniority. At the same time these industries greatly preferred women to Negroes, and in most plants white women have more seniority than Negro men. Also, a large proportion of white veterans from these industries will elect to use their accumulated seniority, at the same time that there will be few Negro veterans with seniority in these industries.

For the most part these industries will contract in the peace. There will, therefore, be a much lesser number of jobs than workers with seniority. A larger proportion of women will want to stay in many of these industries than in heavy or dirty production. Negroes, as a group, will have the shortest length of service. They will be the first laid off, and it is doubtful if on an industry-wide basis they will be able to achieve rehiring. In their case, union seniority will assure and accelerate a development which economic factors would occasion to a large degree.

VI

SENIORITY ADJUSTMENTS FOR NEGROES

The simplest solution to the seniority problem as it affects Negroes may seem to be the adjustment of the rules in those instances where injustice will result. Seniority lists and an estimate of postwar employment levels indicate the locale of such developments. And there is much to be said in favor of the end result. There are adjustments in seniority to permit the continuing employment of shop stewards and other union officials. And since the Negro's gains in some industries and many plants have been very recent, strict seniority would in many instances erase all or many of these gains. In such situations it is not the Negroes' fault that they are concentrated at the bottom of the seniority lists. A union which has expended much energy and effort to achieve the integration of Negroes certainly stands to lose if under its own seniority rules all colored workers are displaced, or the vast majority are relegated to the lowest paid jobs. For there are grave dangers to unions in mass production industries if Negro members are thrown out of work as a group and remain idle and anti-union in the labor market.*

While there is much merit to the argument for seniority adjustment, it is not consistent with the basic principles of the concept. Although adjustments in seniority may be desirable where they can be achieved with the full understanding and support of white and Negro membership and where the Negro workers realize and fully accept the temporary nature of the arrangement, as a practical matter, there are few unions which can or will take this step. In this connection it cannot be stressed too much that if there are adjustments in seniority for any

*For a clear presentation of the seniority adjustment argument, see Negro Workers After the War (New York: National Negro Congress, 1945.) 23 pp.

group, and the rank and file of union members do not understand and approve the move, there will be resentment against the preferred group. If it happens to be composed of Negroes, those who have strong feelings about seniority (and the unions have been stressing its importance for some time) will be joined by those who are anti-Negro in opposing the move. The result will be intense anti-Negro sentiment in the union.

After all, union officials are elected. In the current war, only a very small fraction of the membership attends meetings and participates actively in union affairs. In many locals the proportion of Negroes among this minority of active members is small. This has two important implications. In few unions is there any machinery to reach the bulk of members and explain why group adjustments in seniority may be desirable for the union; in an even smaller number of unions are the Negro members active enough to give adequate political support (votes) to union officials who might try to effect such adjustments. Then, too, there is the ever-present pressure for relaxing seniority rules so as to give hiring preference to veterans with no job experience. Many unionists argue honestly, and with much logic to their position, that once group adjustments are made in seniority, there will be pressures for so many adjustments in so many directions that the whole system will break down.

Most Negro workers in war plants had from one to three years' seniority in the spring of 1945. Most white women in war work have slightly more seniority than colored males, and there are large numbers of veterans with at least four years' seniority. At the same time there is a vast number of young veterans who have no seniority but who will be attractive to some employers as individual workers and as a group which can weaken labor unions. Seniority adjustments for Negroes, if widespread, would probably become the basis for a drive to effect preferential employment for veterans without previous seniority. Many of the same arguments as

are advanced in favor of special treatment for Negroes could be applied to veterans, and certainly a proposal for adjustments in favor of ex-service men would receive much more public support. If however, such a development should occur, and if in its wake unions were destroyed, it seems likely that much of the resentment against the destruction of these unions would be transferred from the veteran to the Negro.

Philip Murray, President of CIO, has set forth his organization's opposition to relaxations in union seniority agreements. In discussing this problem as it affects Negroes, he has rightly emphasized the fact that only in an expanding postwar economy can Negro workers hope for job opportunities and occupational status. Mr. Murray has pointed out that seniority eliminates favoritism in layoffs, rehiring, and upgrading, while its relaxation would create anti-Negro and anti-union attitudes on the part of white workers and "transfer the burden of discriminatory hiring policies of management to the labor movement, where it does not belong." Mr. Murray added, "If seniority principles are not equitably and justly applied, the remedy is to make it work, not destroy the vehicle which is the prime guarantee against discrimination within industry which is government by labor industry contracts."

In certain industries and plants where postwar production will require an equal or smaller number of workers than did war production, the union seniority problems of the Negro worker are a part of a larger issue. It is a conflict of interest between the older workers who have long departmental and plant seniority and the newer workers who have little tenure. Where, for example, there are supplementary agreements giving the older men plant-wide seniority, with the right to displace other workers in any department, the downgrading of most of the younger men is inevitable. But in many plants, the younger workers are numerically strong enough to defeat such agreements. To date, apparently, they have not been active in union affairs in large numbers; now that their job status is involved they may

become active. The younger white and Negro workers who are displaced or downgraded by union seniority may yet get together on their common problems. The acceptance of supplementary seniority agreements affords a ready mechanism for effecting modifications in situations which present a threat to their future interests, and it would be the type of remedy suggested by Mr. Murray in instances where the principles of seniority are "not equitably and justly applied." In the case of both groups, however, this will involve infinitely more union activity than has typified them in the past.

In the spring of 1945 union problems of seniority were just beginning to appear. Even at that early date it was clear that they will present great difficulties. While it seemed that no appreciable relaxations in seniority can or will be made by unions during reconversion, it is possible that some relaxations may ultimately be required by events. In some mass production industries it is difficult to see how union strength and union contracts can be maintained if large reserves of experienced workers remain on the labor market at the same time that their former fellow workers remain in full employment. No doubt the membership which is employed will favor the termination of seniority after a short layoff period. This may precipitate another political battle within the union if it is proposed at a time when the laid-off workers are still affiliated in large numbers. If there is no appreciable opposition, it is difficult to see how the union will be able to retain the loyalty and support of members who have no seniority, i.e., right to a job; and in mass production industries it is extremely dangerous for unions to permit a large number of qualified workers in the labor market to be unaffiliated or anti-union.

The Negro is important in this picture because, seniority or no seniority, it will be difficult to convince him or the community from which he comes that he has not been discriminated against. It will be an exceptional

employer who will not reply to his quest for work with the factual statement that union seniority regulations occasioned his dismissal. The same situation, without the complicating factor of race and color, will exist in relation to white workers similarly laid off. These workers - black and white alike - will form a dissatisfied pool of labor. Many of them will not look kindly at the unions. All of them will be a source of weakness to organized labor.

Fed - administration

I & E Division
Report No. B-130A Copy No._____

Headquarters, Army Service Force
Washington 25, D.C., 2 May 1945.

THE PROBLEM OF PREDICTING THE NUMBER OF VETERANS WHO WILL HAVE BUSINESSES OF THEIR OWN AFTER THEY LEAVE THE ARMY*

A Supplement to Information and Education Division Report No. B-130: "Soldiers' Plans to Own Businesses After They Leave the Army"

Administrators in several government agencies have requested current estimates of the number of enlisted men who will seek to own businesses after they leave the Army. Agencies whose function is to provide information to prospective entrepreneurs may be most interested in an estimate of the total number of men considering business ownership; agencies charged with administering loan programs or other programs designed to help the veteran, may be most interested in estimates of the total number of veterans likely to apply for aid and in the number of applicants who will be qualified to receive such aid; other agencies may be interested in estimating the number of veterans who will actually get started in business enterprises within any given period.

One element in making the needed estimates is to be found in the plans of the men in the Services. Plans indicate current interest. The extent to which they are sustained, the realism of the plans, and, most important, the extent to which current plans square with the economic opportunities which will exist after the war will determine their value in predicting the number of men who will actually start businesses.

The basic report -- "Soldiers' Plans to Own Businesses After the War" -- presented the finding that, as of summer 1944, seven per cent of all the men in the Army were definitely planning to own businesses after the war. Another four per cent of the men had tentative plans -- relatively less definite but still consistently expressed -- and yet another four per cent expressed vague plans for a business -- plans which they contradicted in discussing other job possibilities. Finally the report stated that another fifth of all men surveyed expressed some interest in owning a business but no immediate plans for achieving this objective.

---

* Business ownership as here defined involves operation of any non-agricultural enterprise, whether as employer or as own-account worker. An enterprise need not entail a recognizable place of business, although a majority of the men planning businesses do plan to maintain a recognizable place of business. Men who expect merely to hire out their services on a day to day basis are excluded, even though they may be considered self-employed. With this exception, usage in this report follows that of the Census of Population for "employers and own account workers."

Thus, one may say that at least a third of the men in the Army have some interest in owning a business. But one would certainly not predict that a third of the men are at all likely to own a business. Successful operation of a business requires adequate capital resources plus certain basic skills and experience, if not skill and experience in a particular field of enterprise. Many men who aspire to business ownership are not sufficiently equipped with either capital or experience to be regarded as likely prospects for business ownership in the near future. On the other hand, few men not strongly aspiring to business ownership can be expected to become proprietors. Initiative and hard work are required; one does not normally drift into opportunities in self-employment. Therefore, the number of men who will start businesses will certainly be less than the number planning businesses.

The basic report on soldiers' plans for businesses presented data on the previous experience of men planning businesses, on certain personnel characteristics (age, education, earnings before entering the service) and on plans for financing business enterprises. The problem of predicting post-war action from present plans was discussed in general terms, but because of the various contingencies involved, actual predictions were not ventured. The data presented were regarded as elements which might profitably be taken into consideration by those who were called upon to make predictions and who would have a much greater fund of knowledge about past trends and prospective opportunities in the field of small business. Since, however, there has been a tendency to regard the plans of the men as predictions by themselves, a somewhat more concrete treatment of the problem is here presented.

To assist the administrator who needs a prediction of the number of men likely to make a serious attempt at business operation after separation from the service, three aspects of the problem of predicting are discussed in the following pages:

1. The plans of the soldier.
2. The business opportunities likely to exist.
3. The problem of predicting for any phase of demobilization rather than for total demobilization.

1. The Plans of the Soldier

What is the likelihood that men with definite (or tentative, or vague) plans to own a business will actually attempt to set up shop after the war? What characteristics of the men in these groups are indicators of chances of success? A brief description will be given for each of the groups into which men have been classified with respect to their plans for a business. (The data are all contained in the original report).

a. Men with definite plans to own a business. (Seven per cent of company grade officers, seven per cent of white enlisted men and seven per cent of Negro enlisted men.) Most (82%) of the white enlisted men in this group have some relevant experience; two-fifths, in fact, were previously self-employed. Among the Negro enlisted men, however, relatively few (13%) have previous experience in self-employment, while nearly two-fifths have no relevant work

experience. Of those men of either race who do not already have businesses, two-fifths do not expect to have as much as half of the capital they will need to get started -- and this despite the fact that many men are planning very small investments.

Therefore one might guess that from 20 to 40 per cent of the white emlisted men definitely planning business ownership and a considerably higher proportion of the Negro enlisted men with such plans are rather unlikely prospects for successful business operation. Real prospects would amount to about five per cent of all enlisted men. Some examples of men with definite plans, whose prospects for success seem dubious are cited in an Appendix to this memorandum.

b. Men with tentative plans to own businesses. (Three per cent of company grade officers, four per cent of white enlisted men, five per cent of Negro enlisted men.) The best indication of the prevalence of unrealistic planners and men merely aspiring to business ownership is the fact that Negro enlisted men, with the poorest prospect for self-employment (in terms of experience and capital) are most apt to express tentative plans for a business while officers, with the best prospects, are least apt to express such plans. Nearly half of the tentative planners among enlisted men lack any relevant work experience. Perhaps more important, approximately half of these tentative planners of businesses say that they may go back to their old jobs. In other words, while aspiring to a business of their own, they are sufficiently uncertain of their chances of succeeding in a business venture so that they are unwilling to predict flatly that they will actually try to set up shop.

Therefore, one might predict that only about half of the white enlisted men with tentative plans to own a business, and a somewhat smaller proportion of the Negro enlisted men with such plans will make a serious attempt to get into operation. In this case about another two per cent of the Army's male personnel may be added to the five per cent with definite plans who appear to be real prospects for business ownership.

c. Men with vague plans. (Two per cent of officers, three per cent of white enlisted men, seven per cent of Negro enlisted men.) Nearly all of the men classified as having vague plans to own a business express some other plans as their primary expectation. Some think they may start a business after they work for a while as employees; others are really saying: "I'd like to have a business of my own"; almost none have thought through plans for establishing a business. A large number of these men are basically undecided as to what they will do; their characteristics and background make it appear unlikely that they will establish businesses soon after they leave the Army. For predictive purposes, therefore, this group must be considered relatively unimportant.

d. Men with some interest in owning a business but no immediate plans for achieving this objective. (Roughly a fifth of all men surveyed.) Actually, it must be assumed that nearly everyone has some interest in owning a business. There seems to be little reason to assume that any appreciable proportion of this group will make serious efforts to get into business operation at all soon after they leave the Army.

In summary, then, it appears that not more than seven per cent of the men combined serious plans for a business with a fair show of the prerequisites for success.1/ One might predict that unless opportunities are very unfavorable, about seven per cent of the men will make determined efforts to get into operation. Another two to four per cent may be expected to make less determined efforts to set up shop, the exact percentage depending on alternative opportunities as well as on the outlook for the types of small business they have in mind. If opportunities for small businesses are very great, it may be that some of the less well-equipped planners will have a chance to succeed and also that some of the men with vague plans may actually try to set up shop. What are those opportunities likely to be?

2. Business Opportunities for Veterans

Several aspects of the problem which might profitably be investigated by those familiar with the field of small business are listed below:

a. How many new small businesses on a sound operating basis can be absorbed in our economy after the war? In what fields will the opportunities for small business be greatest; in what fields will they be most meagre?

b. How many proprietors of small businesses now in operation will want to (or are likely to) divest themselves of business ownership in the next few years?

c. Had there been no war, from what groups would the new proprietors of small businesses have been drawn? How many men among those now in the Armed Forces would have been expected to become proprietors of their own businesses over a period of say five years?

d. How much of a competitive advantage are the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights apt to give veterans who wish to start businesses over civilians who have some collateral capital and wish to start businesses?

1/ It must be remembered that these data relate to plans as of summer, 1944, when knowledge of the provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights was not prevalent. Surveys to be conducted in the summer of 1945 will establish whether there has been any significant shift in the soldier's plans since the first survey was conducted.

The following discussion of these problems is intended to be merely suggestive of the consideration which specialists in the study of the trends and prospects of small business might give this subject.

a. From 1900 to 1941, except for temporary set-backs, the number of business firms in the United States increased at least as rapidly as did the total population. In September 1941, there were approximately 3,400,000 operating firms in the United States. 1/ During the first two years of the war, the number of business establishments showed a net decline of about 540,000. This decline was a result of a high rate of discontinuances of firms whose proprietors turned to war work or entered the Armed Services combined with a low rate of entry of new firms. By the end of 1943, the rate of discontinuance of operating firms had fallen to a very low level and the downward trend in the total number of firms was definitely halted.

Expert opinion is in general optimistic about the outlook for small business after the war. Bowen, for example, concludes from a review of pre-war trends and war-time changes in the business population:

> ..."It seems highly probable that a post-war resurgence of small business will occur with the removal of the obvious wartime obstacles to the opening of new firms, with the return of potential business men from the armed forces and war jobs, and with the restoration of the civilian economy."
>
> "The war may have speeded up trends favoring larger firms in certain industries but, on the other hand, the war has probably also been accompanied by the development of new opportunities for small business. In the past, small business has held its position not by maintaining its status within each kind of business but rather by ceaselessly developing opportunities in new fields."2/

1/ Source of data here cited on trends in the number of operating firms: Howard R Bowen, "Trends in the Business Population" Survey of Current Business, March 1944. The number of employers and own account workers as enumerated in the 1940 Census of Population exceeded the number of firms by about one million. This excess is a reflection both of partnerships -- two or more proprietors to the firm -- and of the fact that many own account workers did not maintain a recognizable place of business and were therefore not enumerated as firms. The discrepancy between the two sets of statistics would actually be somewhat larger were it not for the fact that salaried officers of corporations and executives are classified with employees in the Census of Population.

2/ Ibid. p 13.

Estimation of the amount of potential increase in the business population for the five or ten years following the war is a problem for the expert analyst in this field. A fifteen per cent increase over the 1941 level would amount to approximately half a million firms (in addition to the deficit of more than half a million resulting from the war). On the basis of present information, this would seem to be a liberal estimate of the number of firms which might be added as a permanent increment by 1950.

In what fields will the opportunities for small business be greatest? The wartime declines have been relatively greatest in construction, the service industries or trades, and retail trade. (Approximately three-fourths of the men planning businesses expect to enter these fields, although construction beckons relatively fewer men than retail trade and the services.) The fields of greatest opportunity as compared with 1941, will not, however, necessarily be those that experienced the greatest war-time decline. For example, although the number of filling stations declined markedly (25 per cent) in the first two years of the war, it is doubtful whether in the post-war period much of an increase should be expected over the 1941 level. Analysis of the prospects for small business in particular fields would seem a prerequisite for evaluating the plans of soldiers who seek to establish enterprises after the war. It may be, however, that realistic analysis cannot be made except in terms of the communities where the men plan to set up shop. In any event, it is to be hoped that the evaluation of opportunities at the local level will be made as a basis for counseling the returned veteran who wants to go into business.

b. In the period immediately preceding the war about a seventh of the business firms operating at the beginning of any year were discontinued during the year, while approximately an equal number of new firms were formed during the year.1/ In addition, about one business in twelve experience a transfer of ownership. During the first two years of the war discontinuances occurred at a slightly higher rate, new firms were established at a lower rate, and transfers occurred at about the pre-war rate.

It may be assumed that after the war new firms will be established at a higher rate, discontinuances will temporarily decrease (although available data indicate that discontinuances are highest among new businesses, so that a considerable increase in new firms would probably lead to a considerable, though perhaps a lesser increase in discontinuances) and transfers may increase slightly (though this is a pure guess). While some of the older proprietors of small businesses may have postponed retirement awaiting the return of sons or other young men serving in the Armed Forces, the number of businesses which will become available to veterans in this way is likely to provide opportunities for only a small fraction of those planning business ownership.

1/ Data cited in this paragraph are derived from "New and Discontinued Businesses 1940-43," Survey of Current Business, July, 1944.

c. Competing with the veteran for business ownership will be two major groups: (1) those former proprietors of businesses who closed shop because war shortages made them unable to obtain needed stock and equipment for their continued operation or because they saw greater temporary attraction in war industry and (2) those civilians who in normal times would have turned to self-employment during the war period.

Relatively few urban males become employers or own account workers before reaching the age of thirty or thirty-five. In 1940, for example, four-fifths of the urban males who were self-employed were 35 years old or over. Among employed men under thirty, less than five per cent were self-employed, while among those 45 and over, more than twenty per cent were self-employed.1/ If one applies the age rates of self-employment indicated by the 1940 Census to the Army age distribution (in each case for urban males), one can estimate the expected increase in the total proportion self-employed associated with a given increase in average age of the population. This, of course, assumes conditions comparable to those which prevailed just before 1940. With five years aging of the Army population as constituted in summer 1944, one would expect the addition of somewhat less than five per cent to the total proportion self-employed -- an addition of about 300,000 men.

In other words, had there been no war, and had economic conditions prevailed similar to those in the period preceding 1940, one would have expected that about 300,000 of the urban males now in the Army would have become self-employed during a five year period. A much larger group of somewhat older urban males (men who were not drafted) would have become self-employed during the same period. And, as earlier pointed out, several hundred thousand men who had operated businesses of their own before the war and gave up such businesses to enter war industry must be counted on to return to self-employment.

If normal conditions were to prevail, then, one would expect that considerably less than half of the new business proprietors in the next five years would come from the population now in the Army. With the former proprietors now in war industry considered, one might expect veterans to number not more than a fourth to a third of the men who become self-employed in the next five years, if it were not for added motivation and financial help under the G. I. Bill of Rights which may induce relatively more veterans to attempt to have their own businesses.

d. The consensus among those who have explored the probable effects of the loan provisions of the G. I. Bill is that most men who can qualify for business loans under the provisions of the bill could secure such loans without this legislation. The guarantee of minimum earnings of $100 a month may be a somewhat greater aid to

---

1/ 1940 Census of Population. The Labor Force (Sample Statistics): Employment and Personal Characteristics Table 12.

the prospective enterpreneur. However, relatively few enlisted men have any considerable fund of savings for equity capital; a much larger group of civilians will have available capital adequate both for equity and for operating purposes, and in general the older civilians will have a greater amount of relevant experience. It would appear, therefore, that the provisions of the G. I. Bill will enable some veterans to start businesses which could not have been established without such aid, but that few veterans will secure from the Bill any lasting competitive advantage over non-veterans.

In summary, then, there may be opportunities for the establishment of nearly a million more small businesses than the number now in operation, but the veteran will have to compete with a large number of non-veterans with considerable business experience and with adequate capital to offset the advantages accuring to the veteran under the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights. Even if veterans are more highly motivated toward business ownership than non-veterans it seems unlikely that they will be able to compete successfully for as many as half of the available opportunities. If the above reasoning is correct, one would predict that, in the immediate post-demobilization period, the seven per cent of the Army's male personnel who have both plans for business ownership and a fair share of the prerequisites for success might represent a maximum estimate of the number who can hope to succeed in business ventures. If many more men try to establish new businesses, a high proportion of failures must be expected.

3. Problems of Predicting for the Early Phases of Demobilization

Predictions of what soldiers will do after demobilization, based upon their vocational plans as expressed in surveys of cross-sections of the Army, involve the assessing of numerous contingencies. Further, data secured from surveys thus far conducted cannot be used as a basis for predicting what men already discharged or currently being discharged will do, for two reasons: (1) the separatees differ markedly from a cross-section of the Army; (2) the economic situation into which men have thus far been discharged is extremely different from that which will be encountered by later separatees.

More specifically, with reference to prediction of self-employment, the men thus far discharged have on the average been older, less well educated and less well adjusted, physically and mentally, to Army life than men remaining in service. There is some indication (from a small survey conducted at a single separation center in October 1944) that separatees plan to be self-employed in smaller proportion than men remaining in the Army. (The men questioned were planning to return to their former jobs in much higher proportion than men comprising a cross-section of the Army. However, other surveys of separatees conducted by other agencies and not entirely comparable in approach with the Research Branch study, have reported that about two-fifths of these men planned to return to their old jobs, a figure quite comparable to that arrived at in cross-sectional surveys of the Army).

In any case, the conditions for starting a business are in general unfavorable at the present time. Machinery for making business loans under the G. I. Bill of Rights has not yet been perfected in many parts of the country. Rationing and priorities controls make difficult the establishment of new enterprises. Jobs in war industry are readily available at attractive wages. Therefore, men whose vocational objective is a business of their own are apt to be forced to postpone the carrying out of their plans or lured away from such plans by alternative opportunities available at less expenditure of effort.

A recent study of 300 veterans of overseas service who had been out of the Army from three to thirteen months revealed that a sixth of these men plan small independent businesses for their permanent employment although less than half of these have been able to establish themselves in business thus far. Other checks on the present employment of veterans of World War II reveal from two to six per cent self-employed in fields other than agriculture. It is probable that the differing results of such checks as have been made result from (1) biases (even on a local basis) in selection of the sample of veterans surveyed (2) differing definitions of self-employment (3) differences in time and place of the situations into which separatees have been released.

Until some of the restrictions on the availability of materials and supplies for small business and civilian consumption have been relaxed and until the flow of separatees begins more nearly to approximate in composition the Army as a whole, it will be difficult to assess the extent to which the plans expressed by a cross-section of the Army are predictive of post-separation behavior or to establish at all accurately from projections of current veteran behavior what future trends will be.

Appendix: Examples of Men Who Express Plans to Own a Business but Who Appear to Have Poor Prospects for Success in the Business Operation Planned

The following examples are not typical of most men who express definite plans to own a business. They are intended rather to illustrate the fact that a man can express fairly definite plans and yet appear to be a dubious prospect for success in the business planned.

All of these men checked:

a. "I expect to work for myself" (right after leaving the Army.)

b. "I am almost sure I will start a business" (soon after leaving the Army).

In addition, all of them indicated a plan to own a business in answer to the earliest question in the sequence on post-war job plans: "What kind of work do you think you will do right after the war?" For each example, this statement of plans will be quoted along with relevant information on background and plans for financing the proposed business venture.

1. A twenty-nine year old corporal with only sixth grade education, whose sole work experience has been in farming:

   "I intend to by myself a filling station and by my gas in thousands gallons at a time so to make a fair profit on it." Plans to invest $2000, of which he expects to have at least half.

2. A twenty-three year old high school graduate whose work experience was confined to clerking in a grocery store:

   "Will start a rest camp and summer resort." Does not know how much money he will need or where he will get it.

3. A twenty-one year old high school graduate who had been a shipping clerk:

   "Plan to own a liquor and food establishment". No plans for financing such an enterprise.

4. A twenty-nine year old grade school graduate who had been a sorting clerk in a post-office:

   "Will go into my own business (Beer tavern)." Has no relevant experience; plans to invest $2000 -- which he plans to borrow. Says elsewhere he may go back to post-office.

5. A twenty year old high school graduate, just out of high school when he entered the Army:

> "Light air transport business, hauling small freight and few passengers, as by using such as UC-64 or AT-18 r etc." (Apparently had done some flying before he entered the Army). Plans to put about $10,000 into such an enterprise, but doesn't know where he will get the money.

6. A twenty-two year old high school graduate who had been a factory operative:

> "Will operate my own night club." (No experience at all related). Plans to put $5000 into this enterprise, expects to have about half of this.

One cannot say of any one of these men that he is <u>not</u> going to try to start a business after he leaves the Army, or that he has no chance of succeeding if he does try to start a business. One can say, however, that these men appear to be unrealistic in their planning or at least relatively less well equipped for business operation than many of their competitors will be. This is true of a much larger proportion of the men with tentative or vague plans for business ownership.

25-38694-700

Vet Ad

that there would be a fascist government in Bavaria if the American government objected? But unless the American government does object, its policy is not "the destruction of the fascist tyranny," as President Roosevelt proclaimed at one of the most crucial moments of the war.

*

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS HOLDS A MAN'S LIFE in his hands. Unless he intervenes, L. C. Akins will be put to death on October 6 because his skin is black. A factual study of the case is set forth in an article by George Clifton Edwards, a Dallas attorney, on page 253 of this issue of *The Nation*. The procedure of the Texas courts in bringing about a conviction for murder and imposing the death sentence is, unfortunately, not exceptional. What is almost impossible to understand is the action—with the honorable dissent of Justices Stone, Black, and Murphy—of the United States Supreme Court in attesting that no grounds existed for throwing out the conviction on the basis of special discrimination. It would almost appear that the court's predilection for permitting the states freedom to experiment in social legislation has been broadened to include freedom to experiment in refined forms of depriving United States citizens of their lives. We appeal to Governor Coke Stevenson to use his prerogative to free the state of Texas from the imminent guilt of legal murder. And we urge our readers, after they have carefully studied Mr. Edwards's analysis, to act in their capacity as American citizens committed to a belief in equal justice and wire the Governor. A man's life may yet be saved and the traditions of American justice vindicated.

*

PROSPECTS FOR A JOBLESS INSURANCE BILL THAT will see war workers through the reconversion period without severe hardship appear to be slight despite President Truman's urgent plea for such legislation. Since it is obvious that the federal government has a responsibility to the hard-working men and women whose jobs were suddenly terminated by the cancelation of war orders, the opponents of the bill have been careful not to oppose the principle of the proposal. Instead, they have raised the hoary slogan of states' rights to sabotage the Administration's plan for increasing unemployment benefits by federal grants-in-aid. One state official, testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, said that forty states have restrictions preventing them from increasing their unemployment benefits even if they receive federal aid. Behind this technicality—which could easily be removed by the state legislatures—lies the concerted opposition of the state bureaucracies to any move which challenges their political domination. Since the plan would be of great benefit to the persons they are supposed to serve, as well as to the nation as a whole, their attitude provides the strongest argument yet advanced for the abolition of state control over unemployment insurance and the creation of a unified federal system. If it is impossible under the present law to provide equitable benefits for our war workers regardless of the state in which they happened to work, no time should be lost in changing the law. Surely the country does not want to repeat the experiences of the early 1930's, when the states held out against the use of federal funds until millions faced starvation and the states themselves were on the brink of complete economic collapse.

*

THE DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN SIDNEY McCain within a few hours of his return home is tragic testimony to the terrible effects of modern war on the men who fight it. McCain did not die from a sniper's bullet or a battleship's salvo, but war killed him as surely and as mercilessly as it killed any man who fell in the front lines. Reporters at Pearl Harbor who interviewed him on his way home from Japan remarked the strain and fatigue in his face, and those who knew what ceaseless effort of concentration he brought to his job of commanding the fast carrier force cannot have been too surprised that the sudden release from enormous responsibility and overtaxing work was followed by the stopping of a very stout heart. McCain was one of those extraordinary men who can master a new trade late in life—he received his wings at fifty-two—and go on to become a leader in the field. His sinewy, calculating mind and his enthusiastic embracing of the new potentialities of the naval air arm made him an ideal commander of the spearhead of our Pacific power. An unusual and imaginative command arrangement allowed that power to be applied almost continuously, Halsey and McCain alternating with Spruance and Mitscher as heads of the great Pacific fleet and its fast carrier force. Halsey and McCain carried the fight from Leyte to Tokyo Bay, through the harrowing days of Kamikaze to the triumphant days of searing attacks on the Japanese home islands by our carrier-based aircraft. McCain's planes in the last three months of war sank more than a million tons of enemy shipping and destroyed nearly three thousand enemy aircraft. The strain of that performance cost McCain his life; its brilliance has won him a high place in the annals of American military leaders.

Baruch on the Veterans

THE country has now been given a most comprehensive, detailed, and thoughtful report on the problems of veterans' readjustment to civilian pursuits by Bernard M. Baruch. In the endless stream of articles, books, lectures, and radio programs devoted to the subject, the Baruch report shines like a bright deed in a naughty world. It should become a sort of bible for government officials, Congressmen, and all authorities charged with responsibility for carrying out this most important of America's immediate reconversion tasks. It should serve as a guide to all citizens interested in straight thinking about a subject which has hitherto been befogged in a high incidence of nonsense.

Mr. Baruch strikes to the heart of the matter when he says:

> The solution of the veterans' problems does not—cannot—proceed alone. During the period when our soldiers and sailors will be shedding their uniforms, six to eight million workers in strictly war industries will be shifting jobs or homes. The ultimate goal of any veterans' program must be to restore the returning soldier and sailor to the community—socially, economically, and humanely. This cannot

be accomplished except as part of the larger program embracing the whole of human demobilization.

One terrible danger of failure may be to set the veteran off from the rest of the nation, cherishing the grievance of having been wronged, at odds with fellow-Americans, his feelings an explosive fuel ready to be ignited by some future demagogue.

These two paragraphs should be pasted in the hats of all who deal with veterans. They set forth the essential objective of veterans' demobilization and the devastating cost of failure.

Implicit in the whole Baruch report is the author's understanding of the central objective of an intelligent program for veterans: "to restore the returning soldier and sailor to the community." He discards the nonsense of attempting to "reward" men who have done deeds for which there can be no adequate reward except in terms of a healthy nation and a peaceful world. He rejects the sentimental theory that we must "do something for veterans" in favor of the sound theory of helping ourselves to achieve our national objectives by making sure the veterans will take their places in the community as productive citizens, not as professional ex-servicemen who are set apart from non-veterans by walls of false distinction—walls which may be built either by disproportionate preference for veterans or by inadequate or faulty assistance.

Central to the success of Mr. Baruch's plan is the appointment of a "single, unforgetful mind" to the post of work director in charge of the entire "human side of demobilization." This post, first suggested in the original Baruch-Hancock report on demobilization eighteen months ago, was formally created in an executive order of a year ago establishing a Retraining and Reemployment Administration. General Frank T. Hines, who was appointed to the post, was prevented by his duties as Veterans' Administrator from doing much in this broader field. General Omar Bradley, to whom the new Baruch report is addressed, has replaced General Hines in the Veterans' Administration, and Hines has now been appointed Minister to Panama. No successor is in sight for head of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration; presumably President Truman is looking for a man of the required caliber for the job. It is a vital appointment, for General Bradley, as Mr. Baruch said, cannot do his own work to best effect without this unifying force outside the Veterans' Administration.

The Baruch report contains six more major recommendations: a clean-cut division between medical and non-medical affairs in the Veterans' Administration, with the creation of a new veterans' medical service under an outstanding director; the establishment of an independent committee to survey every aspect of veterans' medical care and recommend changes to modernize that outdated system; substantial increases in salaries of medical personnel with promotion on the basis of professional ability as opposed to the current initiative-killing system of seniority, closer links with civilian medical centers, and encouragement of research; another committee to recommend simplification of non-medical routines in administration; amendment of the G. I. Bill of Rights to make loan provisions effective over ten years instead of two; and an incentive tax of 25 per cent less than the normal rate to veterans starting new businesses.

All these recommendations seem to us sensible and to the point. They are not entirely original with Mr. Baruch: reporters such as Albert Deutsch and Albert Q. Maisel, whose exposés contributed to General Hines's replacement, have suggested similar reforms in the medical field, and the American Veterans' Committee has proposed action paralleling Mr. Baruch's in all these fields for the past six months. But it is encouraging to have the voice of such a widely respected elder statesman add its authority to the views of a group of veterans of this war, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the President, General Bradley, Congress, and common citizens everywhere will listen to these voices.

Cross-Currents in Japan

DESPITE continued revelations of inhuman Japanese cruelty toward American prisoners of war, the first week after formal surrender passed without any notable stiffening of General MacArthur's policies toward the defeated enemy. Perhaps it is too soon to expect a drastic change. The occupation has been proceeding very slowly. Ten days after the first landings we still had only 32,000 men in Japan. The entry into Tokyo came nearly a week after the formal capitulation. The Japanese have played their cards skilfully to persuade MacArthur to leave their governmental and economic structure intact. No incident has marred the progress of the occupation. The Japanese government appears to have faithfully, if at times tardily, carried out all MacArthur's orders. In an obvious effort to prepare the people for the hardships of the occupation, Premier Higashi-kuni has finally told them that it was Allied power rather than the magnanimity of the Emperor that brought about the sudden end of the war. In his speech before the Diet he frankly admitted that the Japanese had been defeated even before the dropping of the atomic bomb and Russia's entry into the war, and that these events had made their situation impossible.

MacArthur appears to have attacked his new job with more zeal than understanding. He has shown a clear intention to crack down on the Japanese so as to impress upon them the fact of their defeat. He has imposed a curfew on Japanese civilians in the occupation areas, forbidden the sale of alcoholic beverages, announced severe penalties for the acquisition or use of American food or supplies, and ordered Japanese civilians to show a respectful attitude toward Americans. Tokyo Rose, the notorious radio propagandist, has been arrested. But in sharp contrast to these indications of a tougher policy, the Allied High Command has announced that it will use several thousand members of the Kampei-tai, the Japanese counterpart of the Gestapo, to assist the regular police in maintaining order. Presumably they have been chosen because they have police experience and can lift a heavy burden from the limited American occupation forces. Yet as Andrew Roth points out elsewhere in this issue, the chief function of the Kempei-tai has always been the suppression of liberal and democratic groups within Japan. Only if the secret police are wholly suppressed and their documents destroyed can we expect the progressive

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

1945

S
R C

The Members Meet . . . .

The recent annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council marked a forward step in the life of movements designed to make human relations democratic in the South. Paradoxical as it may seem race relations movements seldom have been democratic in their structure and function. In the past they operated in two ways: first, they relied very heavily upon the one-man type of leadership, one person being a spokesman for each race; second, they leaned very heavily upon the wisdom and wishes of a select few whose actions were either supported or repudiated. Today, more so than ever before, the wishes of the many become the foundation stone of action in the field of race relations. As we have implied, this is a very significant index to the changing character of movements in race relations, and if the Southern Regional Council's Member Meeting may be regarded as indicative of any trend at all it does reflect a growing desire on the part of people to face situations frankly, collectively, and fearlessly.

The executives of the Council were heartened by the courage and forthrightness with which chronic and acute problems of southern life were introduced. True, SRC members did not possess all of the information, hold to all of the beliefs, decide on every action that would make living utopian, but they did make a light for ways that have been dark. No phase of relations between the races was ignored in discussion. The members realized, however, the mighty potency of words and stultifying effect of fear in furthering or arresting any program they might undertake. Though our emotions were quickened with reports of "incidents" of sex and race, of injustices, of official lethargy and community inactivity, our reason was challenged with programs of correction, amelioration, even the complete undoing of ways that had perpetuated an undemocratic South. We met to find ways of doing something more about and with all of these people, communities, and problems. We stuck to our last.

Above all, perhaps, this achievement seems outstanding—we learned to discuss all of our ills without venom and emotional distress; we made new covenants and resolutions, openly arrived at. And though the SRC's diagnosis of the South is not yet complete, the organization's therapy for what is known continues. There is abundant life in the membership of the Southern Regional Council. That gives us hope.

Authorize . . . .

The Executive Directors, in their reports offered several suggestions and recommendations on the program of the Council during the coming year. The procedures authorized were:

1. The Organization of State Divisions of the Council

As soon as there are one hundred members of the Council in a given state, they will be organized as a nucleus for action on the state level. The by-laws and policies of such divisions would, of course, have to be in harmony with those of the Council.

2. A Series of South-wide Conferences

Within the limits of the budget and with the advice of the Executive Committee, the SRC will sponsor several important annual conferences. One would be a conference for the leaders of the state and local interracial committees. Another would be a strategy conference of the leaders of the major agencies working on problems of the South within the framework of the Council's interests. Still another would be a conference of religious leaders in programs of social action, with particular emphasis, perhaps, on the women's divisions of the various church bodies.

3. A Series of State-wide Race Relations Institutes or Forums

Each of these would run from three to five days and would attempt to reach a better cross-section of the public than is usually reached by such meetings. The Department of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association is preparing to promote a series of institutes and has asked the Council to share in their planning and sponsorship.

4. Special Visiting Committee

The officers of the Council, or such other groups as the Executive Committee might choose, are authorized to seek private conferences with as many Southern governors as possible in the next three months. Their discussions will not be confined to race relations, but will include the main problems of social and economic welfare in the South.

5. Civil Rights Committees

From time to time arise cases which the SRC might well handle for the protection of the civil rights of citizens in the region. The central staff cannot undertake to investigate personally all such cases. Therefore, the Council members approved the establishment of Civil Rights Committees in all our thirteen states. Each committee might be composed of five Council members and a legal advisor who may or may not be a member of the Council, and the duty of these Committees would be to advise the Executive Directors and the Executive Committee as to what action the Council should take in cases involving civil rights.

6. Youth Work

The Council authorized the taking of steps that would permit youth direct participation in the Council or the sponsoring of some sort of auxiliary or correlated youth division of the Council.

7. Study of Police Systems

One of the most urgent needs in the South is reform of police training and administration. Along with its program of promoting improvement wherever it can, the Council authorized the sponsorship of a comprehensive study of Southern police systems in cooperation with one or more universities. An approach of this sort would permit the Council to embark on a program which would not necessarily be tied in with the race question, yet would permit the treatment and analysis of a problem that is closely allied with race tensions.

8. Study of Segregation and Discrimination

The Council authorized the drawing of plans for a comprehensive study to be carried on throughout the South in the field of legal discrimination and segregation. It is proposed that ameliorative action be based upon a

study of the facts as to the human and economic costs of segregation and discrimination. Such a study should provide useful material for molding public opinion on the question of equal opportunity. This study would be preceded by a conference on the subject of segregation and discrimination.

9. Primary Test Case

The Council authorized the Board of Directors to proceed with a legal test of the applicability of the Supreme Court decision in Smith vs. Allwright in the State of Georgia if it appears that no such case is already under way.

And Resolve for 1945

1. General Resolutions

We believe that every effort must be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers. The problems which are arising already as they come back from active service or are demobilized into civilian life call for prompt and constructive action on local, state, regional, and national levels.

With a view to encouraging the returning Negro soldiers to have faith that the democratic principles for which they have fought are to be translated into reality, we recommend:

1. Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.
2. Abolition of the white primary where it exists.
3. Extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.
4. Equalization of educational opportunity and of pay for teachers of both races.
5. Extension of publicly financed low cost housing.
6. Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.
7. That equal accommodations for Negroes as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

2. Post War Employment

The Southern Regional Council realizes the importance of encouraging and planning for an effective program of full employment in every Southern community.

We, therefore, urge that such planning include the initiation and maintenance of an effective public employment service which within its ranks and among employers will promote the effective utilization of all workers in terms of their skills and training, without regard to their race, color, or creed.

(Continued)

We recommend that equal and effective opportunities for the technical and vocational training of Negroes be made available.

We recommend the creation of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee to promote the non-discriminatory use of manpower.

3. Education

In the seventeen states and the District of Columbia which require separation of the races in their public school systems, continuing and substantial differences in the public schools for white and Negro children prevail despite requirements of educational statutes, that separate and uniform school facilities be established and maintained. These differences are reflected in the buildings and equipment, in the length of the school day, in the teacher-pupil loads, in the per-pupil expenditure, in the investments in public school property, and in teachers' salaries.

Recognizing the necessity and continuing obligation to establish equality of educational opportunity for all in order to further the establishment of a sound economy in the Southern region, and recognizing the opportunities inherent in the post-war plans for school improvements now developing in communities within these states, we accept the principles that:

1. There should exist and be available for Negro children the same types of educational opportunities as there are for white children.
2. The teacher-pupil ratio in Negro schools should be as low as that in schools for white children.
3. The length of the school day should be the same for the Negro child as it is for the white child.
4. The same types of physical accommodations and facilities in the public schools should exist and be available for Negro children as are available for white children.

We recommend these principles for the consideration of all law-abiding citizens, and responsible school officials in Southern communities, and urge, in behalf of the common welfare, that action be taken to make these principles operative in all plans for public school improvements.

4. Homer P. Rainey and the University of Texas

The Southern Regional Council wishes to protest the dismissal of Dr. Homer P. Rainey as President of the University of Texas. The Council believes this is a startling infringement of personal and academic freedom, and a severe blow to those Southern persons and agencies working for democratic rights.

The Southern Regional Council believes in Dr. Rainey because of his long and effective participation in progressive movements. It believes in him because of his close association with us in the formation of SRC which he now serves as Vice-President. The Council commends him for the stand he has taken, and applauds those Texas citizens and those students and faculty members at the University of Texas who gave him such unqualified support.

Reprint from The Southern Frontier, December, 1944.

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

Is the Monthly Bulletin of the Southern Regional Council

The Southern Frontier is also the area in which you and I live and work.

It is a frontier of opportunity to do the best that can be done toward attaining the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

It is a frontier of EDUCATION, HEALTH, HOUSING, DELINQUENCY, AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, INDUSTRY, HUMAN RELATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, AND 40,000,000 PEOPLE.

It is a frontier that should be explored, pushed forward, and cultivated.

You can help!

Your club can help!

Your church can help!

Your business can help!

Your community can help!

For further information concerning membership in the Southern Regional Council or Council publications write

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

file, Ky.

Benefits FOR Kentucky Veterans

COMPILED BY
CLAUDE S. SPROWLS, EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY
DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN'S BOARD
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON 9, KENTUCKY

I-N-D-E-X

Page

PART I - BENEFITS FOR DISCHARGED VETERANS

Benefits Free From Inheritance Tax. 5
Certified Copies of Records Furnished Veterans
Administration 6
Civil Service Ratings. 6
Confederate Pensions. 9
Contracts of Infant War Veterans. 8
Exemptions:
Benefits from Federal Government Arising Out of War. . .5
Fees for Birth or Death Certificates 4
Notary Fees. 4
Poll Tax 5
State Income Tax, Veteran's Pension... 5
Foreword. 2
Recording and Indexing of Discharge Papers 4
Reemployment of School Teachers and Superintendents 6
Rooms for Veterans. 8
Scholarships for Veterans 7
Veteran's Division 3

PART II - UNIFORM VETERANS' GUARDIANSHIP ACT...11-28

PART III - BENEFITS FOR PERSONS ON ACTIVE DUTY

Administering of Oaths by Military and Naval Officers.....28
Affidavit by Attorney as to Absence of Notice of Death....24
Appointment of Conservator for Property of Member of
Armed Forces. 24
Commissioned Officers Allowed Notary Power. 21
Discrimination Against Persons in Uniform 20
Exemption of Drivers License 21
Extension of Time for Payment of Ad Valorem Taxes. 20
Performance of Notarial Acts by Commissioned Officers..25-26
Proof of Will Where Witnesses Unavailable 23
Provisions for Nomination of Candidates Serving in
Armed Forces 22
Qualifications of Conservator 25
Report of "Missing" Not Notice of Death 24
Right of Absentees to Vote in Time of War; Application.27-28
Service Men May Make Non-Written Wills. 23
Suspension of Renewal Fees by Pharmacists 25
Time Extension for Payment of Income Taxes. 20

PART ONE

BENEFITS FOR DISCHARGED VETERANS

FOREWORD

In 1922, the General Assembly of Kentucky, at the request of the American Legion of Kentucky, created the Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board. The purpose of this State agency is to assist Kentucky's disabled veterans of all wars, and their dependents, in the proper preparation and prosecution of their claims for the benefits provided by the Federal Government to which they are legally entitled as a result of their military or naval service.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, Chairman, ex-officio; the Adjutant General, Member, ex-officio; and the Commander of the American Legion, Department of Kentucky, Member, ex-officio.

The offices of the Board are maintained at 209 Walton Building, Main and Esplanade, Lexington, 9, Kentucky, and at the United States Veterans Administration, also in Lexington, Kentucky.

Within the Lexington offices are located the Executive-Secretary of the Board and a staff of competent claims reviewers trained especially to advise and assist the veterans with their claims and rehabilitation problems. There are seven Field Secretaries travelling throughout the State assisting veterans in every county, in cooperation with the service officers of local American Legion posts and other service and civic organizations. These services are rendered, regardless of their nature, without charge.

To all the returning service men and women of Kentucky, who so nobly defended their country in time of need, the Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board offers its continued support and assistance in gratitude for their contributions to so great a task.

CLAUDE S. SPROWLS
Executive-Secretary

VETERANS' DIVISION
(KRS 36.060)

1. The Veterans' Division of the Department of Military Affairs shall:

   (a) Prepare in proper form, present and prosecute the claims of disabled ex-service men and women and their dependents with the United States Veterans' Administration and other Federal agencies;

   (b) Secure and expedite action on the claims;

   (c) Keep in contact with the United States Veterans' Administration so that the status of any claim may be known at any time.

   (d) Continue to survey the State to make certain that no disabled veteran or his dependents are neglected; and,

   (e) Perform such other duties as the Adjutant General directs.

2. "Veterans" and "ex-service men and women", as used in this section, include any individual who served on active duty in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States and who has received an honorable discharge from such service.

3. The Adjutant General shall exercise general administration of the work of this Division and shall direct the work in the light of advice from the Kentucky Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board. The board shall be composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall act as Chairman, the State Commander of the American Legion, Department of Kentucky, and The Adjutant General, all ex-officio members. The members of the board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel expenses incident to their official duties.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES FOR BIRTH OR DEATH CERTIFICATES
(KRS 213.190 (3))

No fee or compensation shall be allowed or paid for furnishing certificates of birth, sickness or death required in support of any claim for compensation, insurance, back pay or other allowances for the benefit of any person who has at any time served as a member of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States.

EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN NOTARY FEES
(KRS 64.300 (2))

No fee or compensation shall be allowed or paid for affixing the seal and signature of a notary public to any application, affidavit, certificate or other paper necessary to be filed in support of any claim for the benefits of Federal legislation for any person or his dependents who has served as a member of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States.

RECORDING AND INDEXING OF DISCHARGE PAPERS
(KRS 422.090)

All discharge papers given, executed or delivered to any person in the military or naval service of the United States, which evidence his discharge from the service of the United States, and show the unit or part of the department to which he was attached and from which he was discharged, may be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the person discharged is a resident. Upon presentation of such papers the county clerk shall record them, without charge therefor.

A certified or attested copy of such recorded discharge is admissible evidence in all proceedings in which such discharge may come in question or in which it might be used as legal evidence of any fact.

VETERANS' PENSION EXEMPT FROM STATE INCOME TAX (KRS 141.080 (11))

All income received from the Federal Government by an ex-service man or woman, or their dependents, by reason of war-time service in the United States Army, Navy, Marine, or Nursing Service of the United States Government, shall be deducted from the gross income of these taxpayers.

CERTAIN VETERANS EXEMPT FROM POLL TAX (KRS 142.020 (2))

Any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who has served ninety days or more in the military or naval forces of the United States, who was a resident of this State at the time of his induction into service, and who is totally disabled as evidenced by pension certificate or award of compensation, is exempt from all poll taxes.

BENEFITS FREE FROM INHERITANCE TAX (KRS 140.030 (2))

The proceeds payable under any United States Government Life Insurance policy or National Service Life Insurance policy issued by or through the Federal Government, whether payable to a designated beneficiary or to the assured, or to his estate, shall be tax-free, and shall not be considered in determining the value of any taxable transfer.

EXEMPTION OF BENEFITS FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARISING OUT OF WAR (KRS 140.015)

The payment of any gratuity pay, death compensation or other award or benefit, by the Federal Government, to the surviving spouse or heirs of any person by reason, or arising out of service by such person in the armed forces of the United States in time of war shall not be considered a taxable transfer. The amount paid shall not be considered in determining the value of any taxable transfer.

CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS TO BE FURNISHED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT CHARGE (KRS 388.330)

Whenever a copy of any public record is required by the Veterans Administration to be used in determining the eligibility of any person to participate in benefits made available by such Veterans Administration, the official charged with the custody of such public record shall without charge provide the applicant for such benefits or any person acting on his behalf or the authorized representative of such Veterans Administration with a certified copy of such record.

CIVIL SERVICE RATINGS (KRS 78.060 (1) (3))

Any county containing a city of the second class and having a population of more than 80,000 may, by resolution, create a civil service commission to govern employment of employes, classify employes of the county and designate the classes of employes. Any applicant who served in the Army, Navy, or hospital service of the United States in time of War and who was honorably discharged shall be entitled to five percent increase in his examination grade.

REINSTATEMENT OR REEMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS (KRS 161.740 (3))

Any teacher or superintendent who has been or may be hereafter inducted into the Armed Forces of this country for service in the present war, shall at the expiration of such service be reemployed or reinstated in his or her former position as of the beginning of the next school year provided application is made at least thirty days before the opening of school, unless physically or mentally incapacitated. Any teacher or superintendent desiring reinstatement in his or her former position shall file application for same with the board of education within a period of sixty days immediately following discharge from the Armed Forces of the country. Vacancies created by military leaves shall be filled by teachers or superintendents employed by the board of education under limited contracts only.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR VETERANS
(KRS 164.480)

Every person who was engaged in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States, prescribed and classified by the United States War Department as a part of such service, during the wars that were declared on April 6, 1917, and any wars declared thereafter, respectively, and who at the time of his enlistment was a resident of Kentucky, is entitled to a free scholarship in any state higher educational institution for white or colored persons, that he chooses for a period required for the completion of the course of study selected by him. The scholarship includes free tuition, enrollment and other fees, room rent, fuel and lights, and the advantages and privileges of the institution, but does not include free board. However, if the Federal Government provides for the education of veterans of any of the wars herein referred to, then this section shall not apply to such veterans.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR VETERANS
(KRS 164.500)

Each applicant shall file his application for admission at least thirty days prior to the beginning of the semester of the school year at which he desires to enter. The application shall be accompanied by his certificate of honorable discharge from the service, which shall be returned to him upon admittance.

A veteran should first make application for training under Public Law 346, 78th Congress, better known as the "G.I. Bill of Rights". If he is not eligible for training under this bill, proper notification will be furnished by the Veterans Administration. Such notice will serve to prove that the veteran is not furnished training by the Federal Government.

Applications may be directed to any of the following state-owned colleges: University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky; Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond, Kentucky; Western State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Murray State Teachers College, Murray, Kentucky; and Morehead State Teachers College, Morehead, Kentucky.

SCHOLASTIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOLARSHIP
(KRS 164.490)

All veterans eligible for scholarships provided for by the State, shall meet the scholastic entrance requirements prescribed by the university or college for the course of study chosen by the applicant.

CONTRACTS OF INFANT WAR VETERANS
(KRS 384.090)

Enforceability of contracts of infants executed to obtain benefits of federal law providing for guaranteeing of loans to war veterans. When the repayment, by the borrower, of money advanced or to be advanced under a contract of loan or credit has, on application of the borrower, been guaranteed in whole or in part of the Federal Government or any agency thereof, under authority of federal laws enacted for the benefit of war veterans, the borrower shall not thereafter be entitled to avoid the contract on the ground that he was an infant when the contract was made, nor shall he or his spouse be entitled, on the ground of infancy, to avoid any mortgage or other instrument of encumbrance executed contemporaneously with such contract for the purpose of securing the same, nor any contractual transaction in connection with such contract of loan or credit pursuant to which the borrower acquired title to or an interest in the property encumbered to secure the loan or credit. For the purpose of any litigation seeking to enforce the contract of loan or credit, or any encumbrance securing the same; for the purpose of any contract or conveyance executed under a settlement or refinancing plan approved by the Federal authority by which the original guaranty was made; and for the purpose of making and executing any contract or conveyance necessary to the full realization of the rights, privileges and benefits intended to be conferred by the federal law pursuant to which the guaranty was made, including contracts necessary for the proper utilization of the property acquired with the proceeds of such contract of loan or credit; the borrower and his spouse shall be deemed to be of full age.

ROOMS FOR VETERANS
(KRS 36.100)

Each armory in which the Armories Division thinks it practicable shall contain a room suitable for meeting of associations of veterans of the Spanish-American War and the World War, and shall be available for such meetings under rules and regulations prescribed by the commanding officer of the National Guard units using the armory.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS; PERSONS ENTITLED TO
(KRS 206.020)

1. Any Confederate veteran who has been an actual bona fide resident of this State since January 1, 1915, shall be paid fifty dollars per month upon proving that he:

(a) Did actual military service in the Confederate Army from the date of his enlistment to the close of the war, or until he was honorably discharged from the military forces of the Confederate States;

(b) Was prevented from serving until the close of the war or until he was honorably discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, which rendered him unable to perform further military service; or

(c) Deserted or was discharged, but reenlisted or returned to service in the Confederate Army, and served until the close of the war or until he was honorably discharged or prevented from serving by wounds or disease contracted in line of duty disabling him from further military service.

2. The widow of any such Confederate veteran who would have been entitled to the pension, and which widow was living with him as his legal wife at the time of his death, has not remarried since his death, and who has been an actual bona fide resident of the State since January 1, 1915, shall be paid out of the State Treasury:

(a) Fifty dollars per month if married to the veteran before January 1, 1875;

(b) Forty dollars per month if married to the veteran prior to January 1, 1895, and subsequent to January 1, 1875;

(c) Thirty dollars per month if married to the veteran prior to January 1, 1915, and subsequent to January 1, 1895.

3. Payments under this section shall be made upon proof of the facts according to forms and regulations prescribed by the Department of Finance.

PART TWO

UNIFORM VETERANS' GUARDIANSHIP ACT

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS IS NECESSARY PARTY
(KRS 388.200)

The Administrator of Veterans Affairs or his successor is and shall be a party in interest in any proceeding brought under any law of this state for the appointment of a guardian or committee for any minor or mentally incompetent beneficiary of the Veterans Administration on whose account benefits have been paid or are payable by said Veterans Administration, and the said Administrator or his successor is and shall be an interested party in any court proceeding pertaining to or affecting in any manner the administration of the estate of any such beneficiary on whose account such benefits are payable or whose estate includes assets derived from benefits paid by the Veterans Administration, its predecessor or successor. Written notice shall be given by registered mail, unless waived in writing, to the office of the Veterans Administration having jurisdiction over the area in which the court is located, of the time and place for hearing on any petition or pleading or in connection with any proceeding pertaining to or affecting in any manner the administration of the estate of any such beneficiary of the Veterans Administration. Said notice shall be deposited in the mails not less than fifteen days prior to the date of such hearing or other proceeding.

GUARDIAN OR COMMITTEE REPRESENTING FIVE OR MORE WARDS
NOT ELIGIBLE; EXCEPTIONS (KRS 388.220)

(1) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to accept appointment as guardian or committee of any minor or mentally incompetent beneficiary of the Veterans Administration if such proposed guardian or committee shall at that time be acting as guardian or committee for five wards. In any case, upon presentation of a petition by an attorney of the Veterans Administration under this section alleging that a guardian or committee is acting in a fiduciary capacity for more than five wards and requesting his discharge for that reason, the court, upon proof substantiating the petition, shall require a final accounting forthwith from such guardian or committee and shall discharge such guardian or committee in said case.

(2) The limitations of this section shall not apply where the guardian or committee is a bank or trust company. An individual may be guardian or committee of more than five wards if they are all members of the same family.

PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN OR COMMITTEE; WHO TO BE APPOINTED (KRS 388.230)

(1) A petition for the appointment of a guardian or committee for any minor or mentally incompetent beneficiary of the Veterans Administration may be filed in the court having jurisdiction by or on behalf of any person who under existing law is entitled to priority of appointment. If there be no person so entitled or if the person so entitled shall neglect or refuse to file such a petition within thirty days after mailing of notice by the Veterans Administration to the last known address of such person indicating the necessity for the same, a petition for such appointment may be filed by or on behalf of any responsible person residing in this state.

(2) The petition for appointment shall set forth the name, age, place of residence of such beneficiary, the name and place of residence of the nearest relative, if known, and the fact that such beneficiary is entitled to receive benefits payable by or through the Veterans Administration and shall set forth the amount of moneys then due and the amount of probably future payments.

(3) The petition shall also set forth the name and address of the person or institution, if any, having actual custody of such beneficiary, and the name, age, relationship, if any, occupation and address of the person proposed for appointment as guardian or committee. Notwithstanding any provision of existing law as to priority, the court may appoint a capable individual, bank or trust company as guardian or committee, if the person entitled to priority fails to apply, or if after hearing the court determines it is for the best interest of such beneficiary to appoint another.

(4) In the case of a mentally incompetent beneficiary, the petition shall show that such beneficiary has been rated incompetent by the Veterans Administration on examination in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the Veterans Administration.

CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATOR IS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF NECESSITY FOR GUARDIAN (KRS 388.240)

Where a petition is filed for the appointment of a guardian for a minor beneficiary of the Veterans Administration, a certificate of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, or his authorized representative, accompanying such petition, setting forth the age of such minor as shown by the records of the Veterans Administration and the fact that the appointment of a guardian is a condition precedent to the payment of any moneys due the minor by the Veterans Administration, shall be prima facie evidence of the necessity for such appointment.

CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATOR IS PRIMA FACIE
(KRS 388.250)

Notwithstanding the provisions of existing law for adjudication of incompetency and appointment of a committee upon the inquest of a jury, where a petition is filed for the appointment of a committee for a mentally incompetent beneficiary of the Veterans Administration under the provisions of this chapter, who is found within this state, whether or not a resident thereof, a certificate of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs or his duly authorized representative, accompanying such petition, setting forth the fact that such beneficiary has been rated incompetent by the Veterans Administration on examination in accordance with the laws and regulations governing such Veterans Administration, and that the appointment of a committee is a condition precedent to the payment of any moneys due such beneficiary by the Veterans Administration, shall be prima facie evidence of the necessity for such appointment. Provided, however, that some member of the Bar shall be appointed by the court to represent and protect the interests and rights of such incompetent beneficiary as provided under existing law, and further that the right of any such incompetent beneficiary to demand a trial by jury shall not be denied.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF
GUARDIAN OR COMMITTEE(KRS 388.260)

Upon the filing of a petition for the appointment of a guardian or committee under the provisions as set forth, notice shall be given in like manner as is provided under existing law.

COURT TO APPROVE APPOINTMENT; BOND OF GUARDIAN OR COMMITTEE
(KRS 388.270)

(1) Before making an appointment under the provisions as set forth, the court shall be satisfied that the person whose appointment is sought is a fit and proper person to be appointed. Upon the appointment being made, the guardian or committee shall execute and file a bond to be approved by the court in an amount not less than the estimated value of the personal estate and anticipated income during the ensuing year. The said bond shall be in the form and be conditioned as required of guardians and committees appointed under the general guardianship laws of this state. The court shall have power from time to time to require the guardian or committee to file an additional bond.

(KRS 388.270) continued

(2) Where a bond is tendered by a guardian or committee with personal sureties, there shall be at least two such sureties and they shall file with the court a certificate under oath which shall describe the property owned, both real and personal, and shall state that they are each worth the sum named in the bond as the penalty thereof over and above all their debts and liabilities and exclusive of property exempt from execution. Notwithstanding such tender, the court may require additional security or may require a corporate surety bond, the premium thereon to be paid from the ward's estate.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTING; NOTICES AND INFORMATION
TO BE GIVEN VETERANS ADMINISTRATION; HEARINGS
(KRS 388.280)

(1) Every guardian or committee who shall receive on account of his ward any moneys from the Veterans Administration shall file with the court annually, on the anniversary date of the appointment, in addition to such other accounts as may be required by the court, a full, true and accurate account under oath of all moneys so received by him, of all disbursements in his hands at the date of such account and how invested. The guardian or committee, at the time of filing his account, shall exhibit all securities or investments described therein to an officer of the bank or other depository wherein said securities are held for safe-keeping, or to an authorized representative of the corporation which is surety on his bond, or to the clerk or deputy clerk of a court of record in this state or to any other reputable person designated by the court upon request of the guardian or committee or other interested party, who shall certify in writing that he has examined such securities or investments and identified them with those described in the account; provided, that if such depository is the guardian or committee, such certifying officer shall be an officer other than the officer verifying the account, or the guardian or committee may exhibit such securities or investments to the judge of the court who shall endorse on the account and copy thereof a statement that the securities or investments shown therein as on hand were in fact exhibited to him and that those exhibited to him were the same as those shown in the account. Such certificate, and the certificate of an official of the bank in which is deposited any cash balance showing the amount on deposit shall be filed by the guardian or committee with his account. A certified copy of each such account and a signed duplicate of such certificates filed with the court shall be sent by the guardian or committee to the office of the Veterans Administration having jurisdiction over the area in which such court is located. A duplicate signed copy or certified copy of any petition, motion or other pleading which is filed in the guardianship proceedings, or in any proceedings for the purpose of removing the disability of minority or of mental incompetency, shall be furnished by the person filing the same, to the office of the

(KRS 388.280) continued

Veterans Administration concerned. The court, unless hearing be waived in writing by the Chief Attorney of the Veterans Administration, shall fix a time and place for the hearing on such account, petition, or other pleading, not less than fifteen days nor more than thirty days from the date of filing same unless a different available date be stipulated in writing, and written notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given by the court to the aforesaid Veterans Administration office not less than fifteen days prior to the date affixed for the hearing. Notice of such hearing shall in like manner be given to the guardian or committee and to any others entitled to notice.

(2) The clerk shall mail said Veterans Administration office a copy of each order entered in any guardianship proceeding wherein the Veterans Administration is an interested party.

REMOVAL FOR FAILURE TO FILE ACCOUNTS OR FURNISH DOCUMENTS
(KRS 388.290)

If any guardian or committee shall fail to file with the court or the Veterans Administration, as required by this chapter, any account of the benefits received by him from the Veterans Administration on account of his ward within thirty days after such account is due, or shall fail to furnish the Veterans Administration a true copy of any account or of any petition or pleading as required by these provisions, such failure shall be grounds for removal.

COMPENSATION OF GUARDIAN OR COMMITTEE
(KRS 388.300)

Compensation payable to guardians or committees shall not exceed five percent of the income of the ward during any year. In the event of extraordinary services rendered by any guardian or committee, the court may, upon petition and after notice to the Veterans Administration and hearing thereon, autnorize reasonable additional compensation therefor payable from the estate of the ward. Notice of such petition and hearing shall be given to the proper office of the Veterans Administration in the manner provided. No commission or compensation shall be allowed on the estate received from a preceding guardian.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS
(KRS 388.310)

All funds in possession of such guardian or committee shall be invested in such securities or other property in which the guardian or committee has no interest as allowed by law, which investment shall be first approved by the court; except that investments in direct interest-bearing obligations of the United States Government or of this state shall be permissible without an order of the court.

SUPPORT OF PERSONS OTHER THAN WARD
(KRS 388.320)

A guardian or committee shall not apply any portion of the estate of his ward for the support and maintenance of any person other than said ward, his minor children and his wife (if she and the ward be living together) except upon petition to and prior order of the court after a hearing, notice of which has been given the proper office of the Veterans Administration in the manner and within the time provided.

CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS TO BE FURNISHED VETERANS ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT CHARGE
(KRS 388.330)

Whenever a copy of any public record is required by the Veterans Administration to be used in determining the eligibility of any person to participate in benefits made available by such Veterans Administration, the official charged with the custody of such public record shall without charge provide the applicant for such benefits or any person acting on his behalf or the authorized representative of such Veterans Administration with a certified copy of such record.

TERMINATION OF GUARDIANSHIP
(KRS 388.340)

Upon filing a petition, or certificate, showing that a minor ward has attained majority, or that an incompetent ward has been rated competent upon examination in accordance with the law, the court may order the guardian or committee to file a final account; and, upon hearing, after notice to the former minor or incompetent and to the Veterans Administration in the manner and within the time provided, and upon approval of the final account, the court may so adjudge, and discharge the guardian or committee and release the sureties from liability upon delivery to the former ward of the assets due him by the former guardian or committee, and may make such further order as may be lawful.

COMMITMENT OR TRANSFER OF INCOMPETENT TO CUSTODY OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY (KRS 388.350)

(1) Whenever in a proceeding for the trial and commitment of any person who appears to be of unsound mind it is determined that such person is either feebleminded, an epileptic, insane person or an idiot and ought to be committed for safe-keeping or treatment and it appears that such person is eligible for care or treatment by the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government, the court of the county in which such person is found, having jurisdiction in such matters, upon receipt of a certificate from the Veterans Administration or such other agency showing that facilities are available and that such person is eligible for care or treatment therein, may commit such person to the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government for care or treatment. Thereafter, such person, upon admission to any such facility, shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government. The chief officer of any such facility or institution to which such person is committed under the provisions of this section shall be vested with the same powers as are exercised by superintendents of state hospitals for mental diseases within this state with respect to the retention, transfer, parole or discharge of the person so committed. Notice of such pending commitment proceedings shall be furnished the person whose commitment is sought and his right to appear and defend shall not be denied. The judgment or order of commitment by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state committing a person to the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government, for care or treatment, shall have the same force and effect as to such person while in this state as in the state in which is situated the court entering such judgment or making such order.

(2) Upon receipt of a certificate of the Veterans Administration or such other agency of the United States Government that facilities are available for the care or treatment of any person heretofore committed to any hospital for the insane or other institution in this state for the care of persons similarly afflicted and that such person is eligible for such care or treatment, the superintendent of any such hospital or institution in this state is hereby authorized to cause the transfer of any such person to the Veterans Administration or other agency of the United States Government for care or treatment. Upon effecting any such transfer, the committing court shall be notified thereof by the transferring agency; provided, however, that no person shall be transferred if he be confined pursuant to conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or if he shall have been acquitted of any such charge

(KRS 388.350) continued.

solely on the ground of insanity, unless prior to such transfer the court originally committing such person shall enter an order for such transfer after appropriate motion and hearing.

(3) Any person transferred as provided in this section shall be deemed to be committed to the Veterans Administration or otheragency of the United States Government pursuant to the original commitment the same as if he had been originally so committed.

PART THREE

BENEFITS FOR SERVICE MEN ON ACTIVE DUTY

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PERSONS IN UNIFORM PROHIBITED (KRS 432.090)

Any person who excludes from the equal enjoyment of any accommodation facility or privilege furnished by inns, common carriers or theaters or other places of amusement or resort any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States because of that uniform shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned for not less than nor more than sixty days, or both.

TIME EXTENSION FOR PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES (KRS 141.225)

Every person in military service who is required by law to file an income tax return and pay income taxes to the State of Kentucky, shall not be required to file such return and pay such taxes, which would otherwise become due during his period of military service, until twelve months after the termination of his period of military service or twelve months after the termination of the War, whichever is earlier.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT OF AD VALOREM TAXES (KRS 134.036)

When any person in the military service, or any person in his behalf, shall file with the sheriff or other officer whose duty it is to collect any ad valorem property taxes, an affidavit stating that he is a person in military service and by reason of such military service his ability to pay ad valorem taxes on his property is materially affected, an extension of time for the payment of all ad valorem taxes which would otherwise become due on the property of such person, and such taxes shall not become due until twelve months after the termination of his period of military service or twelve months after the termination of the War, whichever is the earlier.

EXEMPTION OF DRIVERS LICENSE
(KRS 186.420 (2) (3) (4))

Every person in the service of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, when furnished with an operator's permit from the United States, shall be exempt from an operator's license, when operating an official vehicle in the course of his service. During the period of National Emergency and six months thereafter which was declared to exist by proclamation of the President of the United States shall be permitted to operate a motor vehicle without the required operator's license. Any person in the armed forces of the United States who has in his possession a Kentucky operator's license which was issued on or after May 26, 1941, may have such license extended without cost for the remainder of the National Emergency which was declared by proclamation of the President of the United States dated May 26, 1941, and six months thereafter, by presenting in person or forwarding such license together with return postage to the circuit court clerk.

SUSPENSION OF RENEWAL FEES BY PHARMACISTS
(KRS 313.115)

All persons who are required to pay renewal fees to the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy as licensed or licensed assistant pharmacists shall not be required to pay such fees during the time such persons are actively serving the Armed Forces of the United States.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ALLOWED NOTARY POWER
(KRS 384.080 (1) (2))

In addition to the acknowledgment of instruments and the performance of official acts in respect to instruments in the manner and form and as otherwise authorized by law, instruments may be acknowledged, documents attested, oaths administered, dispositions and affidavits executed, and other such official acts performed, before or by any commissioned officer in active service of the Armed Forces of the United States with the rank of Second Lieutenant or higher in the Army or Marine Corps, or with the rank of ensign or higher in the Navy or Coast Guard, or with equivalent rank in any other component part of the Armed Forces of the United States by any person who either (a) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or (b) Is serving as a merchant seaman outside the limits of the United States, or (c) Is outside limits by permission, direction or assignment of any department or official of the United States Government, in connection with any activity pertaining to the prosecution of any war in which the United States is then engaged.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR NOMINATION
OF CANDIDATES SERVING IN ARMED FORCES
(KRS 119.010)

The name of such person shall be printed on the official ballot of his party for an office for which he is eligible in any primary election when an application has been filed on his behalf by two reputable electors of the party at whose hands he seeks the nomination. Such application shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the proposed candidate authorizing the action of the electors.

The application and the candidate's statement shall be filed in good faith and with the proper officer at the proper time, as provided for other candidates in primary elections.

The form of such application shall be similar to that of the affidavits required of electors in behalf of other candidates.

No certificate of nomination shall be given to any such successful soldier, sailor, or marine candidate until he has caused to be filed with the clerk of the county court, in the county of his legal residence, a statement that during the campaign for nomination or nominations he did not, and while a candidate for the office will not, knowingly violate any election law or any law relating to corrupt and fraudulent practice in campaigns or elections in the State, and if elected, will qualify for this office.

SERVICE MEN MAY MAKE NON-WRITTEN WILLS
(KRS 394.050)

A soldier in actual service, or a mariner at sea, may dispose of his personal estate by an unwritten will made within ten days of his death, and in the presence of two competent witnesses present at the same time, and called upon by him to witness his intention, if the testamentary words or their substance is reduced to writing and subscribed by one of the witnesses within sixty days next after they were spoken.

PROOF OF WILL WHERE WITNESSES UNAVAILABLE
(KRS 394.235)

When it appears to the court that a will cannot be proven as otherwise provided by law because one or more or all of the subscribing witnesses to the will, at the time the will is offered for probate, are serving in or present with the Armed Forces of the United States or as merchant seamen, or are dead or mentally or physically incapable of testifying or otherwise unavailable, the court may admit the will to probate upon the testimony in person or by deposition of at least two credible disinterested witnesses that the signature to the will is in the handwriting of the person whose will it purports to be, or upon other sufficient proof of such handwriting. The foregoing provision shall not preclude the court, in its discretion, from requiring in addition, proof of such other pertinent facts and circumstances as the court may deem necessary to admit the will to probate.

AFFIDAVIT BY ATTORNEY AS TO ABSENCE OF NOTICE OF DEATH (KRS 384.020)

An affidavit, executed by the attorney-in-fact or agent, setting forth that he has not or had not, at the time of doing any act pursuant to the power of attorney, received actual knowledge or actual notice of the revocation or termination of the power of attorney, by death or otherwise, or notice of any facts indicating the same, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of the non-revocation or non-termination of the power at such time. If the exercise of the power requires execution and delivery of any instrument which is recordable under the laws of this state, such affidavit (when authenticated for record in the manner prescribed by law) shall likewise be recordable.

REPORT OF "MISSING" NOT NOTICE OF DEATH (KRS 384.030)

No report or listing, either official or otherwise, of "missing", or "missing in action," as such words are used in military parlance, shall constitute or be interpreted as constituting actual knowledge or actual notice of the death of such principal or notice of any facts indicating the same, or shall operate to revoke the agency.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSERVATOR FOR PROPERTY OF MEMBER OF ARMED FORCES OR MERCHANT SEAMAN (KRS 384.050)

Whenever a person (hereinafter referred to as an absentee) serving in or with the Armed Forces of the United States, or serving as a merchant seaman, has been reported or listed as missing, or missing in action, or interned in a neutral country, or beleaguered, beseiged, or captured by an enemy, and such person has an interest in any form of property in this state or is a legal resident of this state and has not provided an adequate power of attorney authorizing another to act in his behalf in regard to such property or interests, the county court of the county of such absentee's legal domicile or of the county where such property is situated, upon petition alleging the foregoing facts and showing the necessity for providing care of the property of such absentee, made by any person who would have an interest in the property of the absentee were such absentee deceased, or on the court's own motion, after notice to, or on receipt of proper waivers from, the heirs and next of kin of the absentee as provided by law for the administration of an estate, and upon good cause being shown, may after finding the facts to be as aforesaid, appoint a conservator to take charge of the absentee's estate, under the supervision and subject to the further orders of the court.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CONSERVATOR: BOND: AUTHORITY
(KRS 384.060)

The court shall have full discretionary authority to appoint any suitable person as such conservator and may require such conservator to post an adequate surety bond and to make such reports as the court may deem necessary. The conservator shall have the same powers and authority as the guardian of the property of an infant or the committee of an incompetent, and shall be considered as an officer or arm of the court.

TERMINATION OF CONSERVATORSHIP
(KRS 384.070)

At any time upon petition signed by the absentee, or on petition of an attorney-in-fact acting under an adequate power of attorney granted by the absentee, the court shall direct the termination of the conservatorship and the transfer of all property held thereunder to the absentee or to the designated attorney-in-fact. Likewise, if at any time subsequent to the appointment of a conservator it shall appear that the absentee has died and an executor or administrator has been appointed for his estate, the court shall direct the termination of the conservatorship and the transfer of all property of the deceased absentee held thereunder to such executor or administrator, or to the person or persons otherwise entitled thereto under existing law.

PERFORMANCE OF NOTARIAL ACTS BY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
OF ARMED FORCES (KRS 384.080)

(1) In addition to the acknowldgment of instruments and the performance of official acts in respect to instruments in the manner and form and as otherwise authorized by law, instruments may be acknowledged, documents attested, oaths and affirmations administered, depositions and affidavits executed, and other such official acts performed, before or by any commissioned officer in active service of the Armed Forces of the United States with the rank of second lieutenant or higher in the Army or Marine Corps, or with the rank of ensign or higher in the Navy or Coast Guard, or with equivalent rank in any other component part of the Armed Forces of the United States, by any person who either

(a) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or
(b) Is serving as a merchant seaman outside the limits of the United States, or

(KRS 384.080) continued.

(c) Is outside said limits by permission, assignment or direction of any department or official of the United States Government, in connection with any activity pertaining to the prosecution of any war in which the United States is then engaged.

(2) Such acknowledgment of instruments, attestation of documents, administration of oaths and affirmations, execution of depositions and affidavits, and performance of other notarial acts, heretofore or hereafter made or taken, are hereby declared legal, valid or binding, and instruments and documents so acknowledged, authenticated, or sworn to shall be admissible in evidence and eligible to record in this state under the same circumstances, and with the same force and effect as if such acknowledgment, attestation, oath, affirmation, deposition, affidavit, or other official act, had been made or taken within this state before or by a duly qualified officer or official and under his appropriate certificate and seal of office as otherwise provided by law.

(3) In the taking of acknowledgments and the performing of other notarial acts requiring certification, a certificate endorsed upon or attached to the instrument or document, which shows the date of the notarial act and which states, in substance, that the person appearing before the officer acknowledges the instrument as his act or made or signed the instrument or document under oath, shall be sufficient for all intents and purposes.

(4) When the official signature of any such commissioned officer of the rank specified in subsection (1) of this section appears upon such instrument, document or certificate, it shall be prima facie evidence that the person making such oath or acknowledgment is within the purview of this section.

RIGHT OF ABSENTEES TO VOTE IN TIME OF WAR,
IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS (KRS 126.010)

In time of war every voter of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, who expects in the course of his business or duties to be absent from the county in which is situated his voting precinct or ward on the day of holding any special, general, or primary election, but who is otherwise eligible to register and qualified to vote in any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, United States Senators, and Representatives in Congress shall be entitled to vote for such officers in accordance with the provisions of KRS 126.010 to 126.130. Provided that such voter shall have registered, pursuant to the registration laws of this state now in force.

APPLICATION FOR BALLOT; TRANSMITTAL TO
LOCAL REGISTRATION OFFICIALS (KRS 126.020)

Any absent voter, as definied heretofore, expecting to be absent from the county of his residence on the day of such election, may make an application in writing, at any time prior to such election, on the form hereinafter prescribed or on the form prescribed by Congress, to the Secretary of State of Kentucky for an absent voter ballot to be voted in such election, and the Secretary of State shall, after making a record of the name and residence of such applicant, transmit such application to the proper registration official of the residence of such voter, with all necessary instrucations to said local registration official as to his duties hereunder.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR BALLOT; AFFIDAVIT
(KRS 126.030)

Applications for such ballot shall be signed and sworn to by the "absent voter" before a civil officer authorized by law to administer an oath, provided that if such "absent voter" is in the military or naval service of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the United States, or serving in or attached to any branch of said services, he may swear to said application before any commissioned military or naval officer of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the United States, or any branch of the Armed Forces. Said application shall be substantially in the following form:

"Secretary of State of Kentucky,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

"I,.....state that I am a resident of the State of Kentucky and have been such for at least one year prior to the date hereof. I am a resident of ,.....County and have been such for more than six months prior to said date, and am a resident of .....precinct of said county (or..... ward of the city of....., county of.....) at least sixty

(KRS 126.030) continued

days prior to said date; that I am a duly qualified voter of said precinct (or said ward); that in the course of my business or duties I expect to be absent from said precinct or ward on the election to be held in said precinct or ward on the ..... day of ....., 19....., and I will not vote elsewhere at said election. I request that an official ballot be mailed to me at the following address:.....
.....Name.and.Address.....

.....
(Voter must sign here)
Oath must be administered and attested.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of .....
....., 19.....

.....
(Official Title and Name

ADMINISTERING OF OATHS BY MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS
(KRS 126.120)

All commissioned military or naval officers of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or the United States are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations for the purposes specified, and to every such oath or affirmation administered by them, they shall subscribe their names and their official designations.

Public Welfare News

Published Quarterly and Distributed Free by The North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

VOLUME 8 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE, 1945 NUMBER 2

1945 General Assembly Provides Legal Basis For Many Forward Welfare Steps

North Carolina no longer stands alone among the states in having a connotation of charity in the official designation of its state social welfare agency. The 1945 General Assembly changed the official designation to "State Board of Public Welfare", thus giving the state administrative set-up its third name in 77 years of existence.

Following the War Between the States the State Constitution called for setting up a "Board of Public Charities" which operated under that designation until its reorganization and the entering upon its period of growth and expansion in 1917. In that year it became the "State Board of Charities and Public Welfare", remaining so through the even greater expansion of the social security programs until the present change in the statutes.

A new power and duty was added to the State Board's responsibilities with the enactment of legislation authorizing it to inspect and license boarding homes, rest homes and convalescent homes for aged and physically and mentally infirm persons not related by blood or marriage to the applicant for license, if a charge is made for such care. These aged or infirm persons must be supported in whole or in part by public welfare funds or must receive service from the county welfare department. Commercial hotels, regular boarding houses furnishing rooms and meals to the general public, and institutions operated by any unit of government are not included in the act.

This is in line with modern social work practice in many other states of the nation and the act was patterned after similar legislation in the more progressive northern and eastern states.

County Board Appointees

The 1941 modifications in the method of naming members to county boards of public welfare would result this year in two experienced members going off the boards, thus preventing overlapping terms among the three members. Hence new legislation was introduced and passed to provide for overlapping terms beginning with the new appointments effective April 1. Method of appointment of the members was not changed, with the State Board continuing to name one member, the county commissioners naming another, who could be one of their own body, and these two selecting the third member. In event of disagreement on the third appointee, the resident Superior Court judge of the district still is empowered to make the appointment. The board chooses its own chairman.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CHANGES

The state's public assistance law was brought more in line with the Social Security Act through numerous changes deleting unnecessary requirements such as the verification of citizenship for the aged and determining what is a "safe and proper home" for children. With North Carolina's population almost one hundred percent native-born, the time spent by county welfare staffs in carrying through this verification on applications could well be spent in other work. So, too, with the determination of what is a safe and proper home—it being clearly evident that if the home in which children for whom application for aid is filed is not a proper home, the logical procedure is to remove the children from the home. Also deleted is the necessity of apprehending a deserting parent before establishing eligibility of children.

The maximum amount payable in grants to needy aged was raised from $30 to $40 which is the maximum in which the federal government participates. In the case of dependent children grants the law was amended to set the maximum amount paid for each child as not in excess of the amount which will be matched by national funds. The provision in the state law requiring a child to be in school between the ages of 16 and 18 was eliminated. Both these latter two changes still remain to be made in the federal law, however, but if such changes are made any time within the next two years payments can be made accordingly under the North Carolina law. While the national government is considering eliminating the school attendance requirement and also is considering raising the amount in which the federal government will participate, North Carolina is prepared in advance to operate under the new plan.

County funds may be shifted between the old age assistance and the aid to dependent children budgets with the approval of the State Board of Allotments and Appeal.

When recipients of needy aged fund checks die on or after the first day of the month for which the check was issued without having endorsed the check, the endorsement by the clerk of court of the county in which they lived will be sufficient to enable the

Public Welfare News

Published Quarterly and Distributed Free by the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

ELLEN WINSTON, *Commissioner*

A. LAURANCE AYDLETT, *Editor*

Entered as second-class matter January 11, 1941, at the post office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

VOLUME 8; NUMBER 2 JUNE, 1945

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

amount of the check to be paid to the surviving spouse or to the undertaker for funeral expenses.

The revision relating to administrative expenses simplified procedures. No longer will the State Board of Allotments and Appeal attempt to estimate the amount required in each county for administering the needy aged and dependent children programs. Instead the board will give consideration to the cost of administering the whole public welfare program, of which these two categories are only a part, and notify the county of the estimated amount of federal and state funds available for administration. After deducting the amount to be paid by the federal government, the state may pay up to one-half the balance of the administrative budget with the remainder being paid from county funds, the commissioners being empowered to levy taxes to produce the necessary amount.

Increased Funds

The appropriations committee granted increased funds for aid to dependent children $55,000 yearly above the original allotment, or a total of $580,000 for each of the next two years. This will enable higher grants for this category which long has been far too low. An increase of $200,000 in funds for the needy aged was recommended by the advisory budget commission and granted by the General Assembly.

Boards of county commissioners were given authority to levy special taxes not in excess of five cents for care of indigents not eligible for other funds, thus in effect setting a maximum of ten cents for this purpose when other special authorizations are included. Many counties asked for, and received, special limit maximums of as high as, in some cases, 15 cents for poor relief.

Restrictions on residence requirements were removed to the extent that persons eligible for assistance will not have to be returned to the county of residence but may receive funds where living regardless of the length of time they have been there

CHANGES IN MENTAL HEALTH LAWS

After years of effort and study North Carolina laws dealing with mental institutions and with those suffering from mental disease have been modernized and humanized. For many years the American Psychiatric Association and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, as well as the commission appointed by Governor Ehringhaus in 1936 to study mental health in North Carolina, recommended changes. It was pointed out that the former laws were antiquated and unfair to the citizens affected and even to the state itself.

The modernizations embodied in the 1945 legislation were the result of continuous and intensive study covering a considerable period of time. Current psychiatric terminology has been substituted for the antiquated, outmoded terms placed in the statutes 75 years ago. The terms "mental disorder," "mental disease," and "mental illness" are now used for the older terms of "lunatic" and "insane," while the term "mental defective" has been substituted for "idiot." North Carolina was one of the few remaining states using these outmoded designations of mental illness or defect.

Formerly it was necessary to return to the county of residence any inebriate living in a state hospital before committing him again because of mental disorder. The new law makes it possible to retain the inebriate at the hospital without sending him back to the county of residence, thus insuring a maximum of safety both to the individual and to the community.

While under the old laws there were many loopholes, now better protection is given all individuals who might have anything to do with care and management of a patient suffering from mental disease. When a patient escapes from either a state or a private mental hospital, notification is send immediately to the sheriff and clerk of court of the home county as well as to the committing physicians. When an unusually dangerous person is admitted it is not possible now to discharge him without the approval of the commissioner of mental health and of the Hospitals Board of Control.

Simplified Commitment Procedure

The former cumbersome procedure of committing patients to state institutions has now been shelved for a more progressive system. It is now possible for two qualified physicians to examine the patient and recommend that he be committed, whereupon the clerk of court, without having to examine the patient himself, orders that the patient be committed for a 30-day period of observation. At the end of that time the patient is either finally committed, is discharged, or may be kept for a second period of 30 days for further observation. Under the 30-day observation provision many individuals with mental disorder will recover within that time so that names would not appear in court records as having been permanently committed. Sponsors of this legislation believe the new law will encourage many patients to seek treatment in mental institutions.

For years North Carolina has been criticized for keeping patients with mental disorders in its county jails. A recent survey by the State Board of Public Welfare showed 80 to 100 mentally ill persons in county jails each month. The revised law makes it

possible for one physician or the clerk of the court to commit to a state, county, or private hospital for a period of 10 days a case of violent or sudden mental disorder and thus eliminates the necessity for confining them in the county jail because of lack of adequate facilities for confining them otherwise.

Voluntary commitment by the patient himself is a common practice in other states but has not been extensive in North Carolina because the former laws were unfair to the patient. Formerly a person voluntarily committing himself could be kept in the hospital for life in the discretion of the superintendent and the board of directors. Now he may leave the institution 10 days after notifying the superintendent of his intention to do so and, to be permanently committed, the procedure used for involuntary commitment must be followed including the testimony of two examining physicians.

Interstate Transfer Simplified

Mentally ill residents of other states formerly were denied the opportunity of treatment in North Carolina state hospitals and had to remain confined in county jails until they could be transferred to their own states. Now they may be received by the North Carolina institutions until such time as the transfer can be made. Similarly the old procedure of transferring North Carolina citizens from other states to institutions here was difficult. These mentally ill patients had to be brought back to their home counties—no matter how distant from the proper North Carolina hospital—and languish in jail until a place could be found for them in the institution. Now they may be returned from a mental institution in another state directly to one of the North Carolina institutions.

Where the mental health situation in North Carolina formerly was confused because many agencies participated without central direction, the newly established Mental Health Council will be charged with considering ways and means to promote mental health and to study needs for new legislation in that field.

Other modernizations in the new law provide for an escort for female patients being transferred to mental institutions and also make it possible for a relative of a prospective patient to withdraw the petition for commitment if he decides the patient should not be confined.

THE MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

The 1945 Assembly took the initial step in providing a state-wide program of medical care and facilities for the indigent recommended by a commission appointed by Governor Broughton in 1943. While the first statutes setting up this program were not as inclusive as the original recommendations of the commission, it represents the beginning of state-supported health facilities for its citizens.

Under this law, with an initial appropriation for the first year of the biennium of $500,000, the state will provide one dollar of the cost of daily care of indigent patients in hospitals approved by the commission. The Duke Foundation, with a similar payment, leaves the balance of the hospitalization cost to the individual or to the county. This in all probability will be one dollar a day since it is generally considered that care of indigent patients amounts to about $3.00 daily. However, the $500,000 allocation is contingent upon the state first meeting all its other obligations.

The sum of $50,000 is set up to aid medical students accepted by standard four-year medical schools to complete their education provided they agree to practice at least four years in rural areas after graduation. Rural areas are defined as being communities having less than 2,500 population by the last census or the areas surrounding such communities. Interest on these student loans cannot exceed four percent.

Considerable early discussion centered around a proposed 400-bed hospital to be operated in conjunction with the medical school at the University of North Carolina which, under this law, will be expanded into a standard four-year school. As finally ratified, the act did not specify any particular location for the hospital but placed upon the commission the responsibility of surveying the state to determine the most useful location. Such a structure, of course, cannot be built until after the war.

Medical training for Negroes is authorized under the loan provisions with the further injunction to the board to make careful investigation of methods for providing necessary training for them. The development of group hospital insurance plans is also to be encouraged.

CHILD WELFARE

In the broad field of child welfare a number of measures were enacted to provide increased protection for the children of the state who require special care and attention. Birth certificates will automatically be sent the mother of each child after being recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics with the exception of illegitimate children. In adoption cases an altered birth certificate bearing the new name of the child will be sent to the county of the adoptive parents' residence. Two other changes in the adoption law clarify certain aspects of consent to the adoption and in the inheritance rights of the adopted child. Further economic protection for children born out of wedlock was provided through strengthening the law to require the father's support until the child reaches age 14.

Juvenile courts may now be established in any community having a population of 10,000 by the last federal census report instead of restricting such special courts to those communities having that population in 1920. These courts are in addition to the juvenile court as represented in each county by the clerk of Superior court. Until 1945 there were 12 special courts of this nature or special courts combined with a county court with a judge other than the clerk of Superior court.

The law relating to the separation of a mother from an infant under six years of age was changed

to permit the county welfare superintendent or a representative of a licensed child-placing agency to consent to the separation in the case of illegitimate children. No consent is necessary for either legitimate or illegitimate children if the mother places her child with near relatives or in a boarding home or institution inspected or licensed by the State Board of Public Welfare.

The long-sought high school attendance age culminated in legislation raising the maximum age to 15 years for the year beginning July 1, 1945, and to 16 years thereafter. During the war and for six months afterwards the provisions of the act will not apply to children living on farms or engaged in commercial fishing or fisheries. For the same period the school superintendent or principal may excuse any male child between 14 and 16 years from attending school for the purpose of engaging in any gainful occupation permitted by the state's labor laws.

RECREATION

North Carolina this year became the first state in the country to set up a State Recreation Commission and consequently has already received considerable notice for this forward step.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare is an ex officio member of the new commission which will represent all sections of the state and the various interested groups in this field.

The commission will study and appraise recreational needs of the state, cooperate in promoting local recreational systems, aid in recruiting workers for the program, promote recreational standards, and cooperate with other agencies.

The legislation provides for a recreation advisory committee of 30 members who will serve for two-year terms and who will meet once a year with the state commission to make recommendations for advancement of the program and discuss its needs. Members of the advisory committee will represent, in so far as feasible, all groups and phases of beneficial recreation in the state.

Local Enabling Act

Communities were empowered under older legislation to set up their own recreational systems but this law was rewritten and modernized. Recreation is defined as those activities which are diversionary in character and which aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, relaxation, instruction, and other physical, mental and cultural developments and experiences of a leisuretime nature. Units empowered to set up these systems are defined as any county, city or town, and any two or more units may cooperate in establishing joint programs and facilities. Systems set up under previous private acts are not affected by the new law.

The statute empowers the unit to accept gifts and donations, provide facilities, and special elections may be called on the question of providing for these facilities by a special tax. The program may be operated as any other work of the unit concerned, or a special recreation commission may be appointed. If such a commission is named to direct the program, one of its members must be affiliated with the welfare department of the locality concerned.

OTHER LEGISLATION

In an attempt to prevent hasty marriages a bill was introduced to require a waiting period of five days for out-of-state couples, but would not apply where one of the contracting parties was a North Carolina resident. The assembly looked with disfavor on this as a state-wide measure and restricted it to the counties of the First Senatorial District.

Divorce of an insane spouse is now permitted after a ten-year period during which the mentally ill person has been confined in a state hospital. Where the petitioning spouse has sufficient income, provision must be made for the care of the mentally ill spouse for the remainder of his or her life.

Where the insane spouse has not sufficient income to provide for care, the petitioner for divorce must make provision for the care of the husband or wife confined in the institution for the remainder of his or her life. Previously no divorce could be granted on these grounds under any circumstances.

Institutions for the care of spastic children and of feeble-minded Negro children were set up, thus adding these two classes to those for whom North Carolina provides facilities. Improvements and additions to the plant at Caswell Training School, however,

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

In this issue **Public Welfare News** presents the text of most of the bills affecting the public welfare program in North Carolina. The bills are arranged numerically according to the house in which they were introduced. Here is a list of those included in this issue:

S B
- 36—Blind Commission authority
- 44—Name of State Board of Public Welfare
- 87—Poor relief amendments
- 91—Old age assistance changes
- 130—Divorce of insane spouse
- 140—State recreation commission
- 148—Institution for Negro feeble-minded
- 170—Mental institutions management
- 178—Institution for spastic children
- 179—Commitment for mental illness
- 292—County-city hospital facilities
- 318—Consent in adoption proceedings
- 320—Inheritance in adoption proceedings

H B
- 3—Women's civil rights
- 17 as amended by HB 826—Copy of birth certificates
- 49—County welfare board appointments
- 50—Rest home inspection by State Board
- 90—Juvenile court amendments
- 113—School attendance
- 248—Birth certificates in adoptions
- 318—Diseased marriage applicants
- 450—Deaf and blind school attendance
- 479—Tuberculosis preventive measures
- 594—Medical care program
- 630—Separating infants from mother
- 647—Change in Farm Colony name
- 762—Hasty marriages
- 786—Cancer control program
- 828—Local recreation systems
- 857—Prosecution in illegitimacy cases

will receive top priority rating in the state's program of building expansion after the war because of a resolution calling for first place for this institution.

Enabling acts to permit joint city-county programs of hospitalization of indigents were enacted. Forsyth county was permitted to receive senile dementia patients in its hospital. A commission was appointed to inspect the state's penal institutions and another named to study the structure of the domestic relations laws.

The name of the Farm Colony for Women at Kinston was changed to "Dobb's Farms".

A cancer control program will be administered by the State Board of Health for indigent and other low income groups suffering with this disease. The State Board of Public Welfare will work with the health agency in developing procedures for determining the needs of these groups for financial aid under the provisions of this act.

Several counties enacted special legislation providing payment in varying amounts for the services of welfare board members while attending meetings. In all probability permissive legislation of this type will be enacted as a state-wide measure in 1947.

Health controls were sought in better statutes preventing spread of tuberculosis and dealing with applicants for marriage license who have had venereal disease. License may be issued in the latter instance when the parties have completed treatment, agree to take corrective measures, the disease is in a noncommunicable stage, or when the applicant is pregnant and marriage is necessary to legitimate the offspring.

S. B. 36—An Act to Authorize the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind to Cooperate With the Federal Government Under the Provisions of the Act of Congress Known as the Barden Rehabilitation Act and to Supplement Chapter 111 of the General Statutes of North Carolina With Regard to Aid to the Blind, and to Make Provision for the Appointment of a Guardian for Incompetent Blind Persons.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. The North Carolina State Commission for the Blind is hereby authorized and empowered to make the necessary rules and regulations to cooperate with the Federal Government in the furtherance of the provisions of the Act of Congress known as the Barden-Rehabilitation Act (Volume fifty-seven, United States Statutes at Large, Chapter one hundred and ninety) providing for the rehabilitation of the blind.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of assisting blind persons to become self-supporting the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind is hereby authorized to carry on activities to promote the rehabilitation and employment of the blind, including the operation of various business enterprises suitable for the blind to be employed in or to operate. The Executive Budget Act shall apply to the operation of such enterprises as to all appropriations made by the state to aid in organization and the establishment of such businesses. Purchases and sales of merchandise or equipment, the payment of rents and wages to blind persons operating such businesses, and other expenses thereof, from funds derived from local subscriptions and from the day by day operations shall not be subject to the provisions of law regulating purchases and contracts, or to the deposit and disbursement thereof applicable to state funds but shall be supervised by the State Commission for the Blind. All of the business operations under this law, however, shall be subject to regular audits by the State Auditor.

SEC. 3. Whenever, upon examination at a clinic, hospital or other institution, or elsewhere by a physician, optometrist or other person examining eyes any person is found to have no vision or vision with glasses which is so defective as to prevent the performance of ordinary activities for which eyesight is essential, the physician, the superintendent of such institution or other person who conducted or was in charge of the examination shall within thirty days report the results of the examination to the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind.

SEC. 4. If any indigent blind person, who is receiving any moneys available to the needy blind, is unable to manage his own affairs, and this fact is brought to the attention of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county where said indigent blind person resides by petition of a relative of said blind person, or other interested person, or by the chairman of the county commissioners or by the State Commission for the Blind, it shall be the duty of the clerk to set a day for hearing the facts in the matter and to notify all interested persons. The indigent blind person shall be present at the hearing in person, or by representation, and the clerk of the Superior Court shall inquire into his condition. The hearing and inquiry shall be conducted in manner provided by the general guardianship laws of North Carolina. If, after the hearing, the clerk finds that such indigent blind person is unable to manage his own affairs, it shall be the duty of the clerk to appoint some discreet and solvent person to act as guardian for said indigent blind person to whom said moneys may be paid. No bond shall be required of, or fee paid to, the guardian where the amount of money received does not exceed fifty dollars ($50.00) per month. Such person so designated shall use and faithfully apply said moneys for the sole benefit and maintenance of such indigent blind person. The person so designated shall give a receipt to the officer disbursing said moneys and the clerk in his discretion, may require such person to render a periodic account of the expenditure of such moneys.

SEC. 5. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 7, 1945.

S. B. 44—An Act to Change the Name of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and to Change the Title of Chapter 108 of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 108-1 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the words, "The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare" in lines two and three and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "The State Board of Public Welfare."

SEC. 2. Wherever in the General Statutes of North Carolina, or in any session law, public, public-local, private or special act of the General Assembly, or in any rule or regulation, a duty or obligation is imposed upon the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, or any authority, privilege or power is granted to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, the same shall be construed as referring to the "State Board of Public Welfare."

SEC. 3. Wherever in the General Statutes of North Carolina, or in any session law, public, public-local, private or special act of the General Assembly, or in any rule or regulation, a duty or obligation is imposed upon a County Welfare Board or upon a County Board of Charities and Public Welfare, or any authority, privilege or power is granted thereto, the same shall be construed as referring to the "County Board of Public Welfare" which shall henceforth be the designation of any of said County Welfare Boards or County Boards of Charities and Public Welfare.

SEC. 4. The title to Chapter one hundred and eight of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby changed from "Board of Charities" to "Board of Public Welfare."

SEC. 5. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified 2-3-45.

S. B. 87—An Act to Amend Chapter 153 of the General Statutes Relative to County Poor Relief So As to Eliminate Conflicts With the Provisions of the Old Age Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children Act and to Enable County Commissioners to Levy Taxes for Poor Relief.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Amend Section 153-152 by adding at the end of the first paragraph the following:

The board of county commissioners of each county is hereby authorized to levy, impose and collect special taxes upon all taxable property, not to exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, required for the special and necessary purposes set forth above in addition to any taxes authorized by any other special or general act and in addition to the constitutional limit of taxes levied for general county purposes, it being the purpose of the General Assembly hereby to give its approval for the levy of such special taxes for such necessary purposes.

SEC. 2. Amend Section 153-160 by adding at the end of said Section the following:

Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent any county from rendering assistance to needy persons living within the county even though such persons may not have lived in the county for the length of time required to establish legal settlement and if such needy persons are eligible for old age assistance, aid to dependent children or any type of general assistance in which State and Federal funds are involved, assistance may be granted, provided funds are available.

SEC. 3. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 14, 1945.

S. B. 91—An Act to Amend Certain Sections of Chapter 108 of the General Statutes Relative to Old Age Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children So As to Provide for Full Conformity With the Provisions of the Social Security Act.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Chapter one hundred and eight of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Amend the last paragraph of Section 108-21 by striking out in line ten the words and figures "thirty dollars ($30.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "forty dollars ($40.00)"; by striking out in line eleven the words and figures "three hundred sixty dollars ($360.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "four hundred eighty dollars ($480.00)"; by striking out in lines twelve and thirteen the words and figures "fifteen dollars ($15.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "twenty dollars ($20.00)"; and by striking out in lines thirteen and fourteen the words and figures "one hundred eighty dollars ($180.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "two hundred forty dollars ($240.00)".

(2) Amend Section 108-25 by changing the period at the end of the last sentence to a colon and adding the following proviso:

Provided, that if at any time during any fiscal year it appears to be necessary and feasible, the county may transfer with the approval of the State Board of Allotments and Appeal a portion of the amount raised by the county for old age assistance to the county aid to dependent children fund.

(3) Amend the third paragraph of Section 108-30 by striking out in lines seven and eight the words and figures "thirty dollars ($30.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "forty dollars ($40.00)"; by striking out in lines eight and nine the words and figures "three hundred sixty dollars ($360.00)" and substituting therefor the words and figures "four hundred eighty dollars ($480.00)"; by striking out in line eleven the words and figures "fifteen dollars ($15.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "twenty dollars ($20.00)"; and by striking out in line twelve the words and figures "one hundred eighty dollars ($180.00)" and substituting in lieu thereof the words and figures "two hundred forty dollars ($240.00)".

(4) Amend Section 108-32 by adding a new paragraph at the end thereof to read as follows:

In the event of the death of an old age assistance recipient during or after the first day of the month for which a grant was previously authorized by the county welfare board, any old age assistance check or checks payable to such recipient, not endorsed prior to such recipient's death, shall be endorsed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county on which the check was drawn and the proceeds thereof paid to the spouse of the deceased recipient. If there is no living spouse, the proceeds of such check or checks shall be applied to the funeral expenses of such deceased recipient.

(5) Amend Section 108-38 as follows:

(a) Strike out the words "of this article" in line eleven of the first paragraph and substitute therefor the words "of the public welfare program."

(b) Strike out the first two sentences of the second paragraph and substitute therefor the following: After being so determined, an amount not to exceed one-half of such costs shall be allocated and paid to the respective counties by the State Board of Allotments and Appeal from the appropriation made by the state for aid to county welfare administration. The balance of said county administrative expenses shall be paid by the respective counties.

(6) Amend Section 108-48 by adding at the end thereof the following:

Provided further, that within the limitations of the state appropriation the maximum amount per child may be increased not in excess of the amount which may hereafter be matched by the Federal Government.

(7) Amend Section 108-49 as follows:

(a) Strike out the words "under sixteen years of age or under eighteen years of age if regularly attending school" in lines three and four and substitute in lieu thereof the words "under eighteen years of age."

(b) Change the colon to a period after the word "support" in line twenty-five and strike out the remainder of the section.

(8) Amend Section 108-54 by changing the period at the end of the last sentence to a colon and adding the following proviso:

Provided, that if at any time during any fiscal year it appears to be necessary and feasible, the county may transfer with the approval of the State Board of Allotments and Appeal a portion of the amount raised by the county for aid to dependent children to the county old age assistance fund.

(9) Amend the third paragraph of Section 108-59 by changing the period in line seventeen following the word "forth" to a colon and adding the following proviso:

Provided further, that within the limitations of the state appropriation the maximum amount per child may be increased not in excess of the amount which may hereafter be matched by the Federal Government.

(10) Amend Section 108-66 by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

Provided, that in the event any temporary vacancy should exist in the office of county welfare superintendent or in the office of chairman of the county welfare board, the signature of either remaining officer together with that of the county auditor shall be sufficient for the disbursement of such funds.

(11) Amend Section 108-67 as follows:

(a) Strike out in line nine of the first paragraph the words "of this article" and substitute therefor the words "of the public welfare program."

(b) Strike out the first two sentences of the second paragraph and substitute therefor the following:

After being so determined, an amount not to exceed one-half of such costs shall be allocated and paid to the respective counties by the State Board of Allotments and Appeal from the appropriations made by the state for aid to county administration. The balance of said county administrative expenses shall be paid by the respective counties.

SEC. 2. Subsection (b) of Section 108-21 and Section 108-50 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 15, 1945.

S. B. 130—An Act to Amend Chapter 50 of the General Statutes Relating to Divorce and Alimony.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Chapter fifty, entitled "Divorce and Alimony," of the General Statutes of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to Section 50-5 a new subsection to read as follows:

(6) In all cases where a husband and wife have lived separate and apart for ten consecutive years, without cohabitation, by reason of the incurable insanity of one of them, the Superior Court shall grant a decree of absolute divorce upon the petition of the sane spouse: Provided, the proof shows that the insane spouse has been confined in an institution for the care and treatment of the insane for ten consecutive years; and provided that proof of incurable insanity be supported by the testimony of two reputable physicians, one of whom shall be a staff member or the superintendent of the institution wherein the insane spouse is confined, and one regularly practicing physician in the community wherein such husband and wife reside, and a psychologist who has no connection with the institution in which said insane spouse is confined.

In all decrees granted under this subsection in actions in which husband is plaintiff, the court shall require him to provide for the care and maintenance of the insane defendant as long as she may live, compatible with his financial standing and ability, and the trial court will retain jurisdiction of the parties and the cause, from term to term, for the purpose of making such orders as equity may require to enforce the provisions of the decree requiring plaintiff to furnish the necessary funds for such care and maintenance. In the event of the feme defendant's continued confinement in an institution for the insane, it shall be deemed sufficient support and maintenance if the plaintiff continue to pay and discharge the monthly payments required of him by the institution, such payments to be in amounts equal to those required of patients similarly situated.

In all such actions wherein the wife is plaintiff and the insane defendant has insufficient income and property to provide for his care and maintenance, then in the discretion of the court, the court may require her to provide for the care and maintenance of the insane defendant as long as he may live, compatible with her financial standing and ability, and the trial court will retain jurisdiction of the parties and the cause, from term to term, for the purpose of making such orders as equity may require to enforce the provisions of the decree requiring plaintiff to furnish the necessary funds for such care and maintenance.

Service of process shall be had upon the regular guardian for said defendant spouse, if any, and if no regular guardian upon a duly appointed guardian ad litem and also upon the superintendent or physician in charge of the institution wherein the insane spouse is confined. Such guardian or guardian ad litem shall make an investigation of the circumstances and notify the next of kin of the insane spouse of the institution of the action and wherever practical confer with said next of kin before filing appropriate pleadings in behalf of the defendant.

In all actions brought under this subsection, if the jury finds as a fact the plaintiff has been guilty of conduct as has conduced to the unsoundness of mind of the insane defendant, the relief prayed for shall be denied.

SEC. 2. That if any section, clause or provision of this Act be declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of this Act.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified 3-12-45.

S. B. 140—An Act to Create a State Recreation Commission.

Whereas, the contribution of recreation to the health, education, economy and general welfare of the people has become universally recognized and accepted; and

Whereas, the lack of recreational opportunities for persons in the armed services, as well as civilians, became apparent shortly after the United States entered the war; and

Whereas, under authority of Public Laws one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, Chapter seven hundred and six, conferring upon the Governor certain emergency war powers, a recreation committee was established in June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, to meet this pressing need in North Carolina; and

Whereas, experience gained by this emergency committee has shown the immediate need for a state recreation commission: Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. **Recreation Commission.**—There is hereby created an agency to be known as the North Carolina Recreation Commission.

SEC. 2. **Definitions.**—(1) RECREATION, for the purposes of this Act, is defined to mean those activities which are diversionary in character and which aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, relaxation, instruction, and other physical, mental, and cultural developments and experiences of a leisure-time nature.

(2) COMMISSION means the North Carolina Recreation Commission.

(3) COMMITTEE means the Advisory Recreation Committee.

SEC. 3. Membership of Recreation Commission; term.—(1) The Recreation Commission shall consist of seven members, appointed by the Governor, and the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Public Welfare and Director of the Department of Conservation and Development as members ex officio.

(2) In making appointments to the commission, the Governor shall choose persons, in so far as possible, who understand the recreational interests of rural areas, municipalities, private membership groups and commercial enterprises. The commission shall elect, with the approval of the Governor, one member to act as chairman. At least one member of the commission shall be a woman, and at least one member shall be a Negro. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum, but only when at least four of the appointed members are present.

(3) For the initial term of the appointed members of the commission, one shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years, one for a term of four years, one for a term of five years, and two for a term of six years; and thereafter, the successor of each member shall be appointed for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(4) Any appointed member of the commission may be removed by the Governor.

(5) Vacancies in the commission shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term.

(6) The commission shall meet quarterly in January, April, July, and October, on a date to be fixed by the chairman. The commission may be convoked at such other times as the Governor or chairman may deem necessary.

(7) Members of the commission shall receive reasonable travel and maintenance expenses while attending meetings, but they shall not be reimbursed for travel and maintenance expenses for longer than four days for any one meeting.

SEC. 4. **Duties of the Commission.**—It shall be the duty of the commission:

(1) To study and appraise recreational needs of the State and to assemble and disseminate information relative to recreation.

(2) To cooperate in the promotion and organization of local recreational systems for counties, municipalities, townships, and other political subdivisions of the State, and to aid them in designing and laying out recreational areas and facilities, and to advise them in the planning and financing of recreational programs.

(3) To aid in recruiting, training, and placing recreation workers, and promote recreation institutes and conferences.

(4) To establish and promote recreational standards.

(5) To cooperate with State and Federal Agencies, the Recreation Advisory Committee, private membership groups, and with commercial recreational interests, in the promotion of recreational opportunities.

(6) To submit a biennial report of its activities to the Governor.

SEC. 5. **Powers of Commission.**—The commission is hereby authorized:

(1) To make rules and regulations for the proper administration of its duties.

(2) To accept any grant of funds made by the United States, or any agency thereof, for the purpose of carrying out any of its functions.

(3) To accept gifts, bequests, devises and endowments. The funds, if given as an endowment, shall be invested in such securities as designated by the donor, or, if there is no designation, in those in which the State Sinking Fund may be invested. All such gifts, bequests, devises and all proceeds from such invested endowments, shall be used for carrying out the purposes for which they are made.

(4) To administer all funds available to the commission.

(5) To act jointly, when advisable, with any other State agency, institution, department, board or commission in order to carry out the recreation commission's objectives and responsibilities. No activity of the commission, however, shall be allowed to interfere with the work of any other State agency.

(6) To employ, with the approval of the Governor, an executive director, and upon the recommendation of the executive director, such other persons as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this Act. The executive director shall act as secretary to the commission.

SEC. 6. **Advisory Committee.**—The Governor shall name a Recreation Advisory Committee consisting of thirty members who shall serve for a term of two years. The Governor shall name one member to act as a chairman of the committee. Vacancies occurring on the committee shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term.

Members of the committee shall represent, in so far as feasible, all groups and phases of beneficial recreation in the State.

The committee shall meet once each year with the Recreation Commission at a time and place to be fixed by the Governor. Members of the committee shall serve without compensation.

The committee shall act in an advisory capacity to the Recreation Commission, discuss recreational needs of the State, exchange ideas, and make to the commission recommendations for the advancement of recreational opportunities.

SEC. 7 There is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this bill the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500.00) for each year of the biennium one thousand nine hundred and forty-five—forty-seven out of the General Fund of the State.

SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof, is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Act, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 19, 1945.

S. B. 148—An Act Providing for the Establishment of An Institution for the Care of Feeble Minded Negro Children in North Carolina

Whereas, pursuant to a joint resolution of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, the Governor appointed a commission composed of Honorable Thomas O'Berry, Chairman, Honorable K. A. Pittman, Honorable W. Frank Taylor, Honorable Robert P. Burns, and Honorable Charles F. Honeycutt, to inquire into the conditions, care, treatment, and training of the Negro feeble-minded in the Goldsboro State Hospital for the Insane, and other similar institutions of the State, with the view of recommending a program for the care and training of the feeble minded Negro children, to the end that they might be placed under the supervision of people skilled in giving the right kind of care and treatment to such children, and investigate the advisability and possibility of securing additional facilities for institutional care and treatment of such children; and

Whereas, the said committee, after having fully complied with the intent of said resolution, has made its report to the Governor, revealing that there are some one thousand feeble minded Negro children in the State in need of hospital care or training, and recommending that a suitable hospital for the treatment of such children be built near the site and in conjunction with the State Hospital for Negroes at Goldsboro, sufficient to take care of at least six hundred patients, reference to which report is hereby made for more detailed recommendations; and

Whereas, it is the desire of the General Assembly of North Carolina that the recommendations of said committee be substantially complied with as early as feasible: Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That an institution, to be known and designated as, "The Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children," is hereby created and such institution is authorized and empowered to accept and use donations and appropriations and do all other things necessary and requisite to be done in furtherance of the purpose of its organization and existence as herein set forth.

SEC. 2. The said institution shall be under the control of the North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control, and whenever the words, "Board," "Directors" or Board of Directors" are used in this Act with reference to the governing board of said institution, the same shall mean the North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control, and said board shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties with respect to the Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children, as it exercises and performs with respect to the other institutions under its control, except as may in this Act be otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. The board of directors, with the approval of the Governor and the Council of State, is authorized to secure by gift or purchase suitable real estate within the State at such place as the board may deem best for the purpose, and to erect or improve buildings thereon, for carrying out the purposes of the institution; but no real estate shall be purchased or any commitments made for the erection or permanent improvements of any buildings involving the use of State funds unless and until an appropriation for permanent improvements of the institution is expressly authorized by the General Assembly; but this prohibition shall not prevent the directors from purchasing or improving real estate from funds that may be donated for the purpose. However, the board is authorized and directed to have prepared the necessary plans and specifications for such buildings as may be deemed necessary to establish said school, incurring the necessary expense of employing engineers and architects which amount is hereby authorized to be paid out of the Contingency and Emergency Fund of the State.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the operation of the said institution prior to the time that permanent quarters can be established, the board of directors, with the approval of the Governor and Council of State, is authorized and empowered to enter into an agreement with any other State institution or agency for the temporary use of any State owned property which such other State institution or agency may be able and willing to divert for the time being from its original purpose; and any other State institution or agency, which may be in possession of real estate suitable for the purpose of the Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

SEC. 5. The board of directors shall have the general superintendence, management, and control of the institution; of the grounds and buildings, officers, and employees thereof; of the inmates therein and all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts, and fiscal concerns thereof; and may make such rules and regulations as may seem to them necessary for carrying out the purposes of this institution. And the board shall have the right to keep, restrain, and control the inmates of the institution until such time as the board may deem proper for their discharge under such proper and humane rules and regulations as the board may adopt. The board shall endeavor as far as possible to classify the inmates and keep the different classes in separate wards or divisions, so as to produce the best results in their rehabilitation.

SEC. 6. The board of directors shall appoint a superintendent of the institution, who shall be a person of professional training and experience in the care and treatment of feeble minded persons, and may fix the compensation of the superintendent, subject to the approval of the Budget Bureau and may discharge the superintendent at any time for cause.

SEC. 7. The purpose and aim of the Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children is to segregate, care for, train, and educate, as their mentality will permit, the mental defectives among the Negro children of the State; to disseminate knowledge concerning the extent, nature, and menace of mental deficiency and initiate methods for its control, reduction, and ultimate eradication and to that end, subject to such rules and regulations as the board of directors may adopt, there shall be received into said school feeble minded and mentally defective children of the Negro race under the age of twenty-one years when, in the judgment of the board of directors, it is deemed advisable. Application for the admission of a child must be made by the father if the mother and father are living together, and if not, by the one having custody, or by a duly appointed guardian or by the superintendent of any county home or by person having management of any orphanage, association, society, children's home, or other institution for the care of children to which the custody of such child has been committed, in which event the consent of the parents shall not be required. The applications for admission must be approved by the superintendent of public welfare and the judge of juvenile court of the county wherein the applicant resides.

SEC. 8. The board of directors is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate rules, regulations, and conditions of admission of pupils to the school and in cases in which the parents or guardian of a child are financially able, shall require such parent or guardian to transport the child to the school and make such contribution toward maintenance as may to the board of directors seem proper and just.

SEC. 9. Any child entered into the school may be discharged therefrom or returned to his or her parents or guardian when, in the judgment of the directors, it will not be beneficial to such pupil or to the best interest of the school to be retained longer therein.

SEC. 10. For the protection of the pupils residing in the school, it shall be unlawful:

(a) For any person to advise, or solicit, or to offer to advise or solicit, any inmate of said school to escape therefrom;

(b) For any person to transport, or to offer to transport, in automobile or other conveyance any inmate of said school to or from any place: Provided, this shall not apply to the superintendent and teachers of said school, or to employees or any other person acting under the superintendent and teachers thereof;

(c) For any person to engage in, or to offer to engage in, prostitution with any inmate of said school;

(d) For any person to receive, or to offer to receive, any inmate of said school into any place, structure, building or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution, or to solicit any inmate of said school to engage in prostitution;

(e) For any person to conceal an escaped inmate of said school, or to furnish clothing to an escaped inmate thereof to enable him or her to conceal his or her identity.

The term "inmate" as used in this section shall be construed to include any and all boys and girls committed to or received into, said Negro Training School for Feeble Minded Children under the provisions of the law made and provided for the receiving and committing of persons to said school; and the term "prostitution" shall be construed to include the offering or receiving of the body for sexual intercourse.

Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully violate subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined or imprisoned, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court; that any person who shall knowingly and wilfully violate sub-sections (c), (d) and (e) of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be fined or imprisoned, or both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11 That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 9, 1945.

S. B. 170—An Act to Rewrite Articles One and Two of Chapter 122 of the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to the Management of the State Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Goldsboro, and the Caswell Training School at Kinston.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Section 122-7 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by rewriting said section as follows:

Sec. 122-7. **Management of certain institutions by unified Board of Directors; Appointment; quorum; term of office.**—The following institutions of this State shall be under the management of one board of directors composed of fifteen members, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor of North Carolina: the State Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Goldsboro, and the Caswell Training School at Kinston. In order that all sections of the State shall have representation on said board, the Governor shall name one member from each Congressional District of the State and three members at large on said board. The board of directors to be named from Congressional Districts shall be divided into four classes of three directors each, the first class to serve for a period of one year, the second class to serve for a period of two years, the third class to serve for a period of three years, the fourth class to serve for a period of four years, and the three directors at large to serve for a period of four years, and at the expiration of their respective terms of office all appointments shall be for a term of four years, except such as are made to fill unexpired terms. Eight directors shall constitute a quorum.

Members of the board shall serve for terms as prescribed above, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The Governor shall have the power to remove any member of the board whenever in his opinion it is to the best interest of the State to remove such person, and the Governor shall not be required to give any reason for such removal.

SEC. 2. That Section 122-11.2 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in line eleven of said section the word "two" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six".

SEC. 3. That Section 122-11.3 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in line two of the second paragraph thereof the words "two years" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "six years".

SEC. 4. That Section 122-11.5 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That Section 122-14 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the word "Raleigh" in line two of said section the following: ", the State Hospital at Morganton".

SEC. 6. That Section 122-17 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in line three of said section the word "three" and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "five".

SEC. 7. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after April first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Ratified 3-20-45.

S. B. 178—An Act Providing for the Establishment of a Hospital for the Treatment of Children Affected With Spastic Ailments.

Whereas, in compliance with a request of the Governor of North Carolina, a commission composed of Dr. Lenox D. Baker, Dr. J. S. Gaul, Dr. W. M. Roberts, Dr. Ellen Winston, Honorable Thomas O'Berry, and Honorable George Ross Pou investigated the need of an institution for the treatment of children affected with cerebral palsy (spastic) ailments and has made their report to the Governor, recommending the establishment of such a hospital to be operated separate and distinct from any institution for the treatment of the feeble minded or insane; and

Whereas, it appears from said report that there are over one thousand children in the State suffering from spastic ailments and that the interest of the State would be best served by a hospital being established for the treatment of such cases: Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That an institution, to be known and designated as, "The North Carolina Hospital for Treatment of Spastic Children," is hereby created and such institution is authorized and empowered to accept and use donations and appropriations and do all other things necessary and requisite to be done in furtherance of the purpose of its organization and existence as herein set forth.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint a board of directors consisting of nine (9) members for said hospital, three of whom shall be appointed for two years, three for four years, and three for six years, who shall hold their office until their successors have been appointed. At the end of the term of office of each of said directors, their successors shall each be named for a term of six years. The Governor shall fill all vacancies occurring by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. The Board of Directors, with the approval of the Governor and Council of State, is authorized to secure by gift or purchase, suitable real estate within the State at such place as the board may deem best for the purpose, and to erect or improve buildings thereon, for carrying out the purposes of the institution; but no real estate shall be purchased or any commitments made for the erection or permanent improvements of any buildings involving the use of State funds unless and until an appropriation for permanent improvements of the institution is expressly authorized by the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the operation of the said institution prior to the time that permanent quarters can be established, the board of directors, with the approval of the Governor and Council of State, is authorized and empowered to enter into an agreement with any other State institution or agency for the temporary use of any State owned property which such other State institution or agency may be able and willing to divert for the time being from its original purpose; and any other State institution or agency, which may be in possession of real estate suitable for the purpose of the North Carolina Hospital for Treatment of Spastic Children upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

SEC. 5. The board of directors shall have the general superintendence, management, and control of the institution; of the grounds and buildings, officers, and employees thereof; of the patients therein and all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts, and fiscal concerns thereof; and may make such rules and regulations as may seem to them necessary for carrying out the purposes of the institution. And the board shall have the right to keep, restrain, and control the patients of the institution until such time as the board may deem proper for their discharge under such proper and humane rules and regulations as the board may adopt.

SEC. 6. The board of directors shall appoint a superintendent of the institution, who shall be a person of professional training and experience in the care and treatment of spastic ailments, and may fix the compensation of the superintendent, subject to the approval of the Budget Bureau, and may discharge the superintendent at any time for cause.

SEC. 7. The purpose and aim of the North Carolina Hospital for Treatment of Spastic Children is to treat, care for, train, and educate, as their condition will permit, all spastic children of training age in the State who are capable of being rehabilitated; to disseminate knowledge concerning the extent, nature, and prevention of spastic ailments, and to that end, subject to such rules and regulations as the board of directors may adopt, there shall be received into said hospital, spastic children under the age of twenty-one years when, in the judgment of the board of directors, it is deemed advisable. Application for the admission of a child must be made by the father if the mother and father are living together, and if not, by the one having custody, or by a duly appointed guardian or by the superintendent of any county home or by person having management of any orphanage, association, society, children's home, or other institution for the care of children to which the custody of such child has been committeed, in which event the consent of the parents shall not be required.

SEC. 8. The board of directors is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate rules, regulations, and conditions of admission of patients to the hospital, but in so doing shall not exclude any patient otherwise qualified for admission because of inability to pay for examination and treatment, and all indigent patients otherwise qualified for admission shall be received wtihout regard to their indigent condition when there is space and accommodation available for such patients. The board of directors shall require all patients who are able, including those having persons upon whom they are legally dependent who are able, to pay the reasonable cost of treatment and care and upon their refusal to do so, the said board of directors is authorized and empowered to institute action in the name of the hospital in the county in which it is located for the collection thereof: Provided, that if the amount is less than two hundred dollars ($200.00) the said action shall be instituted in the county where the defendant resides.

SEC. 9. Any patient entered in the hospital may be discharged therefrom or returned to his or her parents or guardian when, in the judgment of the directors, it will not be beneficial to such patient or to the best interest of the hospital to be longer retained therein.

SEC. 10. The board of directors shall further investigate and study the needs and requirements for establishing and equipping a hospital for the care and treatment of mentally normal cerebral palsy (spastic) patients and determine the annual per capita cost for the treatment of such patients, and cause to be prepared the necessary plans and specifications for providing and equipping a hospital with a capacity of fifty (50) beds. Said board of directors shall present to the next session of the General Assembly such plans and specifications together with its recommendations as to the establishment of such a hospital, including a site for its location. To meet the expense of preparing said plans and specifications and other incidental expenses of the board, there is hereby appropriated out of the Contingency and Emergency Fund of the State such an amount as the Governor and Council of State may consider necessary.

SEC. 11. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 13, 1945.

S. B. 179—An Act to Amend the Laws of North Carolina Relating to Persons With Mental Diseases and to Provide for Committing Such Persons to Institutions for Observation to Determine Their Mental Condition.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Chapter thirty-five of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the title of said Chapter and inserting in lieu thereof "Persons with Mental Diseases and Incompetents."

SEC. 2. That Chapter thirty-five of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to precede immediately Section 35-1 to be numbered 35-½ and to read as follows:

SEC. 35½. **Definitions.**—The words "mental disease," "mental disorder" and "mental illness" shall mean an illness which so lessens the capacity of the person to use his customary self-control, judgment, and discretion in the conduct of his affairs and social relations as to make it necessary or advisable for him to be under treatment, care, supervision, guidance, or control. The terms shall be construed to include "lunacy," "unsoundness of mind," and "insanity."

A "mental defective" shall mean a person who is not mentally ill but whose mental development is so retarded that he has not acquired enough self-control, judgment, and discretion to manage himself and his affairs, and for whose own welfare or that of others, supervision, guidance, care, or control is necessary or advisable. The term shall be construed to include "feeble-minded," "idiot," and "imbecile."

SEC. 3. That Section 35-2 is hereby amended by striking out the word "idiot" appearing in lines two, seven, eleven, fourteen, twenty-two, twenty-five, thirty-two and forty-three, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental defective."

That Section 35-2 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "lunatic" in lines two, eight, eleven, fourteen, twenty-two, twenty-six, thirty-two, and forty-three, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 4. That Section 35-10 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "idiot" in line three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally defective."

That Section 35-10 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "lunatic" in line three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 5. That Section 35-11 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "idiot" in lines two and seven and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally defective."

That Section 35-11 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "lunatic" in lines two and eight, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 35-11 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the words "nonsane person" in line seventeen and inserting in lieu thereof the word "person with mental disorder."

SEC. 6. That Chapter thirty-five of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to follow immediately Section 35-35 to be numbered Section 35-35.1 and to read as follows:

Sec. 35-35.1 **Commitment of Inebriates for Mental Disorders.**—Whenever an inebriate under a commitment to the State Hospital at Raleigh is found to be suffering from a mental disorder he may be committed as a mentally disordered person by having two physicians not connected with the State Hospital at Raleigh examine him at the request of the superintendent of the State Hospital at Raleigh, without removing said inebriate and alleged mentally disordered person from the State Hospital. If these two said physicians find that the inebriate is mentally disordered, they shall sign the usual affidavit for commitment of an individual as mentally disordered and forward same to the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which the inebriate is settled; whereupon the said clerk of court may declare the said person committed to the proper hospital as a mentally disordered person as provided in this chapter. Upon adjudication the superintendent shall notify the sheriff of the county in which the alleged mentally disordered person is settled, and it shall be said sheriff's duty to convey the mentally disordered person to the proper hospital.

SEC. 7. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the title to said chapter and inserting in lieu thereof "Hospitals for the Mentally Disordered."

SEC. 8. That Section 122-1 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines two, five and eight and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 9. That Section 122-3 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines four, seven, sixteen and nineteen and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 10. That Section 122-5 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines two, three and six, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 11. That Section 122-6 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines ten and eleven, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 12. That Section 122-27 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-27. **Superintendent to notify of escape or revocation of probation of inmate.**—When any inmate of a State Hospital who has been released therefrom on probation has breached the conditions of his probation or when any inmate has escaped from a State Hospital, the superintendent of the hospital shall immediately notify the committing physicians and the sheriff and clerk of court of the county in which such inmate is located at the time of such escape or breach of the conditions of probation. Upon the receipt of such notice, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to return such inmate to the hospital from which he has escaped or has been released on probation. The expense of returning such inmate shall be borne by the county of such inmate's legal settlement.

SEC. 13. That Section 122-36 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-36. **Persons entitled to immediate admission if space available.**—Any resident of North Carolina who has been legally adjudged by a clerk of court or other properly authorized person in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to be mentally disordered or a proper person to be committed to a State Hospital for observation shall, if space is available, be entitled to immediate admission in the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Raleigh, or the State Hospital at Goldsboro, in accordance with the principles of division of race and residence prescribed in this Chapter. No resident of this State who has been legally adjudged mentally disordered or a proper subject for observation and who has been presented to the superintendent of the proper State Hospital for the mentally disordered as provided in this Article, shall be refused admission thereto if space is available, but nothing in this Article shall be construed to affect the discharge or transfer of patients as now provided by law.

Upon the admission of any such person, the superintendent of the institution shall notify the clerk of the superior court who has committed such person as mentally disordered, or as a proper subject for observation.

SEC. 14. That Section 122-37 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-37. **Mental defectives admitted.**—Any person with mental deficiency who in addition is suffering from epilepsy or a mental disorder may be admitted to the proper State Hospital for the mentally disordered. Mental defective delinquents and low grade idiots who are unable to look after their own persons may be admitted to the Caswell Training School.

SEC. 15. That Section 122-38 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the second sentence of said Section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

The Board of Directors may, if there be sufficient room, admit other than indigent patients, upon proper compensation, based upon the ability of the patient or his estate to pay. Where the clerk of court or the superintendent of the Hospital has doubt as to the indigency of the mentally disordered person, he shall refer the question to the County Department of Public Welfare for investigation.

That Section 122-38 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line three and inserting in lieu thereof the word "persons."

That Section 122-38 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "inmate" in line ten and inserting in lieu thereof the word "patient."

SEC. 16. That Section 122-39 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines six and eight and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 17. That Section 122-40 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by rewriting the second sentence of said Section to read as follows:

If it is not possible to ascertain the legal residence of the alleged mentally disordered person and the clerk or the assistant clerk of court shall be of the opinion that the alleged mentally disordered person is a resident of this State, within the meaning of the law, and in all other respects would be a proper person to be committed as mentally disordered or for observation, he shall state that he was unable to ascertain the legal residence of the alleged mentally disordered person and shall commit him to the proper State Hospital in accordance with the principles of divisions as to race and residence prescribed in this Chapter.

That Section 122-40 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby further amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines two and four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 18. That Section 122-41 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the words "as insane" in lines two and three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "for the mentally disordered."

SEC. 19. That Section 122-42 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-42. **Affidavit of mental disorder to procure admission.**—For admission into a State Hospital, the following proceeding shall be had: Some reliable person having knowledge of the facts shall make before and file with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the alleged mentally disordered person resides or in which the alleged mentally disordered person is at the time affidavit is filed, an affidavit in writing which shall be substantially in the following form:

State of North Carolina, _____County.

The undersigned makes oath that he has carefully observed_____ and believes_____ to be a mentally disordered person, and to be, in the opinion of the undersigned, a fit subject for admission into a hospital for the mentally disordered.

Dated_____day of_____A. D.____.

_____, Affiant.

Sworn and subscribed before me.

_____,

Officer

The above affidavit may be sworn to before the clerk of superior court, the assistant clerk of superior court or the deputy clerk of superior court.

SEC. 20. That Section 122-43 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-43. **Examination.**—Whereupon the clerk of court shall direct two physicians, duly licensed to practice medicine by the State, to go to the alleged mentally disordered person or have him brought to them in order that the alleged mentally disordered person may be examined by the said two physicians to determine if a state of mental disorder exists and if it warrants commitment to one of the State institutions for the mentally disordered. If the said two physicians are satisfied that commitment of the alleged mentally disordered person is necessary, they shall sign an affidavit professing to same, which shall be substantially in the following form:

State of North Carolina, _____County.

The undersigned, licensed to practice medicine by the State of North Carolina, makes oath that he has carefully examined_____and believes him to be suffering from a mental disease, and to be, in the opinion of the undersigned, a fit subject for admission into a hospital for the mentally disordered.

Dated_____day of_____, A. D., 19____.

_____M. D.

Affiant.

Sworn and subscribed before me.

_____

Officer.

The above affidavit may be sworn to before the clerk of the superior court, the assistant clerk of superior court, the deputy clerk of superior court, or a notary public.

SEC. 21. That Section 122-45 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby repealed.

SEC. 22. That Section 122-46 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-46. **Clerk to commit to hospital for observation.**—Whereupon the clerk of the court shall direct such mentally disordered person to be removed to the proper hospital as a patient for a period of not more than thirty days from the time of admission to the proper hospital for observation to determine the state of said person's mental health and to that end he shall transmit to the proper Board of Directors the examination of the witnesses and the statement of such facts as he shall deem pertinent to the subject matter. He shall make the following order and commitment to the proper State Hospital in substantially the following form:

State of North Carolina, _____County.

To the State Hospital at_____, N. C., Greetings:

Whereas, it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me, _____, clerk of the superior court of said county, that_____, a person having his legal settlement in this county, is mentally disordered, epileptic, or addicted to the use of drugs or alcohol (draw a pen through terms not applying), that he is a bona fide citizen of the State, and that he has a legal settlement in said county and is a fit subject for care and treatment in the State Hospital at_____, and that he, being at large, is injurious to himself and disadvantageous if not dangerous to the community:

These are, therefore, to command you to receive said _____into the State Hospital at _____for a period of observation, not exceeding thirty days, as provided for by the laws of this State. Given under my hand and official seal, this_____day of _____, 19____.

_____

Clerk Superior Court_____County.

If the patient is indigent, the following shall be filled out and shall accompany the commitment:

State of North Carolina, _____County.

I, _____, Clerk of the Superior Court of the above county, do hereby certify that_____ _____is a poor person and has no estate nor property except_____ nor has anyone such property who is liable for his maintenance under Section 35-33 of the General Statutes.

Given under my hand and official seal, this_____day of _____, 19____.

_____

Clerk Superior Court_____County.

If the patient is not indigent, the following should be filled out and accompany the commitment of the patient:

State of North Carolina, _____County

I, _____, Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, do hereby certify that_____ _____has property of his own and is financially able to pay for his maintenance, or has relatives who under Section 35-33 of the General Statutes are liable for his maintenance, who have adequate property to pay for the same in the State Hospital at_____, N. C.

Given under my hand and official seal, this_____day of _____, 19____.

_____

Clerk Superior Court_____County.

The application for admission and commitment to a particular hospital shall be forwarded to such hospital, and immediately upon receipt of said application, if there shall be room for said patient in said hospital, the superintendent shall immediately notify the clerk of the court that the patient will be admitted at once. The receipt of said notice by said clerk of court shall constitute his authority to have conveyed said patient to said hospital for immediate admission: Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the superintendent of said hospital from sending immediately a representative of said hospital to convey said patient thereto.

SEC. 23. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to follow immediately Section 122-46, to be numbered 122-46.1 and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-46.1. **Clerk may make final commitment to hospital.**—When such alleged mentally disordered person is committed to a State Hospital for observation, the Hospital authorities shall, at the expiration of thirty days, file with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the alleged mentally disordered person resided, if known, if not known, with the clerk of the superior court who committed such alleged mentally disordered person for observation, a written report stating the conclusions reached by the Hospital authorities as to the mental condition of the alleged mentally disordered person. Upon the basis of this report, the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the alleged mentally disordered person resided, or if such mentally disordered person's residence is not known, the clerk of the superior court who committed him for observation is authorized to order said person discharged or to order him to remain at the Hospital as a patient, as the facts may warrant. Any person who has been committed to any State Hospital as mentally disordered as provided by law shall be and remain a charge of such State Hospital until he has been discharged from said Hospital or declared competent as otherwise provided by law.

At the end of the thirty day observation period the superintendent of the State Hospital in which the alleged mentally disordered person has been confined for a thirty day period of observation may signify in writing to the clerk of the court of the county in which the alleged mentally disordered person is settled that his observation of the alleged mentally disordered person has not been completed and that a second thirty day period of observation of the alleged mentally disordered person is requested. Whereupon the clerk of the superior court who committed the alleged mentally disordered person for observation is authorized to order said person to remain at the hospital as a patient for another thirty day observation period.

Sec. 24. That Sections 122-47, 122-48 and 122-49 of the General Statutes of North Carolina are hereby repealed.

Sec. 25. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section, to follow immediately Section 122-49, to be numbered 122-49.1 and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-49.1. **Withdrawal of petition.**—The petitioner in a proceeding to determine the mental health or mental disease of an alleged mentally disordered person may, at any time before the adjudication that such alleged mentally disordered person is mentally disordered or mentally healthy, withdraw such petition by filing with the clerk of the superior court, in writing, a motion to this effect. The Clerk is authorized to allow such motion and shall incur no liability for such action. When such motion is allowed, the proceedings shall be deemed to be at an end.

Sec. 26. That Section 122-50 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line two and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

Sec. 27. That Section 122-52 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by rewriting that portion of the first sentence preceding the semicolon to read as follows:

Whenever an alleged mentally disordered person shall be entitled to admission in any one of the hospitals of the State as prescribed by law, and the clerk of the superior court or other officer authorized by law to find such person mentally disordered or a proper subject for observation has so found, it shall be the duty of the clerk or other officer forthwith to notify the superintendent of the proper hospital, giving the name, race, sex and age of the patient.

Sec. 28. That Section 122-53 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines one, four and five and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

Sec. 29. That Section 122-54 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines two, five, nine and eleven and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-54 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

Each female mentally disordered patient must be accompanied to the hospital by a member of her family; if a member of her family is not available, she must be accompanied by a female designated by the county superintendent of public welfare of the county of the patient's settlement, the expense of said female attendant to be borne by the county commissioners.

Sec. 30. That Section 122-55 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line two and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

Sec. 31. That Section 122-57 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-57. **Commitment in case of sudden or violent mental disorder.** Whenever any citizen or resident of this State or any other state becomes suddenly or violently mentally disordered, he may be committed to the proper State hospital for the mentally disordered, private hospital, county hospital, or other suitable place, until adjudication can be made or for a period not exceeding ten days upon the affidavit of one physician not related by blood to the mentally disordered person and licensed to practice medicine in North Carolina or by the order of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the patient becomes suddenly or violently mentally disordered upon the application of a respectable citizen. The affidavit of the physician will be on a standard form provided by the State Hospitals Board of Control for this purpose. The physician's signature upon this form must be sworn to before a notary public or a deputy sheriff. The physician's notarized signature to the standard form provided by the State Hospitals Board of Control for the purposes enumerated in this section shall constitute authority for the temporary commitment of the alleged mentally disordered person who has become suddenly or violently mentally disordered without an order of the clerk of the superior court. Adjudication of a person temporarily committed under the provisions of this section may proceed without removing said person to the county of his residence.

Sec. 32. That Section 122-62 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-62. **Commitment upon patient's application.**—Any person believing himself of unsound mind or threatened with mental disorder may voluntarily commit himself to the proper Hospital. The application for commitment shall be in the following form:

State of North Carolina, County of_____.

I, _____, a resident of_____ County, North Carolina, being of mind capable of signifying my wishes, do hereby solicit admission as a patient in the State Hospital at_____. I agree in all respects to conform to the rules and regulations of said institution. I understand that I shall not be entitled to a discharge until I shall have given the superintendent ten days notice of my desire to be discharged.

_____

Attest:_____.

This application shall be accompanied by the certificate of a licensed physician, which certificate shall state that in the opinion of the physician the applicant is a fit subject for admission into a hospital, and that he recommends his admission. The certificate of the clerk of the superior court need not accompany this application, and the medical director of the State Hospital shall notify the clerk of court of the county of residence of the patient of the discharge of the patient. The superintendent may, if he think it a proper application, receive the patient thus voluntarily committed and treat him, but no report need be made to the clerk of court of the county of his settlement. The superintendent and Board of Directors shall have the same control over patients who commit themselves voluntarily as they have over those committed under the regular proceedings hereinbefore provided except that a voluntary patient shall be entitled to a discharge after he shall have given the superintendent ten days notice of his desire to be discharged.

Final commitment of voluntarily committed patients must proceed through the same channels as in case of involuntary commitment of an allegedly mentally disordered person.

Sec. 33. That Section 122-63 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 122-63. **Proceedings in case of mentally disordered citizens of another State.**—If any person not a citizen or a resident of this State but a resident or citizen of another State of the United States shall be ascertained to be mentally disordered, the clerk of court shall commit such mentally disordered person to a hospital for the mentally disordered in this State. Upon the admission of such mentally disordered person the superintendent of the hospital shall notify the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare that the mentally disordered person is a citizen or resident of another State in order that the State Board of Public Welfare can take steps to transfer such mentally disordered person to the State of his settlement. If the State of the mentally disordered person's residence shall not provide for the removal of the said person from this State to the State of his residence or citizenship within a reasonable time the superintendent of the State Hospital shall cause him to be conveyed directly from the State hospital to the State of which he is a citizen or resident and delivered there to the superintendent of the proper State hospital. The cost of such proceedings and conveyance away from the State shall be borne by the county in which the person shall have been adjudged to be mentally disordered.

SEC. 34. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to follow immediately Section 122-63, to be numbered Section 122-63.1 and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-63.1. **Transfer of mentally disordered citizens of North Carolina from another state to North Carolina.**—A mentally disordered citizen of North Carolina who is confined in a State hospital for the mentally disordered in another State of the United States shall be transferred directly to the proper State hospital for the mentally disordered in North Carolina after the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare has determined the settlement of the said mentally disordered citizen. Commitment of said mentally disordered citizen to the proper State hospital for the mentally disordered proceeds through the usual channels for commitment except that two physicians not connected with the proper State hospital for the mentally disordered and residing in the county of the said proper hospital may examine the said mentally disordered citizen as to the status of said citizen's mental health. Thereupon the affidavits of said physicians are to be forwarded to the clerk of court in the county in which the said alleged mentally disordered citizen is settled. On the basis of said affidavits the clerk of court may then declare the alleged mentally disordered person committed to the proper State hospital for the usual thirty day period.

SEC. 35. That Section 122-66 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in the catch-line and in lines four and eight and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 36. That Section 122-67 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by rewriting the first sentence in said Section to read as follows:

Upon the superintendent's certifying the facts (a copy of which certificate shall be sent to the clerk of superior court of county of settlement) the superintendent may discharge or remove from the hospital any person admitted as mentally disordered when such person becomes or is found to be of sound mind, or when such person is incurable and in the opinion of the superintendent his being at large will not be injurious to himself or dangerous to the community, or the superintendent may permit such person to go to the county of his settlement on probation when in the opinion of the superintendent it will not be injurious to himself or dangerous to the community; and the superintendent may discharge or remove such person upon other sufficient causes appearing to him, and whenever any such person admitted as indigent may be so discharged or removed, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county of his settlement to convey such person to his county at its expense, and any such person discharged as restored or probated shall receive from such hospital a sum of money sufficient to pay his transportation to the county of his settlement, which sum shall be repaid by said county, and, if necessary, the hospital shall provide the patient with decent clothing.

That Section 122-67 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines thirty and thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-four, thirty-seven and thirty-nine and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-67 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Whenever a patient of a State hospital is discharged on probation or parole, the discharge shall contain the date on which it became effective. The superintendent of the hospital from which the person has been released on probation or parole shall have authority to revoke such probation or parole at any time, upon such grounds as may to him seem sufficient. When such probation or parole is revoked, the superintendent shall notify the sheriff of the county in which the person released on probation or parole is located, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to return such person to the hospital from which released.

SEC. 37. That Section 122-68 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the following: "or until the next meeting of the board of three directors provided for in the preceding Section."

That Section 122-68 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the last sentence of said Section.

SEC. 38. That Sections 122-69, 122-70, 122-71 of the General Statutes of North Carolina are hereby repealed.

SEC. 39. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to follow immediately Section 122-68, to be numbered 122-68.1 and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-68.1. **Superintendent must notify Commissioner of Mental Health, and State Hospitals Board of Control of unusually dangerous mentally disordered patients.** Whenever a person is found by the State hospital psychiatrist to be unusually dangerous to himself or others, the superintendent must notify the Commissioner of Mental Health and the State Hospitals Board of Control. Such a patient cannot be paroled without the agreement of the State Hospitals Board of Control and the Commissioner of Mental Health. If the Commissioner of Mental Health finds that any patient in one of the State hospitals is unusually dangerous to himself or to others he may place the patient under the rules of this Section.

SEC. 40. That Article five of Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by changing the name of said Article to the following: "Private Hospitals for the Mentally Disordered."

SEC. 41. That Section 122-72 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-72 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "idiots" in line four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental defectives."

SEC. 42. That Section 122-73 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-73 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "idiots" in line four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental defectives."

SEC. 43. That Section 122-75 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines two, five and six, seven, nine, thirteen, sixteen and twenty-one and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-75 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out in lines sixteen, seventeen and eighteen the following: "with the clerk of the court or justice of the peace who made the examination."

That Section 122-75 is further amended by striking out the words "or justice" in line nineteen.

SEC. 44. That Section 122-76 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby repealed.

SEC. 45. That Section 122-77 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 46. That Section 122-78 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 47. That Section 122-79 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the phrase "in private hospital" in line five and inserting in lieu thereof the phrase "the private hospital to which the person is to be committed."

That Section 122-79 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the phrase "a justice of the peace or" in line eight.

That Section 122-79 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by rewriting the third sentence of said section to read as follows:

The clerk may, as he sees fit, order any mentally disordered person to be taken to a private hospital within the State instead of to one of the State hospitals and his warrant shall be sufficient authority for holding such mentally disordered person in such private hospital.

That Section 122-79 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines ten, twelve, twenty-one, thirty-one and thirty-five and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-79 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "idiots," in line thirty-two and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental defective."

SEC. 47½. That Chapter 122 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to follow immediately Section 122-81, to be numbered Section 122-81.1, and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-81.1. **Commitment upon patient's application to private hospital.**—Any person believing himself to be of unsound mind or threatened with mental disorder may voluntarily commit himself to a private hospital within the State according to the procedure prescribed under Section 122-62 of the General Statutes.

SEC. 48. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to follow immediately Section 122-82 to be numbered 122-82.1 and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-82.1. **Superintendent must notify clerk of court when mentally disordered person is paroled or discharged.**—Whenever a patient who has been committed to a private hospital is paroled or discharged the committing clerk of court must be notified by the superintendent of the private hospital as provided for in the statutes relating to the State Hospitals.

SEC. 49. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to follow Section 122-82, to be numbered 122-82.2 and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-82.2. **Superintendent must notify of escape.**—Whenever a patient who has been committed to a private hospital escapes from that hospital the committing clerk of court, committing physicians, and the sheriff of the county in which the patient is settled must be notified by the superintendent of the private hospital.

SEC. 50. That Section 122-80 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "inmate" in line two and inserting in lieu thereof the word "patient."

That Section 122-80 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line eight and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-80 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "idiot" in line eight and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental defective."

SEC. 51. That Section 122-81 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in the catch-line and in line three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

That Section 122-81 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "idiot" in line three and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental defective."

SEC. 52. That Article six of Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by changing the title to said Article to "Mentally Disordered Criminals."

SEC. 53. That Section 122-83 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in the catch-line and in lines two, four, nine and fifteen and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 54. That Section 122-84 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insanity" in the catch-line and in line seven and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental disorder."

SEC. 55. That Section 122-85 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in the catch-line and in lines one, four, six and seven and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 56. That Section 122-86 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insanity" in the catch-line and in lines two, twelve and twenty-four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mental disorder."

SEC. 57. That Section 122-87 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in line two and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 58. That Section 122-88 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "mania" in the catch-line and in line eight and inserting in lieu thereof the word "tendency."

That Section 122-88 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is further amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines eight and nine and thirteen and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 59. That Section 122-89 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "insane" in lines three and four and inserting in lieu thereof the words "mentally disordered."

SEC. 60. That Chapter one hundred twenty-two of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding thereto a new Section to follow immediately Section 122-90, to be numbered 122-90.1 and to read as follows:

Sec. 122-90.1. **Alleged criminal may be committed for observation.**—Any alleged criminal indicted on a felony charge may, on the recommendations of the presiding judge of the Superior court, be committed to a State hospital or to some other suitable place for a period not exceeding thirty days for observation.

SEC. 61. That there is hereby created a Mental Health Council to be composed of the following persons:

Superintendent of Mental Hygiene.

The Chairman of the North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control.

The Commissioner of Public Welfare.

The Director of the Division of Psychiatric and Psychological Services of the State Board of Public Welfare.

General Business Manager for Institutions.

The State Public Health Officer.

A representative of the North Carolina Clerks of Court Association.

The Superintendent of the North Carolina State Board of Public Instruction.

The Commissioner of Correctional Institutions.

The psychiatric advisor on the Advisory Panel of Medical Specialists for the physical restoration program of the Division of vocational rehabilitation of the North Carolina State Board of Public Instruction.

A representative of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

A representative of the North Carolina Neuropsychiatric Association.

A representative of the North Carolina Mental Hygiene Society.

A representative of the department of psychiatry of each of the four-year medical schools in the State.

The Mental Health Council shall choose its own chairman.

The function of the Mental Health Council shall be to consider ways and means to promote mental health in North Carolina and to study needs for new legislation pertaining to mental health of the citizens of the State.

The council shall meet at least twice a year and shall file an annual report with the Governor.

The members of the Mental Health Council shall not be considered as State officers within the meaning of Article fourteen, Section seven of the North Carolina Constitution.

SEC. 62. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 63. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 20, 1945.

S. B. 292—An Act Authorizing Counties of One Hundred Thousand Population or Over to Provide Hospital Facilities for the Sick and Afflicted Poor of the County in Conjunction With a City in Its Borders Having Seventy-Five Thousand Population or Over, and to Levy a Tax Therefor by Such County and City and to Create a Commission to Administer Such Facilities.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby granted to the board of commissioners of any county in the State now or hereafter having a population of one hundred thousand or over and a city within its borders now or hereafter having a population of seventy-five thousand or over to provide adequate hospital facilities for the care of the sick and afflicted poor of such county. The exercise of the authority hereby granted through the contracts herein referred to, and the appropriations and taxes for the construction, installation, and maintenance of such facilities are hereby declared to be for necessary expenses and for a special purpose within the meaning of the Constitution of North Carolina and for which the special approval of the General Assembly of North Carolina is hereby given, and shall be valid and binding without a vote of the majority of the qualified voters of the county, and are expressly exempted and excepted from any limitation, condition or restriction prescribed by the County Fiscal Control Act and acts amendatory thereof. The full faith and credit of any such county shall be deemed to be pledged for the payment of the amounts due under said contracts and the special approval of the General Assembly of North Carolina is hereby given to the execution thereof and to the levy of a special ad valorem tax not to exceed ten cents (10c) on the one hundred dollars ($100.00) value of property, in addition to other taxes for general purposes authorized by law, for the special purpose of the payment of the amounts to become due thereunder. The board of aldermen of any such city is also authorized to levy, for the purposes herein provided, a special ad valorem tax not to exceed ten cents (10c) on the one hundred dollars ($100.00) value of property, in addition to other taxes for general purposes authorized by law. The term "Board of Aldermen," as used in this Act, shall be deemed to include any governing body of any municipality coming within the provisions of this Act by whatever name designated.

SEC. 2. The authority hereby granted shall be exercised only by agreement between the board of commissioners of the county and the board of aldermen of the city upon a plan of hospital care for the sick and afflicted poor of the county as herein provided. Such plan shall be embodied in a resolution, adopted by a majority vote of each board before becoming effective, and may be enlarged, diminished or altered from time to time by a majority vote of each board not inconsistent herewith. The plan shall provide for (a) the time when it shall become effective, (b) the election of a City-County Hospital Commission to administer the hospitals covered by the plan, (c) the respective financial obligations of the county and the city with respect to the construction of any hospitals covered by the plan, and (d) such other arrangements, provisions, and details as may be deemed necessary, requisite or proper to provide adequate hospital facilities for the sick and afflicted poor of the county.

SEC. 3. If the governing bodies of any such county and city deem it advisable to include within the plan any existing municipal hospital or any new hospital which the city proposes to erect with the proceeds of a bond issue approved by the registered voters thereof, then in that event, the commissioners of such county are authorized to contract with the city for the construction of additional hospital facilities, over and above those to be paid for by the city with the funds derived from such bond issue and from other sources, for the hospitalization of the sick and afflicted poor of the county upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon and embodied in said plan by the governing bodies of the county and the city, provided the annual payments by the county to the city toward the cost of constructing such additional hospital facilities shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the total cost thereof, and provided further that the annual deficit, if any, in the operation of such hospital or in the operation of any other hospital covered by the plan for the treatment of the sick and afflicted poor of the county shall be borne and paid by the city and county in such proportion as may be agreed upon by their governing bodies. In no event shall the annual payment of the city exceed two-thirds of such annual deficit. In the event a new hospital is constructed as herein provided, it shall be located within the corporate limits of the city and the name of the hospital and site selected and all contracts for the construction thereof shall be approved by a majority vote of the governing boards of the city and county meeting in joint session, each body voting as a unit, but in the event of disagreement the majority vote of the board of aldermen of the city shall prevail. One-third of all beds in the hospitals covered by the plan shall be reserved for the treatment of the indigent sick.

SEC. 4. **City-County Hospital Commission.** Following the adoption of the agreement covering a plan of hospitalization for the sick and afflicted poor of the county, the county commissioners and the governing board of the city shall meet in a joint session in the county court house and elect a City-County Hospital Commission, to be composed of nine members, six of whom shall be residents of the city and three of whom shall be residents of other sections of the county. Three members of the commission shall be elected to serve for a term of two years, three for a term of four years, and three for a term of six years, and thereafter three members shall be elected biennially for a term of six years. Vacancies from any cause shall be filled by the two governing bodies meeting in joint session.

The mayor of the participating city shall be chairman and the chairman of the board of commissioners of the county shall be vice-chairman. At the first meeting, the commission shall elect a secretary who need not be a member of the commission. The commission shall meet at least once a month and special meetings may be called by the chairman at such other times as he may designate. It shall be the duty of the chairman to call a special meeting of the commission upon written request of a majority of the members thereof. The secretary shall keep written minutes of all meetings of the commission and report to the governing bodies. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation.

The City-County Hospital Commission shall make recommendations to the county commissioners of the county and the board of aldermen of the city regarding the operation of any hospital covered by the City-County Hospital plan or system and shall discharge such other duties as the county commissioners of the county and the board of aldermen may impose upon the commission. In addition, such commission shall have all powers and discharge all duties now vested in any hospital commission of any such city by the ordinances or charter thereof not inconsistent herewith.

Not later than June first of each year the City-County Hospital Commission shall prepare and submit to the governing bodies of the county and city a proposed budget for the operation and maintenance of each hospital covered by the plan agreed upon by the governing bodies of the city and county. On or before June fifteenth of each year, the county commissioners and the board of aldermen shall adopt in a joint meeting the budget under which the several hospitals covered by the plan shall operate during the next fiscal year.

SEC. 5. **Superintendent of Hospitals.**—At a joint meeting of the board of commissioners and the board of aldermen, at which the City-County Hospital Commission is elected, there shall also be elected a superintendent of hospitals to serve for a term of twelve months. The compensation of the superintendent and of the personnel of the several hospitals covered by the plan shall be fixed by the commissioners of the county and the board of aldermen of the city in a joint meeting. The superintendent shall be subject to removal by the commissioners and by the board of aldermen at will in joint meeting, provided two-thirds of the membership of both boards vote in favor of such removal.

The superintendent of hospitals shall have supervision of the operation of the hospitals covered by the plan and shall have the powers now prescribed by the ordinances of the city and he shall likewise enforce all rules and regulations prescribed by the governing bodies of the county and the city.

SEC. 6. **Revenue.**—The board of commissioners of the county and the board of aldermen of the city are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to levy a tax on property in addition to other taxes for general purposes, not to exceed ten cents (10c) on the one hundred dollars ($100.00) value of property annually, to provide hospital care for the sick and afflicted poor of the county and the city. All revenues so derived shall be carried by each governing body as a separate fund and expenditures for such purpose shall be charged respectively against such fund. Other revenues received from the operation of the hospitals covered by the plan shall be carried in the same funds. The funds of the county and the city for the operation and maintenance of such hospital facilities shall be applied by the governing bodies toward the payment of any annual deficit arising from the treatment of the sick and afflicted poor in any of the hospitals covered by the plan agreed upon by the governing bodies, subject to the limitations hereinbefore provided, and shall be disbursed by the finance officer of the city on vouchers approved by the superintendent of hospitals, provided appropriations for such expenditures have been made and a sufficient balance is available. All purchases shall be made through the purchasing department of the city. The portion of the funds charged to the county shall be paid not later than thirty days from the close of each fiscal year to the finance officer of the city, to be applied as hereinbefore provided.

The governing bodies of the county and the city meeting in joint session shall set aside each year out of the hospital plan revenues a sum not to exceed ten per cent of the original cost of the hospital plants covered by the plan, including land, buildings and equipment, for future expansion and modernization of building and appurtenances, the funds so set aside to be deposited with the sinking fund commission of the city and kept separate by it from other funds handled by it, and the investments of such funds to be governed by the laws pertaining to the city sinking funds. The expenditure of all or any part of said accumulated funds shall be made upon recommendation of the City-County Hospital Commission to both governing bodies, meeting in joint session.

In anticipation of the annual payments to be made by the county toward the cost of constructing the additional facilities hereinbefore referred to, the city is authorized to advance such additional funds and if necessary to issue its short-term securities for that purpose. If such short-term securities are issued by the city, interest thereon shall be paid by the county.

SEC. 7. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision or application of the Act which be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SEC. 8. All laws and clauses of laws and all provisions of the charter of any participating city or clauses of such charter provisions in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 13, 1945.

S. B. 318—An Act to Amend Section 48-5 of the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to Consent in Adoption Proceedings.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Amend Section 48-5 of the General Statutes of North Carolina by striking out the period appearing immediately after the word "part" in line thirty of said section and by inserting in lieu of said period a comma and the following: "or if the court finds as a fact there is no person or persons qualified to give legal consent as provided in this section the court may appoint some suitable person or the county superintendent of public welfare of the county in which the child resides to act in the proceedings as next friend of the child to give or withhold such consent."

SEC. 2. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 19, 1945.

S. B. 320—An Act to Amend Section 48-6 of the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to the Inheritance and Succession of Property in Adoption Proceedings.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Amend Section 48-6 of the General Statutes of North Carolina by adding a proviso at the end of said section which said proviso shall read as follows:

Provided that where an adoption proceeding has been instituted under the provisions of this Chapter and an interlocutory decree has been entered or a tentative approval and order of adoption has been entered as provided by Section 48-5 and the petitioner or one of the petitioners dies and in said proceeding it is sought to adopt the child for life then and in that event the said child shall have all of the rights of inheritance and succession of property to, through or from the deceased petitioner as is provided for in this section in cases where a final order granting letters of adoption has been entered or made.

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 19, 1945.

H. B. 3—An Act to Amend Sections One, Seven, Eleven, Thirteen, Nineteen and Twenty-Six of Article I of the Constitution of North Carolina, and to Rewrite Said Sections Changing the Word "Men" to "Persons" Therein; To Provide Against Exclusion of Women From Jury Service On Account of Sex, and to Amend Section One of Article VI Thereof by Rewriting the Same Omitting the Word "Male," Limiting the Right to Vote in This State.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Sections one, seven, eleven, thirteen, nineteen and twenty-six of Article I of the Constitution of North Carolina be rewritten so as to read as follows:

Section 1. **The equality and rights of persons.** That we hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 7. **Exclusive Emoluments, et cetera.** No person or set of persons are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 11. **In criminal prosecutions.** In all criminal prosecutions, every person charged with crime has the right to be informed of the accusation and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 13. **Right of jury.** No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful persons in open court. The Legislature may, howeved, provide other means of trial, for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

Sec. 19. **Controversies at law respecting property.** In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable. No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex.

Sec. 26. **Religious liberty.** All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 2. That Section one of Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. **Who may vote.** Every person born in the United States, and every person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 3. That these amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters in the State at the next general election, in the same way and manner, and under the same rules and regulations as provided in the laws governing general elections in this State.

SEC. 4. That the electors favoring the adoption of these amendments shall vote a ballot on which shall be written or printed the words "For Amendments Making the Constitution Equally Applicable to Men and Women."

SEC. 5. That the election upon these amendments shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided by the laws governing general elections; and, if a majority of the votes cast be in favor of the amendments, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify the amendments under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the same amendments so certified among the permanent records of his office, and the same shall be in force and every part thereof, from and after the date of such certification.

SEC. 6. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 15th day of March, 1945.

H. B. 17 (as Amended by H. B. 826)—An Act to Amend Section 130-102 of the General Statutes of North Carolina So As to Require a Certified Copy of the Birth Certificate to be Supplied Each Child at Birth.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 130-102 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a colon and adding the following proviso:

Provided that upon the receipt of a certificate of birth as provided in Section 130-99, unless said child was born out of wedlock, the state registrar shall within three months forward a certified copy thereof for the child to the address of the mother, if living; and if not, to the father or person standing in loco parentis to said child. No fee shall be collected for supplying this certificate.

SEC. 2. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after May 1, 1945.

Ratified January 31, 1945.

H. B. 49—An Act to Amend Section 108-11 of the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to the Appointment of Members of County Boards of Public Welfare.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 108-11 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the second paragraph of said section and substituting therefor the following:

The respective appointments shall be made on or before the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five and shall be effective as of that date. In order to secure overlapping terms of office and to give continuity of policy, the first appointment of the county commissioners shall be for a term of two years; the first appointment of the State Board of Public Welfare shall be for a term of three years; and the first appointment of the third member shall be for a term of one year; but at the expiration of the terms of the three appointees their successors shall be appointed for terms of three years each. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the remainder of the term of office. Prior service on a county welfare board shall not disqualify any person for service under this article, but no member shall be eligible in the future to serve more than two successive terms.

SEC. 2. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 3, 1945.

H. B. 50—An Act to Permit the State Board of Public Welfare to Inspect and License Boarding Homes, Rest Homes or Convalescent Homes for the Aged and Mentally or Physically Infirm.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 108-3 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof another paragraph as follows:

15. To establish standards, provide rules and regulations for the operation of, and to inspect and license boarding homes, rest homes or convalescent homes for persons who are aged or mentally or physically infirm and who are not related or connected by blood or marriage to the applicant for license when a charge is made for such care. Provided, said homes care for two or more persons who obtain services from the county public welfare department or are supported in whole or in part by public welfare funds. Such license shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance unless revoked earlier by the board for cause. Such homes shall be under the supervision of the board, and its agents may at any time visit and inspect the homes. Licensing authority shall not apply to any institution established, maintained or operated by any unit of government nor to commercial inns or hotels.

SEC. 2. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 20, 1945.

H. B. 90—An Act Relating to the Establishment of City and County Juvenile Court by Amending Sections 110-22 and 110-44 of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 110-44 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the clause between the comma in line two and the comma in line four which reads, "by the Census of one thousand nine hundred and twenty, ten thousand or more shall maintain a juvenile court" and substituting in lieu thereof, the following:

"By the last Federal Census report, ten thousand or more may maintain a juvenile court."

The said Section 110-44 is further amended by striking out the word "must" between the words "city" and "establish" in line eleven of the second paragraph and substituting in lieu thereof the word "may."

SEC. 2. Section 110-22 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out all of lines eleven and twelve and the first word in line thirteen of the second paragraph which reads, "that in counties, where the county seat is a city containing twenty-five thousand inhabitants or more," and by striking out the words "such counties" in line thirteen and substituting in lieu thereof, "any county."

SEC. 3. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified February 20, 1945.

H. B. 113—An Act to Amend the Compulsory Attendance Law, Increasing the School Attendance Age to Sixteen Years, Amending Section 115-302 of the General Statutes.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Section 115-302 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be, and the same hereby is, amended by changing the phrase therein "between the ages of seven and fourteen years" to read: between the ages of seven and fifteen years during the twelve months following July first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and between the ages of seven and sixteen years thereafter: Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply for the duration of the war and six months thereafter to children living on farms, or engaged in commercial fishing or fisheries.

Provided that the superintendent and/or principal of any school where any male child, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, is required to attend, may excuse said child for the purpose of engaging in any gainful occupation and/or employment permitted by the labor laws of this State: This proviso to expire six months after the duration of World War Number Two.

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after July first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Ratified March 19, 1945.

H. B. 248—An Act to Amend the General Statutes of North Carolina Relative to the Birth Certificate of a Child Whose Name is Changed in An Adoption Proceeding.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 48-7 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 48-7. **Change of name; new certificates; copy to register of deeds.** For proper cause shown the court may decree that the name of the child shall be changed to such name as may be prayed in the petition. When the name of any child is so changed, the court shall immediately report such change to the bureau of vital statistics of the State Board of Health. Upon receipt of the report, the state registrar of the bureau of vital statistics shall prepare a new birth certificate for the child named in the report, which shall contain the following information: name of child, sex, color, date of birth, name of adoptive father, maiden name of adoptive mother, and such other pertinent information as may be determined by the State Board of Health. No reference shall be made on the new certificate to the adoption of the child, nor shall the adopting parents be referred to as foster parents. The state registrar shall place the original certificate of birth and all papers in his hand pertaining to the adoption under seal which shall not be broken except by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. Thereafter, when a certified copy of the certificate of birth of such person is issued, it shall be a copy of the new birth certificate, except when an order of court of competent jurisdiction shall require the issuance of a copy of the original certificate of birth, the state registrar shall forward a copy of the new birth certificate to the register of deeds of the North Carolina county where the proceedings for adoption was instituted.

SEC. 2. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall become effective upon its ratification.

Ratified February 15, 1945.

H. B. 318—An Act to Amend Sections 51-9 and 51-10 of the General Statutes of North Carolina So As to Change Treatment Aequirements of Diseased Marriage Applicants in the Light of Modern Practice.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 51-9 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Strike out the words "in the infectious or communicable stage" in lines nine and ten.

(2) Strike out the words "is negative" in line fifteen and insert in lieu thereof the words "was made."

SEC. 2. Section 51-10 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by rewriting said section to read as follows:

Sec. 51-10. **Exceptions to Sec. 51-9.**—Exceptions to Section 51-9, in case of persons who have been infected with a venereal disease, are permissible only under the following conditions:

(1) When the applicant has completed treatment and is certified by a regularly licensed physician as having been cured or probated, and when said physician has certified that he has informed both the applicant and the proposed marital partner of any possible future infectivity of the applicant,

(2) When the applicant is found to be in that stage of such disease that is not communicable to the marital partner as certified by a regularly licensed physician, provided that the applicant signs an agreement to take adequate treatment until cured or probated.

(3) When the applicant is pregnant and it is necessary to protect the legitimacy of the offspring, provided that the applicant signs an agreement to take adequate treatment until cured or probated,

(4) When the applicant and the proposed marital partner are both infected with the same disease and have signed an agreement to take treatment until cured or probated.

SEC. 3. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 14, 1945.

H. B. 450—An Act to Amend Section 115-309 and 115-310 of the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to the Compulsory School Attendance of Deaf and Blind Children.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 115-309 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended by striking out the word "seven" in line six and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "six," and striking out the world "seven" in line nine and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "six."

SEC. 2. Amend Section 115-310 of the General Statutes by striking out all of said section after the word "provided (1)" in line nine, and including the figure (2) in line thirteen.

SEC. 3. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 10, 1945.

H. B. 479—An Act to Amend Section 130-225.1 of the General Statutes, to Prevent the Spread of Tuberculosis.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Section 130-225.1 of the General Statutes shall be rewritten so as to read as follows:

Sec. 130-225.1. Any person having tuberculosis in the communicable form who, after being instructed by an agent of the county or city board of health as to precautions necessary to be taken to protect the members of such person's household or the community from becoming infected by tuberculosis communicated by such person, shall wilfully refuse to follow such instructions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the Prison Department of the North Carolina Sanatorium; or, if the defendant is a female, such female shall be imprisoned in the hospital section of the Woman's Division of the State's Prison until provision is made for caring for female prisoners at the North Carolina Sanatorium. For the

first offense the term of imprisonment shall be from two to six months, to be determined by the superintendent of the Sanatorium as to those confined there, and by the superintendent of the State's Prison as to those confined there. For any subsequent offense, such persons may be sentenced for indeterminate sentences in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauss of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 14, 1945.

H. B. 594—An Act to Provide a Statewide Program of Hospital and Medical Care; to Create the North Carolina Medical Care Commission; to Make Contingent Appropriations for Contributions for the Care of Indigent Sick in Approved Hospitals; to Make Surveys and Recommendations for the Construction of Necessary Hospitals and Health Centers; to Provide for the Expansion of the Medical School of the University of North Carolina; to Provide for the Construction of a Central Hospital as a Memorial to North Carolina Dead of World War II; and Other Provisions Relating Thereto.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Chapter 131 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding the following Articles and sections.

ARTICLE 12

Sec. 131-117. **North Carolina Medical Care Commission.** There is hereby created a State agency to be known as "The North Carolina Medical Care Commission," which shall be composed of twenty members nominated and appointed as follows:

Three members shall be nominated by the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; one member by the North Carolina Hospital Association; one member by the North Carolina Dental Society; one member by the North Carolina Nurses' Association, one member by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, and one member by the Duke Foundation, for appointment by the Governor.

Ten members of said Commission shall be appointed by the Governor and selected so as to fairly represent agriculture, industry, labor, and other interests and groups in North Carolina. In appointing the members of said Commission, the Governor shall designate the term for which each member is appointed. Four of said members shall be appointed for a term of one year; four for a term of two years; four for a term of three years; five for a term of four years, and thereafter, all appointments shall be for a term of four years. All vacancies shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term. The Commissioner of Public Welfare, and the Secretary of the State Board of Health shall be **ex-officio** members of the Commission, without voting power.

The Commission shall elect, with the approval of the Governor, a chairman and vice-chairman. All members, except the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and the Secretary of the State Board of Health shall receive a per diem of seven dollars ($7.00) and necessary travel expenses.

Sec. 131-118. **Commission Authorized to Employ Executive Secretary.** The North Carolina Medical Care Commission is authorized and empowered to employ, subject to the approval of the Governor, an executive secretary, and to determine his or her salary under the provisions of the Personnel Act. The executive secretary may employ such additional persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Act, subject to the approval of the Commission, and the provisions of the Personnel Act. Office space for the Commission shall be provided by the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, in Raleigh.

Sec. 131-119. **Contributions for Indigent Patients.** The North Carolina Medical Care Commission, in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by it, is hereby authorized and empowered to contribute not exceeding one dollar ($1.00) per day for each indigent patient hospitalized in any hospital approved by it, provided the balance of the cost shall be provided by the county or city having responsibility for the care of such indigent patient, or from other sources. The Commission shall promulgate rules and regulations for determining the indigency of the persons hospitalized and the basis upon which hospitals and health centers shall qualify to receive the benefits of this section.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the North Carolina Medical Care Commission for the fiscal year ending June thirty, one thousand nine hundred forty-six, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.00), provided that the benefits of this section shall apply only to hospitals publicly owned, or owned and operated by charitable, non-profit, non-stock corporations, and provided further that these appropriations provided in this section shall not be available until all provisions of Section twenty-three one-half of the Committee Substitute for House Bill No. eleven, the General Appropriations Bill of one thousand nine hundred forty-five, relating to the emergency salary for public school teachers and State employees shall have been completely and fully provided for.

Sec. 131-120. **Construction and Enlargement of Local Hospitals.** The North Carolina Medical Care Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to begin immediate surveys of each county in the State to determine:

(a) The hospital needs of the county or area;

(b) The economic ability of the county or area to support adequate hospital service;

(c) What assistance by the State, if any, is necessary to supplement all other available funds, to finance the construction of new hospitals and health centers, additions to existing hospitals and health centers, and necessary equipment to provide adequate hospital service for the citizens of the county or area; and to report this information, together with its recommendations, to the Governor, who shall transmit this report to the next session of the General Assembly for such legislative action as it may deem necessary to effectuate an adequate State-wide hospital program.

The North Carolina Medical Care Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to act as the agency of the State of North Carolina for the purpose of setting up and administering any State-wide plan for the construction and maintenance of hospitals, public health centers and related facilities, which is now or may be required in order to comply with any Federal law and in order to receive and administer any funds which may be provided by an Act of Congress for such purpose; and the Commission, as such agency of the State of North Carolina with the advice of the State Advisory Council set up as hereinafter provided, shall have the right to promulgate such State-wide plans for the construction and maintenance of hospitals, medical centers and related facilities, or such other plans as may be found desirable and necessary in order to meet the requirements and receive the benefits of any Federal legislation with regard thereto. The said commission shall be authorized to receive and administer any funds which may be appropriated by any Act of Congress for the construction of hospitals, medical centers and related activities or facilities, which may at any time in the future become available for such purposes; said Commission shall be further authorized to receive and administer any other Federal funds, which may be available, in the furtherance of any activity in which the Commission is authorized and empowered to engage in under the provisions of this Act establishing said Commission, and in connection therewith the Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of this Act; to adopt such reasonable and necessary standards with reference thereto as may be proper to fully cooperate with the Surgeon General of the United States with the approval of the Federal Advisory Council in the use of funds provided by the Federal government, and at all times make such reports and give such information to the Surgeon General of the United States as may be required.

That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to set up and establish a State Advisory Council to the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, to consist of five members, who shall each serve for a term of four years, with the right on the part of the Governor to fill vacancies for unexpired terms, said council to include representatives of non-government organizations or groups, and of State agencies, concerned with the operation, construction, or utilization of hospitals or medical centers, or allied facilities, which Advisory Council, when set up by the Governor, shall advise with the North Carolina Medical Care Commission with respect to carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Act.

That the North Carolina Medical Care Commission and the said State Advisory Council set up by the Governor as herein authorized, shall be fully authorized and empowered to do all such acts and things as may be necessary, to authorize the State of North Carolina to receive the full benefits of any Federal laws which are or may be enacted for the construction and maintenance of hospitals, health centers or allied facilities.

That none of the provisions hereof shall authorize the appropriation of any State funds for the purposes herein set forth except as the same may be specifically provided for in this Act.

Sec. 131-121. **Medical Student Loan Fund.** The North Carolina Medical Care Commission is hereby authorized and empowered, in accordance with such rules as it may promulgate, to make loans to students who may wish to become physicians and who are accepted for enrollment in any standard four-year medical school in North Carolina, provided such student shall agree, that upon graduation and upon being licensed, to practice medicine in some rural area in North Carolina for at least four years. Rural area, for the purpose of this section, shall mean any town or village having less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) population according to the last decennial census, or area outside and around such towns or villages. Such loans shall bear such rate of interest as may be fixed by the Commission, not to exceed four per cent per annum.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund for the fiscal year ending June thirty, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, to the North Carolina Medical Care Commission the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00). The State Treasurer shall set up on his records an account to which shall be deposited said amount, and from which withdrawals shall be made upon vouchers made by the State Auditor upon request of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission. This appropriation shall not lapse at the end of any biennium, but shall remain available for the purposes herein stated.

Sec. 131-122. **Expansion of Medical School of the University of North Carolina.** In order to carry forward the Statewide plan of hospital and medical care, the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, by and with the approval of the Governor and the North Carolina Medical Care Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to expand the two-year Medical School of the University of North Carolina into a standard four-year medical school. The North Carolina Medical Care Commission is authorized and directed to make a complete survey of all factors involved in determining the location of the expanded medical school, giving especial attention to the advantages and disadvantages of locating said school in one of the large cities of the State, and shall render a report of their findings to the Governor and Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

Provided that no action shall be taken under this provision of this section, other than the work of the Commission, until a survey has been made and a report submitted to the Governor and Medical Care Commission by the Rockefeller Foundation or some other accredited agency with experience in the field of surveying large areas in connection with medical education and medical care. The report of such agency is to be submitted to the Governor and the Medical Care Commission in a reasonable time in advance of the report of the Governor and the Commission to the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 131-123. **Appropriations for Expenses of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission.** In order to provide funds for the expenses of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund for the fiscal year ending June thirty, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), and for the fiscal year ending June thirty, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00).

Sec. 131-124. **Medical Training for Negroes.** The North Carolina Medical Care Commission shall make careful investigation of the methods of providing necessary medical training for Negro students, and shall report its findings to the next session of the General Assembly. In addition to the benefits provided by Section 116-110 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, the North Carolina Medical Care Commission is hereby authorized to make loans to Negro medical students from the fund provided in Section 132-131, subject to such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Commission may prescribe.

Sec. 131-125. **Acceptance of Gifts, Grants and Donations.** The North Carolina Medical Care Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to accept and administer gifts, grants, or donations which may be made by the Federal Government or by any person, firm, or corporation for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act, provided the acceptance of such gifts, grants, or donations shall be made without requiring the surrender of authority or control in the administration thereof by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission.

Sec. 131-126. **Hospital Care Associations.** The North Carolina Medical Care Commission is hereby authorized to encourage the development of group insurance plans, the Blue Cross Plan, and other plans which provide for insurance for the public against the costs of disease and illness.

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and effect on and after its ratification.

Ratified March 21, 1945.

H. B. 630—An Act to Amend the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to Separating a Child Under Six Months of Age From Its Mother.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Section 14-320 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby amended as follows:

(1) By changing the period at the end of the first sentence to a colon and by adding thereafter the following: Provided further that the written consent of either the county superintendent of public welfare of the county in which the mother resides, or of the county in which the child was born, or of a private child-placing agency duly licensed by the State Board of Public Welfare, shall be sufficient in the case of a child born out of wedlock; but the written consent of any of the officials named in this section shall not be necessary for either a legitimate or an illegitimate child when the mother places the child with near relatives or in a boarding home or institution inspected or licensed by State Board of Public Welfare.

(2) By changing the semi-colon in line thirteen to a colon and by capitalizing the word "provided" in the same line.

SEC. 2. This Act shall become effective upon its ratification.

Ratified March 15, 1945.

H. B. 647—An Act to Rewrite Section 134-36 of the General Statutes of North Carolina to Change the Name of the Inlustrial Farm Colony for Women.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Section 134-36 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten so that the same shall hereafter read as follows:

Sec. 134-36. **Name and establishment.**—A State institution for women to be known as Dobb's Farms, is hereby established.

SEC. 2. Any appropriation of funds from any source whatsoever heretofore made or that hereafter may be made to the Industrial Farm Colony for women is hereby transferred to, shall inure to the benefit of, and shall be disbursed and paid according to law to Dobb's Farms.

SEC. 3. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 19, 1945.

H. B. 762—An Act to Prevent Hasty Marriages.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That no marriage license shall be issued by any register of deeds for the marriage of any two persons,

both of whom are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, unless application for such license has been on file in the office of the register of deeds issuing the license for at least five days. Such application must be made in writing and filed subject to public inspection in the office of the register of deeds to which the application is made and shall give the names of the parties to the marriage, their race, ages, and residence addresses. For receiving and filing such application, the register of deeds shall collect a fee of fifty cents (50c).

SEC. 2. Any register of deeds who knowingly or without reasonable inquiry, personally or by his deputy, violates any of the provisions of this Act shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars ($200.00) to any parent, guardian, or other person standing in **loco parentis**, who sues for the same.

SEC. 3. This Act shall only apply to: Dare, Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Pamlico, Camden, Currituck, Chowan, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Hertford, Bertie counties.

SEC. 4. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Ait are hereby repealet.

SEC. 5. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 21, 1945.

H. B. 786—An Act to Provide for the Administration by the State Board of Health of a Program for the Prevention and Cure of Cancer and to Prescribe the Powers and Duties of Said Board in the Administration of Said Program.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. The State Board of Health shall administer a program for the prevention and cure of cancer to the extent specified in this act, and to that end shall have the powers and duties hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Health shall furnish to cancer patients and such other low income citizens who are legal residents of North Carolina who comply with the rules and regulations specified by the State Board of Health, such financial aid, within the appropriation made in this act, for diagnosis, hospitalization and treatment, as may be approved for said patients found by the State Board of Health to be entitled thereto. Such diagnosis, hospitalization and treatment shall be given said patients in any hospital in this State which meets the minimum requirements for cancer control established by the State Board of Health, and designated by the State Board of Health as the hospital where such diagnosis, hospitalization and treatment shall be given. In order to administer such financial aid in the manner which will afford the greatest benefit to said cancer patients and to the people of the State, the State Board of Health is hereby authorized to promulgate rules and regulations specifying the terms and conditions upon which cancer patients may receive such financial aid, and act upon such applications in the manner which in its judgment will best effectuate the purposes of this Act. The State Board of Health may develop with the State Board of Public Welfare procedures for determining the needs of indigent and other low income applicants for financial aid in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. The State Board of Health is authorized to establish and designate minimum standards and requirements for the organization, equipment and conduct of cancer clinics or departments in general hospitals in this State to the end that said hospitals may intelligently prepare and equip their institutions adequately to diagnose, prevent and treat cancer. Provided, that any clinic, group, organization or department set up, established or sponsored by the State Board of Health as set forth by this Act shall,

1. Meet the minimum requirements of the American College of Surgeons for Tumor Clinics;

2. That each physician who shall staff such organization, board or clinic must be a diplomat of the American Board of the specialty of medicine in which he is engaged.

SEC. 4. The State Board of Health shall collect information relating to the prevention and cure of cancer and shall sponsor an educational program for the purpose of aiding and informing the people of the State, as well as physicians and hospitals, in the prevention and cure of cancer, in the early diagnosis of cancer, and in its proper treatment.

SEC. 5. The State Board of Health is authorized to receive gifts or donations of money, securities, radium, X-ray, or other equipment or supplies, real estate, or any other property of any kind or description which may be used in the program for the prevention and cure of cancer. Any funds or intangibles donated for such purposes are to be deposited with the State Treasurer and to be used in the cancer control work.

SEC. 6. The State Board of Health is authorized to acquire, by gift, purchase (within the limits of appropriations available for such purposes), devise or otherwise, such laboratories, hospitals, equipment and supplies, or any other property, real or personal, as said Board shall deem needful to afford proper treatment and care to cancer patients in this State, and to carry out the program for the prevention and cure of cancer.

SEC. 7. The State Board of Health shall compile, tabulate and preserve statistical, clinical, and other records relating to the prevention and cure of cancer.

SEC. 8. The State Board of Health shall assist general hospitals in the State in organizing and conducting cancer clinics as a part of the cancer control program, and shall assist physicians and hospitals in establishing the early diagnosis of cancer and in preparing themselves to render the most efficient service in the cancer control program.

SEC. 9. In formulating the plans and policies of the program for the prevention and cure of cancer, the State Board of Health shall consult with the cancer committee of the North Carolina Medical Society, which shall consist of one physician from each congressional district, to the end that the cancer control program shall most effectively serve the welfare of the people of the State, and such plans and policies shall be presented to and approved by said cancer committee.

SEC. 10. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after July first, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Ratified March 21, 1945.

H. B. 828—An Act to Rewrite Article 12 of Chapter 160 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, Authorizing the Governing Bodies of the State's Political Subdivisions to Establish and Provide for a Recreation System.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. Article twelve of Chapter one hundred and sixty of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Art. 12. Recreation Systems and Playgrounds.

Sec. 160-155. **Title.**—This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Recreation Enabling Law."

Sec. 160-156. **Declaration of State public policy.**—As a guide to the interpretation and application of this article, the public policy of this State is declared to be as follows: The lack of adequate recreational programs and facilities is a menace to the morals, happiness and welfare of the people of this State in times of peace as well as in times of war. Making available recreational opportunities for citizens of all age is a subject of general interest and concern, and a function requiring appropriate action by the governing bodies of the several political and educational subdivisions of the State. The legislature, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the public good and the general welfare of the citizens of this State require an adequate recreation program and that the creation, establishment and operation of a recreation system is a governmental function and a necessary expense as defined by Article VII, Section seven, of the Constitution of North Carolina.

Sec. 160-157. **Definitions.**—(1) Recreation, for the purposes of this article, is defined to mean those activities which are diversionary in character and which aid in promoting entertainment, pleasure, relaxation, instruction and other physical, mental, and cultural developments and experiences of a leisuretime nature.

(2) Unit, for the purposes of this article, means county, city and town.

Sec. 160-158. **Powers.**—The governing body of any unit, as defined in Section 160-157, may exercise the following powers for recreational purposes:

(1) Establish and conduct a system of supervised recreation for such unit.

(2) Set apart for use as parks or playgrounds, recreational centers or facilities, any land or buildings owned by or leased to such unit and may improve and equip such lands or buildings.

(3) Acquire lands or buildings by gift, purchase, lease or loan, or by condemnation as provided by Chapter forty, Eminent Domain, of the General Statutes.

(4) Accept any gift or bequest of money, or other personal property, or any donation to be applied principal or income for recreational use.

(5) Provide, construct, equip, operate and maintain parks, playgrounds, recreation centers and recreation facilities, and all buildings and structures necessary or useful in connection therewith.

(6) Appropriate funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this article.

Sec. 160-159. **Funds.**—If the governing body of any unit, as defined in Section 160-157, finds it necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this article, the governing body is hereby authorized to call a special election without a petition for that purpose as provided by Section 160-163, and submit as therein provided to the qualified voters of said unit the question of whether or not a special tax shall be levied and/or bonds issued for the purpose of acquiring lands for parks, playgrounds and buildings, and the improvement thereof, and for equipping and operating same.

Sec. 160-160. **System conducted by unit or recreation board.**—If a recreational system is established, it may be conducted by the unit as any other department of the unit is conducted, or if the governing body of the unit determines that it is for the best interest of the system that it be supervised and directed by a recreation board or commission, then such governing body may create such board or commission by ordinance or resolution to be known as the "Recreation Board or Commission of the unit", and may vest such board or commission with the authority to provide, maintain, conduct and operate the recreational system with authority to employ directors, supervisors and play leaders and such other officers or employees as may be deemed best within the budget provided for the commission or board by the unit or from appropriations made by it, or from other funds in the hands of the commission or board. The board or commission may be vested with such powers and duties as to the governing body may seem proper.

Sec. 160-161. **Appointment of members to board.**—The board or commission shall be appointed by the governing body of the unit and shall consist of at least five members, one of whom shall be affiliated with the government of the unit, one with the school system, one with the health department and one with the welfare department. The term of at least one member of those first appointed shall expire in each of the first five years and until successors are appointed and qualified. The members shall serve without compensation. Vacancies in the board or commission shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governing body of the unit. The recreation board or commission at its first meeting shall appoint a chairman and such other officers as may be deemed proper for the conduct of its business, and shall adopt rules and regulations to govern its procedure. Rules and regulations may be adopted from time to time for the purpose of governing the use of the parks, playgrounds, recreation centers and facilities.

Sec. 160-162. **Power to accept gifts and hold property.**—The recreation board or commission may accept any grant, lease, loan or devise of real estate or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property, or any donation to be applied, principal or income, for either temporary, immediate or permanent recreational use; but if the acceptance of any grant or devise of real estate, or gift or bequest of money or other personal property will subject the unit to expense for improvement or maintenance, the acceptance thereof shall be subject to the approval of the governing body of such unit. Lands or devises, gifts or bequests, may be accepted and held subject to the terms under which such land or devise, gift or bequest, is made, given and received.

Sec. 160-163. **Petition for establishment of system and levy of tax; election.**—A petition signed by at least fifteen per cent of the qualified and registered voters in the unit may be filed in the office of the clerk or other proper officer of such unit requesting the governing body of such unit to do any one or all of the following things:

(1) Provide, establish, maintain and conduct a supervised recreation system for the unit.

(2) Levy an annual tax of not less than three cents (3c) nor more than ten cents (10c) on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation of the taxable property within such unit for providing, conducting and maintaining a supervised recreation system.

(3) Issue bonds of the unit in an amount specified therein and levy a tax for the payment thereof, for the purpose of acquiring, improving and equipping lands or buildings or both for parks, playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational facilities.

When the petition is filed, it shall be the duty of the governing body of such unit to cause the question petitioned for to be submitted to the voters at a special election to be held in such unit within ninety days from the date of the filing, which election shall be held as now provided by law for the holding of general elections in such units, except in all such elections a special registration shall be provided.

If the proposition submitted at such election shall receive a majority vote of the qualified registered electors at such election, the governing body of the unit shall, by appropriate ordinance or resolution, put into effect such proposition as soon as practicable.

Sec. 160-164. **Joint playgrounds or neighborhood recreation centers.**—Any two or more units may jointly provide and establish, operate and conduct and maintain a supervised recreation system and acquire, operate, improve and maintain property, both real and personal, for parks, playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational facilities and activities, the expense thereof to be proportioned between the units participating as may to them seem just and proper.

SEC. 2. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed: Provided, that nothing in this Act shall have the effect of repealing Public-Local or Private Acts creating or authorizing the creation of any recreational system by a unit or relating to the management thereof.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 21, 1945.

H. B. 857—An Act to Amend Chapter 49 of the General Statutes of North Carolina Relating to Illegitimate Children.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That Section 49-4 of the General Statutes of North Carolina is hereby rewritten to read as follows:

Sec. 49-4. **When prosecution may be commenced.**—The prosecution of the reputed father of an illegitimate child may be instituted under this Chapter within any of the following periods, and not thereafter:

1. Three years next after the birth of the child; or

2. Where the paternity of the child has been judicially determined within three years next after its birth, at any time before the child attains the age of fourteen years; or

3. Where the reputed father has acknowledged paternity of the child by payments for the support thereof within three years next after the birth of such child, three years from the date of the last payment, whether such last payment was made within three years of the birth of such child or thereafter: Provided, the action is instituted before the child attains the age of fourteen years.

The prosecution of the mother of an illegitimate child may be instituted under this Chapter at any time before the child attains the age of fourteen years.

SEC. 2. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified March 21, 1945.

STATE ENABLING ACT SINCE 1923 AIDS MUNICIPALITIES IN PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Since 1923 North Carolina communities have had full legislative authority to provide playgrounds and other facilities for recreation, including the necessary supervisory boards and may even issue bonds to provide the needed funds for recreational work.

The statute defines "municipality" as any city, town, township, school district or county and applies equally to any and all of them in recreational work without impairing any power already existing in any locality, park or recreation commission.

Covered by sections 160-155 to 160-166 of the General Statutes of 1943, the legal authority for communities to erect recreation facilities is substantially as follows:

The city council of any city or town, the county commissioners or the board of trustees of any school district may set apart for public use as playgrounds and recreational centers any land or buildings owned or leased by the municipality and not used for any other public purpose. Land and buildings may be acquired for such purposes if none already are available and may be obtained by gift, purchase, lease or condemnation.

The municipality has power to establish, maintain and conduct a system of supervised recreation including playgrounds and recreation centers and may delegate such authority to a recreation commission. The municipality may appropriate funds for recreational systems.

Powers of acquiring land or buildings may be invested in the recreation commission by the municipality and two or more municipalities may join to provide and conduct the desired facilities. A recreation board may accept gifts of real estate and money for recreational purposes and the municipality may issue bonds to provide facilities and equipment.

Twenty-five percent of registered, qualified voters may petition the municipality for the establishment of recreational facilities and to levy an annual tax of not more nor less than an unspecified number of mills on the one-hundred-dollar valuation of property, the petition setting out the maximum and minimum amount of the proposed tax. The petition will require a special election on the question by the voters of the municipality without a new registration.

Upon approval of the proposition by the voters the municipality must levy the tax, provide facilities and annually thereafter levy and collect the specified tax in addition to the general tax and without scaling down under existing law.

FINK NAMED NEW HEAD OF SCHOOL OF PUBLIC WELFARE AT THE UNIVERSITY

Dr. Arthur E. Fink has been named as new head of the school of public welfare and social work at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill following the retirement of Dr. Roy M. Brown. The appointment is effective July 1.

Dr. Fink holds degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania School of Social Work. His broad experience includes teaching at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been psychiatric social worker with the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, headworker at the University Settlement House in Philadelphia, and professor of social work and director of social work training at the University of Georgia.

Recently Dr. Fink has been connected with the social protection program of the Federal Security Agency with headquarters in Washington.

RECENT STAFF CHANGES

Ada McRackan is the State Department's new director of field social work since the resignation of S. J. Hawkins to go with the U. S. Public Health Service. Miss McRackan formerly was supervisor of standards and procedures for the public assistance division and a former field representative.

Mrs. Nell B. Mills has been named as war emergency case work aide in Carteret county. Mrs. Katheryn McB. Alexander is now a war emergency case work assistant in Robeson county.

Mrs. Aleine Rudisill Martin and Mrs. Wilfred S. McConnell are now case work assistants in Lincoln and Buncombe counties respectively. Mrs. Gertrude F. Boone has joined the case work staff in Durham County. Rena Cathey is a new caseworker in Graham county and Mrs. Elizabeth Saylor Flocken in Catawba.

The following have resigned: Mrs. Louise O. Neikirk, Mecklenburg superintendent; Mrs. Lela B. Britt, Cleveland case aide; Mabel Pitzer, Forsyth caseworker; Frances Akerstrom, Guilford caseworker; Mrs. Thelma Warren, Wayne case aide; Mrs. Charlotte H. Dosier and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes, case work aide and caseworker respectively, in Mecklenburg county; Mrs. Katie Lee Regan Williamson, Robeson case work aide.

Wallace H. Kuralt, former field representative for the State Department and at present with the Social Security Board in the Atlanta region, will become superintendent of public welfare in Mecklenburg on July 1.

BOOK REVIEWS

Counseling Services for Industrial Workers, Mary Palevsky. New York; Family Welfare Association of America, 122 E. 22 St., New York 10, N. Y.; 51 pp.; price 60c.

This is a fifty page pamphlet discussing in-plant counseling, family agency counseling provided industrial workers, union counseling for industrial workers and what social case work has to offer in the field of industrial counseling.

Of interest to staffs of public welfare angencies is Chapter II, "The Family Agency Counsels Industrial Workers." Among the services normally available are counseling in regard to home management, work adjustment, physical or mental illness, personality disorders, marriage difficulties and problems with children and adolescents. Family agencies offer information concerning the resources of the community and make available social service exchange facilities to counselors in industry. They receive referrals from industrial plants and consult with their counselors. They plan for day care for children and sometimes lend staff members to a local industry.

—Anna A. Cassatt.

LABOR LAWS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA

Including Amendments of 1945

Issued by

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FORREST H. SHUFORD, Commissioner
Raleigh, N. C.

Reprinted from General Statutes of North Carolina

THE MICHIE COMPANY, PRINTERS
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
1945

Copyright 1945
by
The Michie Company

Table of Contents

		PAGE
I.	Miscellaneous Provisions	1
II.	Liens and Wages	1
III.	Mines and Quarries	9
IV.	Apprenticeship	14
V.	Department of Labor and Labor Regulations	16
VI.	Unemployment Compensation	31
VII.	License Taxes	33
VIII.	Child Labor Regulations	33
	Index	39

Labor Laws of North Carolina

(Section numbers have reference to sections of General Statutes of North Carolina.)

I. Miscellaneous Provisions.

§ 14-355. Blacklisting employees.—If any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employee from his or its service, shall prevent or attempt to prevent, by word or writing of any kind, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, such person, agent or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; and such person, agent, company or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person, to be recovered by civil action. This section shall not be construed as prohibiting any person or agent of any company or corporation from furnishing in writing, upon request, any other person, company or corporation to whom such discharged person or employee has applied for employment, a truthful statement of the reason for such discharge. (1909, c. 858, s. 1; C. S. 4477.)

Intent of Section.—This section was intended to correct the abuse under the common law of statements made concerning a discharged employee out of malice, where damages for the loss of employment were difficult of admeasurement; and under the provisions of the act a statement made as to the standing of the discharged employee is not privileged, if made maliciously. Seward v. Receivers, 159 N. C. 241, 242, 75 S. E. 34.

Remedial Provisions.—The provisions of this and the following section are remedial and do not put the burden upon the plaintiff of showing either malice or actual damages. Goins v. Sargent, 196 N. C. 478, 146 S. E. 131.

What Constitutes a Violation.—Where an employer has discharged his employee for being a member of a lawful association of like employees, and has advised others, without a request from them, who would have engaged the services of such employee that he would not sell his product to them should they employ him, and thus has prevented the discharged employee from getting employment within the State, and forced him to obtain employment in another state, depriving him of his living at home here with his family, etc., the employee is entitled to recover damages in his civil action against his former employer, and a demurrer ore tenus to a complaint setting forth this cause of action is bad. Goins v. Sargent, 196 N. C. 478, 146 S. E. 131.

§ 14-356. Conspiring to blacklist employees.—It shall be unlawful for two or more persons to agree together to blacklist any discharged employee or to attempt, by words or writing or any other means whatever, to prevent such discharged employee, or any employee who may have voluntarily left the service of his employer, from obtaining employment with any other person or company. Persons violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court. (1909), c. 858, s. 2; C. S. 4478.)

Editor's Note.—See notes to § 14-355.

Cited in Phelps Dodge Corp. v. National Labor Relations Board, 313 U. S. 177, 61 S. Ct. 845, 85 L. Ed. 1271, 133 A. L. R. 1217.

§ 14-357. Issuing nontransferable script to laborers.—If any person who employs laborers by the day, week or month shall issue in payment for the services of such laborers any ticket, certificate or other script bearing upon its face the word "nontransferable" or shall issue such ticket, certificate or other script in any form that would render it void by transfer from the person to whom issued, or shall refuse to pay to the person holding the same its face value, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, or imprisoned not more than thirty days. (Rev., s. 3730; 1889, c. 280; 1891, cc. 46, 78, 167, 370, 456; 1895, c. 127; C. S. 4479.)

"Face Value" Defined.—The "face value" is the value expressed on the face of the writing in the commodity in which it is payable. Marriner v. Roper Co., 112 N. C. 164, 16 S. E. 906.

Rights of Assignee.—This section does not authorize the assignee of a ticket or scrip payable in merchandise to demand and receive payment in money instead of in merchandise. Marriner v. Roper Co., 112 N. C. 164, 16 S. E. 906.

II. Liens and Wages.

Art. 1. Mechanics', Laborers' and Materialmen's Liens.

Sec.

44-1. On buildings and property, real and personal.

44-2. On personal property repaired.

44-3. Laborer's lien on lumber and its products.

44-4. Lien for processing certain goods.

44-5. Sale of goods at public auction.

Art. 2. Subcontractors', etc., Liens and Rignts against Owners.

44-6. Lien given subcontractors, etc., on real estate.

Art. 3. Liens on Vessels.

44-15. For towage and for supplies at home port.

44-16. For labor in loading and unloading.

Art. 1. Mechanics', Laborers' and Materialmen's Liens.

§ 44-1. On buildings and property, real and personal.—Every building built, rebuilt, repaired or improved, together with the necessary lots on which such building is situated, and every lot, farm or vessel, or any kind of property, real or personal, not herein enumerated, shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same, or material furnished. (Rev., 2016; Code, s. 1781; 1901, c. 617; 1869-70, c. 206, s. 1; C. S. 2433.)

I. General Considerations.

II. Materials and Services Contracted.

III. Persons Entitled to Lien.

IV. Property Covered.

V. Application to Public Constructions.

VI. Application to Railroads.

VII. Waiver of Lien, Homestead, and Miscellaneous Matters.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In General.—The Constitution requires the General Assembly to "provide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor." Art. 14, sec. 4. And the statute gives the lien "for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same or material furnished." In the construction of this section it is declared, in Wilkie v. Bray, 71 N. C. 205, that "in order to create the lien, the circumstances must be such as first to create the relation of debtor and creditor; and then it is for the debt that he has the lien." The effect of this ruling, which makes the statutory lien an incident to and the offspring of the contract out of which the indebtedness springs, and confines it to the party to the contract, was followed by the enactment of article 2 of this chapter which was not intended to supersede the lien of the contractor for it in direct terms gives the lien in favor of subcontractors, laborers and materialmen a preference over "the mechanics' lien now provided by law," and provides that when notice is given, the aggregate of such liens shall not exceed the amount then due the original contractor. Lester v. Houston, 101 N. C. 605, 609, 8 S. E. 366.

The debt contracted becomes a lien, a charge upon the land, and that land may, if need be, be sold, or in some appropriate way applied to the payment of the debt secured by and constituting the ground of the lien. It makes no difference as to the ownership of the land if the debt for such considerations was lawfully contracted, because the land is benefited by the labor so done on or about it, or by the materials furnished. The intention is that the land shall be charged by a lien with the costs of the benefits so extended to it, whether the benefits arise from labor done in building or repairing houses, in cultivating the land, building fences, ditching, felling trees, or the like, or from the erection of mills of any kind on it, or from supplying machinery, fixtures or any "material furnished" for such purpose. This is a just and reasonable interpretation of the statute. McNeal Pipe, etc., Co. v. Howland, etc., Water Co., 111 N. C. 615, 619, 16 S. E. 857.

This and the following sections under the topic of liens are remedial, and their clear purpose is to give contractors, subcontractors and laborers liens upon property as therein prescribed and provided, to secure the payment of money due for labor done or material supplied on or about the same. To that end its language, phraseology, and scope are broad and comprehensive. There are few, if any, express exceptive provisions in it, and, in the absence of them, exceptions and limitations affecting such liens cannot be allowed unless by necessary implication. The object is to give a lien on particular property deriving particular benefit in favor of classes of persons whose claims are supposed to have particular merit. Chadbourn v. Williams, 71 N. C. 444; Wooten v. Hill, 98 N. C. 48, 3 S. E. 846; Burr v. Maultsby, 99 N. C. 263, 6 S. E. 108; McNeal Pipe, etc., Co. v. Howland, etc., Co., 111 N. C. 615, 617, 16 S. E. 857.

A mechanic's lien may be defined to be a claim created by law for the purpose of securing a priority of payment of the price and value of work performed and materials furnished in erecting or repairing a building or other structure, and as such it attaches to the land as well as the buildings erected thereon. Van Stone v. Stillwell, etc., Mfg. Co., 142 U. S. 128, 136, 12 S. Ct. 181, 35 L. Ed. 961.

Origin of Lien.—Mechanics' liens were unknown in common law and equity jurisprudence both of England and of this country. They were clearly defined and regulated in the civil law. Where they exist in this country they are creatures of local legislation. Canal Co. v. Gordon, 6 Wall 561, 571, 18 L. Ed. 894.

Priority of the Lien.—The lien created by this section is preferred to every other lien or encumbrance, which attaches upon the property subsequent to the time at which the work was commenced, or the materials were furnished. Lookout Lumber Co. v. Mansion Hotel, etc., R. Co., 109 N. C. 658, 660, 14 S. E. 35.

"Mechanics'" and "Laborers'" Liens Distinguished.—When the contractor undertakes to put up a building and complete the same, the contract is indivisible and his "mechanic's lien" embraces the entire outlay, whether in labor or material, being for "work done on the premises," i. e., for betterments on it. The "laborer's lien" is solely for labor performed. The mechanic's lien is broader and includes the "work done," i. e., the "building built" or superstructure placed on the premises. Broyhill v. Gaither, 119 N. C. 443, 445, 26 S. E. 31.

Contractor Need Not Himself Perform the Labor.—The constitutional provision for giving to mechanics and laborers liens for their work, and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof, and also giving liens for materials furnished, extend to and embrace contractors, who do not themselves perform the labor or furnish the materials used, but procure it to be done through the agency of others. Lester v. Houston, 101 N. C. 605, 8 S. E. 366.

Mere Knowledge Not Sufficient.—"Mere knowledge that work is being done or materials furnished on one's property does not enable the person furnishing the labor or materials to obtain a lien, since there is no privity between the owner and the person furnishing the labor or materials." 3 N. C. Law Rev. 65.

Property Subject to the Lien Must Be Sold First.—The property to which the lien attaches is specially devoted to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and hence it must be sold before other property may be resorted to. McNeal Pipe, etc., Co. v. Howland, etc., Water Co., 111 N. C. 615, 621, 16 S. E. 857.

When Itemized Statement Unnecessary.—Where a materialman's lien under this section, is for a complete contract for a gross sum, it is not necessary that the statement be itemized as required in the case of divisible contracts for goods or labor. King v. Elliott, 197 N. C. 93, 147 S. E. 701.

Sufficiency of Itemized Statement.—Where the claimant has attached and made a part of his lien an itemized statement of his account for labor and material which he has furnished the owner of the building upon which he claims his lien under this section, showing on several specific dates "money advanced for payroll," "furnace contract, etc.," each in stated amounts, it is held a sufficient itemization of his claims as required by the statute. King v. Elliott, 197 N. C. 93, 147 S. E. 701.

Statement Presumed Correct.—Where a lien filed under the provisions of this section gives the date to each item of labor or material furnished in relation to the building upon which the lien is sought, it will be presumed, nothing else appearing, that the dates given in the statement are correct. King v. Elliott, 197 N. C. 93, 147 S. E. 701.

Affidavit.—An affidavit to a lien filed under this section that the "foregoing statement of account showing the goods sold, delivered, installed, and work done," etc., for a "furnace contract": Held, sufficient to show a complete contract for the furnace at the price itemized in the statement. King v. Elliott, 197 N. C. 93, 147 S. E. 701.

Priority of the Lien.—The lien for labor and material furnished to the owner of a building under the provisions of this section and notice filed as required by § 44-38, and § 44-39, where furnished under an entire or complete contract for the various items as a whole, relates back to the time of the first delivery and work done under the contract, and is superior to a mortgage lien subsequently given and properly recorded. King v. Elliott, 197 N. C. 93, 147 S. E. 701.

Jurisdiction.—Where materials of a value in excess of two hundred dollars are furnished under an entire and indivisible contract, and the material furnisher institutes suit in a justice's court to recover for part of the materials furnished and also institutes suit in the superior court on the same cause of action, defendant's motion to dismiss the action instituted in the justice's court for want of jurisdiction should be allowed, since plaintiff may not split up his cause of action for jurisdictional purposes and try it piecemeal in both courts. Allison v. Steele, 220 N. C. 318, 17 S. E. (2d) 339.

Finding that Contract Entire.—Where it has been agreed by the parties that the trial judge find the facts upon the trial of the question of the sufficiency of a lien filed for material and labor furnished for a building his finding that the contract was "to do certain work and furnish certain materials for a stated amount" under the evidence in the case is interpreted to mean that the contract referred to was entire. King v. Elliott, 197 N. C. 93, 147 S. E. 701.

Estoppel.—By electing to assert a lien as a subcontractor under § 44-6, plaintiff is estopped from thereafter asserting a lien as a contractor or material furnisher under this section and plaintiff is entitled to recover of defendant only the amount due the contractor by the owner on the date notice was given as a subcontracter or material furnisher. Doggett Lbr. Co. v. Perry, 212 N. C. 713, 194 S. E. 475.

When plaintiff is estopped by its election in asserting a lien under § 44-6, from asserting a lien under this section, and its action brought solely under this section is dismissed as of nonsuit because of such election, plaintiff's remedy is by instituting another action to recover for materials furnished the contractor and used in the construction of the building under § 44-6. Doggett Lbr. Co. v. Perry, 213 N. C. 533, 196 S. E. 831.

Cited in Atlas Supply Co. v. McCurry, 199 N. C. 799, 156 S. E. 91; First, etc., Nat. Bank v. Sawyer, 218 N. C. 142, 10 S. E. (2d) 656.

II. MATERIALS AND SERVICES CONTRACTED.

Meaning of "Materials Furnished."—The lien arises in favor of and to secure the payment of "any and all debts

contracted for work done on the same or materials furnished." By the term "materials furnished," is meant something furnished to be appropriated, used and pertinently applied on the land, devoted to some purpose no matter what, so that the purpose be lawful. The purpose is to secure the debt contracted for materials furnished on or about or connected with the land in connection with the purpose to which it is devoted in whole or in part. McNeal Pipe, etc., Co. v. Howland, etc., Water Co., 111 N. C. 615, 619, 16 S. E. 857.

Plans and specifications of the architect are not "material" within the meaning of this section. Stephens v. Hicks, 156 N. C. 239, 72 S. E. 313.

No Lien upon the Materials as Distinct from the Building.—Several of the states have lien laws very similar in phraseology to this section, and the construction put upon them has not been uniform. In some of them it has been held that there is a lien on the building, etc., for materials furnished for the purpose or with the understanding that they were to be used in the erection or repairing of a building, whether so used or not; in others, that the materialman had a lien for the materials furnished, with the understanding that they were to be used in the construction of a building, although they were not used for such a purpose; and in others, with lien laws more resembling our own, that no lien can be acquired upon materials furnished for a building, etc., as distinct from the building, but only upon the building, etc., in the construction or repairing of which they are used. The latter is the proper construction of this section. Lanier v. Bell, 81 N. C. 337, 338.

But in the case of construction of a municipal building, in order for the subcontractor or materialman to have a claim against the bond of the contractor, it is not necessary that the materials furnished should have been actually used in such building; it is sufficient if they were contracted for that purpose. See Annotations to sec. 44-14.

Under this section the "material furnished," must be such material as enters into and becomes a part of the property and adds to its value. Pocahontas Coal Co. v. Henderson Elect. Light, etc., Co., 118 N. C. 232, 235, 24 S. E. 22.

Service or Materials Must Have Bettered the Property.—This section is construed in Tedder v. Wilmington, etc., R. Co., 124 N. C. 342, 32 S. E. 714, as meaning that the "Legislature has provided a lien only when the service or labor is for the betterment of property on which it is bestowed, leaving the laborer in all other cases to secure himself as at common law"—i. e., by retaining in his possession any property on which he makes repairs until paid for the same. Glazener v. Gloucester Lumber Co., 167 N. C. 676, 679, 83 S. E. 696.

Meaning of Term "Contracted."—The lien is given for the amount due upon debts contracted. But in this connection it is permissible to give the term "contracted" the larger meaning—agreed to be paid—thereby giving a highly remedial statute an operation commensurate with its purpose. Ball v. Paquin, 140 N. C. 83, 95, 52 S. E. 410.

The existence of a debt arising out of contract, due by the owner of the property, is a necessary predicate to the existence of a lien for labor and materials. Brown v. Ward, 221 N. C. 344, 20 S. E. (2d) 324.

III. PERSONS ENTITLED TO LIEN.

Lien to "Laborers and Mechanics," Excusive.—In Whitaker v. Smith, 81 N. C. 340, it was held that this section gave a lien to "Mechanics and Laborers" exclusively, and that an "overseer" was not a laborer, and reference was made to 8 Pa. St. 168, where it is held that an engineer is not a laborer. Tommey v. Spartanburg, etc., R. Co., 7 Fed. 429, 433.

Whatever may be the law, as declared in other jurisdictions, it is the settled principal in this State, that a mechanic or laborer, within the meaning of the lien laws, is one who performs manual labor—one regularly employed at some hard work, or one who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan. Whitaker v. Smith, 81 N. C. 340; Stephens v. Hicks, 156 N. C. 239, 240, 72 S. E. 313.

The provision of the Constitution requiring the General Assembly to provide liens for mechanics and laborers, and the acts passed to carry it into effect, were intended to give protection to that class of persons who were totally dependent upon their manual toil for subsistence. The law was designed exclusively for mechanics and laborers. Whitaker v. Smith, 81 N. C. 340, 341. See Lester v. Houston, 101 N. C. 605, 8 S. E. 366, where it is held that the contractor or materialmen need not themselves furnish the labor or the materials.

In Whitaker v. Smith, 81 N. C. 340, it was held that an overseer is not a mechanic or laborer under the lien law, and is not entitled to a lien on the building and premises, where his work is done or labor performed, for the price or value of his services. The case of Cook v. Ross, 117 N. C. 193, 23 S. E. 252, is also to the same effect. There it was held that one who, under a contract, assists the owner of a mill in purchasing machinery and superintends the installation of the same and the repairing of the mill, so as to put it in proper condition for the manufacture of yarns, was in no view justified by our statute, a mechanic or laborer. Stephens v. Hicks, 156 N. C. 239, 241, 72 S. E. 313.

Architect Not a Laborer or Mechanic.—An architect who furnishes plans and specifications for a building is not a mechanic or laborer within the meaning of this article and he has no lien thereon for the same. Stephens v. Hicks, 156 N. C. 239, 72 S. E. 313.

IV. PROPERTY COVERED.

Any Real Property.—The phraseology of this section and the purpose of it are comprehensive. The lien prescribed attaches, in the case provided for, to any real property, whether it be denominated "a lot or farm," or a storehouse site, a mill site, a water reservoir site, or the like. McNeal Pipe, etc., Co. v. Howland, etc., Water Co., 111 N. C. 615, 619, 16 S. E. 857.

House and Lot.—Where a house is built by a contractor for the owner upon an undivided tract of 80 acres in the country, the mechanic's lien attaches to the whole tract, especially where it appears that the house alone, apart from the tract of land, would be of comparatively little value. The fact that a house and improvements, built by a contractor upon a tract of 80 acres belonging to the owner, are enclosed by a fence including about three acres is not a segregation or division of the house from the tract so as to confine the mechanic's lien to the enclosure. In such case, though the lien is upon the whole tract, it should be divided, if practicable and desired by the defendant, in making the sale, and the parts sold in such order as he may elect, so that, if possible, the lien may be discharged without exhausting the entire tract. Broyhill v. Gaither, 119 N. C. 443, 26 S. E. 31.

Lien on Personalty Is Dependent upon Possession.—While this section provides for a lien not only upon buildings and lots, but also upon "any kind of property, real or personal," other sections of the lien law provide the conditions upon which the lien is to come into existence and continue; and in case of personal property the lien is dependent upon possession and cannot be obtained by the filing of notice. Elk Creek Lbr. Co. v. Hamby, 84 F. (2d) 144, 147.

V. APPLICATION TO PUBLIC CONSTRUCTIONS.

Not Applicable to Public Buildings, etc.—The lien laws were not intended to be so construed as to embarrass property devoted, by the very terms of the contract, to a public purpose, and to be used by the sovereign State of any public or quasi public corporation in the exercise of its delegated sovereign powers. McNeal Pipe, etc., Co. v. Howland, etc., Water Co., 111 N. C. 615, 627, 16 S. E. 857.

The rights of laborers and materialmen to acquire liens against the property of the owner for work done upon it and for material furnished to the contractor in the erection of his building, etc., do not rest by common law but strictly by statute, and the provisions of the statute must be followed for its enforcement; and where the property is not subject to this lien, such as public buildings, etc., no duty or obligation is imposed upon the owner in respect to such claimants. Noland Co. v. Board, 190 N. C. 250, 129 S. E. 577.

Same—Courthouse.—A courthouse cannot be made subject to any lien for labor materials. Snow v. Board, 112 N. C. 335, 17 S. E. 176; Pratt Lumber Co. v. Gill Co., 278 Fed. 783, 787.

Same—Schools.—A building used for graded school purposes is a public building upon which no lien can be acquired, except with legislative sanction. Gastonia v. McEntie-Peterson, etc., Co., 131 N. C. 363, 42 S. E. 858; Snow v. Board, 112 N. C. 335, 17 S. E. 176; Morgantown Hardware Co. v. Morgantown Graded Schools, 151 N. C. 507, 66 S. E. 583.

Same—Highways.—One contracting to construct a highway has, under this section, no lien on the highway; nor have the subcontractors, laborers or materialmen. Pratt Lumber Co. v. Gill Co., 278 Fed. 783.

Same—Reason of the Rule.—The reason upon which the courts hold that the statutory lien given contractors, subcontractors, materialmen, and laborers upon buildings or other improvements upon real property for work, material, and labor does not extend or apply to public buildings is that such buildings, being held for public governmental purposes, cannot be sold under execution or other final

process, and this reason applies with peculiar force to materials furnished or labor performed in the construction or repair of Public highways. Pratt Lumber Co. v. Gill Co., 278 Fed. 783, 788.

VI. APPLICATION TO RAILROADS.

Not Applicable to Railroads.—This section does not apply to railroads. Tommey v. Spartanburg, etc., R. Co., 7 Fed. 429, 433. This conclusion is supported by the intimation of the Supreme Court in Whitaker v. Smith, 81 N. C. 340. Id. But see Dunavant v. Caldwell, etc., R. Co., 122 N. C. 999, 29 S. E. 837, where it was held that where a contractor, who does work or furnishes materials for the construction of a railroad, is entitled to file a lien on the property of the company. See also sec. 44-13 as to the remedy of a laborer for a railroad contractor.

The Supreme Court of Iowa in Nelson v. R. R. Co. * * * construing a statute which resembles this section held that a railway was not a building within the meaning of their mechanic's lien law. Tommey v. Spartanburg, etc., R. Co., 7 Fed. 429, 433.

VII. WAIVER OF LIEN, HOMESTEAD, AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Waiver of the Lien.—In an action brought to subject a vessel to a lien for materials furnished in its construction, it was found that, at or before the filing of the notice of lien, the plaintiff assented to a sale which was made to third parties and agreed to accept three notes secured by a second mortgage on the vessel as security. It was held that such agreement was a waiver of the lien, and the lienor was estopped to enforce his demand against the purchaser. Kornegay v. Styron, 105 N. C. 14, 11 S. E. 153.

As to whether one furnishing coal to a corporation used in the manufacture of its cotton products can claim his lien on the facts of this case, under the provisions of this section is a quaere, But his failure to enforce his asserted lien under the provisions of sec. 44-43, deprives him of whatever right thereto he may have had. Norfleet v. Tarboro Cotton Factory, 172 N. C. 833, 89 S. E. 785.

The homestead right is not affected by a lien for materials furnished and used in improvements upon land covered by homestead, and a statute which gives such lien is unconstitutional. Cumming v. Bloodworth, 87 N. C. 83. See also, Broyhill v. Gaither, 119 N. C. 443, 26 S. E. 31.

Priority of Homestead over Material Lien.—The "material lien" is by virtue of the statute only, and does not come under the constitutional priority given to the "mechanic's lien for work done on the premises" over the homestead exemption. Cumming v. Bloodworth, 87 N. C. 83; Broyhill v. Gaither, 119 N. C. 443, 445, 26 S. E. 31.

Contractor Agent of Owner—Rights of Materialman.—Where one has furnished the owner at the request of the contractor materials to be used in his building, and by the terms of the written contract the contractor is the agent of the owner for that purpose, the one so furnishing the material may acquire and enforce his lien upon the building, under the provisions of this section and secs. 44-38 and 44-39. North Carolina Lumber Co. v. Spear Motor Co., 192 N. C. 377, 135 S. E. 115.

Supervision by an architect of work done upon a building is not the character of work which falls within the intent of this section. Stephens v. Hicks, 156 N. C. 239, 72 S. E. 313.

Work Done, Materials Furnished under the Same Contract.—Where the work done on a house and furnishing the material were all in the same contract, which was entire and indivisible, the contractor is entitled to a lien for the whole amount. Isler v. Dixon, 140 N. C. 529, 53 S. E. 348.

Claim of Contractor to Proceeds of Insurance Policy.—The holder of a mechanic's lien has no claim on the proceeds of insurance policies taken out by the owner and payable to himself or to a mortgagee. Healey Ice Mach. Co. v. Green, 181 Fed. 890.

Fraudulent Misrepresentation that All Bills Paid.—In a prosecution for obtaining a mortgage loan by misrepresenting that bills for all labor and materials for the renovation of the building on the premises had been paid, such misrepresentation is material in view of the statutory liens of laborers and materials furnishers, and the fact that the mortgagee had the property appraised and obtained an attorney's certificate of title does not show that the mortgagee did not rely upon the misrepresentation, there being no notice of any unpaid bills for labor and materials on file of public record and there being testimony of the president of the mortgagee that it relied upon the misrepresentation. State v. Hawley, 220 N. C. 113, 16 S. E. (2d) 705.

§ 44-2. On personal property repaired. — Any mechanic or artisan who makes, alters or repairs any article of personal property at the request of the owner or legal possessor of such property has a lien on such property so made, altered or repaired for his just and reasonable charge for his work done and material furnished, and may hold and retain possession of the same until such just and reasonable charges are paid; and if not paid for within thirty days, if it does not exceed fifty dollars or within ninety days if over fifty dollars, after the work was done, such mechanic or artisan may proceed to sell the property so made, altered or repaired at public auction, by giving two weeks public notice of such sale by advertising in some newspaper in the county in which the work may have been done, or if there is no such newspaper, then by posting up notice of such sale in three of the most public places in the county, town or city in which the work was done, and the proceeds of the said sale shall be applied first to the discharge of the said lien and the expenses and costs of keeping and selling such property, and the remainder, if any, shall be paid over to the owner thereof. (Rev., s. 2017; Code, s. 1783; 1869-70, c. 206, s. 3; C. S. 2435.)

Cross Reference.—As to requirement that the Commissioner of revenue be given thirty days' notice of sale of a motor vehicle under a mechanic's or storage lien, see §§ 20-77, subsec. (c) and 20-114, subsec. (c).

In General.—This section is within the police power of the State and in addition to the common-law lien given artisans on personal property repaired by them, while in their possession, for the reasonable value of the repairs, provides for its enforcement by foreclosure in accordance with its stated terms. Johnson v. Yates, 183 N. C. 24, 110 S. E. 603.

To Whom Section Applies.—The requirement of this section, that the lien in favor of the artisan making repairs on personal property shall attach under the provisions of the statute, only where such repairs are made at the instance of the owner "or the legal possessor of the property," includes within its terms all persons whose authorized possession is of such character as to make reasonable repairs necessary to the proper use of the property, and which were evidently in the contemplation of the parties. Johnson v. Yates, 183 N. C. 24, 110 S. E. 603.

Same—Vendee of Car with Mortgage to Vendor.—Where the vendor of an automobile takes a purchase-money mortgage and transfers the possession to the vendee for an indefinite period, it is with the implied authority in the vendee that he may use the machine and keep it in such reasonable and just repair as the use will require; and where, at the vendee's instance, a mechanic has repaired the same, his reasonable charge for such repairs creates a lien on the automobile, retained in his possession, superior to that of the vendor's mortgage. Johnson v. Yates, 183 N. C. 24, 110 S. E. 630.

Retention of Possession Essential—At Common Law.—At common law where a laborer repaired a wagon and surrendered it to the owner before payment, the laborer has no lien. Possession is absolutely necessary to the existence of the lien. Tedder v. Wilmington, etc., R. Co., 124 N. C. 342, 32 S. E. 714; McDougall v. Crapon, 95 N. C. 292.

Same—Under this Section.—The lien on personal property given by this section applies when possession is retained by the mechanic. Glazener v. Gloucester Lumber Co., 167 N. C. 676, 83 S. E. 696. If the mechanic or artisan surrenders possession of the property, he loses his lien. Tedder v. Wilmington, etc., R. Co., 124 N. C. 342, 344, 32 S. E. 714; Block v. Dowd, 120 N. C. 402, 27 S. E. 129; McDougall v. Crapon, 95 N. C. 292. Glazener v. Gloucester Lumber Co., 167 N. C. 676, 678, 83 S. E. 696; Elk Creek Lbr. Co. v. Hamby, 84 F. (2d) 144, 147.

Thus where a wagon was repaired by a laborer, who surrendered it to the owner before payment was made, it was held that the laborer had no lien on the wagon, either at common law or under the statute for his work done and materials furnished in making the repairs. McDougall v. Crapon, 95 N. C. 292.

The mechanic or artisan may exercise his common law right to retain the property, and this section, recognizing the right, authorizes him to advertise and sell and pay himself, after the specified period of possession. It is a neces-

sary consequence that the lien is lost when possession is given up to the owner, as well as the statutory method of enforcing it, since these rights are incident to and dependent on possession, both at common law and under the provisions of this section. "The pledgee," in the words of a recent author, "certainly loses the benefit of his security, whenever, by a complete out and out delivering back to the pledgor, he voluntarily places the property beyond his own reach." Schou. Pers. Prop., 515; McDougall v. Crapon, 95 N. C. 292, 296.

Where a mechanic repairs certain personal property at the request of the lessee, and without request or knowledge on the part of the owner, and the mechanic never has possession of the property, but possession is returned to the owner by the lessee upon the termination of the lease, the mechanic may not hold the owner liable for the reasonable value of the repairs, this section being applicable only where the mechanic retains possession of the property. Broadfoot Iron Works v. Bugg, 208 N. C. 284, 180 S. E. 62.

Where the purchaser of an automobile gives the seller a title-retaining contract to secure the balance of the purchase price, and thereafter gives a second lien on the car to another, and later the second lienor takes possession from the purchaser without legal process and has the car repaired, the second lienor is not the owner or legal possessor of the car within the intent and meaning of this section, and the one making the repairs obtains no lien therefor under the statute and is not entitled to possession as against the first lienor. Willis v. Taylor, 201 N. C. 467, 160 S. E. 487.

Possession of Automobile Obtained from Mechanic by Fraudulent Representations.—Under the common law and the provisions of this section, one who repairs personal property loses his lien thereon by voluntarily surrendering possession to the owner, but where an automobile has been repaired and the artisan or mechanic is induced to part with possession upon false and fraudulent representations made by the owner that his check for the payment of the repairs was good and that he had sufficient funds in the bank for its payment, and the mechanic relies thereon and surrenders possession of the car, he does not do so voluntarily and unconditionally within the intent and meaning of the statute, and the mechanic does not lose his lien for the value of the repairs done by him. Reich v. Triplett, 199 N. C. 678, 155 S. E. 573.

Filing Notice Not Required.—This section is a self-executing enactment, conferring upon the mechanic or artisan the means of making his debt out of the property by his own act, in selling after thirty days' retention without the intervention of judicial proceeding, either in the superior court or that of a justice of the peace; and section 44-39, which, for the preservation of the lien, requires notice of it to be filed within six months after completing the labor, cannot have been intended for a case in which as under this section a resort to any court is unnecessary, and a complete and efficient measure of relief is committed to, and may be obtained by, the party's own act. McDougall v. Crapon, 95 N. C. 292, 295.

The enactments as to filing notice must have been intended for cases where possession is not in the mechanic or artisan, and where an action is necessary for his relief. Id.

Lien on Timber Manufactured into Lumber, etc.—Under this section, one who cuts timber and manufactures it into lumber for a corporation before a receiver is appointed therefor has the right to retain the possession of such lumber until his lien is discharged by payment. Huntsman Bros. & Co. v. Linville River Lumber Co., 122 N. C. 583, 29 S. E. 838. See next section.

One who enters into a contract to cut, haul and raft logs after the standing timber upon lands has been felled for the purpose, has, while the logs are in his possession, a lien thereon for the services thus performed, under the provisions of this section, the timber after its severance from the land being regarded as personalty. Thomas v. Merrill, 169 N. C. 623, 86 S. E. 593. See next section.

Sale Restrained Where Mechanic's Claim Controverted.—Where one, who has the right under this section to retain possession of and to sell personal property for the purpose of defraying his charges, is made a party to an action in the nature of a creditor's bill against the owner in which the nature and amount of claimant's debt are in dispute, he will be restrained from making a sale of the property until such contentions are settled. Huntsman Bros. & Co. v. Linville River Lumber Co., 122 N. C. 583, 29 S. E. 838.

Priority of Lien.—The lien created by this section is superior to a vendor's lien, or to a mortgage lien. Johnson v. Yates, 183 N. C. 24, 110 S. E. 603.

A mechanic's lien is given preference under this section to a mortgage lien though the latter be prior in point of time. Johnson v. Yates, 183 N. C. 24, 110 S. E. 603. For a note upon this case, see 1 N. C. Law Rev. 127 where the reasons of holding are discussed.

This conclusion arrived at by the court is analogous to liens in admiralty where every hypothecation of the vessel which is effected to preserve it from deterioration or loss is held to be superior to other liens prior in point of time, on the theory that except for such preservation the prior lien would be worthless. Ed. Note.

Cited in Goodrich Silvertown Stores v. Caesar, 214 N. C. 85, 197 S. E. 698.

§ 44-3. Laborer's lien on lumber and its products.—Every person doing the work of logging or of cutting or sawing logs into lumber, or of getting out wood pulp, acid wood or tan bark, has a lien upon the said logs or lumber for the amount of wages due him, and the said lien shall have priority over all other claims or liens upon said lumber, except as against a purchaser for full value and without notice thereof: Provided, any such laborer whose wages for thirty or less number of days performed are due and unpaid shall file notice of such claim before the nearest justice of the peace in the county in which said work has been done, stating the number of days of labor performed, the price per day, and the place where the lumber is situate, and the person for whom said labor was performed, which said statement shall be signed by the said laborer or his attorney, and the said laborer shall also give to the owner thereof, within five days after the lien has been filed with the justice of the peace, as aforesaid, a copy of said notice as filed with the said justice of the peace. If the owner cannot be located, then notice shall be given by attaching said notice on the logs or lumber, wood pulp, acid wood or tan bark upon which the labor sued for was performed, and any person buying said lumber or logs, wood pulp, acid wood or tan bark after such notice has been filed with the nearest justice of the peace, shall be deemed to have bought the same with notice thereof, but no action shall be maintained against the owner of said logs or lumber, wood pulp, acid wood or tan bark or the purchaser thereof under the provisions of this section unless same is commenced within thirty days after notice is filed with the justice of the peace by such laborer, as above provided. (1913, c. 150, s. 6; 1929, c. 69; C. S. 2436.)

Local Modification.—Avery, Mitchell, Yancey: 1941, c. 129.

Editor's Note.—The Act of 1929 added the word "logging" in the second line and "logs" in the third line of this section.

Under the provision of this section, prior to the amendment of 1929, persons who cut and logged timber to a mill under a contract to do so at a fixed price were not entitled to a lien for such services, this interpretation of this section being strengthened by the fact that the amendment of 1929 included within the meaning of the statute those who were engaged in logging to the mill. Graves v. Dockery, 200 N. C. 317, 156 S. E. 506.

Reason for Enactment of Section.—It was because a lien could not be obtained for labor performed in the manufacture of lumber unless the party claiming it retained possession, that the Legislature enacted this section. Elk Creek Lbr. Co. v. Hamby, 84 F. (2d) 144, 147.

Work Done Directly by Claimant in Betterment of Property.—Under this section the work must have been done directly by the claimant in betterment of the property upon which the lien is alleged to rest, thus one who aided in making the lumber by taking the boards from the saw as they were cut, is entitled to a lien, but one who is employed in the blacksmith shop as repairer of cars used as part of the plant, and one, who worked on the car track and repaired the bridges are not so entitled. Thomas v. Merrill, 169 N. C. 623, 627, 86 S. E. 593.

Compliance with Statutory Requirements Necessary. — In an action to establish a laborer's lien upon manufactured

lumber, under the provisions of this section, the plaintiff must show compliance with the various statutory requisites; and a charge as to notice that the jury should return a verdict for the plaintiff should they find that he attached "the notice to the lumber" on the defendant's yard, is deficient and erroneous in leaving out the question as to whether the defendant had been served with a copy of the claim within five days after filing the lien with the justice of the peace, or that he could not be found. Bryson v. Gennett Lumber Co., 171 N. C. 700, 89 S. E. 26.

Laborer Has No Lien unless He Complies with Section or Retains Possession.—A laborer who engages in the manufacture of lumber has a lien thereon under section 44-2, for his just and reasonable charges so long as he retains possession of the lumber. A laborer, even though he does not retain possession, is entitled to a lien for wages for not exceeding thirty days if he gives the notice required by this section. But he obtains no lien unless he complies with this section or unless he retains possession so that he may assert a lien under § 44-2. Elk Creek Lbr. Co. v. Hamby, 84 F. (2d) 144, 147.

Preferred Lien Only When Section Strictly Complied with.—This section gives to laborers engaged in logging, sawing, etc., a lien on the lumber of their manufacture, which is superior to all other claims thereon, except that of a purchaser for value without notice. It gives this preferred lien, however, only for the wages of not exceeding thirty days labor, and only on condition that the provisions of this section be strictly complied with. Elk Creek Lbr. Co. v. Hamby, 84 F. (2d) 144, 146.

Right of Employee of Contractor against the Owner. — Where a laborer in the manufacture of lumber employs another laborer to assist him in his work, and the latter seeks to enforce the lien given by this section, for the value of the work he has done, it must be made to appear that the owner owed his own contractor, for the lien claimed can only be enforced to that extent, the object of the statute being to protect the laborer against any transfer of the lumber by the owner, who while indebted to his contractor, and insolvent, might otherwise pass the title to a bona fide purchaser for value, without notice of the lien. Bryson v. Gennett Lumber Co., 171 N. C. 700, 89 S. E. 26.

Repairing Railroad Track or Equipment. — Under contract, one of the defendants agreed to operate a large lumber plant, including a railroad equipment for handling the logs owned by the other defendant, and assumed the payment of all employees, several of whom filed liens against logs and lumber sawed, in a justice's court, for the nonpayment of wages. It was held that work done in repairing the track, equipment, etc., was not in contemplation of this section, so as to give those performing these services a lien on the logs and lumber used or manufactured by the plant; nor was a lien upon the plant held, for the material had not been used in its construction as betterments. Glazener v. Gloucester Lumber Co., 167 N. C. 676, 83 S. E. 696.

Priority of Lien.—The lien given to the person "doing the work of cutting or sawing logs into lumber," etc., by this section is superior to the lien given to the contractor therefor, or any other person. Glazener v. Gloucester Lumber Co., 167 N. C. 676, 83 S. E. 696.

§ 44-4. Lien for processing certain goods. — All persons, firms, partnerships and corporations engaged in the business of finishing, bleaching, mercerizing, manufacturing, dyeing, weighing and printing or otherwise processing cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk or goods of which cotton, wool, silk, or artificial silk forms a component part, shall be entitled to a lien upon the property and goods of others, which may come into their possession for work, labor, and materials furnished in any of said processing and said lien shall extend to any unpaid balance on account for work, labor and materials furnished in the course of any of said processing in respect to any of said goods of the same owner whereof the lienor's possession is terminated. The word "owner", as used in this and the following sections shall include a factor, consignee, or other agent entrusted with the possession of the goods held under said lien or with the bill of lading consigning the same to him with authority to sell the same or to deliver them to the lienor for the purpose of being processed. (1931, c. 48, s. 1.)

§ 44-5. Sale of goods at public auction. — If any part of the amount for which goods are held under said lien remains unpaid for a period of sixty days after the earliest item of said amount became due and payable the lienor may sell such goods at public auction first publishing a notice of the time and place of said sale once in each of two successive weeks in a newspaper published in the town, if any, otherwise in the county, in which the said goods are situated, or if no newspaper is published in said county, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county and having general circulation in the county where the sale is to take place, and at the court house door, the last publication not to be less than five days prior to the sale, and also giving five days' notice of said sale by posting in five or more public places in said county, one whereof shall be in the town or city ward in which said goods are situated, and, if the residence or past address of owner of said goods is known or can be established, sending by registered mail a copy of said notice to said owner at said address at least five days before the date of sale: Provided, that if said goods are readily divisible no more thereof shall be so sold than is necessary to discharge the underlying indebtedness and to cover the expenses of the sale. The proceeds of sale shall be applied to payment of said indebtedness and said expenses, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner or person entitled thereto. The remedy herein provided to enforce said lien shall be in addition to any other provided by law. (1931, c. 48, s. 2; 1943, c. 543.)

Editor's Note.—The 1943 amendment inserted the provision as to a newspaper published in an adjoining county.

Art. 2. Subcontractors', etc., Liens and Rights against Owners.

§ 44-6. Lien given subcontractors, etc., on real estate.—All subcontractors and laborers who are employed to furnish or who do furnish labor or material for the building, repairing or altering any house or other improvement on real estate, have a lien on said house and real estate for the amount of such labor done or material furnished, which lien shall be preferred to the mechanics' lien now provided by law, when notice thereof shall be given as hereinafter provided, which may be enforced as other liens in this chapter, except where it is otherwise provided; but the sum total of all the liens due subcontractors and material men shall not exceed the amount due the original contractor at the time of notice given. (Rev., s. 2019; Code, ss. 1801, 1803; 1880, c. 44, ss. 1, 3; C. S. 2437.)

In General.—Soon after the enactment of section 44-1 et seq., it was held by the Supreme Court that no right to a lien was conferred by the statute unless there was a contract, express or implied, with the owner, creating the relation of creditor and debtor (Wilkie v. Bray, 71 N. C. 205), and as a result, subcontractors were excluded from its benefits, because they had no express contract with the owner, and none could be implied from the use of the materials as they were furnished to the contractor, and under the express contract between him and the owner. This led to the enactment of this and the following sections relative to the subcontractor's lien. Morganton Mfg., etc., Co. v. Andrews, 165 N. C. 285, 292, 81 S. E. 418.

The injustice of permitting the labor and material of one man to be used to enhance the value of the property of an-

other without compensation, and also that the owner ought not to be required to pay the contractor and then have to pay for labor and material when he had not agreed to do so, led to the enactment of this and the following sections in an effort to adjust the rights of the parties along lines that would be just to both. Charlotte Pipe, etc., Co. v. Southern Aluminum Co., 172 N. C. 704, 706, 90 S. E. 923.

Definition of Subcontractor. — Mr. Phillips in his book on Mechanics' Liens, sec. 44, describes a subcontractor: "One who has entered into a contract, express or implied, for the performance of an act with the person who has already contracted for its performance." And Mr. Kalland in his book on the same subject, sec. 3, uses language of similar import, and says: "Although the original contractor may sublet his entire contract, and neither himself performs labor or furnishes materials in a literal sense, yet he will be entitled to a lien, for each subcontractor is an agent for the performance of a portion of the entire contract, and the act of the agent is in law the act of his principal." Lester v. Houston, 101 N. C. 605, 611, 8 S. E. 366.

Persons employed by an agent of the principal contractor to perform certain work on the premises may not under this section recover of the owner for the value of such labor merely upon a showing that they performed the work and that the owner received the benefit thereof. Price v. Asheville Gas Co., 207 N. C. 796, 178 S. E. 567.

Contractor's Lien Though Subordinated, Not Lost. — It is quite manifest that our statute gives to the contractor, under whom his employees and agents work, the lien provided in section 44-1 and though subordinated to the lien of the latter under this section, and only displaced when its enforcement would be prejudicial to them, when these are paid the contractor's lien becomes absolute and unconditional. Lester v. Houston, 101 N. C. 605, 610, 8 S. E. 366.

Contractor's Lien Not Superseded. — The lien given by this section was not intended to supersede the lien of the contractor, for it in direct terms gives the lien in favor of subcontractors, laborers, and materialmen a preference, "the mechanic's lien now provided by law," and provides that when notice is given, the aggregate of such liens shall not exceed the amount then due the original contractor. The legislation is intended to extend the remedy to those who work or furnish materials from which the owner derives a benefit in the improvement of his property, even where there are no contract relations between them and the owner, and enables them to secure the payment of what is due them, indebtedness due from the debtor to the contractor. Morganton Mfg., etc., Co. v. Andrews, 165 N. C. 285, 293, 81 S. E. 418; Lester v. Houston, 101 N. C. 605, 8 S. E. 366.

Relation of Debtor and Creditor between the Owner and the Subcontractor.—It is declared in many cases that the basis for mechanics' liens is the relation of creditor and debtor between the owner and sub-contractor and materialmen, Boone v. Chatfield, 118 N. C. 916, 24 S. E. 745; Weathers v. Borders, 124 N. C. 610, 32 S. E. 881; Charlotte Pipe, etc., Co. v. Southern Aluminum Co., 172 N. C. 704, 90 S. E. 923, and that the general principle of the lien laws is that the relation of debtor and creditor must exist and that there can be no lien without a debt.

It is evident that the statute does not in express terms create this relation between these parties and that such a relation must be inferred by implication. The basis of such implication may be traced to the fact that the contractor is obliged or intended to deal with the subcontractor and materialmen in doing work and securing materials, and that the principal contractor is an agent of the owner for the purpose of creating valid debts. 3 N. C. Law Rev. 64.

Whatever may be the basis of the inference that there exists the relation of debtor and creditor between the owner and the subcontractor, it is apparent that this section does not, even by implication, create a relationship of debtor and creditor except as to the extent of liens acquired in accordance with its provisions. Morganton Hdw. Co. v. Morganton Graded Schools, 151 N. C. 507, 66 S. E. 583. Ed. Note.

No privity of contract between the owner and the subcontractor is established by this section, so as to enable the former to sue the latter for a debt; but it merely confers upon the materialman a lien upon the property, if the property is subject to lien, but not if he fails to acquire a lien by the laches of himself or of the contractor, whose negligence will be imputed to him when he fails to protect his own interests in the way prescribed by the statute. Morganton Hdw. Co. v. Morganton Graded Schools, 151 N. C. 507, 511, 66 S. E. 583.

Statute Furnishes Double Security. — The statute (this section and section 44-11) furnishes a double security to those furnishing material, etc., to the contractor and who give the statutory notice to the owner in giving them a lien upon the property if enforced by suit within six months, and, also, an interest in the trust funds in the hands of the owner and due to the contractor, which funds are to be distributed pro rata among the claimants thereto entitled, the latter security not being in strictness a lien, but a right to have an accounting in an ordinary civil action and judgment for the amount due by the owner to the contractor. Charlotte Pipe, etc., Co. v. Southern Aluminum Co., 172 N. C. 704, 90 S. E. 923.

Subcontractor Substituted to the Rights of Contractor. — Where the lien arises under the provisions of this section, it does so by substituting the claimant to the rights of the contractor, enforceable against any and all sums which may be due from the owner at the time of notice given or which are subsequently earned under the terms and stipulations of the contract. In well-considered cases it is said to amount to an assignment pro tanto of the amount due or to become due from the owner to the principal contractor, and this regardless of the state of the account between the principal contractor and the subcontractor, who may be the debtor of the claimant. Atlas Powder Co. v. Denton, 176 N. C. 426, 432, 97 S. E. 372.

Lien Enforceable though Principal Contractors' Contract Not Completed.—A subcontractor may enforce his lien for labor or materials, as prescribed by this and the following sections, against the owner of the property though the contract with the principal contractor has not been completed, or even if it has been abandoned. Lookout Lumber Co. v. Mansion Hotel, etc., R. Co., 109 N. C. 658, 14 S. E. 35.

Where the furnisher of material to a subcontractor has notified the owner and perfected his lien as required by this section and section 44-7 and it appears by admission in the pleadings in an action to enforce the lien that the owner of the building is still indebted, to the principal contractor in a sufficient sum, this sum is applicable to the plaintiff's demand regardless of the state of accounts between the contractor and the subcontractor. Borden Brick, etc., Co. v. Pulley, 168 N. C. 371, 84 S. E. 513; Powell v. King Lumber Co., 168 N. C. 632, 84 S. E. 1032.

Time and How Subcontractors' Right Determined.—The right of one, who furnishes materials to a subcontractor, to a lien upon the building does not depend upon the state of the account between the contractor and the subcontractor, but upon the amount due the contractor by the owner at the time of the proper filing of the notice in the manner and form required. Atlas Powder Co. v. Denton, 176 N. C. 426, 97 S. E. 372.

Amount Due from Owner a Trust Fund for Subcontractor. —The amount due the contractor and subject to the claims of materialmen who have filed their statutory notice is not a debt due by the owner to the materialmen in the ordinary sense, but a fund held in trust for them strictly arising from the operation of the statute, in conformity with its terms; and the statute imposes no duty upon the owner when the materialmen have not filed the required notice or acquired their lien accordingly. Charlotte Pipe, etc., Co. v. Southern Aluminum Co., 172 N. C. 704, 90 S. E. 923.

Priority over Subsequent Liens.—The lien of the subcontractor, when duly filed, has precedence over all other liens attaching to the property subsequent to the time the work was commenced or the material furnished. Lookout Lumber Co. v. Mansion Hotel, etc., R. Co., 109 N. C. 658, 14 S. E. 35.

Elements Essential to Recovery.—To recover under this section, plaintiff must prove: (1) his subcontract; (2) work done and labor performed in fulfillment thereof; (3) a balance due; (4) notice to the owner as required by statute prior to payment of the contract price to the principal contractor; and (5) a balance due the contractor. Upon such showing the law requires the owner to apply the unexpended contract price due the contractor to the payment of amounts due subcontractors and materialmen of whose claims the owner has received notice, pro rata if necessary. Schnepp v. Richardson, 222 N. C. 228, 22 S. E. (2d) 555.

The principal contractor is a necessary party to an action to enforce the lien of a subcontractor, but a trustee in a conveyance subject to the lien is not an essential party. Lookout Lumber Co. v. Mansion Hotel, etc., R. Co., 109 N. C. 658, 14 S. E. 35.

No Lien on Public Buildings.—Neither by the enforcement of a lien, nor by anything in the nature of an equitable proceeding, nor directly by sale under execution, was it the intent of the Legislature to subject one of its public corporations, organized as necessary to the administration of its governmental affairs, to the privation or loss of its buildings for public school purposes. Morganton Hdw. Co. v. Morganton Graded Schools, 151 N. C. 507, 66 S. E. 583.

No Lien on Highway.—Under this section subcontractors and materialmen have no lien upon a highway they have constructed. Pratt Lumber Co. v. Gill Co., 278 Fed. 783.

Liability of Municipality—No Lien against It.—Though no lien can be filed against a municipality, yet it will be liable to laborers and materialmen, and for labor done and material furnished to the extent of any balance due the contractor and unpaid at the time of the notice. Scheflow v. Pierce, 176 N. C. 91, 93, 97 S. E. 167. See section 44-14.

Estoppel to Assert Lien under Section 44-1.—By electing to assert a lien as a subcontractor under this section, plaintiff is estopped from thereafter asserting a lien as a contractor or material furnisher under § 44-1, and plaintiff is entitled to recover of defendant only the amount due the contractor by the owner on the date notice was given as a subcontractor or material furnisher. Doggett Lbr. Co. v. Perry, 212 N. C. 713, 194 S. E. 475.

When plaintiff is estopped by its election in asserting a lien under this section, from asserting a lien under § 44-1, and its action brought solely under § 44-1 is dismissed as of nonsuit because of such election, plaintiff's remedy is by instituting another action to recover for materials furnished the contractor and used in the construction of the building under this section. Doggett Lbr. Co. v. Perry, 213 N. C. 533, 196 S. E. 831.

Cited in Piedmont Electric Co. v. Vance, etc., Electric Co., 197 N. C. 495, 149 S. E. 858.

Art. 3. Liens on Vessels.

§ 44-15. For towage and for supplies at home port. — Every vessel, boat, scow, lighter, flat raft or other water craft is subject to a lien for the payment of towage done by any steamboat or tugboat; and every vessel and boat is subject to a lien for debts due for materials and supplies furnished to such vessel or boat in her home port. These liens shall be filed and enforced as is provided for other liens. (Rev., s. 2040; 1893, c. 357; 1909, c. 147; C. S. 2446.)

Engine as "Material Furnished." — Under this section, which gives a lien on a vessel for all debts contracted for work done on the same or material furnished, one who furnished an engine to be installed in a gas boat, relying on the credit of the vessel, is entitled to a lien therefor as "material," on compliance with the statute as to recording; and it is immaterial that by the contract it reserved title to the engine until paid for. The Pearl, 189 Fed. 540.

§ 44-16. For labor in loading and unloading.— Every vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, is subject to a lien for all labor done by contractors or others in loading or discharging the cargo of such vessel, and also for all labor done by any subcontractor or laborer employed in discharging or loading any such vessel, when such labor is done under contract with a contractor or stevedore who may be employed by the master, agent or owner of such vessel. (Rev., s. 2041; Code, s. 1804; 1881, c. 356, s. 1; C. S. 2447.)

Miscellaneous Provisions.

§ 55-136. Wages for two months lien on assets. —In case of the insolvency of a corporation, partnership or individual, all persons doing labor or service of whatever character in its regular employment have a lien upon the assets thereof for the amount of wages due to them for all labor, work, and services rendered within two months next preceding the date when proceedings in insolvency were actually instituted and begun against the corporation, partnership or individual, which lien is prior to all other liens that can be acquired against such assets: Provided, that the lien created by this section shall not apply to multiple unit dwellings, apartment houses, or other buildings for family occupancy except as to labor performed on the premises upon which the lien is claimed. This section shall not apply to any single unit family dwelling. (Rev., s. 1206; 1901, c. 2, s. 87; 1937, c. 223; 1943, c. 501; C. S. 1197.)

Editor's Note.—The 1937 amendment inserted the words "partnership or individual" twice in this section. Before this amendment it had been held that the section did not apply to the employee of an insolvent individual but only to the employee of an insolvent corporation. See In re Reade, 206 N. C. 331, 173 S. E. 342.

The 1943 amendment added the proviso.

An Ancillary Remedy.—This section, giving to laborers of insolvent corporations a specific lien upon the assets of the company for two months' wages at least, was not intended to militate against rights that they might otherwise have under the existing law for debts due them, but gives them a special lien for certain wages. Union Trust Co. v. Southern Sawmills, etc., Co., 106 Fed. 193, 204.

Clear Expression of Intent.—The language used in this section is admirably fitted to give expression to the legislative intent with respect to the favored class of creditors to which it undertakes to accord preferential treatment in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent corporation, and small latitude is afforded for speculation. The favored creditors are "laborers and workmen and all persons doing labor or service of whatever character in the regular employment of certain corporations." Phoenix Iron Co. v. Roanoke Bridge Co., 169 N. C. 512, 513, 86 S. E. 184.

Prior Lien Holders Protected.—Property acquired by a private corporation subject to a valid and registered mortgage does not become an asset of the corporation except as subject to the prior lien; and the lien given to laborers on the assets of an insolvent corporation for work done under the conditions stated in this section cannot affect the vested rights obtained by the prior lien holders. Roberts v. Bowen Mfg. Co., 169 N. C. 27, 85 S. E. 45.

When Mortgagee Takes Subject to Laborer's Lien.—One who takes a mortgage upon corporation property for money loaned to operate it or to secure other debt does so with the knowledge that the lien of his mortgage is subject to be displaced in favor of laborers' liens . . . in case of insolvency. Humphrey Bros. v. Buell-Crocker Lbr. Co., 174 N. C. 514, 93 S. E. 971.

Contractor Not Included.—A contractor, furnishing his own teams, labor, etc., in hauling materials for the building of a bridge by a corporation, which has since become insolvent, within the two months next preceding the date of the institution of the proceedings in insolvency, is not engaged in doing labor or performing "service of whatever character" within the meaning of this section. Phoenix Iron Co. v. Roanoke Bridge Co., 169 N. C. 512, 86 S. E. 184.

Agent Having Authority to Deduct Salary.—Under this section an agent with authority to make collections and to deduct his salary and expenses from the sums collected, has no lien for claims for salary and expenses owing before his appointment to the position. Cummer Lumber Co. v. Seminole Phosphate Co., 189 N. C. 206, 126 S. E. 511.

Notice Need Not Be Filed.—Under this section the laborer is not required to file a notice of his claim. Walker v. Lumber Co., 170 N. C. 460, 87 S. E. 331.

Service after Receivership.—This section is not intended to destroy the lien for such wages and services performed after the company goes into the hands of a receiver. The word "within" means "subsequent," that is, that after 60 days prior to the insolvency the laborers and workmen shall have a first lien for their wages. Walker v. Lumber Co., 170 N. C. 460, 462, 87 S. E. 331.

§ 60-55. Railroad employees to be paid twice a month.—All persons, firms, companies, corporations, or associations owning, leasing, or operating any railroad or railroads, wholly or partially within this state, shall pay and settle with their employees engaged or employed in shops, round-houses, or repair shops within this state at least twice in each month, which settlements shall not be less than two weeks nor more than three weeks apart, and shall, in such settlements, pay such employees the full amounts due them for their work and services up to the date of the preceding settlement, and such payment shall be made in lawful money of the United States, or by check or cash or-

der redeemable by the maker thereof for its face value in lawful money of the United States upon demand of or presentation by the lawful holder thereof: Provided, this section shall not apply to repair shops where less than ten employees are engaged. (1915, c. 92; C. S. 6558.)

Editor's Note.—This section seems to be the only North Carolina enactment of its kind. 15 N. C. L. Rev. 266.

III. Mines and Quarries.

Art. 1. Operation of Mines and Quarries.

Sec.
74-1. Lessor not held partner of lessee.
74-2. Minors under sixteen not to be employed.
74-3. Operator to furnish timber.
74-4. Unused mines to be fenced.
74-5. Means of ingress and egress provided.
74-6. Hoisting engines; how operated.
74-7. Ventilation.
74-8. Daily examinations; safety lamps.
74-9. Report of ventilation.
74-10. Notice of opening or changing mines given.
74-11. Notice of accidents given.
74-12. Report to inspector.
74-13. Liability for injuries.
74-14. Punishment for violation.
74-15. Commissioner of labor to inspect mines and quarries.

Art. 2. Inspection of Mines and Quarries.

74-16. Inspector to examine mines.
74-17. May enter to make examinations.
74-18. Death by accident investigated.
74-19. Record of examinations.
74-20. Papers to be preserved.
74-21. Inspector to enforce law; counsel furnished.
74-22. Operation enjoined when law violated.
74-23. Report to governor.
74-24. Articles one and two made applicable to quarries.

Art. 3. Waterways Obtained.

74-25. Water and drainage rights obtained.
74-26. The petition, what to contain.
74-27. Appraisers; appointment and duties.
74-28. Confirmation of report; payment of damages; rights of petitioner.
74-29. Registration of report.
74-30. Obstructing mining drains.
74-31. Disposition of waste.

Art. 4. Adjustment of Conflicting Claims.

74-32. Liability for damage for trespass.
74-33. Persons entitled to bring suit.
74-34. Application and order for survey.
74-35. Free access to mine for survey.
74-36. Costs of the survey.

Art. 1. Operation of Mines and Quarries.

§ 74-1. Lessor not held partner of lessee.—No lessor of property, real or personal, for mining purposes, although the lessor may receive an uncertain sum of the proceeds or net profits, or any other consideration, which, though uncertain at first, may afterwards become certain, shall be held as a partner of the lessee; nor shall any of the legal or equitable relations or liabilities of copartners exist between them, unless it is so stipulated in the contract between the lessor and lessee. (Rev., s. 4930; Code, s. 3292; R. C., c. 72; 1830, c. 46; C. S. 6896.)

Cross Reference.—For provision making this article applicable to quarries, see § 74-24.

§ 74-2. Minors under sixteen not to be employed.—No minor under sixteen years of age shall be allowed to work in any mine, and in all cases of minors applying for work the agent of such mine shall see that the provisions of this section are not violated; and the inspector may, when doubt exists as to the age of any person found working in any mine, examine under oath such person and his parents, or other witnesses, as to his age. (Rev., s. 4931; 1897, c. 251, s. 7; 1919, c. 100, s. 6; C. S. 6897.)

§ 74-3. Operator to furnish timber. — The owner, agent, or operator of every coal mine shall keep a supply of timber constantly on hand, and shall deliver the same to the working place of the miner, and no miner shall be held responsible for accident which may occur in the mine where the provisions of this section have not been complied with by the owner, agent, or operator thereof, resulting directly or indirectly from the failure to deliver such timber. (Rev., s. 4932; 1897, c. 251, s. 8; C. S. 6898.)

§ 74-4. Unused mines to be fenced.—All underground entrances to any place not in actual course of working or extension shall be properly fenced across the whole width of such entrance so as to prevent persons from inadvertently entering the same. (Rev., s. 4933; 1897, c. 251, s. 5; C. S. 6899.)

§ 74-5. Means of ingress and egress provided.—No owner or agent of any coal mine worked by shaft shall permit any person to work therein unless there are, to every seam of coal worked in such mine, at least two separate outlets, separated by natural strata of not less than one hundred feet in breadth, by which shafts or outlets distinct means of ingress and egress are always available to the persons employed in the mine; but it is not necessary for the two outlets to belong to the same mine if the persons employed therein have safe, ready, and available means of ingress or egress by not less than two openings. This section shall not apply to opening a new mine while being worked for the purpose of making communications between the two outlets, so long as not more than twenty persons are employed at one time in such mine; neither shall it apply to any mine or part of a mine in which the second outlet has been rendered unavailable by reason of the final robbing of pillars previous to abandonment, as long as not more than twenty persons are employed therein at any one time. The cage or cages and other means of egress shall at all times be available for the persons employed when there is no second outlet. The escapement shafts shall be fitted with safe and available appliances, which shall always be kept in a safe condition, by which the persons employed in the mine may readily escape in case an accident occurs; and in no case shall an air

shaft with a ventilating furnace at the bottom be construed to be an escapement shaft within the meaning of this section. To all other coal mines, whether slopes or drifts, two such openings or outlets must be provided within twelve months after shipments of coal have commenced from such mine; and in case such outlets are not provided as herein stipulated, it shall not be lawful for the agent or owner of such slope or drift to permit more than ten persons to work therein at any one time. (Rev., s. 4934; 1897, c. 251, s. 4; C. S. 6900.)

§ 74-6. Hoisting engines; how operated.—No owner or agent of any mine operated by a shaft or slope shall place in charge of any engine used for lowering into or hoisting out of mines persons employed therein any but experienced, competent, and sober engineers, and no engineers in charge of such engine shall allow any persons except as may be deputed for such purposes by the owner or agent to interfere with it or any part of the machinery, and no person shall interfere or in any way intimidate the engineer in the discharge of his duties, and in no case shall more than six men ride on any cage or car at one time, and no person shall ride upon a loaded cage or car in any shaft or slope. (Rev., s. 4935; 1897, c. 251, s. 6; 1911, c. 183; C. S. 6901.)

§ 74-7. Ventilation. — The owner or agent of any coal mine, whether shaft, slope, or drift, shall provide and maintain for every such mine an amount of ventilation of not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute per person employed in such mine, which shall be circulated and distributed throughout the mine in such a manner as to dilute, render harmless and expel the poisonous and noxious gases from every working place in the mine. No working place shall be driven more than sixty feet in advance of a break-through or airway, and all break-throughs or airways, except those last made near the working places of the mine, shall be closed up by brattice trap-doors, or otherwise, so that the currents of air in circulation in the mine may spread to the interior of the mine when the persons employed in such mine are at work. All mines governed by this chapter shall be provided with artificial means of producing ventilation, such as forcing or suction fans, exhaust steam furnaces, or other contrivances of such capacity and power as to produce and maintain an abundant supply of air, and all mines generating fire damp shall be kept free from standing gas. (Rev., s. 4936; 1897, c. 251, s. 5; C. S. 6902.)

§ 74-8. Daily examinations; safety lamps.—Every working place shall be examined every morning with a safety lamp by a competent person before any workmen are allowed to enter the mine. All safety lamps used in examining mines, or for working therein, shall be the property of the operator of the mine, and a competent person shall be appointed, who shall examine every safety lamp before it is taken into the workings for use, and ascertain it to be clean, safe, and securely locked, and safety lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found safe and clean and securely locked, unless permission be first given by the mine foreman to have the lamps used unlocked. No one except the duly authorized person shall have in his possession a key, or any other contrivance, for the purpose of unlocking any safety lamp in any mine where locked lamps are used. No matches or any other apparatus for striking lights shall be taken into any mine, or parts thereof, except under the direction of the mine foreman. (Rev., s. 4937; 1897, c. 251, ss. 5, 6; C. S. 6903.)

§ 74-9. Report of ventilation.—The mine foreman shall measure the ventilation at least once a week, at the inlet and outlet, and also at or near the face of all the entries, and the measurement of air so made shall be noted on blanks furnished by the inspector; and on the first day of each month the mine boss of each mine shall sign one of such blanks, properly filled with the actual measurement, and present the same to the inspector. (Rev., s. 4938; 1897, c. 251, s. 6; C. S. 6904.)

§ 74-10. Notice of opening or changing mines given.—The owner, agent, or manager of any mine shall give notice to the inspector in the following cases: 1. When any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a new shaft, slope, or mine, to which this chapter applies. 2. When any mine is abandoned, or the working thereof discontinued. 3. When the working of any mine is recommenced after an abandonment or discontinuance for a period exceeding three months. 4. When a squeeze or crush, or any other cause or change, may seem to affect the safety of persons employed in the mine, or when fire occurs. (Rev., s. 4939; 1897, c. 251, s. 7; C. S. 6905.)

§ 74-11. Notice of accidents given.—The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall, within twenty-four hours next after any accident or explosion, whereby loss of life or personal injury may have been occasioned, send notice, in writing, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector, and shall specify in such notice the character and cause of the accident, and the name or names of the persons killed and injured, with the extent and nature of the injuries sustained. When any personal injury of which notice is required to be sent under this section results in the death of the person injured, notice in writing shall be sent to the inspector within twenty-four hours after such death comes to the knowledge of the owner, agent, or manager; and when loss of life occurs in any mine by explosion, or accident, or results from personal injuries so received, the owner, agent, or manager of such mine shall notify the coroner of the county in which such mine is situated, and the coroner shall hold an inquest upon the body of the person whose death has been thus caused, and inquire carefully into the cause thereof, and return a copy of the finding of the jury and all the testimony to the inspector. (Rev., s. 4940; 1897, c. 251, s. 6; C. S. 6906.)

§ 74-12. Report to inspector.—The owner, lessee, or agent in charge of any mine or quarry, or who is engaged in mining or quarrying or producing any mineral whatsoever in this state, shall, on or before the thirtieth day of January in every year, send to the office of the inspector upon blanks to be furnished by him a correct return, specifying with respect to the preceding calendar

year the quantity of coal, iron ore, fire-clay, limestone, or other mineral product of such mine or quarry, and the number of persons ordinarily employed in or about such mine or quarry below and above ground, distinguishing the persons and labor below ground and above ground: Provided, that nothing in this section shall require the owner, lessor or agent in charge of any quarry who does not employ more than ten persons to work in any one quarry at the same time, to file or make any of the reports required under this section. (Rev., s. 4941; 1897, c. 251, s. 3; 1939, c. 223, s. 2; C. S. 6907.)

Editor's Note.—Prior to the 1939 amendment the report was required to be made on or before the thirtieth of November.

§ 74-13. Liability for injuries.—For any injury to person or property occasioned by any wilful violation of this chapter, or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, by any owner, agent, or manager of the mine, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured for any damage he may sustain thereby; and in any case of loss of life by reason of such wilful neglect or failure a right of action shall accrue to the personal representative of the deceased, as in other actions for wrongful death. (Rev., s. 4942; 1897, c. 251, s. 6; C. S. 6908.)

§ 74-14. Punishment for violation.—If any person shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of the law relating to mines or shall do anything whereby the life or health of persons or the security of any mine and machinery is endangered, or if any miner or other person employed in any mine governed by the statutes shall intentionally or wilfully neglect or refuse to securely prop the roof of any working place under his control, or neglect or refuse to obey any orders given by the superintendent of a mine in relation to the security of a mine in the part thereof where he is at work and for fifteen feet back of his working place, or if any miner, workman, or other person shall knowingly injure any water-gauge, barometer, air-course, or brattice, or shall obstruct or throw open any airways, or shall handle or disturb any part of the machinery of the hoisting engine or signaling apparatus or wire connected therewith, or air pipes or fittings, or open a door of the mine and not have the same closed again, whereby danger is produced either to the mine or those that work therein, or shall enter any part of the mine against caution, or shall disobey any order given in pursuance of law, or shall do any wilful act whereby the lives and health of the persons working in the mine or the security of the mine or the machinery thereof is endangered, or if the person having charge of a mine whenever loss of life occurs by accident connected with the machinery of such mine or by explosion shall neglect or refuse to give notice thereof forthwith by mail or otherwise to the inspector and to the coroner of the county in which such mine is situated, or if any such coroner shall neglect or refuse to hold an inquest upon the body of the person whose death has been thus caused, and return a copy of his findings and a copy of all the testimony to the inspector, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or both. (Rev., s. 3797; 1897, c. 251, s. 8; C. S. 6909.)

Art. 2. Inspection of Mines and Quarries.

§ 74-15. Commissioner of labor to inspect mines and quarries.—The Commissioner of Labor, acting through the director of the division of standards and inspection of the Department of Labor, shall perform the duties of mine inspector as provided in this chapter. (Rev., s. 4943; 1897, c. 251, s. 1; 1931, c. 312; C. S. 6910.)

Cross Reference.—For provision making this article applicable to quarries, see § 74-24.

§ 74-16. Inspector to examine mines.—It shall be the duty of the inspector to examine all the mines in the state as often as possible to see that all the provisions and requirements of this chapter are strictly observed and carried out; he shall particularly examine the works and machinery belonging to any mine, examine into the state and condition of the mines as to ventilation, circulation, and condition of air, drainage, and general security. (Rev., s. 4944; 1897, c. 251, s. 2; C. S. 6911.)

§ 74-17. May enter to make examinations. — For the purpose of making the inspection and examinations provided for in this chapter, the inspector shall have the right to enter any mine at all reasonable times, by night or by day, but in such manner as shall not unnecessarily obstruct the working of the mine; and the owner or agent of such mine is hereby required to furnish the means necessary for such entry and inspection; the inspection and examination herein provided for shall extend to fire-clay, iron ore, and other mines as well as coal mines. (Rev., s. 4945; 1897, c. 251, s. 2; C. S. 6912.)

§ 74-18. Death by accident investigated. — Upon receiving notice of any death resulting from accident it shall be the duty of the inspector to go himself, or send a representative, at once to the mine in which the death occurred and inquire into the cause of the same, and to make a written report fully setting forth the condition of that part of the mine where such death occurred and the cause which led to the same; which report shall be filed by the inspector in his office as a matter of record and for future reference. (Rev., s. 4946; 1897, c. 251, s. 6; C. S. 6913.)

§ 74-19. Record of examinations. — He shall make a record of all examinations of mines, showing the date when examination is made, the condition in which the mines are found, the extent to which the laws relating to mines and mining are observed or violated, the progress made in the improvements and security of life and health sought to be secured by the provisions of this chapter, number of accidents, injuries received, or deaths in or about the mines, the number of mines in the state, the number of persons employed in or about each mine, together with all such other facts and information of public interest, concerning the condition of mines, development and progress of mining in the state as he may think useful and proper,

which record shall be filed in the office of the inspector, and as much thereof as may be of public interest to be included in his annual report. (Rev., s. 4947; 1897, c. 251, s. 2; C. S. 6914.)

§ 74-20. Papers to be preserved.—He shall keep in his office and carefully preserve all maps, surveys, and other reports and papers required by law to be filed with him, and so arrange and preserve the same as shall make them a permanent record of ready, convenient, and connected reference. (Rev., s. 4948; 1897, c. 251, s. 3; C. S. 6915.)

§ 74-21. Inspector to enforce law; counsel furnished.—In case of any controversy or disagreement between the inspector and the owner or operator of any mine or the persons working therein, or in case of conditions or emergencies requiring counsel, the inspector may call on the governor for such assistance and counsel as may be necessary. If the inspector finds any of the provisions of this chapter violated or not complied with by any owner, lessee, or agent in charge, unless the same is within a reasonable time rectified, and the provisions of this chapter fully complied with, he shall institute an action in the name of the state to compel the compliance therewith. The inspector shall exercise a sound discretion in the enforcement of this chapter. (Rev., s. 4949; 1897, c. 251, s. 2; C. S. 6916.)

§ 74-22. Operation enjoined when law violated.—On application of the inspector, after suit brought as directed in § 74-21, any court of competent jurisdiction may enjoin or restrain the owner or agent from working or operating such mine until it is made to conform to the provisions of this chapter; and such remedy shall be cumulative, and shall not take the place of or affect any other proceedings against such owner or agent authorized by law for the matter complained of in such action. (Rev., s. 4950; 1897, c. 251, s. 7; C. S. 6917.)

§ 74-23. Report to governor. — The inspector shall annually make report to the governor of all his proceedings, the condition and operation of the different mines of the state, and the number of mines and the number of persons employed in or about such mines, the amount of coal, iron ore, limestone, fire-clay, or other mineral mined in this state; and he shall enumerate all accidents in or about the mines, and the manner in which they occurred, and give all such other information as he thinks useful and proper, and make such suggestions as he deems important relative to mines and mining, and any legislation that may be necessary on the subject for the better preservation of the life and health of those engaged in such industry. (Rev., s. 4951; 1897, c. 251, s. 3; C. S. 6918.)

§ 74-24. Articles one and two made applicable to quarries.—For the purpose of providing for the safety of workers in quarries in North Carolina, the provisions of articles one and two of this chapter, relating to the operation and inspection of mines are hereby made applicable to quarries in so far as such provisions are suitable to the operation and inspection of quarries. (1939, c. 223, s. 1.)

Art. 3. Waterways Obtained.

§ 74-25. Water and drainage rights obtained.—Any person or body corporate engaged or about to engage in mining, who may find it necessary for the furtherance of his operations to convey water either to or from his mine or mines over the lands of any other person or persons, may make application by petition in writing to the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the lands to be affected or the greater part are situate, for the right so to convey such water. The owner of the lands to be affected shall be made a party defendant, and the proceeding shall be conducted as other special proceedings. (Rev., s. 4953; Code, ss. 3293, 3294, 3300; 1871-2, c. 158, ss. 1, 3; C. S. 6920.)

Cross Reference.—As to reports not required of small quarries, see § 74-12.

§ 74-26. The petition, what to contain. — The petition shall specify the lands to be affected, the name of the owner of such lands, and the character of the ditch or drain intended to be made. (Rev., s. 4954; Code, s. 3294; 1871-2, c. 158, s. 3; C. S 6921.)

§ 74-27. Appraisers; appointment and duties.—Upon the hearing of the petition, if the prayer thereof be granted, the clerk shall appoint three disinterested persons, qualified to act as jurors, and not connected either by blood or marriage with the parties, appraisers to assess the damage, if any, that will accrue to the lands by the contemplated work, and shall issue a notice to them to meet upon the premises at a day specified, not to exceed ten days from the date of such notice. The appraisers having met, shall take an oath before some officer qualified to administer oaths to faithfully perform their duty and to do impartial justice in the case, and shall then examine all the lands in any way to be affected by such work, and assess the damage thereto, and make report thereof under their hands and seals to the clerk from whom the notice issued. (Rev., s. 4955; Code, ss. 3295, 3296, 3299; 1871-2, c. 158, ss. 4, 5, 9; C. S. 6922.)

§ 74-28. Confirmation of report; payment of damages; rights of petitioner. — After the filing of the report and confirmation thereof by the clerk, who shall have power to confirm or, for good cause, set aside the same, the petitioner shall have full right and power to enter upon such lands and make such ditches, drains, or other necessary work: Provided, he has first paid or tendered the damages, assessed as above, to the owner of such lands or his known and recognized agent, if he be a resident of this state, or have such agent in this state. If the owner be a nonresident and have no known agent in this state, the amount so assessed shall be paid by the petitioner into the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county for the use of such owner. (Rev., s. 4957; Code, s. 3298; 1871-2, c. 158, s. 12; C. S. 6923.)

§ 74-29. Registration of report.—The petitioner, or any other person interested, may have the report of the appraisers registered upon the certificate of the clerk and shall pay the register a fee of twenty-five cents therefor. (Rev., s. 4957; Code, s. 3298; 1871-2, c. 158, s. 8; C. S. 6924.)

§ 74-30. Obstructing mining drains. — If any person shall obstruct any drain or ditch constructed under the provisions of this chapter, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Rev., s. 3380; Code, s. 3301; 1871-2, c. 158, s. 12; C. S. 6925.)

§ 74-31. Disposition of waste.—In getting out and washing the products of kaolin and mica mines, the persons engaged in such business shall have the right to allow the waste, water, and sediment to run off into the natural courses and streams. (1917, c. 123; 1937, c. 378; C. S. 6926.)

Editor's Note.—The 1937 amendment, which made this section applicable to mica mines, provides: "This act shall not affect pending litigation."

Art. 4. Adjustment of Conflicting Claims.

§ 74-32. Liability for damage for trespass. — If any owner or person in possession of any mine or mining claim shall enter upon, either on the surface or underground, any mine or mining claim, the property of another, and shall mine or carry away any valuable mineral therefrom, he shall be liable to the owner of the mine so trespassed upon for double the value of all such mineral mined or carried away and for all other damages; and the value of the mineral mined or carried away shall be presumed to be the amount of the gross value ascertained by an average assay of the excavated material or vein or ledge from which it was taken. If such trespass is wrongfully and wilfully made, punitive damages may be allowed. (1913, c. 51, s. 1; C. S. 6927.)

Action by Cotenant.—Where tenants in common, under the erroneous impression that they owned the fee, removed valuable minerals from the property, upon suit by the other tenant in common for damages under this section and admission by the defendants of the cotenancy, removal and value, plaintiff was entitled to judgment on the pleadings, though not to the damages provided in this section. Jones v. McBee, 222 N. C. 152, 22 S. E. (2d) 226.

Applied in Vance v. Guy, 224 N. C. 607, 31 S. E. (2d) 766.

Cited in Carolina Mineral Co. v. Young, 211 N. C. 387, 190 S. E. 520.

§ 74-33. Persons entitled to bring suit.—The owner of a mine in this state, or any person in possession under a lease or other contract, may maintain an action to recover damages to such property arising from the operation of any adjacent mine by the owner thereof or other person in possession and working the same under lease or contract, and also to prevent the continuance of the operation of the adjacent mine in such a manner as to injure or endanger the safety of the complainant's mine. (1913, c. 51, s. 1; C. S. 6928.)

§ 74-34. Application and order for survey.—The person entitled to bring an action, as provided in § 74-33, may apply to any judge of the superior court having jurisdiction to grant injunctions and restraining orders, and obtain an order of survey in the following manner: He shall file an affidavit giving the names of the parties and the location as near as may be, of the mine complained of; the location of the plaintiff's mine, and that he has reason to believe that the defendant, or his agents or employees, are or have been trespassing upon his mine, or working the defendant's mine in such a manner as to damage or endanger the plaintiff's property. Upon the filing of the affidavit, the judge shall cause a notice to be issued to the defendant or his agents, stating the time and place and before whom the application will be heard, and requiring them to appear, in not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date thereof, and show cause why an order of survey should not be granted. Upon the hearing, and for good cause shown, the judge shall grant an order directed to some competent disinterested surveyor or mining engineer, or both, as the case may be, who shall proceed to make the necessary examination and surveys, as directed by the court, and report their action to the court. The persons selected by the judge to make the survey and examination shall be residents of the state, and, before entering upon the discharge of their duty, shall take and subscribe an oath that they will fairly and impartially survey the mines described in the petition. In all other respects, except as stated above, the surveyors appointed by the judge shall proceed as in surveys in disputed boundaries. (1913, c. 51, s. 2; C. S. 6929.)

§ 74-35. Free access to mine for survey.—Upon the order made for the survey in the manner, at the time, and by the persons mentioned in the order, which shall include a representative of the party making the application, who shall not be one of the surveyors, there shall be given free access to the mine for the purpose of survey, and any interference with the persons acting under the order of survey shall be contempt of court and punished accordingly. If the persons named in the order of survey so require, they, with their instruments, shall be carefully lowered and raised in and out of the mine with the cage, bucket, or skip ordinarily used in the shafts of the mine; and they may demand of the owner of the mine, or his manager or agent, that they be so raised and lowered at a speed agreeable to them and not to endanger their comfort and safety or to injure the accuracy of their instruments. The owner of the mine, his managers or agents, shall be liable in damages to the persons making the examination for any injury to them or to their instruments, caused by the careless and negligent operation of any bucket, cage, or skip at such a high rate of speed as to injure the persons or their instruments while being lowered or raised in the mine. (1913, c. 51, s. 2; C. S. 6930.)

§ 74-36. Costs of the survey.—The costs of the order and survey shall be paid by the person making the application; but if he shall maintain an action and recover damages for the injury done or threatened prior to such survey and examination, the costs of the order and survey shall be taxed against the defendant as other costs in the action. The party obtaining the survey shall be liable for any unnecessary injury done to the property examined and surveyed in making the survey. (1913, c. 51, s. 2; C. S. 6931.)

IV. Apprenticeship.

Sec.
94-1. Purpose.
94-2. Apprenticeship council.
94-3. Director of apprenticeship.
94-4. Powers and duties of director of apprenticeship.
94-5. Local and state joint apprenticeship committees.
94-6. Definition of an apprentice.
94-7. Contents of agreement.
94-8. Approval of apprentice agreements; signatures.
94-9. Rotation of employment.
94-10. Settlement of controversies or complaints.
94-11. Limitation.

§ 94-1. Purpose.—The purposes of this chapter are: To open to young people the opportunity to obtain training that will equip them for profitable employment and citizenship; to set up, as a means to this end, a program of voluntary apprenticeship under approved apprentice agreements providing facilities for their training and guidance in the arts and crafts of industry and trade, with parallel instruction in related and supplementary education; to promote employment opportunities for young people under conditions providing adequate training and reasonable earnings; to relate the supply of skilled workers to employment demands; to establish standards for apprentice training; to establish an apprenticeship council and local and state joint apprenticeship committees to assist in effectuating the purposes of this chapter; to provide for a director of apprenticeship within the department of labor; to provide for reports to the legislature and to the public regarding the status of apprentice training in the state; to establish a procedure for the determination of apprentice agreement controversies; and to accomplish related ends. (1939, c. 229, s. 1.)

Editor's Note.—For comment on this enactment, see 17 N. C. Law Rev. 327.

§ 94-2. Apprenticeship council.—The commissioner of labor shall appoint an apprenticeship council, composed of three representatives each from employer and employee organizations respectively. The state official who has been designated by the state board for vocational education as being in charge of trade and industrial education shall ex officio be a member of said council, without vote. The terms of office of the members of the apprenticeship council first appointed by the commissioner of labor shall expire as designated by the commissioner at the time of making the appointment: One representative each of employers, employees, being appointed for one year; one representative each of employers, employees, being appointed for two years, and one representative each of employers and employees for three years. Thereafter, each member shall be appointed for a term of three years. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term of his predecessor shall be appointed for the remainder of said term. Each member of the council not otherwise compensated by public monies, shall be reimbursed for transportation and shall receive such per diem compensation as is provided generally for boards and commissions under the biennial Maintenance Appropriation Acts for each day spent in attendance at meetings of the apprenticeship council.

The apprenticeship council shall meet at the call of the commissioner of labor and shall aid him in formulating policies for the effective administration of this chapter. Subject to the approval of the commissioner, the apprenticeship council shall establish standards for apprentice agreement which in no case shall be lower than those prescribed by this chapter, shall issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of said chapter, and shall perform such other functions as the commissioner may direct. Not less than once a year the apprenticeship council shall make a report through the commissioner of labor of its activities and findings to the legislature and to the public. (1939, c. 229, s. 2.)

§ 94-3. Director of apprenticeship.—The commissioner of labor is hereby directed to appoint a director of apprenticeship which appointment shall be subject to the confirmation of the state apprenticeship council by a majority vote. The commissioner of labor is further authorized to appoint and employ such clerical, technical, and professional help as shall be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. (1939, c. 229, s. 3.)

§ 94-4. Powers and duties of director of apprenticeship.—The director, under the supervision of the commissioner of labor and with the advice and guidance of the apprenticeship council is authorized to administer the provisions of this chapter; in cooperation with the apprenticeship council and local and state joint apprenticeship committees, to set up conditions and training standards for apprentice agreements, which conditions or standards shall in no case be lower than those prescribed by this chapter; to act as secretary of the apprenticeship council and of each state joint apprenticeship committee; to approve for the council if in his opinion approval is for the best interest of the apprentice, any apprentice agreement which meets the standards established under this chapter; to terminate or cancel any apprentice agreement in accordance with the provisions of such agreement; to keep a record of apprentice agreements and their disposition; to issue certificates of completion of apprenticeship; and to perform such other duties as are necessary to carry out the intent of this chapter: Provided, that the administration and supervision of related and supplemental instruction for apprentices, coordination of instruction with job experiences, and the selection and training of teachers and coordinators for such instruction shall be the responsibility of state and local boards responsible for vocational education. (1939, c. 229, s. 4.)

§ 94-5. Local and state joint apprenticeship committees.—A local joint apprenticeship committee may be appointed, in any trade or group of trades in a city or trade area, by the apprenticeship council, whenever the apprentice training needs of such trade or group of trades justifies such establishment: Provided, that when a state joint apprenticeship committee in any trade or

group of trades shall have been established, as hereinafter authorized, such state committee shall thereafter have the power of appointment of local joint apprenticeship committees in the trade or group of trades which it represents. Such local joint apprenticeship committee shall be composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives chosen from names submitted by the respective local employer and employee organizations in such trade or group of trades. In a trade or group of trades in which there is no bona fide local employer or employee organization, the committee shall be appointed from persons known to represent the interests of employers and of employees respectively. The function of a local joint apprenticeship committee shall be: To cooperate with school authorities in regard to the education of apprentices; in accordance with the standards set up by the apprenticeship committee for the same trade or group of trades, where such committee has been appointed, to work in an advisory capacity with employers and employees in matters regarding schedule of operations, application of wage rates, and working conditions for apprentices and to specify the number of apprentices which shall be employed locally in the trade under apprentice agreements under the chapter; and to adjust apprenticeship disputes, subject to the approval of the director. Until the appointment of a state joint apprenticeship committee for any trade or group of trades, as hereinafter provided, the local joint apprenticeship committee for that trade or group of trades shall, for the city or trade area for which it is appointed, exercise the functions of the state joint apprenticeship committee for the said trade or group of trades which it represents.

When two or more local joint apprenticeship committees have been established in the state for a trade or group of trades, or at the request of any trade or group of trades, the apprenticeship council may appoint a state joint apprenticeship committee for such trade or group of trades, composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives chosen from names submitted by the respective employer and employee organizations. In a trade or group of trades in which there is no bona fide employer or employee organization, the apprenticeship council may appoint such a committee from persons known to represent the interests of employers and employees respectively. The functions of a state joint apprenticeship committee shall be: To coordinate the activities of local joint apprenticeship committees in the trade or group of trades which it represents; to ascertain the prevailing rate for journeymen in the respective trade areas within the state in such trade or trades and specify the graduated scale of wages applicable to apprentices in such trade or trades in each such area; to ascertain employment needs in such trade or trades and specify the appropriate current ratio of apprentices to journeymen; and to make recommendations for the general good of apprentices engaged in the trade or trades represented by the committee. The members of a state joint apprenticeship committee shall be reimbursed for transportation and shall receive such per diem compensation as is provided generally for boards and commissions under the biennial Maintenance Appropriation Acts for each day spent in attendance at meetings of the committee. (1939, c. 229, s. 5.)

§ 94-6. Definition of an apprentice.—The term "apprentice", as used herein, shall mean a person at least sixteen years of age who is covered by a written agreement, with an employer, an association of employers, or an organization of employees acting as employer's agent, and approved by the apprenticeship council; which apprentice agreement provides for not less than four thousand hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person for his participation in an approved schedule of work experience and for at least one hundred forty-four hours per year of related supplemental instruction. The required hours for apprenticeship agreements may vary in accordance with standards adopted by local or state joint apprenticeship committees, subject to approval of the state apprenticeship council and commissioner of labor. (1939, c. 229, s. 6.)

§ 94-7. Contents of agreement. — Every apprentice agreement entered into under this chapter shall contain:

(1) The names of the contracting parties.

(2) The date of birth of the apprentice.

(3) A statement of the trade, craft, or business which the apprentice is to be taught, and the time at which the apprenticeship will begin and end.

(4) A statement showing the number of hours to be spent by the apprentice in work and the number of hours to be spent in related and supplemental instruction, which instruction shall be not less than one hundred forty-four hours per year: Provided, that in no case shall the combined weekly hours of work and of required related and supplemental instruction of the apprentice exceed the maximum number of hours of work prescribed by law for a person of the age and sex of the apprentice.

(5) A statement setting forth a schedule of the processes in the trade or industry division in which the apprentice is to be taught and the approximate time to be spent at each process.

(6) A statement of the graduated scale of wages to be paid the apprentice and whether the required school time shall be compensated.

(7) A statement providing for a period of probation of not more than five hundred hours of employment and instruction extending over not more than four months, during which time the apprentice agreement shall be terminated by the director at the request in writing of either party, and providing that after such probationary period the apprentice agreement may be terminated by the director by mutual agreement of all parties thereto, or cancelled by the director for good and sufficient reason. The council at the request of a joint apprentice committee may lengthen the period of probation.

(8) A provision that all controversies or differences concerning the apprentice agreement which cannot be adjusted locally in accordance with § 94-5 shall be submitted to the director for determination.

(9) A provision that an employer who is unable to fulfill his obligation under the apprentice agreement may with the approval of the director transfer such contract to any other employer: Provided, that the apprentice consents and that such

other employer agrees to assume the obligations of said apprentice agreement.

(10) Such additional terms and conditions as may be prescribed or approved by the director not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. (1939, c. 229, s. 7; 1945, c. 729, s. 1.)

Editor's Note.—The 1945 amendment struck out the phrase "as provided for in § 94-10" formerly appearing at the end of subsection (8).

§ 94-8. Approval of apprentice agreements; signatures.—No apprentice agreement under this chapter shall be effective until approved by the director. Every apprentice agreement shall be signed by the employer, or by an association of employers or an organization of employees as provided in § 94-9, and by the apprentice, and if the apprentice is a minor, by the minor's father: Provided, that if the father be dead or legally incapable of giving consent or has abandoned his family, then by the minor's mother; if both father and mother be dead or legally incapable of giving consent, then by the guardian of the minor. Where a minor enters into an apprentice agreement under this chapter for a period of training extending into his majority, the apprentice agreement shall likewise be binding for such a period as may be covered during the apprentice's majority. (1939, c. 229, s. 8.)

§ 94-9. Rotation of employment.—For the purpose of providing greater diversity of training or continuity of employment, any apprentice agreement made under this chapter may in the discretion of the director of apprenticeship be signed by an association of employers or an organization of employees instead of by an individual employer. In such a case, the apprentice agreement shall expressly provide that the association of employers or organization of employees does not assume the obligation of an employer but agrees to use its best endeavors to procure employment and training for such apprentice with one or more employers who will accept full responsibility, as herein provided, for all the terms and conditions of employment and training set forth in said agreement between the apprentice and employer association or employee organization during the period of each such employment. The apprentice agreement in such a case shall also expressly provide for the transfer of the apprentice, subject to the approval of the director, to such employer or employers who shall sign in written agreement with the apprentice, and if the apprentice is a minor with his parent or guardian, as specified in § 94-8, contracting to employ said apprentice for the whole or a definite part of the total period of apprenticeship under the terms and conditions of employment and training set forth in the said agreement entered into between the apprentice and employer association or employee organization. (1939, c. 229, s. 9.)

§ 94-10. Repealed by Session Laws 1945, c. 729, s. 2.)

Editor's Note.—The repealed section related to the settlement of controversies or complaints.

§ 94-11. Limitation.—Nothing in this chapter or in any apprentice agreement approved under this chapter shall operate to invalidate any apprenticeship provision in any collective agreement between employers and employees, setting up higher apprenticeship standards; provided, that none of the terms or provisions of this chapter shall apply to any person, firm, corporation or crafts unless, until, and only so long as such person, firm, corporation or crafts voluntarily elects that the terms and provisions of this chapter shall apply. Any person, firm, corporation or crafts terminating an apprenticeship agreement, shall notify the director of apprenticeship. (1939, c. 229, s. 11; 1945, c. 729, s. 3.)

Editor's Note.—The 1945 amendment added the proviso.

V. Department of Labor and Labor Regulations.

Sec. **Art. 1. Department of Labor.**

95-1. Department of labor established.
95-2. Election of commissioner; term; salary; vacancy.
95-3. Divisions of department; commissioner; administrative officers.
95-4. Authority, powers and duties of commissioner.
95-5. Annual report to Governor; recommendation as to legislation needed.
95-6. Statistical report to Governor; publication of information given by employers.
95-7. Power of commissioner to compel the giving of such information; refusal as contempt.
95-8. Employers required to make statistical report to Commissioner; refusal as contempt.
95-9. Employers to post notice of laws.
95-10. Division of workmen's compensation.
95-11. Division of Standards and Inspection.
95-12. Division of Statistics.
95-13. Enforcement of rules and regulations.
95-14. Agreements with certain federal agencies for enforcement of Fair Labor Standards Act.

Sec. **Art. 2. Maximum Working Hours.**

95-15. Title of article.
95-16. Declaration of public policy; enactment under police power.
95-17. Limitations of hours of employment; exceptions.
95-18. Definitions.
95-19. Posting of law.
95-20. Time records kept by employers.
95-21. Enforcement by commissioner of labor.
95-22. Interference with enforcement prohibited.
95-23. Violation a misdemeanor.
95-24. Penalties.
95-25. Intimidating witnesses.

Art. 3. Various Regulations.

95-26. Week's work of women to be fifty-five hours.
95-27. Hours of work for women in certain industries.
95-28. Working hours of employees in state institutions.
95-29. Seats for women employees; failure to provide, a misdemeanor.
95-30. Medical chests in factories; failure to provide, a misdemeanor.

Sec.
95-31. Acceptance by employer of assignment of wages.

Art. 4. Conciliation Service and Mediation of Labor Disputes.

95-32. Declaration of policy.
95-33. Scope of article.
95-34. Administration of article.
95-35. Conciliation service established; personnel; removal; compensation.
95-36. Powers and duties of commissioner and conciliator.

Art. 4A. Arbitration Service for Voluntary Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

95-36.1. Declaration of policy.
95-36.2. Scope of article.
95-36.3. Administration of article.
95-36.4. Arbitration service established; personnel; removal; compensation.
95-36.5. Arbitration.
95-36.6. Disqualification.
95-36.7. Rules.

Art. 5. Regulation of Employment Agencies.

95-37. Employment agency defined.
95-38. License from Commissioner of Labor; investigation of applicant.
95-39. Rules and regulations governing issuance of licenses.
95-40. Investigation of records of agencies; hearing; rescission of licenses.
95-41. Subpoenas; oaths.
95-42. Service of subpoenas and fees for, governed by general law.
95-43. Production of books, papers and records.
95-44. License fee to be paid into special fund.
95-45. Violations.
95-46. Government employment agencies unaffected.
95-47. License taxes placed upon agencies under Revenue Act, not affected.

Art. 6. Separate Toilets for Sexes and Races.

95-48. When separate toilets required; penalty.
95-49. Location; intruding on toilets misdemeanor.
95-50. Punishment for violation of article.
95-51. Police in towns to enforce article.
95-52. Sheriff in county to enforce article.
95-53. Enforcement by department of labor.

Art. 7. Board of Boiler Rules and Bureau of Boiler Inspection.

95-54. Board of boiler rules created; members, appointment, and qualifications; terms of office; vacancies; meetings.
95-55. Formulation of rules and regulations.
95-56. Approval of rules and regulations by governor.
95-57. Compensation and expenses of board.
95-58. Effect of article on boilers installed prior to enactment.
95-59. Commissioner of labor empowered to appoint chief inspector; qualifications; salary.
95-60. Certain boilers excepted.
95-61. Powers of commissioner of labor; creation of bureau of boiler inspection.

Sec.
95-62. Provision for special inspectors; examination required.
95-63. Examination for inspectors; revocation of commission.
95-64. Boiler inspections; fee; certificate; suspension.
95-65. Operation of unapproved boiler prohibited.
95-66. Installation of boilers not conforming to requirements prohibited; boilers now in use to conform.
95-67. Inspection of boilers during construction in state; outside state.
95-68. Fees for internal and external inspections.
95-69. Bonds of chief inspector and deputy inspectors.

Art. 8. Bureau of Labor for the Deaf.

95-70. Creation.
95-71. Appointment of chief of bureau; duties.
95-72. Assignment of other duties.

Art. 9. Earnings of Employees in Interstate Commerce.

95-73. Collections out of state to avoid exemptions forbidden.
95-74. Resident not to abet collection out of state.
95-75. Remedies for violation of section 95-73 or 95-74; damages; indictment.
95-76. Institution of foreign suit, etc., evidence of intent to violate.
95-77. Construction of article.

Art. 1. Department of Labor.

§ 95-1. Department of labor established.—A Department of Labor is hereby created and established. The duties of said department shall be exercised and discharged under the supervision and direction of a commissioner, to be known as the Commissioner of Labor. (Rev., s. 3309; 1919, c. 314, s. 4; 1931, c. 312, s. 1; C. S. 7309.)

Editor's Note.—Public Laws 1931, c. 312, effected a reorganization of the Department of Labor and Printing, henceforth to be known as the Department of Labor. Sec. 17 of the act provided: "This act shall be in force and effect from and after April first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one: Provided, that the Child Welfare Commission shall continue operating under existing laws until June thirtieth in order to complete the year's program of inspections, use printed material and complete statistical studies, but the Executive Secretary, the Commissioner of Labor, with the approval of the Governor, shall proceed to complete plans for reorganization of Department of Labor to be made effective promptly July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one."

In 9 N. C. Law Rev. 413, 414, it is said: "There are some disappointing features and omissions in connection with the plan of reorganization. In the first place, the writer is of the opinion that the Commissioner of Labor should be appointed by the Governor rather than elected by popular vote. This office calls for an expert, and there is little reason to think that the person who is likely to be elected will possess the necessary qualifications. Secondly, there is complete absence of advisory boards to confer with and advise the Commissioner or heads of any of the several divisions. There seems little justification for burdening the Division of Standards and Inspections with the duty of collecting information and statistics concerning water-power, agriculture, dairying, etc. To be sure, these matters are important, and have a bearing, directly or indirectly, on the welfare of the working classes of the State. But so does almost any other aspect of economic activity that could be mentioned. Such inquiry properly belongs to other departments, and should not be required of a department that is going to have its hands full with matters with which it should properly concern itself. The practice of making the labor department a catch-all for all sorts of duties which other departments should, but do not do,

is one that is altogether too common, and one that is not conducive to effective administration. Finally, the absence of machinery of any sort for the settlement of industrial disputes is a matter of some surprise. In view of the recent experiences in Gastonia, Marion, and elsewhere within the State it is almost incomprehensible. While the presence of such machinery by no means guarantees that disputes will be settled promptly and effectively, or at all, for that matter, the experience of other states which have such machinery, with competent men administering it, would seem to fully warrant its establishment. This omission, together with the above duties imposed upon the Division of Statistics and Inspections which are somewhat foreign to its primary purpose, seem to the writer the most serious defects in the plan of the reorganization which in most other respects is fairly satisfactory."

§ 95-2. Election of commissioner; term; salary; vacancy.—The commissioner of labor shall be elected by the people in the same manner as is provided for the election of the secretary of state. His term of office shall be four years, and he shall receive a salary of six thousand and six hundred dollars ($6600.00) per annum. Any vacancy in the office shall be filled by the governor, until the next general election. The office of the department of labor shall be kept in the city of Raleigh and shall be provided for as are other public offices of the state. (Rev., ss. 3909, 3910; 1919, c. 314, s. 4; 1931, c. 312, s. 2; 1933, c. 282, s. 5; 1935, c. 293; 1937, c. 415; 1939, c. 349; 1943, c. 499, s. 2; C. S. 7310.)

Editor's Note.—The Act of 1931 amended this section by adding the provisions as to salary and filling vacancies, and omitting a former provision as to the assistant commissioner. Sec. 3 of the Act provided that nothing in the above section "shall be construed as affecting or in any way interfering with the term of office of the present Commissioner of Labor and Printing, who shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of Labor and who shall hold office until the expiration of his present term, to which he was elected, and until his successor has been elected and qualified" under the provisions of the above section.

The 1937 and 1939 amendments increased the salary.

The 1943 amendment increased the salary from $6,000 to $6,600.

§ 95-3. Divisions of department; commissioner; administrative officers.—The Department of Labor shall consist of the following officers, divisions and sections:

A Commissioner of Labor.

A Division of Workmen's Compensation, as a separate and distinct unit, the officers of the Industrial Commission or the Division of Workmen's Compensation acting separately and independently of the other officers, divisions and sections herein provided for.

A Division of Standards and Inspections.

A Division of Statistics.

Each division, except the Division of Workmen's Compensation, shall be in the charge of a chief administrative officer and shall be organized under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Labor and the head of the division concerned, with the approval of the Governor, shall prescribe and promulgate. The Commissioner of Labor, with the approval of the Governor, may make provision for one person to act as chief administrative officer of two or more divisions, when such is deemed advisable. The chief administrative officers of the several divisions, except the Industrial Commission, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Labor with the approval of the Governor, and he shall fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the Budget Bureau. The Commissioner of Labor, with the approval of the Governor may combine or consolidate the activities of two or more of the divisions of the department except the Division of Workmen's Compensation, or provide for the setting up of other divisions when such action shall be deemed advisable for the more efficient and economical administration of the work and duties of the department. (1931, cc. 277, 312, s. 4; 1933, c. 46.)

§ 95-4. Authority, powers and duties of commissioner.—The commissioner of labor shall be the executive and administrative head of the department of labor. In addition to the other powers and duties conferred upon the commissioner of labor by this article, the said commissioner shall have authority and be charged with the duty:

(a) To appoint and assign to duty such clerks, stenographers, and other employees in the various divisions of the department, with approval of said director of division, as may be necessary to perform the work of the department, and fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the Budget Bureau. The commissioner of labor may assign or transfer stenographers, or clerks, from one division to another, or inspectors from one division to another, or combine the clerical force of two or more divisions, or require from one division assistance in the work of another division, as he may consider necessary and advisable: Provided, however, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the industrial commission, or the division of workmen's compensation.

(b) To make such rules and regulations with reference to the work of the department and of the several divisions thereof as shall be necessary to properly carry out the duties imposed upon the said commissioner and the work of the department; such rules and regulations to be made subject to the approval of the governor.

(c) To take and preserve testimony, examine witnesses, administer oaths, and under proper restriction enter any public institution of the state, any factory, store, workshop, laundry, public eating-house or mine, and interrogate any person employed therein or connected therewith, or the proper officer of a corporation, or file a written or printed list of interrogatories and require full and complete answers to the same, to be returned under oath within thirty days of the receipt of said list of questions.

(d) To secure the enforcement of all laws relating to the inspection of factories, mercantile establishments, mills, workshops, public eating-places, and commercial institutions in the state. To aid him in the work, he shall have power to appoint factory inspectors and other assistants. The duties of such inspectors and other assistants shall be prescribed by the commissioner of labor.

(e) To visit and inspect, personally or through his assistants and factory inspectors, at reasonable hours, as often as practicable, the factories, mercantile establishments, mills, workshops, public eating-places, and commercial institutions in the state, where goods, wares, or merchandise are manufactured, purchased, or sold, at wholesale or retail.

(f) To aid veterans of the World War in securing the adjustment of claims against the Federal government.

(g) To enforce the provisions of this section,

and to prosecute all violations of laws relating to the inspection of factories, mercantile establishments, mills, workshops, public eating-houses, and commercial institutions in this state before any justice of the peace or court of competent jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the solicitor of the proper district or the prosecuting attorney of any city or county court, upon the request of the commissioner of labor, or any of his assistants or deputies, to prosecute any violation of a law, which it is made the duty of the said commissioner of labor to enforce. (1925, c. 288; 1931, cc. 277, 312, ss. 5, 6; 1933, cc. 46, 244.)

Editor's Note.—Public Laws of 1933, c. 244, added subsections (c), (d), (e), and (g) of this section as they now appear.

See 11 N. C. Law Rev. 234, for changes made in this section by Public Laws 1933.

§ 95-5. Annual report to Governor; recommendation as to legislation needed. — The commissioner of labor shall annually, on or before the first day of January, file with the governor a report covering the activities of the department, and the report so made on or before January first of the years in which the general assembly shall be in session shall be accompanied by recommendations of the commissioner with reference to such changes in the law applying to or affecting industrial and labor conditions as the commissioner may deem advisable. The report of the commissioner of labor shall be printed and distributed in such manner and form as the director of the budget shall authorize. (1931, c. 312, s. 7.)

§ 95-6. Statistical report to Governor; publication of information given by employers.—It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to collect in the manner herein provided for, and to assort, systematize, and present to the governor as a part of the report provided for in § 95-5, statistical details relating to all divisions of labor in the State, and particularly concerning the following: The extent of unemployment, the hours of labor, the number of employees and sex thereof, and the daily wages earned; the conditions with respect to labor in all manufacturing establishments, hotels, stores, and workshops; and the industrial, social, educational, moral, and sanitary conditions of the labor classes, in the productive industries of the State. Such statistical details shall include the names of firms, companies, or corporations, where the same are located, the kind of goods produced or manufactured, the period of operation of each year, the number of employees, male or female, the number engaged in clerical work and the number engaged in manual labor, with the classification of the number of each sex engaged in such occupation and the average daily wage paid each: Provided, that the commissioner shall not, nor shall anyone connected with his office, publish or give or permit to be published or given to any person the individual statistics obtained from any employer, and all such statistics, when published, shall be published in connection with other similar statistics and be set forth in aggregates and averages. (1931, c. 312, s. 8.)

§ 95-7. Power of commissioner to compel the giving of such information; refusal as contempt. —The commissioner of labor, or his authorized representative, for the purpose of securing the statistical details referred to in § 95-6, shall have power to examine witnesses on oath, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of such testimony and production of such papers as shall be necessary to enable him to gain the necessary information. Upon the refusal of any witness to comply with the requirements of the commissioner of labor or his representative in this respect, it shall be the duty of any judge of the superior court, upon the application of the commissioner of labor, or his representative, to order the witness to show cause why he should not comply with the requirements of the said commissioner, or his representative, if in the discretion of the judge such requirement is reasonable and proper. Refusal to comply with the order of the judge of the superior court shall be dealt with as for contempt of court. (1931, c. 312, s. 9.)

§ 95-8. Employers required to make statistical report to Commissioner; refusal as contempt. —It shall be the duty of every owner, operator, or manager of every factory, workshop, mill, mine, or other establishment, where labor is employed, to make to the department, upon blanks furnished by said department, such reports and returns as the said department may require, for the purpose of compiling such labor statistics as are authorized by this article, and the owner or business manager shall make such reports and returns within the time prescribed therefor by said Commissioner, and shall certify to the correctness of the same. Upon the refusal of any person, firm, or corporation to comply with the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of any judge of the superior court, upon application by the commissioner or by any representative of the department authorized by him, to order the person, firm, or corporation to show cause why he or it should not comply with the provisions of this section. Refusal to comply with the order of the judge of the superior court shall be dealt with as for contempt of court. (1931, c. 312, s. 10.)

§ 95-9. Employers to post notice of laws.—It shall be the duty of every employer to keep posted in a conspicuous place in every room where five or more persons are employed a printed notice stating the provisions of the law relative to the employment of adult persons and children and the regulation of hours and working conditions. The Commissioner of Labor shall furnish the printed form of such notice upon request. (1933, c. 244, s. 6.)

§ 95-10. Division of workmen's compensation. —The North Carolina industrial commission, created under the provisions of the workmen's compensation act, § 97-1 et seq., is hereby transferred to the department of labor as one of its integral units. The powers, duties, and personnel of the said industrial commission shall continue as provided for in the workmen's compensation act: Provided, however, that such adjustments shall be made in connection with the statistical work and the work of inspection of said industrial commission and the statistical work and work of inspection of other divisions of the department of labor as the commissioner of labor, with the advice of the industrial commission and of the heads of the divisions directly concerned, may, with the

approval of the Governor, prescribe, for the purpose of facilitating, expediting, and improving the work of the department as a whole. (1931, c. 312, s. 11.)

§ 95-11. Division of Standards and Inspection.—(a) The chief administrative officer of the Division of Standards and Inspection shall be known as the director of the division. It shall be his duty, under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Labor, and under rules and regulations to be adopted by the Department as herein provided, to make or cause to be made all necessary inspections to see that all laws, rules, and regulations concerning the safety and well-being of labor are promptly and effectively carried out.

(b) The Division shall make studies and investigations of special problems connected with the labor of women and children, and create the necessary organization, and appoint an adequate number of investigators, with the consent of the Commissioner of Labor and the approval of the Governor; and the Director of said division, under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Labor and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by said Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, shall perform all duties devolving upon the Department of Labor, or the Commissioner of Labor with relation to the enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations governing the employment of women and children.

(c) The Director shall report annually to the Commissioner of Labor the activities of the division, with such recommendations as may be considered advisable for the improvement of the working conditions for women and children.

(d) The Division shall collect and collate information and statistics concerning the location, estimated and actual horsepower and condition of valuable water-powers, developed and undeveloped, in this State; also concerning farm lands and farming, the kinds, character, and quantity of the annual farm products in this State; also of timber lands and timbers, truck gardening, dairying, and such other information and statistics concerning the agricultural and industrial welfare of the citizens of this State as may be deemed to be of interest and benefit to the public. The Director shall also perform the duties of mine inspector as prescribed in the chapter on Mines and Quarries.

(e) The Division shall conduct such research and carry out such studies as will contribute to the health, safety, and general well-being of the working classes of the State. The finding of such investigations, with the approval of the Commissioner of Labor and the Governor and the cooperation of the chief administrative officer of the Division or Divisions directly concerned, shall be promulgated as rules and regulations governing work places and working conditions. All recommendations and suggestions pertaining to health, safety, and well-being of employees shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Labor in an annual report which shall cover the work of the Division of Standards and Inspection.

(f) The Division shall make, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations for the protection of employees from accident and from occupational disease; and shall upon request, and after such investigation as it deems proper, issue certificates of compliance to such employers as are found by it to be in compliance with the rules and regulations made and promulgated in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. (1931, c. 312, s. 12, c. 426; 1935; c. 131.)

Editor's Note.—Subsection (f) was added by the 1935 amendment.

§ 95-12. Division of Statistics.—The Division of Statistics shall be in charge of a Chief Statistician. It shall be his duty, under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Labor, to collect, assort, systematize, and print all statistical details relating to all divisions of labor in this State as is provided in § 95-6. (1931, c. 312, s. 13.)

§ 95-13. Enforcement of rules and regulations.—In the event any person, firm or corporation shall, after notice by the commissioner of labor, violate any of the rules or regulations promulgated under the authority of this article or any laws amendatory hereof relating to safety devices, or measures, the attorney general of the state, upon the request of the commissioner of labor, may take appropriate action in the civil courts of the state to enforce such rules and regulations. Upon request of the attorney general, any solicitor of the state of North Carolina in whose district such rule or regulation is violated may perform the duties hereinabove required of the attorney general. (1939, c. 398.)

§ 95-14. Agreements with certain federal agencies for enforcement of Fair Labor Standards Act.—The North Carolina state department of labor may and it is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the wage and hour division, and the children's bureau, United States department of labor, for assistance and coöperation in the enforcement within this state of the act of Congress known as the Fair Labor Standards Act of one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight, approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred thirty-eight, and is further authorized to accept payment and/or reimbursement for its services as provided by said act of Congress. Any such agreement may be subject to the regulations of the administrator of the wage and hour division, or the chief of the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, as the case may be, and shall be subject to the approval of the director of the state budget. Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the state department of labor to spend in excess of its appropriation from state funds, except to the extent that such excess may be paid and/or reimbursed to it by the United States department of labor. All payments received by the state department of labor under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and are hereby appropriated to the state department of labor to enable it to carry out the agreements entered into under this section. (1939, c. 245.)

Art. 2. Maximum Working Hours.

§ 95-15. Title of article.—This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Maximum Hour Law." (1937, c. 409, s. 1.)

§ 95-16. Declaration of public policy; enactment under police power.—As a guide to interpretation and application of this article, the public policy of this state is declared as follows: The

relationship of hours of labor to the health, morals and general welfare of the people is a subject of general concern which requires appropriate legislation to limit hours of labor to promote the general welfare of the people of the state without jeopardizing the competitive position of North Carolina business and industry.

The general assembly, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the general welfare of the state requires enactment of this law under the police power of the state. (1937, c. 409, s. 2.)

§ 95-17. Limitations of hours of employment; exceptions.—No employer shall employ a female person for more than forty-eight hours in any one week or nine hours in any one day, or on more than six days in any period of seven consecutive days.

No employer shall employ a male person for more than fifty-six hours in any one week, or more than twelve days in any period of fourteen consecutive days or more than ten hours in any one day, except that in case where two or more shifts of eight hours each or less per day are employed, any shift employee may be employed not to exceed double his regular shift hours in any one day whenever a fellow employee in like work is prevented from working because of illness or other cause: Provided, that any male person employed working in excess of fifty-five hours in any one week shall be paid time and a half at their regular rate of pay for such excess hours: Provided, in case of emergencies, repair crews, engineers, electricians, firemen, watchmen, office and supervisory employees and employees engaged in hereinafter defined continuous process operations and in work, the nature of which prevents second shift operations, may be employed for not more than sixty hours in any one week: Provided, also, that the ten hours per day maximum shall not apply to any employee when his employment is required for a longer period on account of an emergency due to breakdown, installation or alteration of equipment: Provided, that boys over fourteen years of age delivering newspapers on fixed routes and working not more than twenty-four hours per week, and watchmen may be employed seven days per week: Provided further, that from the eighteenth of December to and including the following twenty-fourth of December and for two periods of one week's duration each during the year for purpose of taking inventory, female persons over sixteen years of age in mercantile establishments may be employed not to exceed ten hours in any one day: Provided further, that female persons engaged in the operation of seasonal industries in the process of conditioning and preserving perishable or semi-perishable commodities may be employed for not more than ten hours in any one day and not more than fifty-five hours in any one week.

No provision in this article shall be deemed to authorize the employment of any minor in violation of the provisions of any law expressly regulating the hours of labor of minors or of any regulations made in pursuance of such laws.

Where the day is divided into two or more work periods for the same employee, the employer shall provide that all such periods shall be within twelve consecutive hours, except that in the case of employees of motion picture theatres, restaurants, dining-rooms, and public eating places, such periods shall be within fourteen consecutive hours:

Provided, that the transportation of employees to and from work shall not constitute any part of the employees' work hours.

Nothing in this section or any other provisions of this article shall apply to the employment of persons in agricultural occupations, ice plants, cotton gins and cottonseed oil mills or in domestic service in private homes and boarding houses, or to the work of persons over eighteen years of age in bona fide office, foremanship, clerical or supervisory capacity, executive positions, learned professions, commercial travelers, motion picture theatres, seasonal hotels and club houses, commercial fishing or tobacco redrying plants, tobacco warehouses, employers employing a total of not more than eight persons in each place of business, charitable institutions and hospitals: Provided further, that nothing in this section or in any other provision of this article shall apply to railroads, common carriers and public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission or the North Carolina utilities commission, and utilities operated by municipalities or any transportation agencies now regulated by the federal government: Provided, nothing in this article shall apply to the state or to municipal corporations or their employees, or to employees in hotels.

When, by reason of a seasonal rush of business, any employer finds or believes it to be necessary that the employees of his or its manufacturing plant shall work for more than fifty-six hours per week, the employer may apply to the commissioner of labor of the state of North Carolina for permission to allow the employees of such establishment to work a greater number of hours than fifty-six for a definite length of time not exceeding sixty days; and the commissioner, after investigation, may, in his discretion, issue such permit on the condition that all such employees shall receive one and one-half times the usual compensation for all hours worked over fifty-six per week: Provided, this shall not apply to the hours of any female person or any person under the age of eighteen years: Provided further, employees in all laundries and dry cleaning establishments shall not be employed more than fifty-five hours in any one week: Provided further, nothing contained in this article shall be construed to limit the hours of employment of any outside salesmen on commission basis. Provided, that this article shall not apply to male clerks in mercantile establishments. Provided, that this article shall not apply to retail or wholesale florists nor to employees of retail or wholesale florists during the following periods of each year: one week prior to and including Easter, one week prior to and including Christmas, and one week prior to and including Mother's Day. (1937, cc. 406, 409, s. 3; 1939, c. 312, s. 1; 1943, c. 59.)

Cross Reference.—Compare sections 95-26 and 95-27.

Editor's Note.—The 1939 amendment added the last proviso.

The 1943 amendment substituted "fifty-six" for "fifty-five" in line two of the second paragraph and in lines four, nine and fourteen of the last paragraph. It also inserted the first proviso in the second paragraph.

§ 95-18. Definitions.—Whenever used in this article

(a) "Employ" includes permit or suffer to work.

(b) "Employer" includes every person, firm, corporation, partnership, stock association, agent, manager, representative or foreman, or other person having control or custody of any employment, place of employment or of any employee.

(c) "Day" includes any period of twenty-four consecutive hours.

(d) "Continuous process operations" includes bleaching, dyeing, finishing, redrying, dry kiln operations, and any other processing requiring continuous handling or work for completion. (1937, c. 409, s. 4.)

§ 95-19. Posting of law.—Every employer shall post and keep conspicuously posted in or about the premises wherein any employee is employed, a printed abstract of this article to be furnished by the state commissioner of labor upon request. (1937, c. 409, s. 5.)

§ 95-20. Time records kept by employers.—Every employer shall keep a time book and/or record which shall state the name and occupation of each employee employed and which shall indicate the number of hours worked by him or her on each day of the week, and the amount of wages paid each pay period to each such employee. Such time book and/or record shall be kept on file at least one year after the entry of the record. The state commissioner of labor or his duly authorized representative shall, for the purpose of examination, have access to and the right to copy from such time book and/or record for the purpose of prosecuting violations of the provisions of the article. Any employer who fails to keep such time book and/or record, or knowingly and intentionally makes any false statement therein, or refuses to make such time book and/or record accessible, upon request, to the state commissioner of labor or his duly authorized representative shall be deemed to have violated this section. (1937, c. 409, s. 6.)

§ 95-21. Enforcement by commissioner of labor.—It shall be the duty of the state commissioner of labor to enforce all the provisions of this article. The state commissioner of labor and his authorized representatives shall have the power and authority to enter any place of employment, and, in the enforcement of this article, the state commissioner of labor and his authorized representatives may enter and inspect as often as practicable all such places of employment. They may investigate all complaints of violations of this article received by them, and may institute prosecutions as hereinafter provided for violations of this article. (1937, c. 409, s. 7.)

§ 95-22. Interference with enforcement prohibited.—No person shall hinder or delay the state commissioner of labor or any of his authorized representatives in the performance of his duties; nor shall any person refuse to admit to, or lock out from, any place of employment the state commissioner of labor or any of his authorized representatives, or refuse to give the state commissioner of labor or his authorized representatives information required for the proper enforcement of this article. (1937, c. 409, s. 8.)

§ 95-23. Violation a misdemeanor.—Any person who, whether on his own behalf or for another, or through an agent, manager, representative, foreman or other person, shall knowingly and intentionally violate any provisions of this article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (1937, c. 409, s. 9.)

§ 95-24. Penalties.—Whoever knowingly and intentionally violates any provisions of § 95-17, upon complaint lodged by the state commissioner of labor, shall be punished by a a fine of not less than ten ($10.00) dollars nor more than fifty ($50.00) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days in the discretion of the court; and whenever any person shall have been notified by the state commissioner of labor or his authorized representative, or by the service of a summons in a prosecution, that he is violating such provision, he shall be subject to like penalties in addition for each and every day that such violation shall have been continued after such notification.

Whoever knowingly and intentionally violates any of the provisions of §§ 95-19, 95-20, or 95-22 of this article shall be punished, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than five ($5.00) dollars nor more than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, in the discretion of the court, and whenever any person shall have been notified by the state commissioner of labor or his authorized representative that he is violating such provisions, and shall have been given a reasonable time in which to remedy the conditions which shall constitute such violations, he shall be subject to like penalties in addition to the penalties aforesaid, for each and every day that such violation shall have continued after the expiration of the time allowed by the state commissioner of labor or his authorized representative for remedying the aforesaid conditions. (1937, c. 409, s. 10.)

§ 95-25. Intimidating witnesses. — Whoever shall, by force, intimidation, threat of procuring dismissal from employment, or by any other manner whatsoever, induce or attempt to induce an employee to refrain from giving testimony in any investigation or proceeding relating to or arising under this article, or whoever discharges or penalizes any employee for so testifying, shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten ($10.00) dollars nor more than fifty ($50.00) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days. (1937, c. 409, s. 11.)

Art. 3. Various Regulations.

§ 95-26. Week's work of women to be fifty-five hours.—Not more than fifty-five hours shall constitute a week's work for women over sixteen in any laundry, dry-cleaning establishment, pressing club, work-shop, factory, manufacturing establishment, or mill, of the State, and no woman over sixteen employed in any of the above-named places shall be worked exceeding eleven hours in any one day or over fifty-five hours in any one week. Any employer of labor violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, and each day's work exceeding the said hours shall constitute a separate offense. Provided, that this section shall not apply

to those employed in the operation of seasonal industries in their process of conditioning and of preserving perishable or semi-perishable commodities, or to those engaged in agricultural work. Provided, further, that this section shall not apply to retail or wholesale florists nor to employees of retail or wholesale florists during the following periods of each year: one week prior to and including Easter, one week prior to and including Christmas, and one week prior to and including Mother's Day. (1915, c. 148, s. 2; 1931, c. 289; 1935, c. 406; 1939, c. 312, s. 2; C. S. 6554.)

Cross Reference.—For hours law applicable to employers hiring nine or more employees, see §§ 95-15 to 95-25.

Editor's Note.—The Act of 1931 struck out the former section which provided a sixty hour week for men and women, permitting the men to exceed it under special contract for overtime, and substituted a section making no provision for male workers.

The amendment of 1935 made this section applicable to laundries, dry-cleaning establishments, pressing clubs and work-shops.

The 1939 amendment added the second proviso.

§ 95-27. Hours of work for women in certain industries.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, proprietor or owner of any retail, or wholesale mercantile establishment or other business where any female help is employed for the purpose of serving the public in the capacity of clerks, salesladies or waitresses and other employees of public eating places, to employ or permit to work any female longer than ten hours in any one day or over fifty-five hours in any one week; nor shall any female be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously at any one time without an interval of at least half an hour except where the terms of employment do not call for more than six and a half hours in any one day or period.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to females whose full time is employed as bookkeepers, cashiers or office assistants or to any establishment that does not have in its employment three or more persons at any one time.

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room of the establishment in which females are employed a printed notice stating the provisions of this section and the hours of labor. The printed form of such notice shall be furnished, upon request, by the commissioner of labor.

Any employer of labor violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding sixty days and each day's work exceeding the said hours shall constitute a separate offense. (1933, c. 35; 1935, c. 407.)

Cross Reference.—For hours law applicable to employers hiring nine or more employees, see §§ 95-15 to 95-25.

Editor's Note.—The amendment of 1935 omitted a proviso, which formerly appeared in the second paragraph, stating that the section should not apply to establishments in towns of less than five thousand inhabitants.

§ 95-28. Working hours of employees in state institutions.—It shall be unlawful for any person or official or foreman or other person in authority in the state hospital at Raleigh, the state hospital at Morganton, the state hospital at Goldsboro, or any penal or correctional institution of the State of North Carolina, excepting the state prison and institutions under the control of the state commission of highways and public works, to require any employee to work for a greater number of hours than twelve (12) during any twenty-four (24) hour period, or not more than eighty-four (84) hours during any one one week, or permit the same, during which period the said employee shall be permitted to take one continuous hour off duty; except in case of an emergency as determined by the superintendent, in which case the limitation of twelve (12) hours in any consecutive twenty-four (24) shall not apply. Nothing in this section shall be construed to effect the hours of doctors and superintendents in these hospitals. Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, punishable within the discretion of the court. (1935, c. 136.)

§ 95-29. Seats for women employees; failure to provide, a misdemeanor.—All persons, firms, or corporations who employ females in a store, shop, office, or manufacturing establishment, as clerks, operatives, or helpers in any business, trade, or occupation carried on or operated in the state of North Carolina, shall be required to procure and provide proper and suitable seats for all such females, and shall permit the use of such seats, rests, or stools as may be necessary, and shall not make any rules, regulations, or orders preventing the use of such seats, stools, or rests when any such female employee or employees are not actively employed or engaged in their work in such business or employment.

If any employer of female help fails to provide seats, as required in this article, or makes any rules, orders or regulations in his or its shop, store, or other place of business requiring females to remain standing when not necessarily employed or engaged in service or labor therein, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the court.

The Commissioner of Labor, or his duly authorized agents, may at any time enter and inspect all stores, shops, offices, or manufacturing or other establishments coming within the provisions of this section, and he may make such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to enforce the provisions of this section. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to refuse permission to enter, obstruct, or prevent any duly authorized agent of the commissioner in his effort to make the inspection herein provided for. (1909, c. 857, ss. 1, 2; 1919, c. 100, s. 12; C S. 6555.)

§ 95-30. Medical chests in factories; failure to provide, a misdemeanor.—Every person, firm, or corporation operating a factory or shop employing over twenty-five laborers, in which machinery is used for any manufacturing purpose, or for any purpose except for elevation or for heating or hoisting apparatus, shall at all times keep and maintain free of expense to the employees a medical or surgical chest which shall contain two porcelain pans, two tourniquets, gauze, absorbent cotton, adhesive plasters, bandages, antiseptic soap, one bottle of carbolic acid with directions on bottle, one bottle antiseptic tablets, one pair scissors, one folding stretcher, for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises: Provided, this section does not require

any employer to spend over ten dollars for such equipment.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for every week during which such violation continues. (1911, c. 57; C. S. 6556.)

Medical Chest, or First-Aid Case, Approved by Department of Labor.—(Extract from "Rules Relating to Sanitation of Factories and Mercantile Establishments.") Rule 1.—(a) The contents of the first-aid case shall be as follows:

Instruments.—1 pair scissors.
Thumb forceps.
Tourniquet.
Graduated medicine glass.
Drugs.—2 oz. aromatic spirits of ammonia.
2 oz. 4 per cent boric acid.
2 oz. Alcoholic iodine solution, half strength (for external use).
2 3-oz. collapsible tubes of bicarbonate of soda mixed with vaseline (3 per cent for burns).
2 oz. castor oil (for eye injuries).
Dressings.—1 doz. assorted sterile gauze bandages.
1 spool Z. O. Adhesive plaster, 1 inch by 5 yards.
3-½ oz. packages of absorbent cotton.
3-1 yard packages of sterile gauze.
Splints of assorted sizes for fractures.
Wooden applicators wound with cotton.
Wooden tongue depressors.

(b) All bottles or other containers containing drugs or other substances shall be clearly labeled and the specific purpose for which the contents are to be used shall be marked thereon.

(c) If the establishment occupies more than one floor, a stretcher shall be provided.

(d) In all establishments where work is carried on in more than one building, or on several floors, duplicate kits should be provided so as to avoid delay in attending to injuries.

(e) In every establishment where a first-aid kit is to be maintained, at least one person shall be instructed by a physician or trained nurse how to apply first aid to injured persons and shall have charge of the first-aid kit and its maintenance. Such kit shall be for first-aid use only.

§ 95-31. Acceptance by employer of assignment of wages.—No employer of labor shall be responsible for any assignment of wages to be earned in the future, executed by an employee, unless and until such assignment of wages is accepted by the employer in a written agreement to pay same. (1935, c. 410; 1937, c. 90.)

Editor's Note.—The 1937 amendment struck out the former proviso exempting Rowan, Iredell, Rockingham and Cabarrus counties from the provisions of this section.

Section Applies Only to Wages to Be Earned.—An assignment by an employee of wages earned and due him by the employer is valid without acceptance by the employer, and the assignee may sue the employer thereon. the provision of this section being applicable only to wages to be earned in the future. Rickman v. Holshouser, 217 N. C. 377, 8 S. E. (2d) 199.

It Is Constitutional.—The provisions of this section rendering an assignment invalid unless accepted in writing by the employer, does not deprive the assignee of due process of law or the equal protection of the laws. Morris v. Holshouser, 220 N. C. 293, 297, 17 S. E. (2d) 115, 137 A. L. R. 733.

When applied to contracts executed after its effective date this section cannot be held unconstitutional as impairing the obligations of contracts. Morris v. Holshouser, 220 N. C. 293, 17 S. E. (2d) 115, 137 A. L. R. 733.

This section is a regulation of contracts growing out of the relationship of employer and employee imposed for the general welfare and is a valid exercise of the police power of the state. Morris v. Holshouser, 220 N. C. 293, 17 S. E. (2d) 115, 137 A. L. R. 733.

The fact that this section permits an employer, at his election, to accept an assignment of unearned wages executed by his employee does not in itself constitute an unconstitutional discrimination, since in the absence of legislative restraint, one engaged in private business may exercise his own pleasure as to the parties with whom he will deal. Morris v. Holshouser, 220 N. C. 293, 17 S. E. (2d) 115, 137 A. L. R. 733.

Purpose.—The end in view was not only to relieve the employer of unnecesary responsibility, but also to restrain the activities of those who were engaged in the business of buying at a discount the unearned wages of employees. Morris v. Holshouser, 220 N. C. 293, 298, 17 S. E. (2d) 115, 137 A. L. R, 733.

Art. 4. Conciliation Service and Mediation of Labor Disputes.

§ 95-32. Declaration of policy.—It is hereby declared as the public policy of this state that the best interests of the people of the state are served by the prevention or prompt settlement of labor disputes; that strikes and lockouts and other forms of industrial strife, regardless of where the merits of the controversy lie, are forces productive ultimately of economic waste; that the interests and rights of the consumers and the people of the state, while not direct parties thereto, should always be considered, respected and protected; and that the conciliation and voluntary mediation of such disputes under the guidance and supervision of a governmental agency will tend to promote permanent industrial peace and the health, welfare, comfort and safety of the people of the state. To carry out such policy, the necessity for the enactment of the provisions of this article is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination. (1941, c. 362, s. 1.)

§ 95-33. Scope of article.—The provisions of this article shall apply to all labor disputes in North Carolina. (1941, c. 362, s. 2.)

§ 95-34. Administration of article.—The administration of this article shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner of labor of North Carolina. (1941, c. 362, s. 3.)

§ 95-35. Conciliation service established; personnel; removal; compensation.—There is hereby established in the department of labor a conciliation service. The commissioner of labor may appoint such employees as may be required for the consummation of the work under this article, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, subject to existing laws applicable to the appointment and compensation of employees of the state of North Carolina. Any member of or employee in the conciliation service may be removed from office by the commissioner of labor, acting in his discretion. (1941, c. 362, s. 4.)

§ 95-36. Powers and duties of commissioner and conciliator.—Upon his own motion in an existent or imminent labor dispute, the commissioner of labor may, and, upon the direction of the governor, must order a conciliator to take such steps as seem expedient to effect a voluntary, amicable and expeditious adjustment and settlement of the differences and issues between employer and employees which have precipitated or culminated in or threaten to precipitate or culminate in such labor dispute.

The conciliator shall promptly put himself in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use his best efforts, by mediation, to bring them to agreement. (1941, c. 362, s. 5.)

Art. 4A. Arbitration Service for Voluntary Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

§ 95-36.1. Declaration of policy.—It is hereby declared as the public policy of this state that the best interest of the people of the state are served

by the prompt settlement of labor disputes; that strikes and lockouts and other forms of industrial strife, regardless of where the merits of the controversy lie, are forces productive ultimately of economic waste; that the interests and rights of the consumers and the people of the state, while not direct parties thereto, should always be considered, respected and protected; and where amicable settlement by conciliation and/or mediation have been unsuccessful that the voluntary arbitration of such disputes under the guidance and supervision of a governmental agency will tend to promote permanent industrial peace and the health, welfare, comfort and safety of the people of the state. To carry out such policy, the necessity for the enactment of the provisions of this article is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination. (1945, c. 1045, s. 1.)

Editor's Note.—The act from which this section was codified is in force from and after July 1, 1945.

§ 95-36.2. Scope of article.—The provisions of this article shall apply to labor disputes pertaining to wages, hours and working conditions in North Carolina when parties wish to avail themselves of arbitration under this article. (1945, c. 1045, s. 2.)

§ 95-36.3. Administration of article.—The administration of this article shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner of labor of North Carolina. (1945, c. 1045, s. 3.)

§ 95-36.4. Arbitration service established; personnel; removal; compensation.—There is hereby established in the department of labor an arbitration service. The commissioner of labor may appoint such employees as may be required for the consummation of the work under this article, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation, subject to existing laws applicable to the appointment and compensation of employees of the state of North Carolina. Any member of or employee in the arbitration service may be removed from office by the commissioner of labor, acting in his discretion. (1945, c. 1045, s. 4.)

§ 95-36.5. Arbitration.—(a) Submission of Controversy to Arbitration Panel.—Whenever a controversy pertaining to wages, hours and working conditions shall arise between employees and employer and where amicable settlement by conciliation and/or mediation have been unsuccessful such controversy may by agreement of the parties thereto, be submitted to an arbitration panel of five persons, or should the parties so desire to an arbitrator appointed by the commissioner of labor as provided for in subsection (b); provided, however, that the failure or refusal of either party to submit a controversy to arbitration shall not be construed as a violation of any legal obligation imposed upon such party by the terms of this article or otherwise.

(b) Manner of Selecting Arbitration Panel or Arbitrator.—Such panel or arbitrator shall be chosen in the following manner: The employer, or employers, shall choose two arbitrators. One employer arbitrator shall be from the plant concerned in the controversy and one arbitrator shall be from another industry. The employee(s) or representatives of the employee(s) shall choose two arbitrators. One employee arbitrator shall be from the plant concerned in the controversy and one arbitrator shall be from another industry, union, trade, or craft. The commissioner of labor shall select a fifth arbitrator who shall act as chairman of the arbitration panel and who may be selected from the list of arbitrators maintained by said commissioner. Should the parties prefer to submit the controversy to a single arbitrator and request the commissioner of labor to appoint such arbitrator, same shall be named by the commissioner. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to maintain a list of qualified and public-spirited citizens who will serve as arbitrators. The fifth arbitrator, when appointed by the commissioner, may be paid, within the discretion of the commissioner, per diem compensation, at the rate established by the commissioner of labor, and actual travel and necessary expenses incurred while performing duties arising under this article. Necessary stenographic and clerical assistance to the panel or arbitrator, in those cases wherein an arbitrator has been named by the commissioner of labor, shall be furnished by the department of labor. Expenditures provided for under this section shall be paid from funds appropriated for the administration of this article.

(c) Arbitration Procedure; Witnesses; and Award.—The submission of the dispute to the arbitration panel or arbitrator shall be in writing, signed by the parties or their authorized agents, and shall contain a statement of the issues or questions in dispute and an agreement to continue in business or at work without a lockout or strike during the arbitration and to abide by the arbitration award. Upon such submission, the panel or arbitrator shall examine the matter in controversy, and, after reasonable notice, afford the parties an opportunity to be heard and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. The arbitrator or panel, or a majority of them, may require any person to attend before him or them as a witness and to bring with him any book or writing or other evidence. Subpoenas shall issue in the name of the arbitrator or panel, or a majority of them, and shall be directed to the person and shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas to testify before a court of record in this state; if any persons so summoned to testify shall refuse or neglect to obey such subpoenas, upon petition the superior court may compel the attendance of such person before the arbitrator or panel, or punish such persons for contempt in the same manner now provided for the attendance of witnesses or the punishment of them in the courts of this state. A written report of the panel's or arbitrator's findings of fact and recommendations shall be made to each party to the controversy; where the commissioner of labor has appointed an arbitrator, such reports shall be made within thirty (30) days after the selection of the arbitrator, unless this period of time shall be extended by agreement of the parties or by the commissioner of labor for good and sufficient reasons. Arbitration proceedings under this article shall be filed with the commissioner of labor, who may make a public report. (1945, c. 1045, s. 5.)

§ 95-36.6. Disqualification.—No person named by the commissioner of labor to act as an arbitrator in a dispute which has been submitted to arbitration shall be qualified to serve as such arbi-

trator if such person has any financial or other interest in a trade, business, industry or occupation in which a labor dispute exists or is threatened and of which the arbitration service has taken cognizance. (1945, c. 1045, s. 6.)

§ 95-36.7. Rules.—The commissioner of labor with the written approval of the attorney general shall have power to adopt, alter, amend or repeal such rules in connection with the voluntary arbitration of labor disputes as may be necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of the provisions of this article. (1945, c. 1045, s. 7.)

Art. 5. Regulation of Employment Agencies.

§ 95-37. Employment agency defined. — Employment agency within the meaning of this article shall include any business operated by any person, firm or corporation for profit and engaged in procuring employment for any person, firm or corporation in the State of North Carolina and making a charge on the employee or employer for the service. (1929, c. 178, s. 1.)

§ 95-38. License from Commissioner of Labor; investigation of applicant.—No person, firm or corporation shall engage in the business of operating any employment agency, as designated in § 95-37, in North Carolina without first making a written application to the Commissioner of Labor and being licensed by him as herein provided, to engage in such business. Upon receiving an application from such person, firm or corporation it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation into the character and moral standing of the person, firm or corporation. If after such investigation, the Commissioner of Labor shall be satisfied that such person, firm or corporation is of such character and moral standing as to warrant the issuance of a license to engage in the business covered by this article, he shall issue a license to such person, firm or corporation as provided herein. (1929, c. 178, s. 2; 1931, c. 312, s. 3.)

§ 95-39. Rules and regulations governing issuance of licenses.—The Commissioner of Labor is authorized and empowered to make general rules and regulations in relation to the licensing of such employment agencies and for the general supervision thereof in accordance with this article. (1929, c. 178, s. 3; 1931, c. 312, s. 3.)

§ 95-40. Investigation of records of agencies; hearing; rescission of licenses.—The Commissioner of Labor may investigate the books and records of any employment agency licensed under this article, and may rescind the license of the agency for cause if he finds that the agency is not complying with the terms and conditions of this article. No license shall be revoked until the Commissioner shall hold a hearing at the Court House of the County in which the licensee is doing business. The licensee shall be given ten days' notice to appear at the hearing and show cause why the license should not be revoked. At the hearing the result of the Commissioner's investigation shall be presented under oath, and the licensee may present evidence to show that the license should not be revoked. The licensee may appeal to the Superior Court within ten days after the Commissioner's decision. (1929, c. 178, s. 4; 1931, c. 312, s. 3.)

§ 95-41. Subpoenas; oaths.—The Commissioner of Labor, his Assistant or deputy shall be empowered to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths in making investigations and taking testimony to be presented at the hearing to be held before the Commissioner of Labor as hereinbefore provided for. (1929, c. 178, s. 5; 1931, c. 312, s. 3.)

§ 95-42. Service of subpoenas and fees for, governed by general law.—The County Sheriffs and their respective deputies shall serve all subpoenas of the Commissioner of Labor, and shall receive the same fees as are now provided by law for like services, and each witness who appears in obedience to such subpoena shall receive for attendance the fees and mileage for witnesses in civil cases of courts of the County in which the hearing is held. (1929, c. 178, s. 6; 1931, c. 312, s. 3.)

§ 95-43. Production of books, papers and records.—The Superior Court shall, on the application of the Commissioner of Labor, his assistant or duly authorized deputy, enforce by proper proceedings the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production and examination of books, papers and records. (1929, c. 178, s. 7; 1931, c. 312, s. 3.)

§ 95-44. License fee to be paid into special fund.—The license fee, charged under the provisions of this article, shall be paid into a special fund of the Department of Labor, and the proceeds of such license fees shall be used for the purpose of the supervision and regulation of the employment agencies, including costs of investigations or hearings to revoke licenses and the necessary traveling expenses and other expenditures incurred in administering this article. (1929, c. 178, s. 8; 1931, c. 312, s. 3.)

§ 95-45. Violations.—Any person, firm or corporation conducting an employment agency in the State of North Carolina, in violation of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and if a person punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not less than six months, or both; and if a corporation by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars. (1929, c. 178, s. 9.)

§ 95-46. Government employment agencies unaffected.—This article shall not in any manner affect or apply to any employment agency operated by the State of North Carolina, the Government of the United States, or any City, County or Town, or any agency thereof. (1929, c. 178, s. 10.)

§ 95-47. License taxes placed upon agencies under Revenue Act, not affected.—This article shall in no wise conflict with or affect any license tax placed upon such employment agencies by the General Revenue Act of North Carolina but instead shall be construed as supplementary thereto in exercising the police powers of the State. (1929, c. 178, s. 11.)

Art. 6. Separate Toilets for Sexes and Races.

§ 95-48. When separate toilets required; pen-

alty.—All persons and corporations employing males and females in any manufacturing industry, or other business employing more than two males and females in towns and cities having a population of one thousand persons or more, and where such employees are required to do indoor work chiefly, shall provide and keep in a cleanly condition separate and distinct toilet rooms for such employees, said toilets to be lettered and marked in a distinct manner, so as to furnish separate facilities for white males, white females, colored males and colored females: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to cases where toilet arrangements or facilities are furnished by said employer off the premises occupied by him. (1913, c. 83, s. 1; C. S. 6559.)

§ 95-49. Location; intruding on toilets misdemeanor.—It shall be the duty of the persons or corporations mentioned under this article to locate their toilets for males and females, white and colored, in separate parts of their buildings or grounds in buildings hereafter erected, and in those now erected all closets shall be separated by substantial walls of brick or timber, and any employee who shall wilfully intrude upon or use any toilet not intended for his or her sex or color shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined five dollars. (1913, c. 83, s. 4; C. S. 6560.)

§ 95-50. Punishment for violation of article.—If any person, firm, or corporation refuses to comply with the provisions of this article, he or it shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court. (1913, c. 83, s. 2; 1919, c. 100, s. 12; C. S. 6561.)

§ 95-51. Police in towns to enforce article.—The police officers of any town or city shall investigate the places of business of any person or corporation employing males and females and see that the provisions of this article are put in force, and shall swear out a warrant before the mayor or other proper officer of any town or city and prosecute all persons, corporations, and managers of corporations violating any of the provisions of this article. (1913, c. 83, s. 3; C. S. 6562.)

§ 95-52. Sheriff in county to enforce article.—When any persons or corporations locate their manufacturing plant or other business outside of any city or town, the sheriff of the county shall investigate the condition of the toilets used by such manufacturing plant or business and see that the provisions of this article are complied with, and shall swear out a warrant before a justice of the peace and prosecute any one violating the provisions of this article. (1913, c. 83, s. 5; C. S. 6563.)

Local Modification.—Harnett, Lee, Johnston, Northampton, Sampson, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, and Henderson: C. S. 6564.

§ 95-53. Enforcement by department of labor.—The department of labor shall investigate the places of business of any person or corporation employing males and females, and shall make such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out this article as may be necessary. (1919, c. 100, s. 7; 1931, c. 312, ss. 12, 14; C. S. 6563(a).)

Art. 7. Board of Boiler Rules and Bureau of Boiler Inspection.

§ 95-54. Board of boiler rules created; members, appointment, and qualifications; terms of office; vacancies; meetings.—There is hereby created the North Carolina board of boiler rules consisting of five members, of whom four shall be appointed to the board by the governor, one for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, one for a term of three years and one for a term of four years. At the expiration of their respective terms of office, their successors shall be appointed for terms of four years each. Upon the death or incapacity of any member, the vacancy for the remainder of the term shall be filled with a representative of the same class. Of these four appointed members, one shall be a representative of the owners and users of steam boilers within the State of North Carolina, one a representative of the boiler manufacturers or a boiler maker who has had not less than five years practical experience as a boilermaker within the State of North Carolina, one a representative of a boiler inspection and insurance company licensed to do business within the State of North Carolina, and one a representative of the operating steam engineers in the State of North Carolina. The fifth member shall be the commissioner of labor, who shall be chairman of the board. The board shall meet at least twice yearly at the state capital or other place designated by the board. (1935, c. 326, s. 1.)

§ 95-55. Formulation of rules and regulations.—The board shall formulate rules and regulations for the safe and proper construction, installation, repair, use and operation of steam boilers in this State. The rules and regulations so formulated shall conform as nearly as possible to the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and amendments and interpretations thereto made and approved by the council of the society. (1935, c. 326, s. 1.)

§ 95-56. Approval of rules and regulations by governor. — The rules and regulations formulated by the board of boiler rules shall become effective upon approval by the governor, except that rules applying to the construction of new boilers shall not become effective to prevent the installation of such new boilers until six months after approval by the governor. Changes in the rules which would raise the standards governing the methods of construction of new boilers or the quality of material used in them shall not become effective until six months after approval by the governor. (1935, c. 326, s. 2.)

§ 95-57. Compensation and expenses of board.—The members of the board of boiler rules, exclusive of the chairman thereof, shall serve without salary and shall receive their actual expenses, not to exceed their actual railroad fare plus four dollars ($4.00) per day each, for not to exceed twenty days in any year while in the performance of their duties as members of the board, to be paid in the same manner as in case of other state officers. The chairman of the board of boiler rules shall countersign all vouchers for expenditures under this section. (1935, c. 326, s. 3.)

§ 95-58. Effect of article on boilers installed

prior to enactment.—This article shall not be construed as in any way preventing the use or sale of steam boilers in this State which shall have been installed or in use in this State prior to the taking effect of this article and which shall have been made to conform to the rules and regulations of the board of boiler rules governing existing in stallations as provided in § 95-66. (1935, c. 326 s. 4.)

§ 95-59. Commissioner of labor empowered to appoint chief inspector; qualifications; salary.—After the passage of this article and at any time thereafter that the office may become vacant, the commissioner of labor shall appoint, and may remove for cause when so appointed, a citizen of this State who shall have had at the time of such appointment not less than five years' practical experience with steam boilers as a steam engineer, mechanical engineer, boilermaker or boiler inspector, or who has passed the same kind of examination as that prescribed for deputy or special inspectors in § 95-63, to be chief inspector for a term of two years or until his successor shall have been appointed, at an annual salary to be fixed by the commissioner of labor with the approval of the assistant director of the budget. (1935, c. 326, s. 5; 1943, c. 469.)

Editor's Note.—Prior to the 1943 amendment the salary was fixed at $2,000.

§ 95-60. Certain boilers excepted.—This article shall not apply to boilers under federal control or to stationary boilers used by railroads which are inspected regularly by competent inspectors, or to boilers used solely for propelling motor road vehicles; or to boilers of steam fire engines brought into the state for temporary use in times of emergency to check conflagrations; or to portable boilers used for agricultural purposes only or for pumping or drilling in the open field for water, gas or coal, gold, talc or other minerals and metals; or to steam heating boilers which carry pressures not exceeding fifteen pounds per square inch, built in accordance with the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. (1935, c. 326, s. 6; 1937, c. 125, s. 1.)

Editor's Note. — Prior to the 1937 amendment this section excepted boilers used for heating purposes.

§ 95-61. Powers of commissioner of labor; creation of bureau of boiler inspection. — The commissioner of labor is hereby charged, directed and empowered:

(a) To set up in the division of standards and inspections of the department of labor, a bureau of boiler inspection to be supervised by the chief inspector provided for in § 95-59 and one or more deputy inspectors of boilers, who shall have passed the examination provided for in § 95-63, at a salary not to exceed the salary of a senior factory inspector, and such office help as may be necessary.

(b) To have free access for himself and his chief boiler inspector and deputies, during reasonable hours, to any premises in the State where a steam boiler is built or where a steam boiler or power plant apparatus is being installed or operated, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such boiler is built, installed and operated in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(c) To prosecute all violators of the provisions of this article.

(d) To issue, suspend and revoke inspection certificates allowing steam boilers to be operated, as provided in this article.

(e) To enforce the laws of the State governing the use of steam boilers and to enforce the rules and regulations of the board of boiler rules.

(f) To keep a complete record of the type, dimensions, age, condition, pressure allowed upon, location and date of the last inspection of all steam boilers to which this article applies.

(g) To publish and distribute among boiler manufacturers and others requesting them, copies of the rules and regulations adopted by the board of boiler rules. (1935, c. 326, s. 7.)

§ 95-62. Provision for special inspectors; examination required. — In addition to the deputy boiler inspectors authorized by § 95-61, the commissioner of labor shall, upon the request of any company authorized to insure against loss from explosion of boilers in this State, issue to any boiler inspectors of said company commissions as special inspectors: Provided, that each such inspector before receiving his commission shall pass satisfactorily the examination provided for in § 95-63, or, in lieu of such examination, shall hold a certificate of competency as an inspector of steam boilers for a state that has a standard of examination equal to that of the State of North Carolina, or a certificate from the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. The fee for such commission shall be one dollar ($1.00) and one dollar ($1.00) for each annual renewal thereof. Such special inspectors shall receive no salary from, nor shall any of their expenses be paid by, the State, and the continuance of a special inspector's commission shall be conditioned upon his continuing in the employ of a boiler inspection and insurance company duly authorized as aforesaid and upon his maintenance of the standards imposed by this article. Such special inspectors shall inspect all steam boilers insured by their respective companies, and the owners of such insured boilers shall be exempt from the payment of the fees provided for in § 95-68. Each company employing such special inspectors shall, within thirty days following each annual internal inspection made by such inspectors, file a report of such inspection with the commissioner of labor. (1935, c. 326, s. 8.)

§ 95-63. Examination for inspectors; revocation of commission.—Examination for deputy or special inspectors shall be given by the board of boiler rules or by at least two examiners to be appointed by said board and must be written or part written and part oral recorded in writing and must be confined to questions the answers to which will aid in determining the fitness and competency of the applicant for the intended service and must be of uniform grade throughout the State. In case an applicant for an inspector's appointment or commission fails to pass this examination, he may appeal to the board of boiler rules for a second examination which shall be given by said board, or if by examiners appointed by said board, then by examiners other than those by whom the first examination was given and these examiners shall

be appointed forthwith to give said second examination. Upon the result of this examination on appeal, the board shall determine whether the applicant be qualified. The record of any applicant's examination, whether original or on appeal, shall be accessible to him and his employer.

A commission may be revoked by the commissioner of labor upon the recommendation of the chief inspector of steam boilers, for the incompetence or untrustworthiness of the holder thereof or for wilful falsification of any matter or statement contained in his application or in a report of any inspection. A person whose commission is revoked may appeal from the revocation to the board of boiler rules which shall hear the appeal and either set aside or affirm the revocation and its decision shall be final. The person whose commission has been revoked shall be entitled to be present in person and by counsel on the hearing of the appeal. If a certificate or commission is lost or destroyed, a new certificate or commission shall be issued in its place without another examination. A person who has failed to pass the examination for a commission or whose commission has been revoked shall be entitled to apply for a new examination and commission after ninety days from such failure or revocation. (1935, c. 326, s. 9.)

§ 95-64. Boiler inspections; fee; certificate; suspension.—On and after April first, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, each steam boiler used or proposed to be used within this State, except boilers exempt under § 95-60, shall be thoroughly inspected internally and externally while not under pressure by the chief inspector or by one of the deputy inspectors or special inspectors provided for herein, as to its design, construction, installation, condition and operation; and if it shall be found to be suitable, and to conform to the rules and regulations of the board of boiler rules, the owner or user of a steam boiler as required in this article to be inspected shall pay to the chief inspector the sum of one dollar ($1.00) for each inspection certificate issued, and the chief inspector shall issue to the owner or user thereof an inspection certificate specifying the maximum pressure which it may be allowed to carry. Such inspection certificate shall be valid for not more than fourteen months from its date, and it shall be posted under glass in the engine or boiler room containing such boiler, or an engine operated by it, or, in the case of a portable boiler, in the office of the plant where it is located for the time being. No inspection certificate issued for a boiler inspected by a special inspector shall be valid after the boiler for which it was issued shall cease to be insured by a duly authorized insurance company. The chief inspector or any deputy inspector may, at any time, suspend an inspection certificate when, in his opinion, the boiler for which it was issued may not continue to be operated without menace to the public safety, or when the boiler is found not to comply with the rules herein provided for and a special inspector shall have corresponding powers with respect to inspection certificates for boilers insured by the company employing him. Such suspension of an inspection certificate shall continue in effect until said boiler shall have been made to conform to the rules and regulations of the board of boiler rules and until said inspection certificate shall have been reinstated by a state inspector, if the inspection certificate was suspended by a state inspector, or by a special inspector, if it was suspended by a special inspector. Not more than fourteen months shall elapse between such inspections and there shall be at least four such inspections in thirty-seven consecutive months. Each such boiler shall also be inspected externally while under pressure with at least the same frequency, and at no greater intervals. (1935, c. 326, s. 10; 1937, c. 125, s. 2; 1939, c. 361, s. 1.)

Editor's Note.—The 1937 amendment, which struck out the fee provision in the first sentence, was repealed by the 1939 amendment.

§ 95-65. Operation of unapproved boiler prohibited.—On and after July first, nineteen hundred and thirty-five, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership or corporation to operate under pressure in this State a steam boiler to which this article applies without a valid inspection certificate as provided for in this article. The operation of a steam boiler without an inspection certificate, shall constitute a misdemeanor on the part of the owner, user or operator thereof and be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. (1935, c. 326, s. 11.)

§ 95-66. Installation of boilers not conforming to requirements prohibited; boilers now in use to conform.—No steam boiler which does not conform to the rules and regulations formulated by the board of boiler rules governing new installations shall be installed in this State after six months from the date upon which the said rules and regulations shall become effective by the approval of the governor.

All steam boilers installed and ready for use, or being used, before the said six months shall have elapsed, shall be made to conform to the rules and regulations of the board of boiler rules governing existing installations and the formula therein prescribed shall be used in determining the maximum allowable working pressure for such boilers. (1935, c. 326, s. 12.)

§ 95-67. Inspection of boilers during construction in state; outside state.—All boilers to be installed after six months from the date upon which the rules and regulations of the board of boiler rules shall become effective by the approval of the governor shall be inspected during construction by an inspector authorized to inspect boilers in this State, or if constructed outside the State, by an inspector holding a certificate of authority from the commissioner of labor of this State, which certificate shall be issued by the said commissioner of labor to any inspector who holds a certificate of authority to inspect steam boilers issued by a State which shall have adopted boiler rules that require standards of construction and operation substantially equal to those of this State, or an inspector who holds a certificate of inspection issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. (1935, c. 326, s. 12.)

§ 95-68. Fees for internal and external inspections.—The owner or user of a steam boiler, required by this article to be inspected by the chief boiler inspector or a deputy inspector, shall pay to the inspector six ($6.00) dollars for each fire tube boiler over thirty inches in diameter internally inspected and four ($4.00) dollars for each fire tube boiler over thirty inches in diameter externally inspected while under pressure and shall pay to the inspector four ($4.00) dollars for each fire tube boiler up to and including thirty inches in diameter internally inspected and three ($3.00) dollars for each fire tube boiler up to and including thirty inches in diameter externally inspected while under pressure. All water tube boilers shall be charged six ($6.00) dollars for each internal inspection and four ($4.00) dollars for each external inspection while under pressure. Not more than ten ($10.00) dollars shall be collected for any one fire tube boiler over thirty inches in diameter for any one year. Not more than seven ($7.00) dollars shall be collected for any one fire tube boiler up to and including thirty inches in diameter for any one year. Not more than ten ($10.00) dollars shall be collected for any water tube boiler for any one year: Provided, that one ($1.00) dollar of each internal inspection fee shall be the fee for the certificate of inspection required by § 95-64. The inspector shall give receipts for said fees and shall pay all sums so received to the commissioner of labor, who shall pay the same to the treasurer of the state. The treasurer of the state shall hold the fees collected under this section and under § 95-64 in a special account to pay the salaries and expenses incident to the administration of this article, the surplus, with the approval of the director of the budget, to be added to the appropriation of the division of standards and inspections of the department of labor for its general inspectional service. (1935, c. 326, s. 13; 1937, c. 125, s. 3; 1939, c. 361, s. 2.)

Editor's Note.—The 1939 amendment struck out this section as amended and inserted the above in place thereof.

§ 95-69. Bonds of chief inspector and deputy inspectors.—The chief inspector shall furnish a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), and each of the deputy inspectors shall furnish a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties and upon a true account of moneys handled by them respectively, and the payment thereof to the proper recipient. The cost of said bonds shall be paid by the state treasurer out of the special fund provided for in § 95-68. (1935, c. 326, s. 14; 1937, c. 125, s. 4.)

Editor's Note.—Prior to the 1937 amendment this section excepted certain counties and ground sawmills.

Art. 8. Bureau of Labor for the Deaf.

§ 95-70. Creation.—There shall be created in the department of labor a division devoted to the deaf. (1923, c. 122, s. 1; 1931, c. 312, s. 3; C. S. 7312(j).)

§ 95-71. Appointment of chief of bureau; duties.—The commissioner of labor shall appoint a competent deaf man to take charge of such division, who shall devote his time to the special work of labor for the deaf under the supervision of the commissioner of labor, and who shall be designated chief of the bureau of labor for the deaf. He shall collect statistics of the deaf, ascertain what trades or occupations are most suitable for them and best adapted to promote their interest, and use his best efforts to aid them in securing such employment as they may be fitted to engage in. He shall study the methods in use in the education of the deaf as exemplified in the deaf themselves, with a view to determining their practicability and respective values in lifting them to become self-supporting, useful citizens and enabling them to obtain the greatest amount of happiness in life. He shall keep a census of the deaf and obtain facts, information and statistics as to their condition in life, with a view to the betterment of their lot. He shall endeavor to obtain statistics and information of the condition of labor and employment and education of the deaf in other states, with a view to promoting the general welfare of the deaf in this state. He shall make reports and recommendations from time to time as may be provided by law, and he shall also issue special reports or pamphlets as may be deemed necessary, giving results and information that may be helpful. (1923, c. 122, ss. 2, 3; 1931, c. 312, s. 3; C. S. 7312(k).)

§ 95-72. Assignment of other duties.—In case the duties herein enumerated should not occupy all of the time of such chief of the bureau of labor for the deaf, he shall perform such other duties in the department of labor as may be assigned him by the commissioner of labor. (1923, c. 122, s. 5; 1931, c. 312, s. 3; C. S. 7312(m).)

Art. 9. Earnings of Employees in Interstate Commerce.

§ 95-73. Collections out of state to avoid exemptions forbidden.—No resident creditor or other holder of any book account, negotiable instrument, duebill or other monetary demand arising out of contract, due by or chargeable against any resident wage-earner or other salaried employee of any railway corporation or other corporation, firm, or individual engaged in interstate business shall send out of the state, assign, or transfer the same, for value or otherwise, with intent to thereby deprive such debtor of his personal earnings and property exempt by law from application to the payment of his debts under the laws of the state of North Carolina, by instituting or causing to be instituted thereon against such debtor, in any court outside of this state, in such creditor's own name or in the name of any other person, any action, suit, or proceeding for the attachment or garnishment of such debtor's earnings in the hands of his employer, when such creditor and debtor and the railway corporation or other corporation, firm, or individual owing the wages or salary intended to be reached are under the jurisdiction of the courts of this state. (1909, c. 504, s. 1; C. S. 6568.)

§ 95-74. Resident not to abet collection out of state.—No person residing or sojourning in this state shall counsel, aid, or abet any violation of the provisions of § 95-73. (1909, c. 504, s. 2; C. S. 6569.)

§ 95-75. Remedies for violation of section 95-73 or 95-74; damages; indictment.—Any person violating any provision of § 95-73 or 95-74 shall be answerable in damages to any debtor from

whom any book account, negotiable instrument, duebill, or other monetary demand arising out of contract shall be collected, or against whose earnings any warrant of attachment or notice of garnishment shall be issued, in violation of the provisions of § 95-73, to the full amount of the debt thus collected, attached, or garnisheed, to be recovered by civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and any person so offending shall likewise be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars. (1909, c. 504, s. 3; C. S. 6570.)

§ 95-76. Institution of foreign suit, etc., evidence of intent to violate.—In any civil or criminal action instituted in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state for any violation of the provisions of §§ 95-73 and 95-74, proof of the institution or prosecution of any action, suit, or proceeding in violation of the provisions of § 95-73, or the issuance of service therein of any warrant of attachment, notice, or garnishment or other like writ for the garnishment of earnings of the defendant therein, or of the payment by the garnishee therein of any final judgment rendered in any such action, suit, or proceeding shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the intent of the creditor or other holder of the debt sued upon to deprive such debtor of his personal earnings and property exempt from application to the payment of his debts under the laws of this state, in violation of the provisions of this article. (1909, c. 504, s. 4; C. S. 6571.)

§ 95-77. Construction of article.—No provision of this article shall be so construed as to deprive any person entitled to its benefits of any legal or equitable remedy already possessed under the laws of this state. (1909, c. 504, s. 5; C. S. 6572.)

VI. Unemployment Compensation.

Art. 3. Employment Service Division.

Sec.
96-20. Duties of division; conformance to Wagner-Peyser Act; organization; director; employees.
96-21. Cooperation with federal board for vocational education.
96-22. Employment of minors; farm employment; promotion of Americanism.
96-23. Job placement; information; research and reports.
96-24. Local offices; cooperation with United States service; financial aid from United States.
96-25. Acceptance and use of donations.
96-26. Cooperation of towns, townships, and counties with division.
96-27. Method of handling employment service funds.
96-28. Annual appropriation.

Art. 3. Employment Service Division.

§ 96-20. Duties of division; conformance to Wagner-Peyser Act; organization; director; employees.—The employment service division of the Unemployment Compensation Commission shall establish and maintain free public employment offices in such number and in such places as may be necessary for the proper administration of this article, and for the purpose of performing such duties as are within the purview of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system and for other purposes," approved June sixth, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (48 Stat., 113; U. S. C., Title 29, sec. 49(c)), as amended. The said division shall be administered by a full-time salaried director, who shall be charged with the duty to cooperate with any official or agency of the United States having powers or duties under the provisions of the said act of congress, as amended, and to do and perform all things necessary to secure to this state the benefits of the said act of congress, as amended, in the promotion and maintenance of a system of public employment offices. The provisions of the said act of congress, as amended, are hereby accepted by this state, in conformity with section four of said act, and this state will observe and comply with the requirements thereof. The state employment service division is hereby designated and constituted the agency of this state for the purpose of said act. The commission is directed to appoint the director, other officers, and employees of the state employment service. Such appointments shall be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the director of the United States employment service. (Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; 1941, c. 108, s. 11.)

§ 96-21. Cooperation with federal board for vocational education.—The employment service division shall cooperate with the federal board for vocational education, division for rehabilitation of crippled soldiers and sailors, in endeavoring to secure suitable employment and fair treatment of the veterans of the world war. (1921, c. 131, s. 3; Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; C. S. 7312(c).)

§ 96-22. Employment of minors; farm employment; promotion of Americanism.—The employment service division shall have jurisdiction over all matters contemplated in this article pertaining to securing employment for all minors who avail themselves of the free employment service. The employment service division shall have power to so conduct its affairs that at all times it shall be in harmony with laws relating to child labor and compulsory education; to aid in inducing minors over sixteen, who cannot or do not for various reasons attend day school, to undertake promising skilled employment; to aid in influencing minors who do not come within the purview of compulsory education laws, and who do not attend day school, to avail themselves of continuation or special courses in existing night schools, vocational schools, part-time schools, trade schools, business schools, library schools, university extension courses, etc., so as to become more skilled in such occupation or vocation to which they are respectively inclined or particularly adapted; to aid in securing vocational employment on farms for town and city boys who are interested in agricultural work, and particularly town and city high school boys who include agriculture as an elective study; to cooperate with various social agencies

schools, etc., in group organization of employed minors, particularly those of foreign parentage, in order to promote the development of real, practical Americanism through a broader knowledge of the duties of citizenship; to investigate methods of vocational rehabilitation of boys and girls who are maimed or crippled and ways and means for minimizing such handicap. (1921, c. 131, s. 4; Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; C. S. 7312(d).)

Editor's Note.—This section is summarized in 1 N. C. Law Rev. 308.

§ 96-23. Job placement; information; research and reports.—The employment service division shall make public, through the newspapers and other media, information as to situations it may have applicants to fill, and establish relations with employers for the purpose of supplying demands for labor. The division shall collect, collate, and publish statistical and other information relating to the work under its jurisdiction; investigate economic developments, and the extent and causes of unemployment and remedies therefor within and without the state, with the view of preparing for the information of the general assembly such facts as in its opinion may make further legislation desirable. (1921, c. 131, s. 5; Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; C. S. 7312(e).)

§ 96-24. Local offices; cooperation with United States service; financial aid from United States.—The employment service division is authorized to enter into agreement with the governing authorities of any municipality, county, township, or school corporation in the state for such period of time as may be deemed desirable for the purpose of establishing and maintaining local free employment offices, and for the extension of vocational guidance in cooperation with the United States employment service, and under and by virtue of any such agreement as aforesaid to pay, from any funds appropriated by the state for the purposes of this article, any part or the whole of the salaries, expenses or rent, maintenance, and equipment of offices and other expenses. (1921, c. 131, s. 6; 1935, c. 106, s. 4; 1931, c. 312, s. 3; Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; C. S. 7312(f).)

Editor's Note.—Prior to the amendment of 1935, this section applied to vocational guidance of minors. The section was extended by the amendment.

§ 96-25. Acceptance and use of donations.—It shall be lawful for the employment service division to receive, accept, and use, in the name of the people of the state, or any community or municipal corporation, as the donor may designate, by gift or devise, any moneys, buildings, or real estate for the purpose of extending the benefits of this article and for the purpose of giving assistance to deserving maimed or crippled boys and girls through vocational rehabilitation. (1921, c. 131, s. 7; 1931, c. 312, s. 3; Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; C. S. 7312(g).)

§ 96-26. Cooperation of towns, townships, and counties with division.—It shall be lawful for the governing authorities of any municipality, county, township, or school corporation in the state to enter into cooperative agreement with the employment service division and to appropriate and expend the necessary money upon such conditions as may be approved by the employment service division and to permit the use of public property for the joint establishment and maintenance of such offices as may be mutually agreed upon, and which will further the purpose of this article. (1921, c. 131, s. 8; 1931, c. 312, s. 3; 1935, c. 106, s. 5; Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; C. S. 7312(h).)

Editor's Note.—The amendment of 1935 inserted a clause reading "upon such conditions as may be approved by the commissioner of labor."

§ 96-27. Method of handling employment service funds.—All federal funds received by this state under the Wagner-Peyser Act (48 Stat. 113; Title 29, U. S. C., § 49) as amended, and all state funds appropriated or made available to the employment service division shall be paid into the unemployment compensation administration fund, and said moneys are hereby made available to the state employment service to be expended as provided in this article and by said act of Congress. For the purpose of establishing and maintaining free public employment offices, said division is authorized to enter into agreements with any political subdivision of this state or with any private, nonprofit organization, and as a part of any such agreement the commission may accept moneys, services, or quarters as a contribution to the unemployment compensation administration fund. (1935, c. 106, s. 7; Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 12; 1941, c. 108, s. 11.)

Editor's Note.—The 1941 amendment struck out the words "the special employment service account in" formerly appearing after the word "into" in line five of the text of this section.

§ 96-28. Annual appropriation.—There is hereby appropriated to the unemployment compensation commission seventy-five thousand dollars annually, for the purpose of paying the state's contribution towards the expenses of the employment service division. (Ex. Sess. 1936, c. 1, s. 13; 1941, c. 108, s. 12.)

VII. License Taxes.

§ 105-90. Emigrant and employment agents.—(a) Every person, firm, or corporation, either as agent or principal, engaged in soliciting, hiring, and/or contracting with laborers, male or female, in this state for employment out of the state shall apply for and obtain from the commissioner of revenue a state license for each county for the privilege of engaging in such business, and shall pay for such license a tax of five hundred dollars ($500.00) for each county in which such business is carried on.

(b) Every person, firm, or corporation who or which engages in the business of securing employment for a person or persons and charging therefor a fee, commission, or other compensation shall apply for and obtain from the commissioner of revenue a state license for the privilege of engaging in such business in this state, and shall pay for such license the following annual tax for each location in which such business is carried on:

In unincorporated communities and in cities and towns of less than 2,500 population	$100.00
In cities or towns of 2,500 and less than 5,000 population	200.00
In cities or towns of 5,000 and less than 10,000 population	300.00
In cities or towns of 10,000 or more population	500.00

Provided, that this section shall not apply to any employment agency operated by the federal government, the state, any county or municipality, or whose sole business is procuring employees for work in the production and harvesting of farm crops within the state: And provided further, that under this section the tax on any employment agency whose sole business is the placement of teachers and/or other school employees and which has been approved by the state superintendent of public instruction shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00): Provided further, that the tax on employment agencies where the sole business is the placement of domestic servants or unregistered nurses for employment within the state shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00).

(c) Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined, in addition to other penalties, not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) and/or imprisoned, in the discretion of the court.

(d) Counties, cities and towns may levy a license tax on the business taxed under this section not in excess of that levied by the state. (1939, c. 158, s. 154.)

Generally.—This statute is a severe measure imposing a tax upon the business of hiring hands, and its validity can be sustained only upon this view. Lane v. Commissioners, 139 N. C. 443, 445, 52 S. E. 140. See also State v. Hunt, 139 N. C. 686, 40 S. E. 216.

The occupation of an "emigrant agent," as defined in chapter 75, Acts of 1891, similar to this section, does not belong to that class of trades or occupations which are so inherently harmful or dangerous to the public that they may, either directly or indirectly, be restricted or prohibited. State v. Moore, 113 N. C. 697, 698, 18 S. E. 342.

Scope of Section.—In Theus v. State, 114 Ga. 53, 39 S. E. 913, Lewis, J., construing a section worded exactly as this, says, "The legislative enactment imposing a tax upon emigrant agents, and providing a penalty for the failure to register and pay such tax, was clearly intended to apply to persons who, as agents of others, make it their business to hire laborers in this state to be sent beyond the limits of the state and then employed by others. To extend its application to a resident of another state, who, being in this state, incidentally employs laborers on his own behalf to work for him beyond the limits of this state, would be entirely unwarranted." Cited and approved in Carr v. Commissioners, 136 N. C. 125, 127, 48 S. E. 597.

Employment of Laborers for Work in Another State.—This section does not apply to a person who comes into this state and employs laborers to work for him in another state. Carr v. Commissioners, 136 N. C. 125, 48 S. E. 597.

An officer of a foreign corporation coming into this state and hiring hands for employment by himself as the officer of the corporation, is not "engaged in the business of hiring hands," etc., and is not liable for the tax on emigrant agents, under this section. Lane v. Commissioners, 139 N. C. 443, 52 S. E. 140.

Amount of Tax Not Reviewable.—A tax on the business of procuring laborers for employment outside the state being an exercise of the power of the state to levy taxes, the amount is not reviewable by the courts. State v. Roberson, 136 N. C. 587, 48 S. E. 595. The court said: "When the constitution confers upon the legislature the power to levy taxes, the amount of the tax to be levied is committed to that department of the government and not open to review by the judicial department. We may inquire into the question of power, but not as to the manner of its exercise."

VIII. Child Labor Regulations.

Sec.
110-1. Minimum age.
110-2. Hours of labor.
110-3. Lunch period.
110-4. Posting of hours.
110-5. Time records.
110-6. Hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under sixteen.
110-7. Hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under eighteen.
110-8. Employment of minors in street trades; sale or distribution of newspapers, etc.
110-9. Employment certificate required.
110-10. Officers authorized to issue certificates.
110-11. Refusal and revocation of employment certificate.
110-12. Method of issuing employment certificates.
110-13. Employment certificate as evidence.
110-14. Regular and vacation employment certificates.
110-15. Duties of employers in regard to employment certificates.
110-16. Certificates of age.
110-17. State supervision of the issuance of employment certificates.
110-18. Rules and regulations.
110-19. Inspection and prosecutions.
110-20. Penalties.

Art. 1. Child Labor Regulations.

§ 110-1. Minimum age.—No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in, about, or in connection with any gainful occupation at any time: Provided, that minors between fourteen and sixteen years of age may be employed outside school hours

and during school vacations, but not in a factory or in any occupation otherwise prohibited by law; and Provided, that boys twelve years of age and over securing a certificate from the department of labor, may be employed outside school hours in the sale or distribution of newspapers, magazines or periodicals subject to the provisions of § 110-8 relating to employment of minors in street trades and to such rules and regulations as may be provided under § 95-11. Nothing in this article shall be construed to apply to the employment of a minor engaged in domestic or farm work performed under the direction or authority of the minor's parent or guardian. (1937, c. 317, s. 1.)

Editor's Note.—The cases cited below were decided under the former law.

Employment before 1903 Act.—As to employment of children before the child labor act of 1903, and the liability for damages resulting therefrom, see Ward v. Allen, 126 N. C. 948, 36 S. E. 194; Fitzgerald v. Furniture Co., 131 N. C. 636, 645, 42 S. E. 946; Hendrix v. Cotton Mills, 138 N. C. 169, 170, 50 S. E. 561.

Employment Since the 1903 Act.—As to employment of children since the child labor act of 1903, see Rolin v. Tobacco Co., 141 N. C. 300, 310, 53 S. E. 891; Leathers v. Tobacco Co., 144 N. C. 330, 342, 57 S. E. 11; Starnes v. Mfg. Co., 147 N. C. 556, 61 S. E. 525.

Employment Since the 1907 Act.—As to employment of children since the child labor act of 1907, see McGowan v. Mfg. Co., 167 N. C. 192, 82 S. E. 1028; Evans v. Lumber Co., 174 N. C. 31, 93 S. E. 430.

Effect of Decisions on Acts of 1903 and 1907.

1. The statute is constitutional.
2. It applies to employment of factories and manufacturing establishments, and to no other.
3. The employment of a child under twelve years of age in a factory or manufacturing establishment is negligence per se.
4. Such negligence is proximate, if the child is injured as the result of his employment.
5. There is no assumption of risk by the child.
6. The negligence of the parent, if any, in permitting the employment, cannot be imputed to the child.
7. In addition to the usual presumption against contributory negligence, there is a presumption that the child has not the capacity to appreciate the danger of his employment.
8. This presumption may be rebutted. Pettit v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co., 156 N. C. 119, 127, 72 S. E. 195.

Messenger or Delivery Service Included.—This section does prohibit the employment of "any one under 14 years of age" in messenger or delivery service. Pettitt v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co., 186 N. C. 9, 16, 118 S. E. 840.

Does Not Apply to Volunteer Workman.—Where the plaintiff, a boy under fourteen, is a mere volunteer injured in the performance of a simple and ordinary task, this section has no application. Reaves v. Catawba Mfg., etc., Co., 206 N. C. 523, 174 S. E. 413.

§ 110-2. Hours of labor. — No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in, about or in connection with any gainful occupation more than six consecutive days in any one week, or more than forty hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day, nor shall any minor under sixteen years of age be so employed, permitted or allowed to work before seven o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening of any day. No minor over sixteen years of age and under eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in or about or in connection with any gainful occupation for more than six consecutive days in any one week, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than nine hours in any one day, nor shall any minor between sixteen and eighteen years of age be so employed, permitted or allowed to work before six o'clock in the morning or after twelve o'clock midnight of any day, except boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen may be permitted to work until one o'clock in the morning as messengers where the offices of the company for which they work do not close before that hour: Provided, that no girl between sixteen and eighteen years of age shall be so employed, permitted, or allowed to work before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day; and Provided further, that boys twelve years of age and over, employed in the sale or distribution of newspapers, magazines or periodicals outside school hours shall be subject to the provisions of § 110-8 relating to employment of minors in street trades, and to such rules and regulations as may be provided under § 95-11: Provided further, that minors under eighteen years of age may be employed in a concert or a theatrical performance, under such rules and regulations as the state commissioner of labor may prescribe, up to twelve o'clock midnight: and provided further, that telegraph messenger boys in towns where a full-time service is not maintained on Sundays may work seven days per week, but not for more than two hours on Sunday. The combined hours of work and hours in school of children under sixteen employed outside school hours shall not exceed a total of eight per day. (1937, c. 317, s. 2.)

Violation of Section Must Be Shown to Be Proximate Cause of Injury.—In order to make an employer liable in damages for an injury sustained by an employee between 14 and 16 years of age being required to work more than 8 hours a day in violation of this section, it must be shown that the violation of the statute was a proximate cause of injury complained of. Williamson v. Old Dominion Box Co., 205 N. C. 350, 171 S. E. 335.

§ 110-3. Lunch period.—No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work for more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty minutes for a lunch period, and no period of less than thirty minutes shall be deemed to interrupt a continuous period of work. (1937, c. 317, s. 3.)

§ 110-4. Posting of hours. — Every employer shall post and keep conspicuously posted in the establishment wherein any minor under eighteen is employed, permitted, or allowed to work, a printed abstract of this article and a list of the occupations prohibited to such minors, to be furnished by the state department of labor. (1937, c. 317, s. 4.)

§ 110-5. Time records.—Every employer shall keep a time-book and/or record, which shall state the name of each minor employed, and which shall indicate the number of hours worked by said minor on each day of the week, and the amount of wages paid during each pay period. Such time record shall be kept on file for at least one year after the entry of the record, and shall be open to the inspection of the state department of labor. (1937, c. 317, s. 5.)

§ 110-6. Hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under sixteen.—No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work on or in connection with power-driven machinery. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in or about or in connection with: Construction work of any kind, ship building, mines or quarries, stone cutting or polishing, the manufacture, transportation or use of explosives or highly inflammable substances, ore-reduction

works, smelters, hot rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, forging shops or any other place in which the heating, melting or heat treatment of metals is carried on; lumbering or logging operations, saw or planing mills, pulp or paper mills, or in operating or assisting in operating punch presses or stamping machines, if the clearance between the ram and the die or the stripper exceeds one-fourth inch; power-driven wood-working machinery, cutting machines having a guillotine action, openers, pickers, cards or lappers, power shears, machinery having a heavy rolling or crush-action, corrugating, crimping, or embossing machines, meat grinding machines, dough brakes or mixing machines in bakeries or cracker making machinery, grinding, abrasive, polishing or buffing machines: Provided, that apprentices operating under conditions of bona fide apprenticeship may grind their own tools; machinery used in the cold rolling of heavy metal stock, metal plate bending machines, power-driven metal planing machines, circular saws, power-driven laundry or dry cleaning machinery, oiling, cleaning or wiping machinery or shafting or applying belts to pulleys; or in the operation or repair of elevators or other hoisting apparatus, or as drivers of trucks or other motor vehicles, or in the operation of any unguarded machinery. (1937, c. 317, s. 6.)

In or About or in Connection with Quarry.—In Campbell Contracting Co. v. Maryland Casualty Co., 21 Fed. (2d) 909, 910, it is said: "We cannot agree with the contention that a boy operating a hoist, that by means of a cable pulls cars loaded with stone out of a quarry 150 to 175 feet distant, and whose duty it was upon signal to have the whistle blown, warning of a blast, and whose further duty it was to warn passersby, was not working 'in or about or in connection with a quarry.' "

§ 110-7. Hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under eighteen.—No minor under the age of eighteen years shall be employed, permitted, or allowed to work at any processes where quartz or any other form of silicon dioxide or an asbestos silicate is present in powdered form, or at work involving exposure to lead or any of its compounds in any form, or at work involving exposure to benzol or any benzol compound which is volatile or which can penetrate the skin, or at work in spray painting, or in the handling of unsterilized hides or animal or human hair. Nor shall any minor under eighteen be employed or permitted to work in, about or in connection with any establishment where alcoholic liquors are distilled, rectified, compounded, brewed, manufactured, bottled, sold, or dispensed, or in a pool or billiard room: Provided, however, that this section shall not prohibit a minor under the age of eighteen years from working in any establishment where beer is sold and not consumed on the premises, and to which has been issued only an "off premises" license for the sale of beer. Nor shall any girl under the age of eighteen years be employed, permitted or allowed to work as a messenger in the distribution or delivery of goods or messages for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of transmitting or delivering goods or messages.

Nor shall any minor under eighteen years of age be employed, permitted, or allowed to work in any place of employment, or at any occupation hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minor. It shall be the duty of the state department of labor and the said state department of labor shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, after due notice and after hearings duly held, to issue general or special orders, which shall have the force of law, prohibiting the employment of such minors in any place of employment or at any occupation hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minors. (1937, c. 317, s. 7; 1943, c. 670.)

Editor's Note.—The 1943 amendment added the proviso to the second sentence.

§ 110-8. Employment of minors in street trades; sale or distribution of newspapers, etc. — No boy under fourteen years of age and no girl under eighteen years of age shall distribute, sell, expose or offer for sale newspapers, magazines, periodicals, candies, drinks, peanuts, or other merchandise in any street or public place, or exercise the trade of bootblack in any street or public place. No boy under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted or allowed to work at any of the trades or occupations mentioned in this section after seven p. m. or before 6 a. m., or unless he has an employment certificate issued in accordance with § 110-9. The state commissioner of labor shall have authority to make, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the enforcement of this section, not inconsistent with this article or existing law.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent male persons over fourteen years of age from distributing newspapers, magazines and periodicals on fixed routes, seven days per week: Provided, that such persons shall not be employed nor allowed to work after eight o'clock p. m. and before five o'clock a. m., and that the hours of work and the hours in school do not exceed eight in any one day, except boys twelve years of age and over who have secured a certificate from the department of labor for the sale or distribution of newspapers, magazines or periodicals: Provided further, that such person shall not be permitted or allowed to work more than four hours per day nor more than twenty-four hours per week: Provided further, that nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent boys twelve years of age and over, upon securing a proper certificate from the department of labor, from being employed outside school hours in the sale or distribution of newspapers, magazines and periodicals (where not more than seventy-five customers are served in one day): Provided, that such boys shall not be employed between the hours of seven o'clock p. m. and six o'clock a. m., nor for more than ten hours in any one week. (1937, c. 317, s. 8.)

§ 110-9. Employment certificate required. — Before any minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or allowed to work in, about or in connection with any gainful occupation, the person employing such minor shall procure and keep on file an employment certificate for such minor, issued as hereinafter prescribed. In case of a minor engaged in street trade where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist between such minor and the supplier of the merchandise which the minor sells, the parent or guardian of such minor shall be deemed the employer of such minor and shall procure

and keep on file the employment certificate herein required. (1937, c. 317, s. 9.)

Newsboy Not Employee.—A newsboy engaged in selling papers is not an employee of the newspaper within the meaning of that term as used in the workmen's compensation act, the newsboy not being on the newspaper's payroll and being without authority to solicit subscriptions and being free to select his own methods of affecting sales, although some degree of supervision was exercised by the newspaper. Creswell v. Charlotte News Pub. Co., 204 N. C. 380, 168 S. E. 408.

§ 110-10. Officers authorized to issue certificates.—The employment certificate required by this article shall be issued only by county or city superintendents of public welfare in such form and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the state department of labor. (1937, c. 317, s. 10.)

§ 110-11. Refusal and revocation of employment certificate.—The person designated to issue employment certificates may refuse to grant such certificate, or may revoke such certificate after issuance if, in his judgment, the best interests of the minor would be served by such refusal or revocation. Employer, parent or guardian of the minor whose employment certificate has been refused or revoked may appeal to the commissioner of labor. (1937, c. 317, s. 11.)

§ 110-12. Method of issuing employment certificates.—The person designated to issue employment certificates shall issue such certificates only upon the application in person of the minor desiring employment, and after having approved and filed the following papers:

(1) A promise of employment signed by the prospective employer or by some one duly authorized by him, setting forth the specific nature of the occupation in which he intends to employ such minor, and the number of hours per day and days per week which said minor shall be employed.

(2) Evidence of age showing that minor is of the age required by this article, which evidence shall consist of one of the following proofs of age and shall be required in the order herein designated, as follows:

(a) A duly attested transcript of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics, or other officer charged with the duty of recording births; or

(b) A baptismal certificate or transcript of the record of baptism, duly certified, and showing the date and place of birth; or

(c) Other documentary record of age (other than a school record or an affidavit of age) such as a Bible record, passport or transcript thereof, duly certified, or life insurance policy which shall appear to the satisfaction of the issuing officer to be good and sufficient evidence of age; or

(d) In the case none of the aforesaid proofs of age shall be obtainable, and only in such case, the issuing officer may accept the signed statement of the physician authorized to make the physical examinations required by this section, stating that, after examination, it is his opinion that the minor has attained the age required by law for the occupation in which he expects to engage. Such statement shall be accompanied by an affidavit, signed by the minor's parents or guardian, certifying to the name, date and place of birth of the minor and that the proofs of age specified in the preceding sub-divisions of this section cannot be produced.

(3) A statement of physical fitness, signed by a public health, public school or other physician assigned to this duty by the issuing officer with the approval of the state department of labor, setting forth that such minor has been thoroughly examined by such physician and that he is either physically fit to be employed in any legal occupation, or that he is physically fit to be employed under certain limitations, specified in the statement. If the statement of physical fitness is limited, the employment certificate issued thereon shall state clearly the limitations upon its use, and shall be valid only when used under the limitations so stated. The minor shall not be charged a fee for such examination or statement of physical fitness. The method of making such examinations shall be prescribed by the state department of labor.

(4) A school record signed by the principal of the school which the minor has last attended or by some one duly authorized by him, giving the full name, date of birth, grade last completed, and residence of the minor.

The employment certificate shall be delivered to the prospective employer of the minor for whom the employment certificate is issued, and such certificate shall be valid only for the employer named therein and for the occupation designated in the promise of employment. (1937, c. 317, s. 12.)

Editor's Note.—For decisions under former law, see Rolin v. Tobacco Co., 141 N. C. 300, 53 S. E. 891; Williamson v. Old Dominion Box Co., 205 N. C. 350, 171 S. E. 335.

§ 110-13. Employment certificate as evidence.—Said employment certificate duly issued shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the minor for whom issued in any proceeding involving the employment of the minor under the child labor or workmen's compensation law or any other labor law of the state, as to any act occurring subsequent to its issuance. (1937, c. 317, s. 13.)

§ 110-14. Regular and vacation employment certificates.—Employment certificates shall be of two kinds, regular certificates permitting employment during school hours, and vacation certificates, permitting employment during the school vacation and during the school term at such time as the public schools are not in session. (1937, c. 317, s. 14.)

§ 110-15. Duties of employers in regard to employment certificates.—Every employer receiving an employment certificate shall, during the period of the minor's employment, keep such certificate on file at the place of employment and accessible to any certificate-issuing officer, attendance officer, inspector, or other person authorized to enforce this article. The failure of any employer to produce for inspection such employment certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the unlawful employment of the minor. (1937, c. 317, s. 15.)

§ 110-16. Certificates of age. — Upon request, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to issue employment certificates to issue to any person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one desiring to enter employment a certificate of age upon presentation of the same proof of age as is re-

quired for the issuance of employment certificates under this article, and such certificate duly issued shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the minor for whom issued in any proceeding involving the employment of the minor under the child labor or workmen's compensation law or any other labor law of the state, as to any act occurring subsequent to its issuance. (1937, c. 317, s. 16.)

§ 110-17. State supervision of the issuance of employment certificates.—The state department of labor shall prescribe such rules and regulations for the issuance of employment certificates and age certificates as will promote uniformity and efficiency in the administration of this article. It also shall supply to local issuing officers all blank forms to be used in connection with the issuance of such certificates. Duplicates of each employment or age certificate shall be mailed by the issuing officer to the state department of labor within one week after issuance. The state department of labor may revoke any such certificate if in its judgment it was improperly issued or if the minor is illegally employed. If the certificate be revoked, the issuing officer and the employer shall be notified of such action in writing, and such minor shall not thereafter be employed or permitted to work until a new certificate has been legally obtained. (1937, c. 317, s. 17.)

§ 110-18. Rules and regulations.—The commissioner of labor of North Carolina shall have the power to make such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this article as may be deemed necessary by said commissioner. (1937, c. 317, s. 18.)

§ 110-19. Inspection and prosecutions.—It shall be the duty of the state department of labor and of the inspectors and agents of said state department of labor to enforce the provisions of this article, to make complaints against persons violating its provisions, and to prosecute violations of the same. The said state department of labor, its inspectors and agents shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any place or establishment covered by the article, and to have access to employment certificates kept on file by the employer and such other records as may aid in the enforcement of this article. School attendance officers are likewise empowered to visit and inspect places where minors may be employed.

Any person authorized to enforce this article may require an employer of a minor for whom an employment certificate is not on file to either furnish him within ten days the evidence required for an employment certificate showing that the minor is at least eighteen years of age, or to cease to employ or permit or allow such minor to work. (1937, c. 317, s. 19.)

§ 110-20. Penalties.—Whoever employs or permits or allows any minor to be employed or to work in violation of this article, or of any order or ruling issued under the provisions of this article, or obstructs the state department of labor, its officers or agents, or any other persons authorized to inspect places of employment under this article, and whoever having under his control or custody any minor, permits or allows him to be employed or to work in violation of this article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars ($5.00) nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00), or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day during which any violation of this article continues after notice from the state department of labor to the proprietor, manager, or other officer of the partnership, firm or corporation, shall constitute a separate and distinct offense, and the employment of any minor in violation of the article shall, with respect to each minor so employed, constitute a separate and distinct offense. The penalties specified in this article may be recovered by the state in an action for debt brought before any court of competent jurisdiction, or through criminal proceedings, as may be deemed proper. (1937, c. 317, s. 20.)

Index

(The references are to sections of General Statutes of North Carolina, which appear consecutively in this reprint.)

APPRENTICES.
Agreements, § 94-7.
May bind for period after apprentice attains majority, § 94-8.
Apprenticeship committees, § 94-5.
Apprenticeship council, § 94-2.
Compensation, § 94-2.
Necessary employees, § 94-3.
Reports, § 94-2.
Approval of agreements, § 94-8.
Contents of agreement, § 94-7.
Controversies between apprentices and employers.
Right of appeal, § 94-10.
Definition of an apprentice, § 94-6.
Director of apprenticeship, § 94-3.
Powers and duties, § 94-3.
Limitation of chapter, § 94-11.
Local and state joint apprenticeship committees, § 94-5.
Purposes of apprenticeship act, § 94-1.
Rotation of employment, § 94-9.
Settlement of controversies or complaints, § 94-10.
Signatures of agreement, § 94-8.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION. See Labor.

BLACKLISTING EMPLOYEES, §§ 14-355 to 14-356.

BOARD OF BOILER RULES. See Boilers.

BOILERS.
Board of boiler rules.
Creation, § 95-54.
Members, § 95-54.
Terms of office, § 95-54.
Vacancies, § 95-54.
Boilers in use unaffected, § 95-58.
Bureau of boiler inspection.
Chief inspector, §§ 95-59, 95-69. See within this title, "Chief Inspector."
Creation, § 95-61.
Powers of commissioner of labor, § 95-61.
Special inspectors, § 95-69. See within this title, "Special Inspectors."
Certificates.
Inspection certificates, § 95-64.
Chief inspector.
Appointment, § 95-59.
Bonds, § 95-69.
Qualifications, § 95-59.
Salary, § 95-59.
Construction of boilers.
Inspection in and outside state, § 95-67.
Deputy inspectors, § 95-69. See within this title, "Special Inspectors."
Bonds, § 95-69.
Exceptions.
Certain boilers excepted, § 95-60.
Fee for internal and external inspections, § 95-68.

BOILERS—Cont'd
Fees, §§ 95-64, 95-68.
Inspector, §§ 95-59, 95-69. See within this title, "Chief Inspector."
Special inspectors, § 95-69. See within this title, "Special Inspectors."
Installation of boilers.
Requirements, § 95-66.
Rules and regulations, § 95-55.
Appropriation for printing and distribution, § 95-57.
Approval of rules, § 95-56.
Special inspectors.
Bonds, §§ 95-69.

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF, §§ 95-70 to 95-72.

CHILD LABOR.
Age, § 110-1.
Certificates of age, § 110-16.
Hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under sixteen, § 110-6.
Hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under eighteen, § 110-7.
Certificate.
Age.
Certificates of age, § 110-16.
As evidence, § 110-13.
Duties of employers in regard to, § 110-15.
Employment certificate required, § 110-9.
Method of issuing, § 110-12.
Officers authorized to issue certificate, § 110-10.
Refusal and revocation, § 110-11.
Regular certificate, § 110-14.
State supervision of issuance, § 110-17.
Vacation certificate, § 110-14.
Criminal law.
Penalties, § 110-20.
Employment certificate, §§ 110-9 to 110-17. See within this title, "Certificate."
Evidence.
Employment certificate, § 110-13.
Hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under sixteen, § 110-6.
Hazardous occupation prohibited for minors under eighteen, § 110-7.
Hours, § 110-2.
Posting, § 110-4.
Inspection, § 110-19.
Lunch period, § 110-3.
Prosecutions, § 110-19.
Rules and regulations, § 110-18.
Street trades.
Employment of minors in street trades; sale or distribution of newspapers, etc., § 110-8.
Time records, § 110-5.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR. See Labor.

CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION. See Labor.

CRIMINAL LAW. See Labor.
Blacklisting employees, §§ 14-355 to 14-356.
Child labor, § 110-20.
Employment agencies, § 95-45.
Issuing nontransferable script to laborers, § § 14-357.
Mines, § 74-14.
Obstructing drains, § 74-30.

DEAF PERSONS.
Bureau of labor for the deaf, §§ 95-70 to 95-72.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. See Labor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
Application, § 95-38.
Commissioner of labor, §§ 95-38, 95-42.
Criminal law, § 95-45.
Definition, § 95-37.
Employment service, §§ 96-20 to 96-28. See Employment Service.
Free employment bureau.
Acceptance and use of donations, § 96-25.
Bureau of labor for the deaf, §§ 95-70 to 95-72.
Collection of information, § 96-23.
Cooperation of towns, townships, and counties with bureau, § 96-26.
Cooperation with federal board for vocational education, § 96-21.
Cooperation with United States service, § 96-24.
Deaf, §§ 95-70 to 95-72.
Donations, § 96-25.
Employment of minors, § 96-22.
Farm employment, § 96-22.
Financial aid from United States, § 96-24.
Information to be disseminated, § 96-23.
Local offices, § 96-24.
Promotion of Americanism, § 96-22.
Government agencies unaffected, § 95-46.
Hearing, § 95-41.
Investigation of applicant, § 95-38.
Investigation of books and records, § 95-40.
License, § 95-38.
License fee to be paid into special fund, § 95-44.
Rescission, § 95-40.
Rules and regulations governing issuance, § 95-39.
Tax placed upon agencies under revenue act, § 95-47.
License taxes, § 105-90.
Production of books, papers and records, § 95-43.
Records.
Production, § 95-43.
Rescinding license, § 95-40.
Service of subpoenas, § 95-42.
Service, § 95-42.
Violations, § 95-45.
Vocational education.
Cooperation with federal board for vocational education, § 96-21.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, §§ 95-37 to 95-47, 96-21 to 96-26. See Employment Agencies.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, §§ 96-20 to 96-28.
Appropriation, § 96-28.
Conformance to Wagner-Peyser Act, § 96-20.
Cooperation with local governmental units, § 96-26.
Cooperation with United States service, § 96-24.
Director, § 96-20.
Donations, § 96-25.
Duties of division, § 96-20.
Employees, § 96-20.
Farm employment, § 96-22.
Financial aid from United States, § 96-24.
Funds.
Method of handling, § 96-27.
Job placement, § 96-23.
Minors, § 96-22.
Organization, § 96-20.
Promotion of Americanism, § 96-22.
Reports, § 96-23.
Research and reports, § 96-23.
Vocational education.
Cooperation with federal board, § 96-21.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS.
Agreement with federal agencies for enforcement, § 95-14.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. See Employment Service.

HOURS OF LABOR. See Labor.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.
Earnings of employees in, §§ 95-73 to 95-77. See Labor.

LABOR.
Apprenticeship, §§ 94-1 to 94-11.
Apprentices, §§ 94-1 to 94-11. See Apprentices.
Arbitration of labor disputes, §§ 95-36.1 to 95-36.7.
Administration of article, § 95-36.3.
Arbitration panel, § 95-36.5.
Arbitration service established, § 95-36.4.
Arbitrators, § 95-36.5.
Disqualification, § 95-36.6.
Award, § 95-36.5.
Declaration of policy, § 95-36.1.
Personnel of arbitration service, § 95-36.4.
Procedure, § 95-36.5.
Rules, § 95-36.7.
Scope of article, § 95-36.2.
Submission of controversy, § 95-36.5.
Witnesses, § 95-36.5.
Assignments.
Acceptance by employer of assignment of wages, § 95-31.
Boilers, §§ 95-54 to 95-69. See Boilers.
Child labor regulations, §§ 110-1 to 110-20. See Child Labor.
Colored persons, §§ 95-48 to 95-53. See within this title, "Separate Toilets for Sexes and Races."
Separate toilet for sexes and races, §§ 95-48 to 95-53.
Commissioner of labor, §§ 95-1 to 95-14.
Duties, § 95-4.
Election, § 95-2.
Employment agencies, §§ 95-37 to 95-47. See Employment Agencies.

LABOR—Cont'd
Commissioner of labor—Cont'd
Powers, §§ 95-4, 95-7, 95-8.
Reports, §§ 95-5, 95-6, 95-8.
Vacancy in office, § 95-2.
Conciliation and mediation of labor disputes, §§ 95-32 to 95-36.
Administration of article, § 95-34.
Conciliator.
Powers and duties, § 95-36.
Declaration of policy, § 95-32.
Department of labor.
Conciliation service, § 95-35.
Establishment of conciliation service. § 95-35.
Personnel of conciliation service, § 95-35.
Powers and duties of commissioner. § 95-36.
Scope of article, § 95-33.
Criminal law, §§ 14-355 to 14-357.
Earnings of employees in interstate commerce, § 95-75.
Failure to provide toilets a misdemeanor, § 95-50.
Intruding on toilets, § 95-49.
Medical chests in factories, § 95-30.
Seats for women employees, § 95-29.
Separate toilet for sexes and races, § 95-50.
Deaf.
Bureau of labor for the deaf, §§ 95-70 to 95-72.
Department of labor.
Arbitration of labor disputes, §§ 95-36.1 to 95-36.7.
Commissioner.
Commissioner to have supervision of department, § 95-1.
Compelling information, § 95-7.
Enforcement of labor laws, § 95-4.
Inspection of factories, mills, etc., § 95-4.
Investigations, § 95-4.
Powers and duties, § 95-4.
Publication of information, § 95-6.
Recommendations as to legislation, § 95-5.
Refusal to give information as contempt, § 95-7.
Reports to governor, § 95-5.
Salary, § 95-2.
Statistical reports, § 95-6.
Term of office, 95-2.
Conciliation and mediation of labor disputes, §§ 95-32 to 95-36.
Conciliation service, §§ 95-32 to 95-36.
Divisions of department, § 95-3.
Fair Labor Standards Act.
Agreement with federal agencies for enforcement, § 95-14.
Forms of law to be posted by employers.
Department to furnish, § 95-9.
Industrial commission to be integral unit, § 95-10.
Mediation, §§ 95-32 to 95-36.
Officers, § 95-3.
Rules and regulations.
Enforcement, § 95-13.
Standards and inspection, division of, §§ 95-3, 95-11.
Powers and duties, §. 95-11.
Statistics, division of, §§ 95-3, 95-12.
Powers and duties, § 95-12.

LABOR—Cont'd
Earnings of employees in interstate commerce, §§ 95-73 to 95-77.
Collection out of state to avoid exemptions forbidden, § 95-73.
Construction of article, § 95-77
Damages, § 95-75.
Indictment, § 95-75.
Institution of foreign suit, etc., evidence of intent to violate, § 95-76.
Remedies for violation of law, § 95-75.
Resident not to abet collection out of state, § 95-74.
Employment agencies, §§ 95-37 to 95-47. See Employment Agencies.
Employment bureau, §§ 95-37 to 95-47. See Employment Agencies.
Exemption from execution, attachment and garnishment.
Collection of debt out of state to avoid exemption, §§ 95-73 to 95-77.
Free employment bureau, §§ 95-70 to 95-72, 96-21 to 96-26. See Employment Agencies.
Hours of employees in state institutions, § 95-28.
Hours of labor.
Maximum hour law, §§ 95-15 to 95-25. See within this title, "Maximum Hour Law."
Hours of work for women in industry, § 95-27.
Indictment and information.
Earnings of employees in interstate commerce, § 95-75.
Issuance of script, § 14-357.
Lockouts, §§ 95-32 to 95-36. See within this title, "Conciliation and Mediation of Labor Disputes."
Maximum hour law.
Criminal law.
Intimidating witnesses, § 95-25.
Penalties, § 95-24.
Violation a misdemeanor, § 95-23.
Declaration of policy, § 95-16.
Definitions, § 95-18.
Enactment under police power, § 95-16.
Enforcement by commissioner of labor, § 95-21.
Interference with enforcement prohibited, § 95-22.
Exceptions, § 95-17.
Intimidating witnesses, § 95-25.
Limitations of hours, § 95-17.
Posting law, § 95-19.
Records kept by employers, § 95-20.
Title, § 95-15.
Mediation, §§ 95-32 to 95-36. See within this title, "Conciliation and Mediation of Labor Disputes."
Conciliation and mediation of labor disputes, §§ 95-32 to 95-36.
Medical chests in factories; failure to provide a misdemeanor, § 95-30.
Mines and minerals.
Commissioner of labor and printing is inspector, § 74-15.
Minors under sixteen not to be employed, § 74-2.
Notice.
Form of notice, § 95-9.
Posting labor laws, § 95-9.

LABOR—Cont'd
Police.
Police to enforce law as to separate toilets, § 95-51.
Railroads, § 60-55.
Reports.
Reports to commissioner of labor, § 95-8.
Script, § 14-357.
Separate toilets for sexes and races, §§ 95-48 to 95-53.
Failure to provide toilets a misdemeanor, § 95-50.
Intruding on toilets misdemeanor, § 95-49.
Location, § 95-49.
Police in towns to enforce article, § 95-51.
Sheriff in county to enforce article, § 95-52.
When separate toilets required, § 95-48.
Sheriff.
Sheriff to enforce provisions as to separate toilets, § 95-52.
State institutions.
Working hours of employees in state institutions, § 95-28.
Strikes, §§ 95-32 to 95-36. See within this title, "Conciliation and Mediation of Labor Disputes."
Toilets, §§ 95-48 to 95-53. See within this title, "Separate Toilets for Sexes and Races."
Unemployment compensation, §§ 96-20 to 96-28.
Wages.
Acceptance by employer of assignment of wages, § 95-31.
Collection out of state to avoid exemption forbidden, § 95-73.
Earnings of employees in interstate commerce, §§ 95-73 to 95-77.
Issuing nontransferable script to laborers, § 14-357.
Week's work to be sixty hours, § 95-26.
Women.
Failure to provide seats for women employees a misdemeanor, § 95-29.
Hours of work for women in industry, § 95-27.
Seats for women employees, § 95-29.
Separate toilets for sexes and races, §§ 95-48 to 95-53. See within this title, "Separate Toilets for Sexes and Races."
Week's work of women to be fifty-five hours, § 95-26.

LABOR, DEPARTMENT OF, §§ 95-1 to 95-77.
See "Labor."

LABOR DISPUTES.
Arbitration, §§ 95-36.1 to 95-36.7. See Labor.
Conciliation and mediation, §§ 95-32 to 95-36. See Labor.

LICENSES AND TAXES. See Employment Agencies.
Employment agents, § 105-90.

LIENS.
Laborers' liens, §§ 44-1 et seq. See Mechanics' Liens.
Wages for two months lien on assets, § 55-136.

MECHANICS' LIENS, §§ 44-1 to 44-6.
Buildings, § 44-1.

MECHANICS' LIENS—Cont'd
Enforcement of lien.
Personal property, § 44-2.
Laborers, § 44-6.
Laborers' lien on lumber and its products, § 44-3.
Vessels, §§ 44-15 to 44-16.
Lumber, § 44-3.
Maritime liens, §§ 44-15 to 44-16.
Materialmen, §§ 44-1 to 44-3.
Subcontractors and laborers, § 44-6.
Personal property, § 44-1.
Enforcement of lien, § 44-2.
Personal property repaired, § 44-2.
Processing certain goods, § 44-4.
Sale of goods at public auction, § 44-5.
Real property, § 44-1.
Repairs, § 44-2.
Ships, §§ 44-15 to 44-16.
Subcontractors and laborers.
Lien given subcontractors, etc., on real estate, § 44-6.
Rights against owners, § 44-6.
Trees and timber, § 44-3.
Vessels, §§ 44-15 to 44-16.

MEDICAL CHESTS, § 95-30.

MINES AND MINERALS, §§ 74-1 to 74-36.
Abandonment, § 74-10.
Accident.
Death by accident investigated, § 74-18.
Notice of accidents given, § 74-11.
Actions, §§ 74-32 to 74-36.
Application and order for survey, § 74-34.
Liability for damage for trespass, § 74-32.
Persons entitled to bring suit, § 74-33.
Adjustment of conflicting claims, §§ 74-32 to 74-36.
Appraisers, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Conflicting claims, §§ 74-32 to 74-36.
Criminal law.
Obstructing mining drains, § 74-34.
Violating provisions of law relating to mines, § 74-14.
Damages.
Double damage for mineral carried away, § 74-32.
Liability for damage for trespass, § 74-32.
Waterways obtained, §§ 74-27, 74-28.
Death by wrongful act, §§ 74-13, 74-18.
Ditches, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Drainage, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Drains, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Eminent domain, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Engines, hoisting, § 74-6.
Examinations, §§ 74-15 to 74-23. See within this title, "Inspection of Mines."
Fences.
Unused mines to be fenced, § 74-4.
Gas.
Lamps, § 74-8.
Standing gas, § 74-7.
Hoisting engines, § 74-6.

MINES AND MINERALS—Cont'd
Infants.
Minors under sixteen not to be employed, § 74-2.
Ingress and egress.
Means of ingress and egress provided, § 74-5.
Injunction.
Operation enjoined when law violated, § 74-22.
Injuries to employees.
Liability for injuries, § 74-13.
Notice of accidents given, § 74-11.
Inspection of mines, §§ 74-15 to 74-23.
Commissioner of labor and printing is inspector, § 74-15.
Counsel furnished inspector, § 74-21.
Daily examinations, § 74-8.
Death by accident investigated, § 74-18.
Inspector to enforce law, § 74-21.
Inspector to examine mines, § 74-16.
May enter to make examinations, § 74-17.
Operation enjoined when law violated, § 74-22.
Papers to be preserved, § 74-20.
Record of examinations, § 74-19.
Report to governor, § 74-23.
Report to inspector, § 74-12.
Safety lamps, § 74-8.
Inspector, §§ 74-15 to 74-23. See within this title, "Inspection of Mines."
Labor.
Commissioner of labor and printing is inspector, § 74-15.
Inspection of mines, §§ 74-15 to 74-23. See within this title, "Inspection of Mines."
Minors under sixteen not to be employed, § 74-2.
Lamps, safety, § 74-8.
Landlord and tenant, §§ 74-1, 74-33. See within this title, "Leases."
Leases.
Lessor not held partner of lessee, § 74-1.
Persons entitled to bring suit, § 74-33.
Master and servant, §§ 74-11, 74-13. See within this title, "Injuries to Employees."
Commissioner of labor and printing is inspector, § 74-15.
Minors under sixteen not to be employed, § 74-2.
Matches, § 74-8.
Negligence.
Liability for injuries, § 74-13.
Notice of accidents given, § 74-11.
Unused mines to be fenced, § 74-4.
Notice of accidents given, § 74-11.
Notice of opening or changing mines given, § 74-10.
Obstructing mining drains, § 74-30.
Opening or changing.
Notice of opening or changing mines given, § 74-10.
Operation of mines, §§ 74-1 to 74-14.
Parties, § 74-33.
Partnership.
Lessor not held partner of lessee, § 74-1.
Petition, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Possession.
Persons entitled to bring suit, § 74-33.

MINES AND MINERALS—Cont'd
Quarries.
Mining law applicable to, § 74-24.
Record of examinations, § 74-19.
Reports.
Appraisers, §§ 74-27 to 74-29.
Inspector's report to governor, § 74-23.
Notice of accidents given, § 74-11.
Report to inspector, § 74-12.
Ventilation, § 74-9.
Safety lamps, § 74-8.
Shafts.
Means of ingress and egress provided, § 74-5.
Special proceedings, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Survey.
Application and order for survey, § 74-34.
Costs of the survey, § 74-36.
Free access to mine for survey, § 74-35.
Timber.
Operator to furnish timber, § 74-3.
Trees and timber.
Operator to furnish timber, § 74-3.
Trespass.
Liability for damage for trespass, § 74-32.
Ventilation, § 74-7.
Artificial means, § 74-7.
Provision for, § 74-7.
Report of ventilation, § 74-9.
Standing gas, § 74-7.
Water, §§ 74-25 to 74-31. See within this title, "Waterways Obtained."
Waterways obtained, §§ 74-25 to 74-31.
Appointment of appraisers, § 74-27.
Appraisers, § 74-27.
Confirmation of report of appraisers, § 74-28.
Contents of petition, § 74-26.
Damages, § 74-28.
Disposition of waste, § 74-31.
Duties of appraisers, § 74-27.
Entry, § 74-28.
Nonresidents, § 74-28.
Oath of appraisers, § 74-27.
Obstructing mining drains, § 74-30.
Party defendant, § 74-25.
Payment of damages, § 74-28.
Petition, §§ 74-25, 74-26.
Registration of report, § 74-29.
Report of appraisers, §§ 74-27, 74-28.
Rights of petitioner, § 74-28.
Special proceedings, § 74-25.
Water and drainage rights obtained, § 74-25

MINORS. See Child Labor Law; Labor.

SCRIPT.
Issuing nontransferable script to laborers, § 14-357.

SEPARATE TOILETS. See Labor.

TAXATION.
License taxes. See Employment Agencies.
Employment agents, § 105-90.

WAGES. See Labor.
Earnings of employees in interstate commerce, §§ 95-73 to 95-77. See Labor.
Railroad employees paid twice a month, § 60-55.
Wages for two months lien on assets, § 55-136.

WOMEN. See Labor.

Legal (Fed) Gl Loans

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Finance Form 1844

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

EXPLANATION OF BUSINESS LOAN OR BUSINESS REALTY LOAN GUARANTY

(Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944)

Veterans should read this explanation before signing the application form

1. The Veterans Administration has no authority to make a loan. The loan is made by banks and other lenders at not over 4 percent interest. When made in accordance with the regulations it may be partially guaranteed by the Administrator. The guaranty is available on purchase money notes also. For convenience these transactions are called loans in this explanation. Payments may extend over a period of 20 years subject however to the requirement that the maturity shall not be in excess of the normal useful life of the collateral and the earning capacity of the business.

2. If the veteran fails to make payments as they become due according to his contract with the lender the property may be foreclosed. If the Veterans Administration is required to pay any or all of the amount guaranteed, the veteran will become obligated for the repayment to the Government of the amount paid on account of the guaranty.

3. Interest for the first year on the amount guaranteed will be paid by the Government. The veteran does not repay this amount.

4. Any lender has the right to refuse to make a loan, with or without stating a reason. The fact that a particular lender refuses to lend the money does not mean that another lender may not be willing to lend it. The Veterans Administration will determine whether to guarantee the loan on the basis of the facts presented, irrespective of who may be the proposed lender (or seller).

5. Neither the act nor the regulations limit the amount of the loan, but the maximum amount of guaranty available to an eligible veteran is $2,000. Once this amount has been guaranteed by the Administrator it cannot be made available on another loan, for any purpose.

6. Under certain conditions the Administrator may guarantee a loan secured by a "second mortgage," obtained for the purpose of acquiring a business or business realty, if the "first mortgage" is to secure a loan "made, guaranteed, or insured" by a "Federal agency." Most lenders can furnish details about such a loan.

7. The Veterans Administration will not undertake to advise a veteran as to the purchase or nonpurchase of a specific property as this is a decision for which the veteran must accept personal responsibility, but information of a general character may be made available. However, there may be essential elements of a proposed transaction which require specialized knowledge and it may be to the veteran's interest to consult experts in such matters whose own interests are not involved, before agreeing to any transaction. Similarly it may be advisable to consult disinterested experts as to the legal and other details pertaining to the transaction.

8. You may obtain a loan for the total price of the equipment, machinery, or tools you desire to purchase, or you may obtain a loan for the initial down payment if you prefer to conserve the amount of guaranty that will be required to obtain the loan. The loan for a down payment may be obtained for as much as one-third of the purchase price but may not be in excess of $1,000. The smaller down payment you make, the less of your guaranty right you will have to use. This is because you will not need to borrow so much for the down payment. This is the amount for which you will need the guaranty, not the remaining balance. On the other hand there are many situations where in fact it will be better business to make a larger down payment.

Circumstances will govern which plan is to your best interest, but it is important to remember that the total guaranty available to you is $2,000. Later you may need an additional loan for some permissible business purpose. Furthermore, should you desire to purchase a home or farm, the loan will ordinarily require a substantial guaranty and, therefore, you should endeavor to conserve the amount of your guaranty.

9. Read the entire Application Form 1842 and Exhibit A, Form 1842B. This will suggest matters which, while not precisely covered in the application, require careful consideration in the purchase of a business or the purchase of fixtures, machinery, equipment, tools, or supplies, if you are going to establish a new business, for example:

(*a*) Experience in the line of business you intend to buy or establish is one of your most valuable assets. If you lack the experience but have some knowledge of the business, it may be desirable to establish a partnership with someone who has had actual experience in operating the same kind of a business. Most newly established businesses fail for lack of managerial capacity or sufficient working capital.

(*b*) Guaranty of loans to provide working capital is not included in the Act. It is, therefore, an absolute necessity that you have sufficient cash or other working capital to assure the business a chance of success. Without sufficient working capital you will be in immediate difficulty. Budget your operations realistically and obtain expert accounting advice with respect to records you will require for tax purposes and other reports required by various State and Federal laws that regulate business.

(*c*) If you are going to be a retailer, choose the location of your business carefully, as a great deal of your chance for success depends on location, the kind of people likely to buy, the amount of the rent, the condition of the building, the modernness of fixtures, and store front. Check your competition and know what you will have to meet. Decide on your policies of operation, lower prices, poorer quality and volume, or higher-priced quality merchandise. Be sure you have the temperament necessary to meet and sell the public.

(*d*) The problems of manufacturing or wholesaling involve an entirely different set of factors, but here again experience and working capital are most frequently the deciding factors between success or failure.

10. The purchase or establishment of any business has many hazards. Eliminate all the foreseeable and be sure you are prepared for some of the unforeseen. A copy of the regulations, which are part of the contract, is available at any office of the Veterans Administration and probably at any bank or other lending institution.

FRANK T. HINES,
Administrator.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—42616-1

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 380

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22, 1945

Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. O'MAHONEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

A BILL

To establish a national policy and program for assuring continuing full employment in a free competitive economy, through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, State and local governments, and the Federal Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Full Employment Act of 1945".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that—

(a) It is the policy of the United States to foster free competitive enterprise and the investment of private capital in

1 trade and commerce and in the development of the natural
2 resources of the United States;
3 (b) All Americans able to work and seeking work have
4 the right to useful, remunerative, regular, and full-time
5 employment, and it is the policy of the United States to
6 assure the existence at all times of sufficient employment
7 opportunities to enable all Americans who have finished their
8 schooling and who do not have full-time housekeeping respon-
9 sibilities freely to exercise this right;
10 (c) In order to carry out the policies set forth in sub-
11 sections (a) and (b) of this section, and in order to (1)
12 promote the general welfare of the Nation; (2) foster and
13 protect the American home and the American family a
14 the foundation of the American way of life; (3) raise the
15 standard of living of the American people; (4) provide
16 adequate employment opportunities for returning veterans;
17 (5) contribute to the full utilization of our national re-
18 sources; (6) develop trade and commerce among the several
19 States and with foreign nations; (7) preserve and strengthen
20 competitive private enterprise, particularly small business
21 enterprise; (8) strengthen the national defense and security;
22 and (9) contribute to the establishment and maintenance of
23 lasting peace among nations, it is essential that continuing
24 full employment be maintained in the United States;
25 (d) In order to assist industry, agriculture, labor, and

1 State and local governments in achieving continuing full
2 employment, it is the responsibility of the Federal Govern-
3 ment to pursue such consistent and openly arrived at eco-
4 nomic policies and programs as will stimulate and encourage
5 the highest feasible levels of employment opportunities
6 through private and other non-Federal investment and
7 expenditure;

8 (e) To the extent that continuing full employment
9 cannot otherwise be achieved, it is the further responsi-
10 bility of the Federal Government to provide such volume
11 of Federal investment and expenditure as may be needed
12 to assure continuing full employment; and

13 (f) Such investment and expenditure by the Federal
14 Government shall be designed to contribute to the national
15 wealth and well-being, and to stimulate increased employ-
16 ment opportunities by private enterprise.

17 THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT BUDGET

18 SEC. 3. (a) The President shall transmit to Congress
19 at the beginning of each regular session the National Pro-
20 duction and Employment Budget (hereinafter referred to
21 as the "National Budget"), which shall set forth in sum-
22 mary and detail, for the ensuing fiscal year or such longer
23 period as the President may deem appropriate—

24 (1) the estimated size of the labor force, including
25 the self-employed in industry and agriculture;

1 (2) the estimated aggregate volume of investment
2 and expenditure by private enterprises, consumers, State
3 and local governments, and the Federal Government,
4 required to produce such volume of the gross national
5 product, at the expected level of prices, as will be neces-
6 sary to provide employment opportunities for such labor
7 force (such dollar volume being hereinafter referred to
8 as the "full employment volume of production") ; and
9 (3) the estimated aggregate volume of prospective
10 investment and expenditure by private enterprises,
11 consumers, State and local governments, and the Federal
12 Government (not taking into account any increased or
13 decreased investment or expenditure which might be
14 expected to result from the programs set forth in such
15 Budget).
16 The estimates and information herein called for shall take ac-
17 count of such foreign investments and expenditure for exports
18 and imports as affect the volume of the gross national product.
19 (b) The extent, if any, by which the estimated aggre-
20 gate volume of prospective investment and expenditure for
21 any fiscal year or other period, as set forth in the National
22 Budget in accordance with paragraph (a) (3) of this sec-
23 tion, is less than the estimated aggregate volume of invest-
24 ment and expenditure required to assure a full employment
25 volume of production, as set forth in the National Budget in

1 accordance with paragraph (a) (2) of this section, shall for
2 the purposes of this title be regarded as a prospective defi-
3 ciency in the National Budget. When there is a prospective
4 deficiency in the National Budget for any fiscal year or other
5 period, the President shall set forth in such Budget a general
6 program for encouraging such increased non-Federal invest-
7 ment and expenditure, particularly investment and expendi-
8 ture which will promote increased employment opportunities
9 by private enterprise, as will prevent such deficiency to the
10 greatest possible extent. The President shall also include in
11 such Budget such recommendations for legislation relating to
12 such program as he may deem necessary or desirable. Such
13 program may include, but need not be limited to, current
14 and projected Federal policies and activities with reference
15 to banking and currency, monopoly and competition, wages
16 and working conditions, foreign trade and investment, agri-
17 culture, taxation, social security, the development of natural
18 resources, and such other matters as may directly or
19 indirectly affect the level of non-Federal investment and
20 expenditure.

21 (c) To the extent, if any, that such increased non-Fed-
22 eral investment and expenditure as may be expected to result
23 from actions taken under the program set forth in accordance
24 with subsection (b) of this section are deemed insuffi-
25 cient to provide a full employment volume of production,

1 the President shall transmit a general program for such
2 Federal investment and expenditure as will be sufficient to
3 bring the aggregate volume of investment and expenditure
4 by private business, consumers, State and local government,
5 and the Federal Government, up to the level required to
6 assure a full employment volume of production. Such pro-
7 gram shall be designed to contribute to the national wealth
8 and well-being, and to stimulate additional non-Federal in-
9 vestment and expenditure. Any of such programs calling for
10 the construction of public works by the Federal Government
11 shall provide for the performance of the necessary construc-
12 tion work by private concerns under contracts awarded in
13 accordance with applicable laws, except where the perform-
14 ance of such work by some other method is necessary by
15 reason of special circumstances or is authorized by other
16 provisions of law.

17 (d) If the estimated aggregate volume of prospective
18 investment and expenditure for any fiscal year or other
19 period, as set forth in the National Budget in accordance
20 with paragraph (a) (3) of this section, is more than the
21 estimated aggregate volume of investment and expenditure
22 required to assure a full employment volume of production,
23 as set forth in the National Budget in accordance with para-
24 graph (a) (2) of this section, the President shall set forth
25 in such Budget a general program for preventing inflationary

1 economic dislocations, or diminishing the aggregate volume
2 of investment and expenditure to the level required to assure
3 a full employment volume of production, or both.
4 (e) The programs referred to in subsections (b),
5 (c), and (d) of this section shall include such measures
6 as may be necessary to assure that monopolistic practices
7 with respect to prices, production, or distribution, or other
8 monopolistic practices, will not interfere with the achievement
9 of the purposes of this Act.
10 (f) The National Budget shall include a report on the
11 distribution of the national income during the preceding fiscal
12 year, or such longer period as the President may deem ap-
13 propriate, together with an evaluation of the effect upon
14 the distribution of the national income of the programs set
15 forth in such Budget.
16 (g) The President may from time to time transmit
17 to Congress such supplemental or revised estimates, infor-
18 mation, programs, or legislative recommendations as he
19 may deem necessary or desirable in connection with the
20 National Budget.
21 PREPARATION OF NATIONAL BUDGET
22 SEC. 4. (a) The National Budget shall be prepared in
23 the Executive Office of the President under the general di-
24 rection and supervision of the President, and in consultation

1 with the members of his Cabinet and other heads of depart-
2 ments and establishments.

3 (b) The President shall transmit to the several depart-
4 ments and establishments such preliminary estimates and
5 other information as will enable them to prepare such plans
6 and programs as may be needed during the ensuing or
7 subsequent fiscal years to help achieve a full employment
8 volume of production.

9 (c) The President may establish such advisory boards
10 or committees composed of representatives of industry, agri-
11 culture, labor, and State and local governments, and others,
12 as he may deem advisable for the purpose of advising and
13 consulting on methods of achieving the objectives of this Act.

14 JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL BUDGET

15 SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established a Joint Com-
16 mittee on the National Budget, to be composed of the chair-
17 men and ranking minority members of the Senate Com-
18 mittees on Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Educa-
19 tion and Labor, and Finance, and seven additional Members
20 of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate;
21 and the chairmen and ranking minority members of the House
22 Committees on Appropriations, Banking and Currency,
23 Labor, and Ways and Means, and seven additional Members
24 of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the
25 Speaker of the House of Representatives. The party repre-

1 sentation of the Joint Committee shall reflect the relative
2 membership of the majority and minority parties in the
3 Senate and the House of Representatives.

4 (b) It shall be the function of the Joint Committee—

5 (1) to make a study of the National Budget trans-
6 mitted to Congress by the President in accordance with
7 section 3 of this Act; and

8 (2) to report to the Senate and the House of Rep-
9 resentatives, not later than March 1 of each year, its
10 findings and recommendations with respect to the
11 National Budget, together with a joint resolution set-
12 ting forth for the ensuing fiscal year a general policy
13 with respect to such National Budget to serve as a guide
14 to the several committees of Congress dealing with
15 legislation relating to such National Budget.

16 (c) Vacancies in the membership of the Joint Com-
17 mittee shall not affect the power of the remaining members
18 to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled
19 in the same manner as in the case of the original selection.
20 The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman
21 from among its members.

22 (d) The Joint Committee, or any duly authorized sub-
23 committee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places
24 and times, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance
25 of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers.

1 and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testi-
2 mony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make
3 such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of steno-
4 graphic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess
5 of 25 cents per hundred words. The provisions of sections
6 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes shall apply in
7 case of any failure of any witness to comply with any sub-
8 pena, or to testify when summoned, under authority of this
9 section.

10 (e) The Joint Committee is empowered to appoint and
11 fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians,
12 and clerical and stenographic assistance as it deems neces-
13 sary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not
14 exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification
15 Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties. The com-
16 mittee may utilize such voluntary and uncompensated serv-
17 ices as it deems necessary and is authorized to utilize the
18 services, information, facilities, and personnel of the depart-
19 ments and establishments.

20 (f) The expenses of the Joint Committee shall be paid
21 one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half
22 from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives
23 upon vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman.

24 RATE OF EXPENDITURES

25 SEC. 6. (a) The President shall review quarterly

1 all Federal investment and expenditure for the purpose of
2 ascertaining the extent to which the current and anticipated
3 level of non-Federal investment and expenditure warrants
4 any change in the volume of such Federal investment and
5 expenditure.

6 (b) Subject to such principles and standards as may
7 be set forth in applicable appropriation Acts and other
8 statutes, the rate of Federal investment and expenditure may
9 be varied to whatever extent and in whatever manner the
10 President may determine to be necessary for the purpose of
11 assisting in assuring continuing full employment, with due
12 consideration being given to current and anticipated varia-
13 tions in savings and in investment and expenditure by private
14 business, consumers, State and local governments, and the
15 Federal Government.

16 AID TO COMMITTEES

17 SEC. 7. The heads of departments and establishments
18 shall, at the request of any committee of either House
19 of Congress, furnish such committee with such aid and
20 information with regard to the National Budget as it may
21 request.

22 INTERPRETATION

23 SEC. 8. Nothing contained herein shall be construed
24 as calling for or authorizing—

1 (a) the operation of plants, factories, or other pro-
2 ductive facilities by the Federal Government;
3 (b) the use of compulsory measures of any type
4 whatsoever in determining the allocation or distribution
5 of manpower;
6 (c) any change in the existing procedures on
7 appropriations; or
8 (d) the carrying out of, or any appropriation for,
9 any program set forth in the National Budget, unless such
10 program shall have been authorized by provisions of law
11 other than this Act.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 380

A BILL

To establish a national policy and program for assuring continuing full employment in a free competitive economy, through the concerted efforts of industry, agriculture, labor, State and local governments, and the Federal Government.

By Mr. MURRAY, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. O'MAHONEY

JANUARY 22, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

National Policy Reports · Number 32

REPORT OF A SESSION

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA GROUP

Legislation for Fair Employment Practice

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

APRIL 18, 1945

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

Kit No. 2

Legs (Fed)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE W-198

Washington, May 11-The Office of Defense Transportation today issued a general order and a statement of policy outlining the extent of preference that may be granted veterans of the present war in applying for certificates of war necessity for the operation of commercial motor vehicles.

The order, General Order ODT 50, effective May 11, 1945, applies to the issuance of certificates of war necessity to veterans for the operation of trucks. The statement of policy includes the conditions under which certificates of war necessity may be issued veterans for the operation of taxicabs.

The policy statement also points out that the allocation of new commercial motor vehicles must continue to be carefully screened and that no preference can be granted to veterans desiring to acquire new property or passenger carrying commercial motor vehicles.

The general order is issued, t he ODT stated, to further the national policy expressed in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The order provides that any veterans of the present war may apply for and receive from the ODT a non-transferable certificate of war necessity for one truck for use by him in the furtherance of a business or activity owned, operated or controlled by him exclusively when it appears that the issuance of the certificate will not adversely affect the war effort or the maintenance of essential civilian economy.

The war veteran will not be required to show, as is the case with non-veterans, that the proposed operation is necessary to the war effort or the maintenance of essential civilian economy. Where the operation may only be carried on under the authority of a franchise or license issued by municipal, State, or Federal authorities, the certificate will not be issued until such franchise or license is obtained.

Although the number of taxicabs in any community was frozen in September 1942, ODT, since July 1944, has exempted from its freeze order every veteran who owned and operated a taxicab immediately preceding his entry into the armed forces. Such a veteran would still be issued a permit under General Order ODT 20A authorizing him to operate one taxicab in the community in which he operated a taxicab prior to his entry into the armed forces.

(turn over)

The permit will not be refused on the ground that the veteran sold his taxicab at the time of enlistment or induction. No permit, however, will be transferable. Before obtaining a permit, the veteran must first comply with any and all local ordinances and State laws. After the issuance of a permit, a certificate of war necessity will be issued certifying the same amount of fuel and mileage that is certified for comparable operators in the same community or area.

The ODT explained that in the event the veteran later sells his taxicab, the purchaser will not receive a permit unless he too is a veteran and is qualified to receive a permit.

In communities where taxicabs constitute the sole or predominant means of passenger transportation, a more liberal policy will be followed and it will not be necessary for a veteran to have operated a taxicab in such a community prior to his entry into the armed forces. This policy will apply only to communities that are sufficiently remote so that the ODT would consider it improbable that the new taxi operator would divert his operations to nearby communities where other forms of public transportation are available.

In explaining that preference cannot be granted a veteran desiring to acquire a new truck, the ODT pointed out that wholly inadequate supplies of new commercial motor vehicles have been made available for civilian use because of the demands of the armed services for such equipment. During three war years, 1942, '43, '44, a total of 221,000 new trucks were available for rationing compared with a total of 720,000 new trucks sold in last pre-war year, 1941.

Veterans were advised that ODT approval is not required for the purchase of a used commercial motor vehicle. However, veterans were cautioned to check with ODT district or field offices before buying a used truck to learn whether or not a certificate of war necessity may be issued for the type of operation in which they wish to use the vehicle.

A war veteran is defined in the order as any person who, on or after September 16, 1940, was in the military or naval service of the United States and who was discharged or released after 90 or more days of service under conditions other than dishonorable.

Applications for certificates of war necessity may be obtained at any ODT district or field office or at any local war price and rationing board of the Office of Price Administration.

# # #

~~Kit No. 12~~

Legs (Fed

INFORMATION REGARDING APPLICATION FOR MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENT
(From New York Times, Sunday, February 5, 1944 and from AP Stories)
(Service in Armed Forces after Dec. 6, 1941 required.)

BENEFITS - $100.00 for veterans with less than sixty (60) days active service
$200.00 for those with more than sixty days but no overseas service
$300.00 for those with more than sixty days who had overseas service
$100.00 to be paid immediately - remainder in $100 monthly installments)

NOT ELIGIBLE - The mustering-out payment is denied to those eligible for retirement pay; those discharged to take civilian jobs; the dishonorably discharged; those whose total period of service has been as students in special training programs; and those ranking above a captain. Any person being discharged to take a civilian job, age over 38 years, is not entitled to mustering-out pay unless they served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

ADVICE - Write present address on discharge certificate to insure its return. Keep a photostat or certified copy of discharge, if possible, in case of loss of original.

WHERE TO SEND APPLICATIONS: (Original discharge must be sent with application.)

ARMY* - Discharged officers and enlisted personnel:
Finance Officer, United States Army
Court Square Bldg., 2 Lafayette St., New York 7, N. Y.
*This applies to veterans who resided in Connecticut or New York State at the time of their induction or enlistment. Residents of other states at time of induction or enlistment can find address of Finance Officer covering their state at United States Employment Service offices, etc.

NAVY - Enlisted veterans:
Field Branch
Bureau of Supplies & Accounts
U. S. Navy, Cleveland, Ohio

Commissioned Officers:
Bureau of Naval Personnel
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

MARINE CORPS - Enlisted Veterans:
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Washington, D. C.

Commissioned Officers:
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Washington, D. C.

COAST GUARD - Enlisted Veterans:
Field Branch
Bureau of Supplies & Accounts
U. S. Navy (Coast Guard)
Cleveland, Ohio

Commissioned Officers:
Coast Guard Headquarters
Washington D. C.

Commissioned officers of all services will be required to furnish evidence of length and termination of service.

I had the opportunity to encourage & help edit this.

Jobs

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYM

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

NATIONALITY .....

RACE .....

RELIGION .....

WITHOUT CREED OR COLOR

FEPC

BY WINIFRED RAUSHENBUSH

10¢

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

THE AUTHOR

Winifred Raushenbush is an authority in the field of races and nationalities and author of the widely read pamphlet "How To Prevent A Race Riot In Your Home Town." As secretary of both the Committee to Save Colored Locomotive Firemen's Jobs and the Committee Against Race Discrimination of The American Civil Liberties Union, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, she learned the history of the FEPC at first hand.

Miss Raushenbush served as a member of the research staff that investigated the Chicago race riot in 1920, as assistant director of a Carnegie Corporation study of the foreign language press in 1919, and as assistant director of a study of race relations on the Pacific Coast in 1925. She has contributed articles and book reviews to the N. Y. Post, the N. Y. Herald Tribune, the Nation, the Progressive, the New Freeman, the Survey, Harper's Bazaar, Harper's magazine and the American Mercury.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For material or criticism or both, the writer is indebted to many persons and especially to Mr. A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Mr. B. F. MacLaurin of the Provisional Committee to Organize Colored Locomotive Firemen, Mr. Julius A. Thomas and the National Urban League, Mr. Bernard Gittleson and the N. Y. State Committee Against Economic Discrimination, Miss Dian Levinsohn and the American Jewish Congress, Miss Julia Baxter and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mrs. Anne Hedgeman and the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, to the staff of the Workers Defense League and to Mr. Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary to its Committee on Race Discrimination.

W. R., June 1, 1945.

QUANTITY RATES FOR THIS PAMPHLET

12 for $1.00	*500 for $39.00*
100 for $8.00	*1,000 for $75.00*

PREFACE

"Jobs Without Creed or Color" makes not even a farewell curtsey to the obsolete question that asked "whether" the so-called minorities would be granted equality of opportunity in the land of freedom and plenty. It reflects the urgency easily discernible in the faces of workers who will not quietly accept exclusion from jobs on a basis of racial ancestry, personal beliefs or national origin. I wish each of you had heard the Negro worker who stormed out of a Los Angeles employment office shouting, "You can have your A.B. and your Ph.D. What I want is a J-O-B!"

Recognizing this, Miss Winifred Raushenbush has not wasted words in polite apology. Nor has she done a bright elaboration of the "at least we don't have slavery" theme so familiar and repulsive. Rather, she has written a simple, intelligent appraisal of a situation which has worsened while we congratulated ourselves on our progress, has analyzed means by which it may be improved and made pointed suggestions for anyone who wants to help.

With the publication of "Jobs Without Creed or Color," the Workers Defense League continues participation in the struggle for the democratic rights of workers. At the heart of this struggle is the right to work—to be hired regardless of religion, race, color or national origin. That is the right which the Fair Employment Practice Commission is designed to protect; therefore WDL has supported the movement for a permanent FEPC. Spearheading this work through the WDL Committee on Discrimination are its chairman, Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the N. Y. Dress Joint Board, ILGWU-AFL, and its secretary, George Cranmore, assistant director, region 9, UAW-CIO. Max Delson, WDL national counsel, chaired the legal committee which at A. Philip Randolph's request drafted the bill for a permanent FEPC.

This story and program for action put responsibility where it belongs—upon each of us. What a tragedy if, with peaceful means through legislative and direct action at hand, we permit our indifference to snatch them away and make us the hostages of violence. For it is not the loudly protested filibusters that are the major threat to our accomplishment of economic, political, ethnic and social democracy; it is the indifference, the inaction of those of us who think "discrimination is a shame, but what can one do." Only if we work for it, can fair employment become a national policy. Only if we remain alert, will it become a national habit.

ERNA P. HARRIS
Associate National Secretary
Workers Defense League.

WILL YOU HELP . . .

America is a powerful nation in world affairs. Our leaders have repeatedly during this war period stated our fundamental belief in freedom for all people everywhere. We have appreciated anew the challenge of our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution. Many of us have rededicated ourselves to the task of extending American democracy in line with our dream as expressed in these documents. This is suddenly important not just to America but to the nations of the world—for they have heard our words and now examine what we do.

"Jobs Without Creed or Color" tells America clearly that in spite of our preachments we have made it difficult for people to secure work just because of creed or color or national origin or race. You will want to read it, discuss it in the organizations to which you belong, and help to distribute it widely. Above all, you will want to do the things locally and nationally which will make it clear that we practice as well as preach.

The efforts to eradicate the evil of job discrimination as presented in these pages is not just a struggle to free minorities. It is more than a struggle to create a new morality in our nation. It opens the prospect of a "toe hold on hope" for a world which cries out for freedom! Some of us believe America will answer that cry. Will you help?

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman
National Executive Secretary
National Council for a Permanent FEPC.

With victory over Nazism won, this country is today struggling with a new surge of power not unworthy of its great libertarian tradition, to rid its own house of the menace and the meanness of racism.

Responsible American leadership all over the United States is united in repudiating as too costly the cynicism of the past, which consisted in awaiting outbreaks of violence almost with folded hands.

The problem can be solved. It is being solved.

All recent surveys, including the monumental study of Gunnar Myrdal and his associates, agree that there is no right which white Americans, both of the South and the North, are as willing to grant Negroes and other minorities as the right to a job, providing there are enough jobs to go around.

The fact that race discrimination, in so far as it affects employment, can be fought effectively by such simple measures as tact and persuasion, when backed by the authority of the United States government, has been brilliantly proved by *the President's wartime Committee On Fair Employment Practice,* which, aided by the compelling needs of manpower for war industry, *played a major role in raising the level of non-white employment from three per cent in 1942 to more than eight per cent in the fall of 1944.*

UNWARRANTED OPTIMISM

Many northern Americans have had the comfortable belief that the situation of the northern Negro, at least, has been improving fairly steadily. This was true of jobs up to 1929. Between 1929 and 1941 the Negroes' job situation worsened.

Trouble began in the South in 1919, when an outlaw white switchmen's strike on the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi was called to force Negro workers off the roads. It resulted in the killing of six of them. In 1926, the Black Shirt movement, committed to the proposition that no Negro is entitled to any job a white man wants, was organized in Georgia. Job discrimination in the north began to follow a somewhat similar pattern after the stock market crash of 1929.

One fourth of the Negroes in the United States were on relief in 1935, according to Father Francis J. Gilligan of the Catholic Welfare Council. In cities, the proportion on relief and WPA

ranged from 39 to 70 per cent. With the rise of defense industry jobs in 1940, white workers began to get on their feet, but colored workers did not. Analyses by the FEPC show that *the proportion of Negroes in manufacturing, transportation, communication and mining industries was lower in 1940 than in 1910.* In February, 1941, 22 southern railroads and 2 railroad unions signed the shameless Southeastern Carriers' Agreement, the purpose of which was to oust 2,000 Negroes from railroads and give their jobs to white men. In September, 1941, the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security surveyed 280,000 job openings in defense industries and found half of them barred to Negroes as a matter of policy. Job discrimination proved to be as great in the North as in the South and extended to unskilled jobs. In 35,000 unskilled defense industry jobs, Negroes were not wanted.

The claim that Negroes could not be used in defense industries because three out of four workers had to be skilled, had little validity. There were available in 1941 8,000 skilled Negro machinists, wheelwrights and tool-makers, 5,000 steamfitters and plumbers, 6,000 blacksmiths, forgemen and hammermen, and 25,000 iron and steel workers, whose skills were usable for tank, plane and gun production. In addition there were 75,000 skilled Negro building trades workers, able to put up defense plants, 50,000 Negro graduates of technical schools, and 50,000 Negroes enrolled in defense courses.

The truth would appear to be that in the absence of a positive progressive policy America was drifting, all unconsciously except perhaps for a ruthless minority, toward Hitler's solution of the race problem, namely solution by elimination.

The United States was shutting the Negro *out*: out of factory and office jobs, out of employment agencies and training schools, out of trade unions, out of government agencies. For the members of a social caste who stand outside most of the doors of our increasingly industrialized state, the prospect is plainly that of semi-starvation, inescapable disease and early death.

BEFORE I'LL BE A SLAVE

Up to 1941, the year the FEPC was created, few white Americans knew what was happening to the Negro worker. Even the Negroes, believing they would be needed in war industries, were reluctant to face the fact. But there was one group of Negro workers who knew they were being eliminated and said so. They were the colored railroad workers of the South.

Negroes have worked on Southern railroads for a century in nearly every capacity, including that of conductor and engineer. The highest paid job they held between wars—it is incidentally the highest paid job held by any Negro group in the U.S.—was that of

locomotive firemen. It pays around $250 to $350 a month. The Southeastern Carriers' Agreement was designed to deprive 2,000 colored locomotive firemen of their jobs. Said Herbert L. Northrup of the National War Labor Board, testifying before the FEPC in the famous railroad hearings: "I doubt if there will be any Negro firemen or brakemen on the roads, except in a very few places, by 1950." *So far, no existing American institution has had the power to save the colored locomotive firemen.* The FEPC issued directives to the railroad unions and companies ordering them to cease their policy of solution by elimination. Due to the lack of enforcement powers of the President's Committee, the directives were disobeyed. The Supreme Court handed down unanimous decisions in favor of the colored locomotive firemen in the Steele and Tunstall cases, but referred the ultimate decision back to the local courts where the cases originated. In May, 1945, the 2,000 colored locomotive firemen of the South were being fired as rapidly as possible, in anticipation of the fact that a national fair employment practice act, *with* enforcement powers, may be passed by Congress.

Colored railroad workers called the Southeastern Carriers' Agreement "the Hitler agreement." A fireman remarked in reference to his coming testimony before the President's Committee in the railroad hearings of 1943: "This is my moment to speak for freedom." Then he added, in a tone as casual as he would have used to say he was going to the grocery: *"I am ready to die this morning."*

At the conclusion of the conference held to organize the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, the colored firemen sang an old revolutionary fighting song of their race:

> Before I'll be a slave,
> I'll be buried in my grave,
> And go home to my Lord
> And be saved.

This is the only answer any self-respecting human being and any liberty-loving American can make to the threat of annihilation.

Battling what they now refer to as America's cold pogrom, the internal solidarity of the various Negro groups tightened and hardened. When A. Philip Randolph suggested in an editorial that 100,000 Negroes march peacefully through the streets of the nation's capital to protest job discrimination in defense industries, the major national Negro organizations and Negroes living in every part of the United States backed the call.

The news of the march, scheduled for July 2, 1941, was received in Washington with horror and unbelief. The President knew, and all his public relations advisers knew, that it could not be allowed to happen. We were assisting England in her fight against Hitler. We were committed by tradition to China's cause and our relations

with Japan were already strained. A march, with or without incidents, would have enabled Radio Berlin and Radio Tokyo to charge that we were practicing race discrimination identical in kind with that practiced in Nazi Germany. A conference between Mayor LaGuardia, Mrs. Roosevelt and Negro leaders having proved fruitless, A. Philip Randolph, Walter White, Layle Lane and Frank Crosswaith were invited to see President Roosevelt. Only when he agreed that job discrimination should be banned not only in defense industries, but also in federal agencies, was the march called off.

By issuance on June 25, 1941, of Executive Order 8802 banning job discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin, America took the first step toward a new united march against the oldest and still the most dangerous enemy of our democracy.

POSTWAR JOB PROSPECTS

Despite the achievements of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the fight against job discrimination is by no means over. The FEPC is a wartime agency, destined to go out of existence when the war ends.

To make the war-time gains of FEPC permanent, it will be necessary for Congress to pass a Fair Employment Practice Act. An organization, The National Council for a Permanent FEPC, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., has been created to spearhead this fight.

Supporters of the FEPC idea are aware of the fact that a fair employment practice act must be passed before the war ends and the seemingly inevitable chaos of the postwar period is upon us. *Since Negroes and other minority groups protected by the FEPC have been taken on mainly in war industries, the permanent gains resulting from the war-time operation of FEPC will be few. The focus of the supporters of the FEPC idea is therefore on the preservation of this principle and practice during the postwar years.*

Either we will move into a major depression for want of planning, or into full employment, because we have planned.

At present, almost for the first time in our history, we approach full employment, with a total of 66 million men and women working in industry or serving in the armed forces, and a national income of 200 billion dollars. One hundred billions of this national income and 70 per cent of the jobs are supplied by the government mainly through war orders. When these jobs begin to vanish, the blow will be shattering. Says Sumner H. Schlichter, Harvard University economist: "Within two years after the end of the fighting, federal expenditures will drop from about 90 billion to 25 billion. This will represent the greatest and swiftest disappearance of markets in

all history." It is estimated that jobs will drop to somewhere between 60 and 47 million. This means that from 6 to 19 million Americans may be unemployed.

If chaos comes, the minorities will not be the only group battling for survival. Veterans and women workers will join the battle-royal. War workers will find the natives of cities to which they migrated turning on them as "foreigners." Dr. Robert Lynd of Columbia warns that the youth who are in high school when the war ends will be one of the groups to suffer most; they will be the apple-sellers, the lost generation of World War II.

The other possibility is that we will achieve some considerable share of both full and fair employment. Bills favoring both of these measures are now before Congress. It would be good strategy for the fighters for fair employment to work for full employment also, and vice versa, for neither of these goals can be achieved separately. The minorities have everything to lose, if employment falls from 66 to 47 millions. But the United States also has everything to lose, if the one-sixth of the American people whom the FEPC now protects, lose their jobs and thereby create the tailspin that sends us crashing into a postwar depression and economic smash-up.

The Facts About Job Discrimination

The Negroes are not the only group in the United States which suffers from job discrimination. Hence the language of President Roosevelt's order was deliberately and wholesomely comprehensive. It specifies: "No discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin" thereby providing for the first time in history the beginnings of a federal court of appeal for over one-sixth of the people of the United States.

The Jews

Close to 9 per cent of the complaints handled by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice between July, 1943 and July, 1944, involved Jews.

An investigator for a Jewish organization in New York City applied personally for 100 jobs as stenographer, secretary, accountant or auditor. In 91 interviews, she was told a Jew was not acceptable. The same organization examined the records of 400

business firms making up the clientele of an important employment agency. Eighty-nine per cent of these firms noted that they preferred Christians.

A survey of 179 American universities showed that 36 had no Jews on the faculty, 62 schools had 1.8 per cent or less, while 87 schools had not over 2.2 per cent of Jews on their teaching staffs. A group of Catholic schools proved more liberal than the general run of American universities, having 3.1 per cent of Jews among their 1,883 teachers.

In general, the Jews find it difficult to get jobs in industry, commerce, finance, scientific research, engineering, and the professions. Discriminations exercised against them in New York City banks, insurance companies, and public utilities are striking. The National City Bank, 100,000 of whose 400,000 depositors are Jews, has six Jewish employees. One per cent of the 4,200 home office employees of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. are Jewish. Of the 1,500 persons employed in other types of insurance beside life, 1.4 per cent are Jewish. There are only a handful of Jewish employees among the 45,000 employees of the Consolidated Gas Co. and the 60,000 employees of Western Electric.

The Mexicans

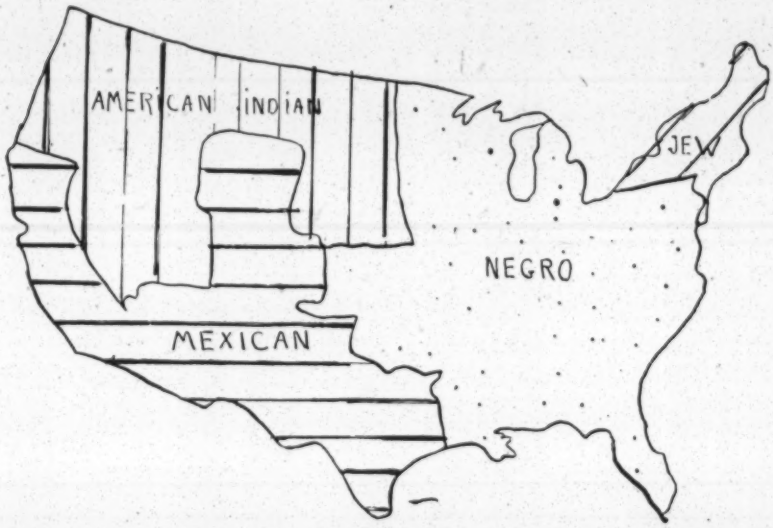
In New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana, 37 per cent, and in California, Nevada and Arizona 22 per cent of the FEPC cases involved Spanish-Americans. Discrimination against Spanish-Americans—the majority of whom are of Mexican origin—takes the following forms: (1) refusal to hire; (2) refusal to train; (3) refusal to upgrade; (4) payment of lower wages. A few examples, based on sworn statements, will show the trend.

Gilbert E. Lujan was employed in May, 1942, as a furnace helper and slag brakeman on his claim that he was of French-Italian ancestry, and was paid $6.08 a day. When it was learned that he was actually a Mexican-American, he was demoted to common labor and paid $4.20.

Alfredo Serba started work as a common laborer at $4.20 a day. He was promoted to the copper-refining department, where the wages are $6.40. He continued to receive $4.20.

According to Dr. Carlos E. Castenada, FEPC Regional Director for Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas, Mexican-Americans have been barred from employment in semi-skilled and skilled jobs in all industries, with the possible exception of such war industries as are specifically influenced by the FEPC. The Chamber of Deputies of Mexico—corresponding to our House of Representatives—has recently set up a committee whose function it is to focus at-

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN MINORITIES



THE NEGROES ARE NOT THE ONLY MINORITY AGAINST WHOM JOB DISCRIMINATION IS DIRECTED. This map shows the largest minority group in each state. The minorities included are: Negroes, Jews, those whose mother tongue is Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, American Indians, Hindus, Koreans. It does not include groups protected by FEPC because of national origins, Catholics or miscellaneous religious sects.
Source: 1940 U. S. Census and Jewish Yearbook, 1937.

---

tention on job discrimination against Mexican-Americans in the United States.

The Chinese

As immigrants to the islands of the Pacific the Chinese were for centuries successful as traders and businessmen. Their experience in the United States has proved different. Accepted on their arrival in 1849 without prejudice, some prospered in the gold mines, the abalone fisheries and other Pacific Coast industries. But economic greed soon reared its head. Driven from the gold mines by Vigilantes, nine-tenths of the Chinese are today in city Chinatowns, where they engage in such non-competitive businesses as running restaurants, curio shops and laundries. The foreign-born Chinese

are proud and bitter; the native-born generation are completely American, but confined to a ghetto life from which they find little escape. In California, Ph.D.'s have had to take jobs as cooks and waiters. World War II has provided the first crack in the American wall of job discrimination. Because they were our Allies, war industries hired them as stenographers, welders, carpenters, shipyard and aircraft workers. Whether this advance will survive the war remains to be seen.

The Japanese

Although, like the Chinese, the Japanese are a proud people, their economic adaptation has been radically different from that of the Chinese. Whereas most of the Chinese have tended to withdraw from competition with white Americans, the Japanese compete with the small farmers and businessmen of the Pacific Coast. They became the shopkeepers in the little Main Streets of European immigrant quarters. In California they controlled 40 per cent of the truck crops. Land laws passed against foreign-born Japanese proved difficult to enforce because land could be acquired by native-born Japanese-Americans. A new land law passed by Oregon is directed against land ownership by Japanese aliens, but also excludes Asiatic Indian, Korean, most Filipino and some Chinese aliens from land ownership. The forcible removal of Japanese from their homes on the Pacific Coast, following Pearl Harbor, has made their job situation more difficult than that of any minority group in the United States.

The American Indian

Twelve years ago, so-called Indian Assistance positions were created in the Indian service, which pay the American Indians who hold them $600 to $1,200 a year. The average is $750. Although the cost of living has risen, these salaries have remained fixed. *For exactly the same kind of jobs, the whites in the Indian service, who in many cases are no better or not as well prepared as the Indians, receive from $1,320 to $1,800.*

Such job discrimination as Indians meet in industry is found in the neighborhood of reservations, where white people have found that the reservation Indian does not always adjust easily to urban living conditions. Because of our Indian policy, which according to the anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski, has been much worse than white European imperialist policies in Africa, the percentage of college graduates and of skilled and professional workers among American Indians is phenomenally low.

The Filipinos

The Filipinos, most of whom came to the Pacific Coast from Hawaii between 1925 and 1930, are the newest comers to the United States, and as such face all the difficulties which other immigrants have experienced before them. In California they work mainly as farm laborers or in domestic or personal service jobs. According to Carey McWilliams, economic and social status in California prior to Pearl Harbor ranged from the Japanese through Chinese and Negroes down to Filipinos, with Mexicans and American Indians still further down the scale. Anti-Filipino demonstrations have occurred intermittently in California since 1927. Too proud to accept free return trips to their own country, provided for in an act of Congress, the Filipinos have stayed and found their places in war industries.

The groups protected by the President's wartime FEPC include 13,000,000 Negroes, 5,000,000 Jews, 334,000 American Indians, 127,000 Japanese-Americans, 77,000 Chinese-Americans, 45,000 Filipino-Americans, 2,500 Hindu-Americans, 1,700 Koreans, members of various religious sects like Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Wittnesses, 23,000,000 Americans of foreign or mixed parentage, 7,000,000 foreign-born Americans who have been naturalized and 22,000,000 Catholics.

FEPC cases involving discrimination because of national origin include Italians, Greeks, Spaniards, Croatians, Germans, Japanese, Russians, Rumanians, Puerto Ricans, Lithuanians, Mexicans and Poles.

Since some of these figures overlap, it is difficult to compute the total. The minimum is about one-sixth, the maximum a third of the American population. The three million aliens resident in the U.S. are not included under the provisions of the wartime FEPC, but *are* included under the provisions of the Bipartisan FEPC bills.

HOW THE DOOR OF JOB OPPORTUNITY IS CLOSED

Native-born, white, Gentile, Protestant Americans discriminate against foreign-born, non-white, non-Gentile, or non-Protestant Americans. Minority groups discriminate against each other and against members of their own group. The techniques of discrimination are various. The four-year experience of the FEPC has shown that *job discrimination may be practiced via the help wanted ads, job application forms, training schools, employment agencies, trade unions, employers, government agencies and professional organizations.*

Help Wanted Ads

Discrimination in help wanted ads tends to focus on Jews. In Greater New York City, where one-fourth of the residents are of Jewish ancestry the ads used to be sprinkled with such notations as *"Chr.," "Chr. firm"* and "State experience, age, *religion,* salary desired."

The Jews themselves proved powerless to handle this situation. On being individually interviewed, 50 newspaper publishers of New York City "expressed a willingness to cooperate, provided all the other newspapers would simultaneously cease publishing the offending ads." Otherwise, they declared, "we will be siphoning business into the tills of our competitors." They were right. The lone newspaper that did not discriminate lost thousands of dollars worth of business. The American Jewish Committee on behalf of New York Jews contacted the National Association of Classified Advertisers. The Association replied: "How can you ask us to stop these ads when a large newspaper in New York of national importance, which is run by an American who is of Jewish faith, continues to carry such ads?"

In Cleveland, Ohio, three local newspapers made a voluntary agreement to stop discriminatory advertising. *None of the three suffered any loss of lineage or revenue.* Reassured by this successful experiment, and influenced by the passage of the Mahoney Act of New York State and the Hart Act of New York City, New York City newspapers dropped discriminatory ads. One newspaper has gone so far as to discontinue ads, if the literature published by the advertiser is not free of discrimination.

Job Application Forms

In February, 1942, after the FEPC had been in existence for eight months, the application forms of six aircraft companies located near New York City contained such phrases as: *"What is your color?" "What is your nationality?" "What is your religion?"* By September, 1944, due to the efforts of FEPC, such phrases had been eliminated. When one of these firms failed to drop the phrase "Your religion' 'after six months of persuasion, the Industrial Commissioner of New York State issued an order requiring the firm to make the change within ten days. The change was made on the fourth day.

Employment Agencies

Employment agencies are among the worst of discrimination bottlenecks. On March 16, 1942, the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Employment said in a press release:

"The extent to which war industries that wish to evade the law are using private employment agencies to do the discrimination that they themselves may not legally do is a scandal. You have but to look at the help wanted agency ads in the newspapers to see how brazen this un-American thwarting of our war effort and war unity have become. Only a few days ago, Donald Nelson pointed out how, in a neighboring state, racial discrimination had contributed to cutting war production more than 50 per cent."

Employment agencies sometimes discriminate when the employer does not. In New York State an agency would not permit a Negro chef to apply for a job, because they thought the employer would not wish to hire a Negro. The hearing revealed that the employer had made no restriction and had no prejudice.

Training Schools

The failure to admit Negroes to training schools preparing students for war industry jobs is one of the most shameful aspects of job discrimination practiced during World War II. A study of 17 states where the Negroes comprise 20 per cent of the population, showed that during the period of January, 1940 to January, 1942, Negroes constituted only 7.2 per cent of the one and a half million students receiving regular or supplementary training. *Ninety-six percent of the courses given in this area during this period were for whites only.* Jews, Mexicans and other minorities face the same situation.

Since 1942, the situation has improved slightly, but only in response to pressure. For instance, in Atlanta, Georgia, citizens found it necessary to get the signatures of 5,000 Negroes wishing to register in training schools before any courses were made available to them.

Trade Unions

Discrimination against minority groups in trade unions is the exception rather than the rule. Where it exists, however, it constitutes one of the most difficult kinds of job discrimination to correct.

Of the 182 national labor organizations of the United States, 29 either exclude Negroes or admit them only to auxiliary membership, 163 unions do not exclude Negroes, and 40 unions expressly forbid racial discrimination in their constitutions. Two A. F. of L. unions—the bricklayers and operative plasterers—impose a fine of $100 on any union member who discriminates. Of the complaints handled by the FEPC during a recent 12-month period, only 6.5 per cent involved trade unions.

When and if Negroes experience difficulties with national or local unions, it is usually for one of the following reasons: (1) They may not be admitted to the union; (2) When the employer asks the union to send him workers, the union may fail to send Negro workers; (3) In unions where Negroes are auxiliary members, they do not have a vote, and are likely to be incompletely informed about agreements which union officials make with employers; (4) In the rivalry between competing unions, power-greedy officials may deliberately stir up prejudice against colored workers in order to gain their own ends.

In the small group of 29 national unions which have an anti-Negro policy, the most powerful bloc consists of the Railroad Brotherhoods, independent organizations, not affiliated with the A. F. of L. or the C.I.O. Employers, government officials and the public will be misled if they think the racist policy of the Railroad Brotherhoods is typical of union labor. The 29 national unions which bar Negroes from membership have a membership that does not exceed 2,500,000 while the total union membership in the U.S. is over 12 millions. Precisely because they have been publicly rebuked by the FEPC and the Supreme Court, the railroad unions are anxious to thwart FEPC at every possible point. They were extremely active in opposing the Ives-Quinn FEPC bill passed in New York State. It is most unfortunate that the Railroad Brotherhoods should take this outmoded position since in other matters they are progressive.

It is a notable fact that even during the depression of the thirties many local unions and five national unions, the Commercial Telegraphers, the Masters, Mates and Pilots, the Railroad Yard Masters, the Wire Weavers Protective Association and The Airlines Pilots Association removed discriminatory clauses from their constitutions. In 1944, the New York State branch of the Railway Mail Association discovered that it could not exclude Negroes from membership under New York State Law, although in accordance with the policy of its national union it was required to exclude them. The courts decided that since the Railway Mail Association was a trade union, and not a social club as it claimed, Negroes must be admitted to membership.

Professional Organizations

Unrestricted and first-class training for the professions, and membership in professional organizations are as important for the professional worker as is union membership for the industrial employee.

Equality of training for the dental profession was believed to be threatened by the attempted merger of the dental and medical faculties of Columbia University in February, 1945. Dr. Harlan H.

Horner suggested in an article in the December, 1944, issue of the *Journal of Dental Education* that the Association "counteract the trend toward marked racial and geographical imbalance in the entire group of dental students" and sent a confidential report to Columbia and New York University suggesting a quota system for Jewish and Italian students. The report was condemned by the New York State Dental Association, the First and Second District Dental Association, and the Hudson Dental Association of New Jersey.

Jewish doctors are excluded from many New York hospitals, and their advancement is made difficult. This reaction is due in part to the fact that the proportionate number of Jewish students interested in studying medicine is high. In 1930, 1,500 Jews and 473 Gentiles applied for registration in New York City medical schools. (Ordinarily about a half of all applications are accepted.) During the same year 226 Jews and 229 Gentiles graduated from these schools. Jews constitute 17 per cent of all medical students in the nation. One reason Jews seek to enter the medical profession is because they are restricted from entering so many other occupational fields.

Discrimination against Negro nurses in World War II is very marked and the tendency toward discrimination has greatly worsened since World War I. On January 14, 1945, the Surgeon General of the Army, Major General Norman T. Kirk, said that the army had been appealing since September, 1944, for 10,000 nurses and had so far only gotten 2,000. *In saying this Major General Kirk overlooked the fact that there were then 2,000 colored graduate nurses qualified and willing to serve in the armed forces, who were not allowed to do so.* Col. Florence Blanchfield, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps said that on two days the Halloran Hospital on Staten Island had only 136 nurses to take care of 4,000 arriving cases of wounded soldiers. Major General Kirk also stated that 11 hospitals had been sent overseas without nurses.

Employers

Out of approximately 4,000 complaints handled by FEPC during 1944, 2,814 involved private employers.

Discrimination on the part of war industry employers has changed so notably during the four years since the FEPC has been in existence that the contrast is extraordinary. In 1941, a United States Employment Service poll of 280,000 job openings, showed that 51 per cent were absolutely barred to Negroes. By the end of 1943, the proportion of Negroes in war industries had risen from 3.2 to 8.3 per cent, with approximately 1,500,000 Negroes engaged in war production. During the first year and a half the FEPC was

in existence, Negro employment in commercial shipyards rose from 6,900 to 12,800, in Navy shipyards from 6,000 to 14,000 and in aircraft industries from zero to 5,000. Some war plants today employ over 5,000 Negroes.

Even more significant, from the point of view of job discrimination is the fact that in many war plants, Negroes are beginning to be used on jobs above the unskilled level. In 1943 the National Urban League surveyed 300 War plants in 25 states. It found that *three-fourths of these plants were using colored workers on semi-skilled jobs and over half were using them on skilled work.* Asked whether they would continue to employ Negroes after the war, 253 plants said they would.

In all but a handful of cases the FEPC has found that when a complaint is made against an employer, one or more conversations usually clear up the matter, and no publicity or public hearings are necessary. In some cases, where the personnel manager or the foreman has been responsible for the plant policy, the employer is not aware that discrimination is being practiced. In a small minority of cases, employers have defied the very limited powers of the President's Committee. One tactic is to hire a token number of minority workers, another to fire workers as fast as they are hired.

The Government as Employer

At the time the FEPC was established, Negro employment in the agencies and departments of the federal government was nothing to brag about. Nine-tenths of the Negroes employed were engaged in custodial service.

A report made in the spring of 1944 after the President's order had been in force for three years, showed a dramatic change. 11.9 per cent of a total of two million federal employees working in Washington were colored, and 60 per cent of them were engaged in jobs *above* custodial rank. Unfortunately most of these gains are not permanent, since they have been made in wartime agencies.

How To Build Fair Employment Practice

One of the great services of the President's Executive Order and of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is that it has unearthed and publicized the facts about job discrimination in the United States.

The reaction of the majority of Americans on learning these facts is to wish to right them. If this is *your* reaction, there are things you can do.

The immediate task is to see that FEPC—a purely wartime agency—does not go out of existence when the war ends.

FEPC was a frail war-baby. When created in June, 1941, it was merely one of 500 Executive Orders issued by President Roosevelt under the stress of wartime need and had an initial budget of only $88,000. Pressure groups were interested in killing it. They popped the baby out of the window so it could conveniently catch pneumonia every time the public's back was turned. The FEPC never had enough authority to make people comply with the Executive Order it was created to implement. Hence it went through a long sequence of vicissitudes, including the following:

Jan. 7, 1943: During President Roosevelt's absence in Casablanca, Paul McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, under whose jurisdiction the FEPC had been placed, cancelled the public railroad hearing scheduled to take place Jan. 12th in Washington, D. C. More or less simultaneously, the chairman of the FEPC, Dr. Malcolm MacLean, resigned. Partly because of the greatly diminished prestige of the FEPC, it was three months before anoher chairman could be found.

Oct. 28, 1943: Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren decided in the case of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. that the word "shall" in the President's Executive Order 9346 was not mandatory and did not need to be obeyed.

On Nov. 6, 1943, President Roosevelt declared that Executive Order 9346 was mandatory, and thereby saved FEPC from its second near-death bed.

Nov. 18, 1943: When the hearing on the now celebrated railroad cases was finally held, the FEPC under the chairmanship of Monsignor Francis J. Haas, issued its directives. 14 railroads and 7 unions declined to comply. The new chairman of the FEPC, Mr. Malcolm Ross, helpless to compel further action, turned the case over to President Roosevelt. The President appointed an unoffi-

cial special committee, known as the Stacy Committee, to devise ways and means of securing compliance.
Despite two unanimous Supreme Court decisions substantially upholding FEPC's decision, no action has been taken by Judge Stacy's Committee to date.
March 4, 1944: Senator Russell of Georgia secured the passage of an amendment designed to eliminate FEPC, requiring that all agencies financed by the President (as FEPC was), which had been in existence for over a year would have to ask Congress for appropriations in the future. Friends of FEPC and Congressmen rushed to its support and Congressional funds for the continuation of FEPC from June 1944 to June 1945 were secured by a narrow margin.
FEPC had been saved for the third time.

STEP ONE

WORK FOR A PERMANENT FEPC

Enlightened by these blitzkrieg attacks, supporters of FEPC organized the National Council for a Permanent FEPC to fight for a national fair employment practice act which would be permanent rather than wartime, and which would have the enforcement powers that the President's wartime committee so patently lacks.

Since a national fair employment practice bill will apply only to inter-state commerce, federal employment and federal contractors, it does not attempt to impose fair employment practices on individual states. They are left free to enact state FEPC bills or not as they see fit. The importance of a national act is that it will signify that the United States is prepared to adopt the right to equal job opportunity as *a national policy,* to move forward in the direction of ever more complete job equality for America's religious and racial minorities, and to repudiate the caste system which a small group of impoverished and overburdened states would like to impose on the entire country.

The need to get a national FEPC bill passed before the war ends is urgent . In fact with every passing month that such a bill is not passed, minority group workers are being laid off and the hope of ultimate success in securing a permanent FEPC is lessened. If as a citizen of a national democracy you approve the principle of fair employment practice, do the following things:

(1) *Write your Senator and Representative* asking them to vote for the Bi-Partisan FEPC bills, sponsored by the National Council for a Permanent FEPC: S 101 and HR 2232. Be sure to specify you want these bills passed *with* their enforcement powers.

(2) *Write directly to President Truman,* telling him how you feel about a national FEPC act. His support, like that of President Roosevelt's, can be very important.

(3) *Write the National Council* for a Permanent FEPC, 930 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and ask what you can do to help them.

OPPOSITION TO FEPC

Friends of the FEPC are well aware that they have a lively, aggressive and tricky opposition to deal with, which will stop at little to accomplish its ends. So far the opposition has been too astute to come out in the open.

In the railroad hearings, no representative of the railroad unions appeared. The railroad companies made only a token appearance. In the public hearings on FEPC of the Committee on Labor of the House and the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate the only forthright opponent of FEPC was a Mrs. Agnes Walters, who claimed to be the unofficial representative of the Mothers of America, and who quoted several Congressmen who had opposed Congressional appropriations for FEPC.

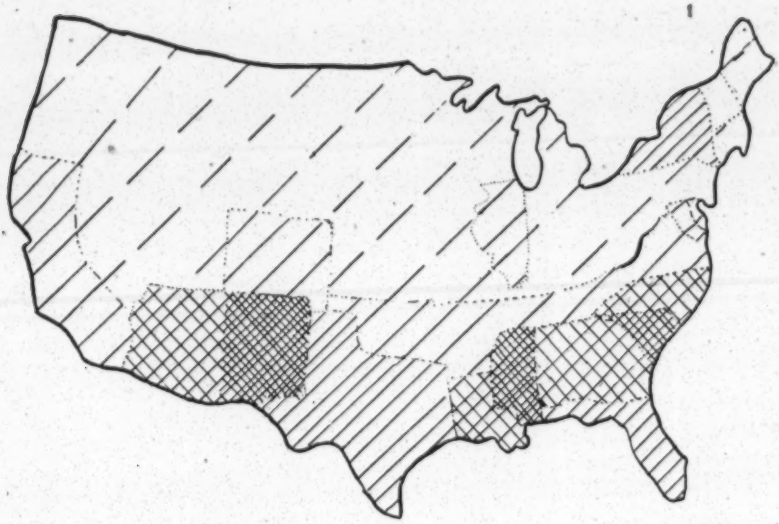
Mrs. Waters: "The majority of these reds who are asking for this bill are Jews, Negroes, liars and rats."

Hon. Richard B. Russell of Georgia: "The employees . . . . of FEPC are reaching into all forms of industry in the South, demanding that employers and employees . . . submit themselves to the judgments and policies of FEPC—who shall be employed and which employee shall be promoted, and to prescribe all *the most intimate relations* which shall exist between the employees of the business, whatever may be their race."

Hon John S. Gibson of Georgia: "The Communists some months ago came out with the statement that the South was the black man's country and in substance they expected to put him in possession of the *property* of the South."

Unofficial but revealing comments of people opposed to FEPC are the following. A woman cashier of Atlanta, Georgia, queried in a university poll, said: "The Negroes don't have a right to an equal job. The Bible says that they were created to be the white man's slave." The mayor of Shreveport, Louisiana said: *"Of equal importance with winning the war is keeping the Negroes out of skilled jobs."*

In the mayor's excellently concise statement not the fear of intimate relations between the races or of colored domination, but just



Proportionate Density of Minority Population

40-49 % | 30-39 % | 20-29 % | 10-19 % | 1-9 % | -1 %

THE LARGER THE MINORITY GROUPS ARE IN A STATE, THE GREATER IS THE FEAR OF THE MAJORITY GROUP THAT ITS DOMINANCE AND SURVIVAL IS BEING THREATENED.

Hence much of the opposition to FEPC comes from those states where the minority groups constitute over one-third of the population.

40-49%	49	*New Mexico*		21 *New York*
	49	*Mississippi*		21 *Maryland*
	43	*South Carolina*	10-19%	18 *Tennessee*
30-39%	36	*Louisiana*		16 *Delaware*
	35	*Alabama*		14 *California*
	35	*Arizona*		12 *New Jersey*
	35	*Georgia*		11 *Colorado*
	31	*Dist. of Col.*		10 *Illinois*
	31	*N. Carolina*		10 *Oklahoma*
20-29%	29	*Florida*	1- 9%	*All other states (24)*
	26	*Virginia*		
	26	*Texas*	-1%	.8 *N. Hampshire*
	25	*Arkansas*		.8 *Vermont*

It would be highly improper, and also dangerous, for the United States to allow this handful of states to dictate national policy on FEPC. If the U. S. offers its racial minorities no hope and advancement, American boys will probably be fighting a world color war within the next forty years.

A simpler and sounder solution would be to continue to reduce the minority population in those states where it is too high by immigration to other states; a process which has been going on since 1916.

Religious and racial minority groups are the same as those listed for "Distribution of American Minorities" map.

---

plain white greed appears as the essential motivation which is specifically opposed to FEPC.

STEP TWO

BUILD FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN YOUR HOMETOWN

Although the immediate passage of a national fair employment practice act is crucial, the steady building of democratic employment practices in *your* town and *your* state is of first rate importance.

There is much you can do as an individual, such as writing the editor of your local newspaper; there is more you can do as a member of a religious, civic, or labor organization.

Write to your nearest regional FEPC office and find out whether FEPC needs a volunteer representative in your town.

Because FEPC has a modest budget, the FEPC regional director and his staff frequently work through carefully selected volunteer representatives. Major war industry cities already have such representatives; smaller war industry centers may not. The FEPC would prefer to have some responsible civic organization to which you belong recommend possible representatives.

Make sure that minority groups in your town know how to use FEPC.

While the leaders of large minority groups are usually well informed about FEPC, the average individual may know nothing about it. The Chinese, for instance, have so far hardly used FEPC at all. Since FEPC can function only if it receives a complaint, be prepared to help individuals in taking this step.

A signed letter should be sent to the director of the nearest regional FEPC office. It must allege discrimination, name the employer, union or government agency alleged to be discriminating; the discrimination must be because of race, creed, color or national

origin. It is important to remember that only employers and unions engaged in war production or agencies of the federal government are included in the jurisdiction of the President's wartime Committee.

Enlist the majority groups in your town in the fight against job discrimination.

Actually, as everyone knows, fair employment practice is not just a minority issue. Majority group Americans, who have the welfare of their country at heart, know that they cannot afford to hand down a country to their descendants which is one-sixth serf and five-sixths free.

The disinterested and staunch support of the *principle* of fair employment practice by non-minority groups impresses employers, trade unionists, state legislatures and Congress.

Pass resolutions upholding the principle of fair employment practice. If FEPC has never been discussed in a public meeting hold one. Your region FEPC office, and such government agencies as the War Man Power Commission, the United States Employment Service, and the National War Labor Board may be able to suggest speakers. If you live in a large city, there may be a group already in existence which you can work with. Detroit, Philadelphia and New York have Metropolitan Fair Employment Councils. Branches of the National Council for a Permanent FEPC exist in Chicago, Detroit, the Twin Cities, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Durham, North Carolina, New Orleans, Houston, Texas and Birmingham, Alabama, and 43 other towns and cities.

Local speakers may find the following bibliography helpful:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

FEPC

(1) FEPC, How It Operates, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 261 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, 25, D. C. (Pamphlet)

(2) Report, Committee on Discrimination In Employment, N. Y. State War Council, 85 Center St., New York City.

Fight For A Permanent FEPC

(1) House Hearing: 60811 U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. "To Prohibit Discrimination In Employment, Hearings Before the Committee on Labor, House of Representatives, June 1-16, 1944."

(2) Senate Hearing: 63628, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. "Fair Employment Practice Act, Hearings Before a Sub-committee of the Committee on Education and Labor, U. S. Senate, Aug. 30-Sept. 8, 1944."

Discrimination Against Negroes:

(1) Negroes and War Production, Lester B. Granger, Survey magazine, Dec. 1942.

(2) Striking the Economic Balance, Charles S. Johnson, Survey magazine, Dec. 1942.

(3) Green Light for the FEPC, Winifred Raushenbush, Survey magazine, Dec. 1943.

Discrimination Against Jews

(1) Jews, Jobs and Discrimination, J. X. Cohen, B.S., C.E., Jan. 1944,

American Jewish Congress, 330 West 42nd St., New York City.
Discrimination in Trade Unions

(1) Brother Jim Crow, James Rorty, Postwar World Council, 112 East 19th St., New York City. (Pamphlet)

(2) The Negro and Organized Labor, Herbert R. Northrup, Harper & Bros.

Ask the leaders of local minority groups to advise you.

If you can arrange a meeting between representatives of the majority group in your home town and such local minority group leaders as editors, ministers, social workers and lawyers, they can advise you which of the local job discrimination bottlenecks is doing most damage to the cause of equal job opportunity.

Tackle that bottleneck first.

The standard bottlenecks are: the help wanted ads, job application forms, training schools, employment agencies, trade unions, employers, government agencies and professional organizations.

Let employers know that you applaud their use of minority group workers.

Businessmen who deal directly with the public like to be sure that their use of minority group workers is approved. Since women constitute a major section of the shopping public, their opinions about fair employment practice are of special interest to such employers.

Progressive women in a number of middle western cities have made good use of this fact. When a restaurant in one of these cities decided to employ colored waitresses, the women members of various community organizations decided to express their approval. Individuals wrote that they had dined at the restaurant and were pleased with the service. Pleasantly astonished, the manager remarked: "This is one of the most popular things I ever did."

Chicago women campaigned to get colored girls employed in department stores. When paying bills, they attached to the cashier's receipt and envelope a sticker reading, "I am in favor of Negro salesgirls." They also distributed a pamphlet entitled, " A Charming Girl With a Flair for Clothes Seeks Democracy on Main Street." Women members of 29 churches of the Minneapolis Church Federation—28 with white and 1 with colored members —called on department store owners and pointed out that if these stores had been refusing to employ colored workers because they thought the shopping public of Minneapolis would object, they had been mistaken. In Springfield, Mass., groups of women call on retail merchants once a week.

Find out whether the tax supported institutions of your town discriminate.

Ask your children and friends whether teachers from religious and racial minorities teach in your public schools. It is not enough to have Chinese-American teachers in the predominately Chinese-American schools near San Francisco's Chinatown or Negroes teaching in Harlem. What would be important would be to have Chinese-American and Negro teachers in classes where the children are predominately of European ancestry. (FEPC has no jurisdiction over public schools.)

Study the practices of your local U. S. Employment Service.

The U. S. Employment Service is a federal government agency which comes under the jurisdiction of the FEPC, and which will be of the utmost importance in reconversion. Ask individuals belonging to your local minority groups whether USES is careful to find out about all the skills they have.

Before the war, USES placed 90 per cent of its Negro applicants in unskilled jobs. Since it has been under federal instead of state jurisdiction in wartime and under pressure from FEPC its performance has improved considerably, but still varies greatly from city to city.

The first war plant to abandon production was the Pemco Corporation, which employed 500 colored workers, 400 of them women. Pemco workers were shifted to a plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation by USES on a racial basis, with the result that the colored workers lost out. Unless vigilance is exercised by local citizens, this is likely to happen wherever job discrimination is prevalent.

STEP THREE

BUILD FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN YOUR STATE

Since the pasage of a national act will mainly apply to *inter-state* commerce, state bills are essential.

Thirteen states either have anti-job discrimination legislation, are in the process of revising such laws as they have, or are adopting new laws. They are: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

If you want to bring yourself and your organization up-to-date on what kind of anti-job discrimination bills other states have and on what a model state fair employment practice bill should cover, write for the following document:

(1) Digest and Analysis of Existing and Proposed Laws Dealing With Discrimination, N. Y. State Commission Against Discrimination, New York City.

The passage of the Ives-Quinn fair employment practice bill by New York State in March, 1945, attracted nationwide attention. Introduced by Irving M. Ives, a Republican and the Majority Leader of the Assembly, strongly supported by both political parties and by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the New York State bill imitates the President's wartime Committee on Fair Employment Practice by creating a state commission of five men with salaries of $10,000 a year to enforce its provisions.

STEP FOUR

BUILD FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ON YOUR JOB

One of the most natural ways to work for fair employment practices is on your own job. If your work is temporary or insecure, this is, of course not possible.

If You Are An Employer: Experience in handling minority workers has been achieved during recent yar years mostly in super-size war plants. However, even for the small employer who engages the services of half a dozen workers, the principles are the same. If you are introducing minority workers into your office, department or plant for the first time, these simple rules will be useful.

a) Once you have decided to take this step, be firm about it. This is essential. If you are firm, your workers will accept your decision; if you waver, disgruntled individuals may try to make an issue of the matter.

b) Make an effort to get well qualified workers of attractive personality. If you are hiring Negroes, phone a civic organization, such as the National Urban League and let them recommend workers; they have specialized in this field. If you engage a worker who proves not to be competent, fire him or her promptly. Both the FEPC and the most important Negro organizations in the country will tell you that the cause of fair employment practice is not served by pitying or coddling incompetent minority group workers.

c) Do not segregate white and colored workers, either on the job, or in any other way.

d) Do not fail to up-grade minority group workers, when they have earned promotion, if you wish to keep their loyalty and interest.

If you want expert technical advice about employing minority group workers, you can probably get it free. Write to the nearest regional office of the FEPC. If your problem relates to Negroes, and you have a branch of the National Urban League or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, call on them.

An excellent handbook on colored workers is "How Management

Can Integrate Negroes Into War Industries," a pamphlet published by the New York State War Council's Committee on Discrimination in Employment. Write to the Committee at 80 Centre Street, New York City. It covers such matters as the use of locker rooms, showers, toilets and cafeterias, and such problems as may be caused by having colored and white men and women work side by side. Employers who fear that the use of minority group workers may lead to racial friction or strikes, should examine such statistics as exist on this subject.

Only *21 out of 300* large war industry plants surveyed by the National Urban League complained of racial friction between colored and white workers. William A. Hughes, Director of Personnel Relations of the Army Service Forces testified in the FEPC hearings before the House that 51 strikes or 4 per cent of the total number affecting production of materials in which the War Department is vitally interested occurring since March, 1943 were caused by disputes in which the utilization of minority groups was alleged to be a factor. One hundred and ninety thousand or 5.5 per cent of the total number of man-days lost were attributable to the same situation. Said Mr. Hughes: "This record is not too bad."

Many employers who have let down the color bar during the war are enthusiastic about the ease with which they have introduced minority group workers—most of them Negroes—into war industries. When Comptroller-General Warren ruled that the FEPC had no mandatory powers—a decision that was later reversed—a New York newspaper queried the chief industrialists of the country as to how they would stand on the no-discrimination principle if it were outlawed. Among the warm endorsers of job equality were the heads of the Kaiser interests, International Harvester, Packard, Lockheed-Vega Aircraft, Boeing, International Business Machines, du Pont de Nemours and North American Aviation.

If You Are A Trade Unionist: If you work in the same shop, factory, or office with Negroes, Mexicans, Chinese, Jews or other individuals belonging to minority groups, there isn't much you have to do except to behave like a decent human being.

At the Wylan Coal mine of the the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad Co., white miners stopped work in protest against the suspension of a colored worker for disciplinary reasons. When Eugene Small, Negro and journeyman-rigger working with a white crew at Marinship Co. was demoted to common labor with a segregated all-Negro crew, his leaderman, Eugene Catlin protested. Both men were fired. The FEPC had them both reinstated. At Douglass Aircraft, a white foreman promoted a white man to the position of group leader. The white workers held a protest meeting and got the job for a Negro who they felt was better qualified.

Where white trade unionists play fair with minority workers they

have the right to expect that these workers will show appreciation by their loyalty to the best interests of the union. The Negroes have already shown evidence of such loyalty. In their national convention, October, 1944, the United Federal Workers adopted a carefully worded resolution whose intention it was to secure a modification of existing seniority rules in so far as they affect Negro and women workers. Although the Negroes will lose out badly in the reconversion period, because they tend to have less seniority than the whites, the Washington Douglass Institute, composed of leading Negro trade unionists belonging to both the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. opposed this vote "on the grounds that losses in terms of embittered white workers would far outweigh the immediate advantages gained."

Workers should guard against letting themselves be drawn into strikes provoked by management, rival unions, or by disgruntled individuals in which minority groups are used as scapegoats. Such strikes usually misfire.

A considerable number of unions are doing a quiet and very sound job of building the kind of feeling necessary for fair employment practice. One of these is the United Automobile Workers. As everyone knows the blood, violence and hatred of the Detroit riot stopped short at every factory gate. Said George S. Schuyler, well-known Negro writer:

"It is seldom recognized that organized labor as a whole has been more liberal (in respect to color discrimination) than organized business, organized religion or organized education."

THE LAST MINORITY

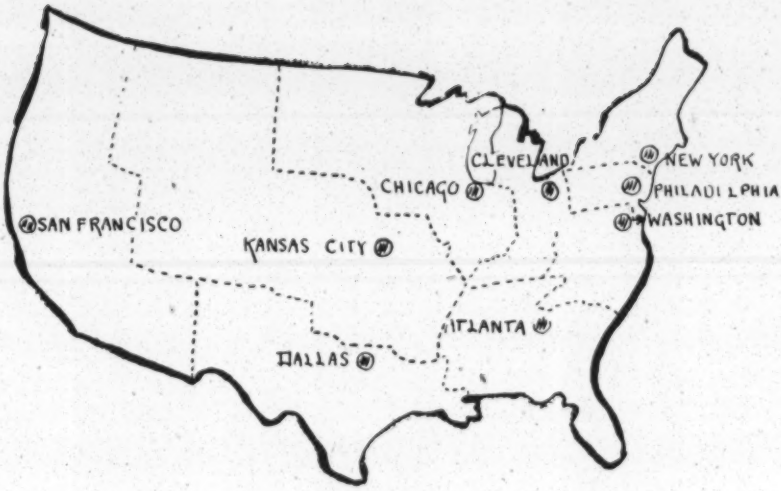
At least two-thirds of the earth's peoples are colored: yellow, red, brown, black.

White people are the world's true and last minority. If they forget this, their descendants will some day suffer the same humiliations and defeats that were endured by the colored peoples when they were minorities in numbers and in power.

Now is the time to foresee and prevent the last terrible denouement of the world's oldest tragedy.

Now is the time for men and women of good will of whatever creed or color to build together the moral and institutional foundations of tolerance and security for their children and grandchildren.

But not out of fear. It is fear, very largely, that has motivated the South's handling of the race problem, and it has not worked. It is fear, too often, that underlies the alternating despair and blind revolt of the minority groups—and that too has not worked. But courage and faith will work and the creative love which has not lost its potency merely because it is insufficiently used.



FEPC REGIONAL OFFICES

NINE-TENTHS OF THE FEPC'S WORK IS DONE IN ITS REGIONAL OFFICES

SAN FRANCISCO—Harry L. Kingman, 627 Furniture Mart Bldg., 1355 Market St., Klondike 2-2300 (Region 12: Cal., Wash., Ore., Nev.). Sub-office: Los Angeles, Robert E. Brown, Jr., 342 Western Pacific Bldg., 1031 Broadway, Prospect 4971. Cases docketed 1944: 676.

SAN ANTONIO—Dr. Carlos E. Castenada, 321 New Moore Bldg., 106 Broadway, Fannin 5321 (Region 10 and 11: Tex. (western), N. M., Ariz., Col., Idaho, Wyo., Mont., Utah). Cases docketed 1944: 323.

NEW ORLEANS—W. Don Ellinger, 1015 Carondolet Bldg., Canal 3481 (Region 13: Tex. (eastern), Miss., La.). New office, 1945.

KANSAS CITY—Roy A. Hoglund, 724 Rialto Bldg., 906 Grand Ave., Harrison 6464. (Region 9: Kan., Mo., Okla., Ark) Sub-office: St. Louis, Theodore E. Brown, 315 Paul Brown Bldg., Central 3200. Cases docketed 1944: 375.

CHICAGO—Elmer W. Henderson, Room 1549, 222 West Adams St., Andover 3600. (Regions 6 and 8: Ill., Ind., Wis., N. D., S. D., Neb., Minn., Iowa.) Cases docketed 1944: 388.

CLEVELAND—William T. McKnight, 860 Union Commerce Bldg., East 9th St. and Euclid Ave., Cherry 7900. (Region 5: Ohio, Mich., Ky.) Sub-office Detroit, Edward M. Swan, 1516 Penobscot Bldg., Randolph 2808. Cases docketed 1944:391.

ATLANTA—Witherspoon Dodge, Room 525, 10 Forsyth St. Bldg., Walnut 4121. (Region 7: Ga., S. C., Tenn., Ala., Fla.) Cases docketed 1944: 368.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Joseph H. B. Evans, 339-A Standard Oil Bldg., 261 Constitution Ave., N.W., Republic 7500, Ext. 3650. (Region 4: Dist. of Col., Md., W. Va., N. C., Va.) Cases docketed 1944: 234.

PHILADELPHIA—G. James Fleming, 803 Stephen Girard Bldg., 21 South 12th St., Rittenhouse 9420. (Region 3: Penn., N. J., Del.) Sub-office: Pittsburgh, Milo A. Manly, 412 Fulton Bldg., Sixth Ave. & Duquesne Way, Grant 2962. Cases docketed 1944: 376.

NEW YORK—Edward H. Lawson, 6320 Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Ave., Murray Hill 3-6800. (Regions 1 and 2: Me., Vt., N. H., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y.) Cases docketed 1944: 732.

NATIONAL OFFICE—Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Malcolm Ross, 261 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C., Republic 7500, Ext. 5101.

Provisions in Bi-Partisan Bills

The Bi-Partisan FEPC bills, approved by 58 national organizations contain the following provisions:

It shall be an unfair employment practice for any employer or labor union to discriminate because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

Congress shall establish a Commission, consisting of seven members, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. When anyone is charged with unfair employment practice, the Commission can hold a hearing, order the hiring or reinstatement of employees with back pay, secure the aid of the Federal Courts in enforcing its order, and subpoena witnesses and evidence.

These powers are similar in character to those possessed by other government agencies dealing with labor relations such as the National Labor Relations Board.

THE WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

The Workers Defense League was organized in 1936 when people, active in several national committees formed to combat instances of persecution and denial of civil rights to workers and minority groups throughout the United States, decided that more effective work could be done if there was a single permanent agency. Since then the WDL has rendered militant and effective service in defense of workers' right to organize, assemble and speak freely, entering into vigorous prosecution where those rights were abused or violated, and fighting economic and political discrimination against workers of minority groups.

Particularly noteworthy in WDL history are the current fight on Florida's new slavery, the Tee Davis case and opposition to the labor draft and to universal military conscription in peacetime as a threat to labor's rights. Nationally known also were WDL's defense of Odell Waller and other sharecropper victims of the plantation system, the fight for free speech in Mayor Hague's Jersey City, and opposition to the anti-labor activities of the Ku Klux Klan. A permanent FEPC is an essential part of the League's program.

WDL charges no fees for legal representation, but secures funds to carry its cases through appeals to its members and supporters. By its effectiveness it has become important nationally as a defender of workers' rights. The WDL has never withdrawn from a fight concerning injustice, intolerance or denial of civil rights to workers because of political considerations or the personal beliefs of the individuals involved.

Membership dues (regular, $5 a year; minimum, $2) and contributions from supporters all over the United States finance the work of the League. Organizations, both national and local, also may join. For membership or information, write to:

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE
Aron S. Gilmartin, National Chairman
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York.

The New REPUBLIC

June 4, 1945

Rift in the Big Three

Editorial

Uncio in Midpassage . . . *Thomas F. Reynolds*

The Way to Full Employment . . *S. E. Harris*

Britain Votes Again . . . . . *Editorial*

Koestler's Manifesto . . . . . *George Mayberry*

Germany's Road Back

by Percy Winner

FIFTEEN CENTS

The Way to Full Employment

ON JANUARY 22, 1945, Senator Murray introduced a full-employment bill in the Senate on behalf of himself and Senators Wagner, Thomas and O'Mahoney. The Full-Employment Act of 1945 is certain to arouse attention and interest unequaled since the days of the NRA. Hearings are about to be held. Economists have been asked by Senator Wagner to express their views. Many government departments and privately organized groups are preparing for the titanic struggle to come. The cry of liberty versus security is being raised.

The full-employment bill marks a departure in economic objectives to be sought by this government. Provision of full-time employment for all seeking work; maintenance of our system of private enterprise; a rise in the standard of living of the American people; the full utilization of the national resources of the country—these are the major objectives. The responsibilities of the federal government under this bill include: the pursuit of economic policies and programs which will stimulate and encourage the highest feasible levels of employment opportunities through private and other non-federal investment and expenditure; and to the extent that continuing full employment cannot otherwise be achieved, the provision of such volume of federal investment and expenditure as may be needed to assure continuing full employment.

In order to achieve these objectives and fulfill governmental responsibilities, the bill provides that the President be required to transmit to Congress a National Production and Employment Budget. This budget will estimate the total number on the labor market; the aggregate value of expenditures required to provide employment opportunities for this number; the anticipated value of expenditures, private and public. If the last is not large enough to provide full employment, the President shall recommend legislation which will contribute toward filling the gap: monetary, trade, fiscal and other policies are to be examined. If this is inadequate, the government will suggest additional federal expenditures and investment adequate to provide employment for the potentially unemployed.

What should be the basic responsibilities of the federal government in the maintenance of continuing full employment after the war?

First, let us consider the case for full employment.

We all desire a high level of employment and, if possible, full employment. Full employment gives each individual who is able to work a stake in the flow of goods. For most of us that is the only manner in which we can obtain the required goods to provide us with the desired standard of living. Full employment, moreover, means non-wastage of economic resources. For example, if this country had attained and maintained the 1944 level of income in the thirties, it might have had one trillion dollars more of income than it actually had. One trillion dollars is arrived at as the difference between attainable income as indicated by the 1944 achievement and actual income in the thirties. The sum is an overestimate because it is probable that we would not have liked to work so hard in the thirties as we have had to work during the war; also, the output per man-hour was not so great, and the numbers on the labor market less. It is, however, significant because it indicates what might have been achieved at that time through a full-employment policy. Nor should we forget that full employmeant means high morale, and a large amount of unemployment, particularly if it is concentrated on the same people, means a breakdown of morale.

Second, is full employment an appropriate goal?

There are economists who say that it is not desirable to have full employment. They argue, for example, that it is necessary to have a reserve of a few million workers in order to have a well functioning labor market. Sir William Beveridge, on the other hand, contends that the ideal system is one in which there are more jobs than there are workers. This would, in his view, considerably strengthen the bargaining position of workers and make for improvement in the institutional set-up. A full-employment economy does not rule out a minimum number of unemployed. For example, Sir William pointed out that a minimum of three percent unemployed is to be expected in Great Britain. In this country it might well be that five-percent unemployment, *i. e.*, three million unemployed, is unavoidable. I can even envisage a situation in which five million unemployed would not be a serious matter —if we had an adequate social-security program and the unemployment were not concentrated on the same people. The difficulty, however, is that we may not stabilize at five million unemployed. A decline in employment results in reduced spending and income, and therefore brings about a further cumulative decline.

Third, what is full employment?

We should also be clear as to what we mean by full employment. If the American people want to work 40 hours a week and they are only allowed to work 30 hours a week, then they are three-quarters employed and one-quarter unemployed. Our recent experience of increased hours of work may suggest, for example, that American labor, prior to the war, was in fact unemployed in so far as it worked 37 hours before the war though it may have preferred to work 44 hours. It may also be that the unemployment in the thirties,

which averaged nine millions, may actually have been greater than it seemed, since many would gladly have been on the labor market had there been a reasonable chance of getting a job. This is suggested by the addition of seven millions to the labor force during this war who ordinarily would not be there.

Fourth, let us consider the relation of the numbers on the labor market to unemployment.

One aspect of this problem is that the amount of employment and of unemployment will depend upon the numbers on the labor market and the hours of work. It is, therefore, necessary to consider what is the appropriate number of hours of work per week and whether we should encourage people to stay on the labor market or discourage them from it. For example, if we have a 35-hour instead of a 40-hour week, which is generally assumed, the reduction to 35 hours might make available some seven million more jobs, or reduce the amount of unemployment by seven million. This problem, however, requires further investigation, for the reduction of hours and income in turn reduces demand. In the years 1900-40 the number of hours a week in manufacturing dropped from 60 to 37, and it is conceivable that the public might continue to take part of its gains in increased leisure. It is also possible to encourage an additional five million people to continue their education for a longer period, and to this extent the numbers on the labor market and the amount of unemployment may be reduced. If that is what the American people want, it might be an excellent solution of the problem of unemployment. We must, however, be sure that it is what they want, because if they do not want this, then they are really suffering an undesired reduction in their standard of living. Even then this solution may be preferable to widespread unemployment: the incidence of unemployment might be evenly distributed and wastage of resources reduced. There are, however, better solutions.

Fifth, the government's responsibility.

The government should take some responsibility for employment. This is, however, a decision for the American people, not for economists. It is a political, rather than an economic, issue. Certainly the experience of the last few generations indicates that our system of private enterprise does not yield full employment. Sir William Beveridge has found that over several generations there have been large amounts of unemployment. Even at peaks, the amount of unemployment has been 10 percent or more of the numbers seeking work. In the United States in the thirties, our unemployment must have averaged 20 percent of the labor force; and if you allowed for those who would have preferred to be members of the labor market had jobs been available, the percentage might well have been greater.

Sixth, have the American people expressed themselves on this subject?

In the thirties, when there was a large amount of unemployment, the government reacted by introducing such programs as the FERA, the WPA, the PWA, etc. These were, however, inadequate to deal with the large amount of unemployment. In fact the government, through the introduction of social insurance, assumed that a certain amount of unemployment was inevitable. This insurance coverage has not been adequate nor have the benefits been large enough; and in periods of sustained unemployment the reserves of some states might quickly be wiped out. Under our present unemployment-insurance program, we may make the following assumptions for an early postwar year: 1. Unemployment—10 millions. 2. Benefits—$15 a week. (Roughly the present average.) 3. Duration—16 weeks. (Roughly the present average.) 4. Numbers eligible—one-half of 10 millions. 5. Cost—$1.2 billion, or about 20 percent of the total reserves. We may conclude, then, that given good distribution, the reserves of $6 billion are large enough to cover benefits for several years even with a large amount of unemployment. The loss of wages would, however, be about $20 billion per year on these assumptions and benefits would be only $1.2 billion, or six percent. We may conclude that our present unemployment insurance is at best a palliative.

Seventh, are the American people prepared to accept large amounts of unemployment?

It is particularly the war experience that raises doubts as to whether the American public will be content to accept large amounts of unemployment over long periods, as, to some extent, they did in the thirties. In this war we have increased the number of jobs, including military service, from 45 to 66 million, and there has been a considerable amount of upgrading. Compensation to employees is up from $48 to $116 billion. Even on very favorable assumptions as regards unemployment, most experts would estimate that as a result of a loss of $13 billion from reduced overtime—in addition to losses associated with downgrading, movement out of the labor market, etc.—wages and salaries will fall from $25-$30 billion. That will be a very difficult pill for labor to swallow. And will the American public be willing to accept, say, from five to 15 million unemployed? There have been 26 million people mobilized for war and for war industries, and these people must find jobs—frequently new jobs. The federal government will cut its expenditures by $75 billion. Alternative-spending methods must be found for a large part of that sum.

Furthermore, the distribution of workers and capital has changed considerably since 1939. The problem of unemployment is, therefore, not merely a question of providing adequate demand, but also one of ensuring the distribution of capital and labor in such a way that, given the total demand, employment may be maximized.

Eighth, can private enterprise provide the jobs?

Many doubt it can. Certainly our experience of the last generation supports this position. Perhaps if we could establish a free competitive system, with price flexibility, free trade, absence of monopoly, flexible wages, complete mobility of capital and labor—a system we have never had—then an important contribution might be made to the maintenance of a high level of employment. Another condition, however, would be that the income earned in any period should be spent. This is the great contribution that Lord Keynes has made to our economic thinking. Keynesian economists argue that unless measures are taken to keep spending up to income earned in a given period, there will be unemployment, and this unemployment may spread cumulatively. If the workers and others earn $100 billion in any period and only spend $80 billion, then there will be a $20-billion reduction in demand, and those who suffer from this reduction will in turn cut their spending. Though business is making a valiant effort to bring us back to a state more nearly like the competitive system which Mr. Hayek and others talk about, but which has not existed for a long time, I very much doubt whether they will succeed. It is necessary then to take measures to assure an adequate level of spending.

It is clear that we must depend on government to some extent, and apparently to an increasing extent. Government tax collections in the United States have increased from $166 million, or 4 percent of the national income in 1860, to $937 million, or 7.3 percent in 1890, to $2,260 million, or 6.5 percent of our 1913 income, to $14.8 billion, or 22.7 percent in 1938, and roughly to $55 billion, or almost one-third of the national income, in 1945.

Ninth, what is the magnitude of the problem?

There is general agreement that consumption must rise by at least 50 percent above prewar levels; and, whereas net investment in the thirties was around zero, it must rise to around $25 billion in order to give us a full-employment economy. As incomes rise, the public tends to spend less, or at least tends to save more. Its elementary needs are soon satisfied. Therefore, it becomes necessary to find some other types of consumption. It is not easy to envisage what these new types of additional consumption will be. It is simple to say that at an income of $80 billion, the public consumes so much housing and so many automobiles, etc., and therefore at an income of $160 billion it will consume so many automobiles and so many houses. These estimates are obtained simply by extending curves which show the relationship between consumption and income at an earlier period. But unfortunately what the public does when it has an income of $60 or $70 billion tells us little about what it will do when it has an income of $160 billion, and projections on the basis of the past yield saturation of markets at an early point. Similarly, in the case of investment it is not easy to see how the public will be able to spend $25 billion productively on investment. A dollar of investment is very efficient today, and in view of the large amount of investment that has been made in the war period, the openings are not too numerous. We have approximately $20 billion worth of new plant, although some part of this addition will not be available for non-war purposes. Nevertheless, plants and equipment are available in large quantities and in modern form.

Tenth, the right to a job versus the right to profits and interest.

The struggle becomes one primarily of those who are inclined to overemphasize the protection of financial rights against those who argue that every American has a right to a job. Those who support the position of property owners argue that the country must not get into debt. Yet I am not sure they are not arguing against their own interests. If the government could succeed in providing a sustained period of full employment or a very high level of employment, both job-seekers and the owners of capital would be protected.

Geoffrey Crowther, the British economist, has estimated that this country should have a national income of $330 billion in the year 2000. This is not by any means an unreasonable estimate and assumes a less rapid rate of progress than we have made in the past. At this income we can stand a high level of public debt. At this level of income we shall have full employment and also easily meet our financial obligations. We must not forget that against the rise of public debt are to be put the income-earning assets that are provided through the expansion of debt, the rise of income and the corresponding rise of tax capacity. Are the propertied classes better protected with a national income of $60 or $160 billion?

We should not overlook the following aspects of the growth of public debt: (a) There will be periods of repayment, that is, periods of inflation or potential inflation, as well as periods of increasing public debt. (b) The creation of public debt is not necessarily inflationary. The debt would rise in periods of idle savings. These would be taken by the government and be used to put unemployed resources to work. Against the rise of active money there would be a rise of output, and, therefore, the net effect should not be inflationary. Moreover, if the net effect is an expansion of money, we are putting one possible danger which could be controlled—the danger of large supplies of money relative to the supply of goods—against the even greater danger that we encountered in the thirties, of inadequate supplies of purchasing power against the supply of goods available, which brings deflation and unemployment. (c) We should never forget that the burden of the debt is a function of, and is related to, the total

amount of income. A $150-billion income can yield us $20 billion worth of federal taxes which will easily carry our present debt burden. If, on the other hand, we allow our income to fall to $100 billion, we shall need more than $20 billion worth of taxes to take care of our ordinary needs plus unemployment expenses and the like. A tax burden of $30 billion (federal, state and local) requires only 20 percent of the national income in the first case, and one of $35 billion (second case) requires 35 percent of the national income.

The Wagner-Murray full-employment bill, however appealing, is not perfect. It is based on the philosophy that adequate total demand and full employment are all that matters. But full employment is not only a question of adequate total demand. That the magnitude of demand is the most important single variable, we can be sure, however.

Another important factor is the distribution of capital and labor, both regionally and occupationally. We may have adequate total demand and yet have a considerable amount of unfilled vacancies and unemployment at the same time, the reason being that capital is in one place and labor is in another. This is a particularly important fact in view of the large distortions brought about both regionally and occupationally by the war. The rate of growth, for example, in some parts of the country (*e. g.*, California, Washington and some sections of the South) has been several times the rate of growth in the New England area or in New York or Pennsylvania. This is evidenced by the rise of employment, the increase of bank deposits, the rise of income payments and the like. Unless the government takes some responsibility for assuring the best possible distribution of capital and labor, large amounts of unemployment and reduced productivity will result.

We must not consider full employment to the exclusion of productivity. Latin America does not suffer greatly from unemployment, but its per-capita income is probably less than one-tenth of ours. Our task is not only to find jobs for all who want them, but also to make sure that abilities are used to a maximum degree.

Let us not be ungrateful, however. If Senator Wagner and his colleagues offer the prospect of three square meals a day, we should not cry because caviar and strawberries are not included.

SEYMOUR E. HARRIS

London Letter

EVEN the oldest delegate at Blackpool recognizes that this conference is one of the most dramatic in the forty-year history of the Labor Party. On Sunday night, May 20, party leader Clement Attlee, newly returned from San Francisco, read Churchill's letter to the National Committee. Churchill, hoping to split the Labor leadership, offered Labor two alternatives: either remain in the coalition to the end of the Japanese war, or proceed with an immediate election. Thereby the Prime Minister, advised by Beaverbrook and Bracken that the Tories must hold the election while their war-winning prestige is untarnished, rejected Labor's proposal for an autumn election.

The Labor Executive unanimously decided to accept the challenge. While pledging first priority to the Japanese war, the Executive was unable to agree to a further prolongation of the ten-year-old Parliament, branded as savoring of fascism a suggestion for a referendum, and declared that a coalition of Tories and Labor would be unable to tackle reconstruction of the war-damaged cities and industries of Britain. Nor did Labor on the grounds of national or party advantage favor an immediate election: the Electoral Register is defective, many servicemen are disfranchised, there is little opportunity to make the public aware of the issues. The conference endorsed the Executive decision.

Labor's answer went to Downing Street on Monday. On Tuesday back to Blackpool came Churchill's pained reply. On Wednesday Churchill resigned. On Friday the Labor conference ended after a week-long demonstration of unity in the resolve to win what one speaker called the most important election in the history of Britain. From the brilliant Morrison to the powerful Bevin, from Dalton to Bevan, Laski, Shinwell, Cripps and Wilkinson, every leader backed the Executive's published five-year plan.

The general opinion is that Churchill's action harmed the Tories. Servicemen are especially irritated. Already the non-party *Daily Mirror* has attacked Churchill for failing to honor his earlier declaration against rushed elections. A Wednesday *Mirror* cartoon showed an ex-soldier talking to his son: "What else did you do in the war, Daddy?" "I lost my vote."

But the final results will be decided by a choice of the people between the broad issues of constructive planning versus private enterprise. The Gallup Poll favors Labor. The Stock Exchange is seven-to-four on the Tories. The battle is now on.

Before Labor accepted the Tory challenge to an immediate election, there was a sharp exchange between Ernest Bevin and Churchill's aide, Minister of Information Brendan Bracken. Bevin blamed the Tories, in power for 19 out of 21 inter-war years, for losing the last peace. Bracken countered with the charge that before the war the Labor Party was a bunch of pacifists who prevented Britain from rearming. And then

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ROUND TABLE

THE MURRAY BILL: A Means to Full Employment?

A Radio Discussion by NEIL JACOBY
JAMES PATTON *and* GEORGE STIGLER

Including
Complete Text of the Full Employment Act

589TH BROADCAST IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

NUMBER 378 * * * JUNE 17, 1945

National Farmers Union
300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.
ATlantic 9647

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

TESTIMONY OF RUSSELL SMITH, LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, TO HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR MILITARY POLICY, IN OPPOSITION TO H.R.515, THE COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING BILL. June 13, 1945.

The National Farmers Union opposes H.R.515 and any similar bills to provide for compulsory peacetime military training. Our people always have opposed such measures, believing them contrary to American experience and tradition. They believe even more strongly that such a departure from what they feel is democratic precedent and practice, is ill-advised and dangerous. We oppose the bill on the following principal grounds.

1. Peace-time conscription always has been repugnant to the American people. Forced military service, quartering of British troops on civilians, and other practices associated with militarism played a considerable part in creating the tensions that finally erupted into the American Revolution. On the other hand, that war and all of our wars have been fought, on our side, by citizen soldiers.

We believe that World War II has simply reinforced the argument for continuing this practice. We have been unable to discover any evidence that those countries where universal military service was in force were superior from a military standpoint to those countries which relied upon citizen soldiers. At all times those armies that fought from free devotion to their cause have been superior material for war, and we believe that history shows they have triumphed in all instances where other factors were equal.

Our faith is that democracy is superior to all other political systems in drawing forth the virtues of self-reliance, of initiative, of displined yet independent action, and our faith in democracy extendsalso to its ability to defend itself against other systems.

2. We believe, moreover, that peace-time conscription will tend inevitably toward the strengthening of militarism as a threat to democratic peace-time ways of life. The inevitable tendency of the military bureaucracy is to entrench itself more and more deeply. The stake of officers in ever larger armies and navies, in ever larger appropriations, in ever larger authority, is such that we believe establishment of compulsory military training would set up a continuing conflict between the military and civilian establishments that would be extremely unfortunate.

The presence of large bodies of troops also is a standing invitation to their use in times of domestic stress, as was proved during the dark days of 1929-32. None of us can forget the driving of the veterans from Anacostia flats by troops, and our people well remember that the widespread suffering and unrest among farmers in those days might have brought troops down upon them if the United States had been a militaristic nation. We dislike the thought of troops being called out against workers whether on factory or farm, and we believe that the permanent retention of the large military establishment that would be required with the adoption of peace-time conscription would be a constant threat to peaceable resolution of economic differences.

3. Compulsory military training is anti-democratic also in that it tends to provide a refuge from the hard thought and action that a democracy requires of its citizens in the solution of their problems. In other words, permanent military training tends toward the regimentation of the mind as well as the body, an exceedingly dangerous thing in a democracy that depends upon the wisdom of the great masses of the people for its successful functioning.

Furthermore, such a program of expenditures offers a specious way out of the hard necessity that confronts us as a nation of finding ways of achieving prosperity and full employment without infringement of those personal liberties that always have been the foundation of the American kind of life. Compulsory military training will not solve this problem, and, indeed, to the extent that it is offered as a substitute for a smoothly functioning economic system, its adoption would be an active handicap to the achievement of that kind of system.

At the same time, a large standing army -- which is what universal military training in effect means -- is also a provocation to any national administration to embark upon foreign war as a means of solving pressing domestic issues. Historically, that has been the resort of governments that found themselves unable to cope domestically with domestic troubles. We do not believe the American people want their sons offered up in battle for any such reason as that.

4. Preparation for another war -- and that is what peace-time conscription means -- in the midst of our efforts to exert world leadership for permanent peace is a contradiction that cannot be explained away. We do not see how the other nations of the world can be expected to take literally our protestations of peaceful intent if at the same time that we are making them we embark upon the greatest program of preparation for war that we have ever embarked upon in time of peace. If, despite sincere efforts, it proves impossible in the post-war period to enter it may be necessary to maintain a larger standing army than in the past. But the stakes are too high for us to take any step now that imperils the possibility of lasting peace. It is possible that our whole civilization is at stake. Certainly the country at large is not prepared to act now in such a way as to cast doubt upon the firmness of our conviction that a workable peace structure is possible of achievement.

5. Finally, we believe that compulsory military training would defeat the ends even of those who advocate it. We are as strongly for the security of the United States from military aggression as any of the proponents of peace-time conscription. But we believe that it would be a grave mistake for the Nation to adopt a law such as is proposed, then to relapse into a blind self-satisfaction in the belief that it was secure. This war has shown us conclusively that the decisive factor in modern war is industrial power and technological dexterity. It would be idle to try to fight a war ten or twenty years from now with the airplanes, the tanks, the flame-throwers and the other waapons of today, just as it would have been disastrous had we tried to fight this war with the weapons of 1917.

The best way of assuring success if another war comes -- and we earnestly pray that it will <u>not</u> come -- is simply by being the most prosperous, the most advanced, and the most skilled nation in the world in peace. Our successors in this war have been due to the industrial miracle that we have worked. We have a splendidly trained army, trained without peace-time conscription, but if it had been trained in the use of obsolete weapons, it would have been gravely, perhaps fatally handicapped. An industry made up of modern plant, manned by skilled and healthy workers, equipped with the best brains that science can afford, managed efficiently -- and decentralized so as to be as nearly invulnerable to air attack as possible -- this is the guarantee of that production that is indispensable to the waging of successful war in our times. Moreover, the speed with which weapons become obsolete makes it wasteful and ineffective to train large bodies of men to their use. Rather, modern war calls for a small, highly skilled corps of expert technicians prepared at all times to train large bodies of tropps in the use of weapons when they need to be used and when they are still the best available.

Peace-time conscription, by offering a substitute for that kind of program, deludes us and actually works against effective preparedness.

This is not to say that we would oppose a youth-training program, combining the features of the former Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and other civilian agencies. We believe in the principles of cooperation and a program of that kind simply extends to the nation as a community the principle of cooperation and good neighborliness of a community. We believe that all men have obligations to their neighbors, and we can see much good from a consciously democratic, cooperative training program of that kind. But we must oppose any such military program as those that have been proposed in H.R.515 and similar measures.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.
ATlantic 9647

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

TESTIMONY OF RUSSELL SMITH, LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION ON HR-3422, THE FARM CREDIT BILL, IN HEARINGS OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1945.

The bill pending before the committee has the merits of clarity and simplicity, and to that extent is a considerable improvement over some previous bills designed to reorganize the agricultural credit system. It also contains some specific provisions with which the National Farmers Union agrees. In general, however, the bill goes counter to a number of fundamental tenets of the Farmers Union, and we therefore are regretfully forced to oppose the enactment of the measure.

In the first place, it does not appear to us that the present is an appropriate time for reorganization of the agricultural credit structure. A new Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator, Congressman Clinton P. Anderson, will take office July 1. So far as we have discovered, his views concerning this legislation have not been made known, yet if the bill were adopted as it now stands it would strip the new secretary of a considerable part of the power he has just been appointed by President Truman to exercise.

Moreover, it is our understanding that President Milton S. Eisenhower of Kansas State College has been asked by the Administration to undertake a special survey of the agricultural organization changes desirable in the period of transition from war to peace and in the post-war period. Action of this kind in advance of President Eisenhower's report would deprive this committee of suggestions and recommendations that it might well find exceedingly valuable, in view of Mr. Eisenhower's competence and experience in the field of agricultural organization in both a Federal and State capacity.

The forthcoming report by President Eisenhower, and Congressman Anderson's use of that report, also relate directly to President Truman's general program for reorganization of the executive establishment to fit it for the long range jobs of a peace-time government. Reorganization of the kind proposed in HR-3422 either would be suject to change later as a part of the President's own program or else would handicap him in that reorganization because of the natural reluctance he would feel to go counter to so recent a Congressional action.

There also appears to be reasonable doubt whether removal of agricultural agencies from the Department of Agriculture coincides with the President's view of proper administrative alignment. If it be recalled that his message to Congress on reorganization of the executive branch came the day following his announcement of the prospective return of the War Food Administration to the Department, then these statements of Mr. Truman become of special interest in connection with the pending bill: 1/

> "It is imperative that these matters be dealt with continuously if the Government structure is to be reasonably wieldy and manageable, and be responsive to proper direction by the Congress and the President on behalf of the people of this country. The question is one that goes directly to the adequacy and effectiveness of our government as an instrument of democracy. Suitable reshaping of those parts of the executive branch of the government which require it from time to time is necessary and desirable from every point of view. A well organized executive branch will be more efficient than a poorly organized one. It will help materially in making manageable the government of this great nation. A number of my predecessors have urged the Congress to take steps to make the executive branch more business-like and efficient. I welcome and urge the cooperation of Congress to the end that these objectives may be attained."

We are aware that the point has been made to this committee that the President, while yet a Senator from Missouri, offered a bill in the Senate providing for removal of Farm Credit Administration from the Department of Agriculture. But it appears to us plain that that bill was offered under different circumstances and in a different context from the present, and that it would not be working toward the goal of a more "manageable" government to separate agencies with related functions. Rather, it appears to go in the opposite direction from that implied in the President's message.

1/ New York Times, May 26, pp 1.

There are even more important reasons, however, than those of immediate governmental relationships for our view that action ought to be delayed on this bill. It seems clear that American agriculture faces changes of far-reaching import as a result of the war, of technological advance, and of the changing composition of the American economy generally. We believe that the administration of agricultural credit, must be based upon the function it performs, if it is to be an adequate structure. In other words, it will be idle to reorganize and rebuild to be specific jobs unless the nature of the jobs to be done is clear. The dangers inherent in providing administrative machinery on the basis of mistaken assumptions or incomplete information can be readily illustrated by a few quotations from the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1933 2/, a time of extensive agricultural credit reorganization under the impact of emergency conditions.

After describing the terrible distress then prevalent in rural sections, Secretary Hyde said:

> "The Federal Government relieved this situation in several ways. It authorized production loans out of relief appropriations remaining unexpended in 1931. It made additional provision for production loans in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act. It amended the laws governing the operations of the Federal intermediate credit banks in such a manner as to increase their lending power. It appropriated $125,000,000 to increase the capital stock of the Federal land banks. Another measure authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans out of a $10,000,000 revolving fund to assist individuals in organizing or enlarging agricultural-credit corporations and livestock-loan companies. This fund may not be much used, because the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is organizing regional agricultural-credit corporations to occupy the same field. Other Federal legislation, suggested by the President, helped to relieve the farm-credit stringency. The Glass-Steagall bill permitted the Federal reserve banks to use the direct obligations of the United States Government as collateral for Federal reserve notes, and thus released gold for other credit purposes. It also authorized the Federal reserve banks to make advances to member banks on paper eligible for rediscount. This legislation relieved pressure on country as well as on city banks and put many of them in a position to increase their loans. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation helped agriculture through the relief it extended to banks generally."

The mere listing of the steps taken at that illustrates the inadequacy of the actions, so far as long-time adjustment of the credit structure to the needs of farmers is concerned. The emergency actions did provide emergency relief, but even the later reorganizations whereby the Farm Credit Administration was organized and whereby, later, it was placed in the Department of Agriculture did not wholly meet the long-range needs of farmers.

The National Farmers Union thus is in accord with the committee's view that the structure of agricultural credit needs overhauling. But we believe that it is approaching the matter backwards to approach it from the administrative standpoint first. We believe that the first determination must be functional rather than administrative, and that the administrative mechanisms should proceed from the job to be done, rather than the reverse. This is not to say that we do not approve of portions of the bill, for example that providing a public appraisal system. In view of these facts, therefore, it seems desirable to discuss the bill section by section first, and to state in conclusion our general views as to the appropriate functions and the consequent administrative devices of agricultural credit in the years ahead.

Section 2 of HR-3422 provides for the establishment of the Agricultural Credit Agency and for the transfer to that agency of the "functions, powers and duties" of FCA and the Farm Security Administration. Historically, the National Farmers Union has advocated an even closer relationship of credit agencies and operating programs for agriculture, and has supported the various measure proposing to give FSA permanent legislative status. Clearly this provision is counter to the tenets of the Farmers Union.

It is our view, to be spelled out in more detail later, that there has never been an adequately developed relationship between credit and program agencies, and that instead of providing for their further separation Congress might well direct that they be brought into more intimate contact. Agricultural credit is like no other credit, in that at bottom it rests upon the land and the way it is used. Production, conservation, rehabilitation and other programs, therefore, are inherently of concern to farm credit programs, and vice versa. The Use of land in effect is the basic collateral securing any farm credit --

2/ Yearbook of Agriculture 1933. Government Printing Office, Washington 1933.

even, in the final analysis, marketingcredit — hence, it appears probable that a miniature Department of Agriculture inevitably must be established in the new Agricultural Credit Agency, if it is set up. It is difficult to see how, otherwise, it will be able to do its work effectively. A simpler procedure, it seems to us, would be to retain the credit agencies in the Department and to work toward their closer integration with the operating programs.

As to the absorption of Farm Security into the new agency, here again the Farmers Union traditionally has taken the position that rehabilitation and tenant purchase loans differ so widely from the orthodox loan operations of the Federal Land Banks and the Production Credit Associations that it is desirable to have them administered separately 3/. It is true, however, that in the conditions likely to face agriculture in the post-war period a good deal of hard thought needs to be given to the use of both kinds of credit, as I propose to indicate later, but fitting credit machinery to credit needs cannot be accomplished by providing for administrative coherence, on the basis alone of existing machinery, however appealing it may be in theory.

More important, so far as FSA is concerned, is the failure of this section to provide firm legislative sanction for the rehabilitation loan program. We understand, of course, that HR-3422 confines itself wholly to administrative coordination and does not deal substantively with the content existing legislation under which any of the affected agencies operates. Nevertheless, the FSA case is considerably different from that of any of the other agencies involved. All of the other agencies have firmly established authorities pursuant to legislative enactments, and none of them would be left, as would FSA, hovering uncertainly between life and death.

Activities other than rehabilitation make up only a fraction of FSA's work, hency that agency alone of all those concerned in this bill would, if it should be adopted, be left in doubt as to its status. If the committee, therefore, should decide that it wishes to report the bill at this time, we urge strongly that it amend this section to add specific authorization for the conduct of the rehabilitation loan program as it is now being operated. This would require only a single sentence, would then enable FSA to proceed with some assurance of a continuing function, and would in no way hamper the committee in its later task of adopting a comprehensive measure dealing with the future course of direct lending activities. If the bill is reported without making such provision for Farm Security's work, FSA's future will indeed be hazardous.

Section 3 of the bill establishes an Agricultural Credit Board of 7 members, with staggered terms, to be paid $12,500 annually and to serve ultimately for 14-year periods. We recognize the validity, from the point of view of the sponsors of the bill, of the argument that such an arrangement will remove political influence from the administration of the credit system. But we disagree as to the validity of this fear of politics. We believe there are just as many dangers inherent in rigidity, in the tendency toward extreme conservatism that is induced by security, as there are in leaving the credit system open to charges of politic cal favoritism. Neither, of course, is inevitable. But most of the credit troubles of farmers have proceeded from over-conservatism and most of their remedies for their troubles have proceeded from election of members of Congress who understood their problems.

Moreover, the very device of a board seems to us to be unwise and to work toward complexity rather than clarity, in that there is no clear delineation of function as between this board and the boards already existing in some of the agencies to be transferred to the ACA. What, for example, would be the respective jurisdictions of the new board and the boards of directors of the Land Banks? It is clear, of course, that this bill, if it should become law, would be followed by supplementary legislation. But this does not alter our conviction that the Agricultural Credit Board is undesirable. If the supplementary legislation does not establish a clear line of authority, insofar as policies are concerned, then it amounts largely to highly expensive window-dressing. In other words, it would cost the tax-payers $87,500 a year in salaries along to maintain 7 gentlemen without very clearly defined functions. On the other hand, it is wholly possible that the supplementary legislation would follow the lines advocated by some organizations of splintering credit and other Federal programs into largely State-dominated units, thus opening the way to far more local political influence and pressure than would a genuine federal program.

Finally, we are inclined to question the parallel between the proposed Agricultural Credit Board and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that sometimes has been drawn. The Federal Reserve Board was established primarily to afford adequate discounting facilities for the private banking system, and to maintain continuous scrutiny of the total operations of private banks as

3/ See Postwar Agricultural Policy. Association of Land-Grant Colleges, 1944, P.34.

they affect the national interest. There is little comparable function with respect to agricultural credit for the board proposed in HR-3422, since it deals not at all with private banking but with direct governmental and cooperative agricultural credit. These functions are more susceptible of administration through an administrator than through a board, and the establishment of policies to guide that administrator is the function of Congress. The policies are subject to annual review, at least to a considerable degree, in the consideration of the appropriations for the agencies, and we believe that such review is wholly adequate.

Section 4 of the bill is that dealing with the administrative organization of ACA, and the above remarks cover much of our comment on the administratorship, except that we of course would prefer to see the Administrator appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as now. As to the remainder of the section, we agree that the proposed five divisions, headed by deputy administrators, compose a logical and orderly administrative establishment, on the basis of existing credit functions.

As to Section 5, dealing with the responsibilities of the Board, we believe that it is adequate, if the bill should be approved, except as regards the omission of the rehabilitation loan program from the listing of responsibilities. In view of existing land valuations and the scarcity of good farmland available for purchase, the possibilities of really large-scale program for moving sharecroppers and tenants into ownership are likely to be severely limited, at least for a number of years. We believe, furthermore, that very large numbers of farmers need production credit based on individual farm plans. Thus, failure to make such credit a major responsibility of the board would, if the bill is adopted, leave a major gap. In line with our advocacy of definite authorization of the rehabilitation loan program, therefore, we urge that, if the committee should report the bill, it include as a fourth major responsibility the promotion of a rehabilitation loan program for those farmers unable to obtain other credit.

We are glad to endorse Section 6 unreservedly. In the 1945 program of the National Farmers Union, adopted by its convention delegates last November, is contained the following, as the first recommendation of measures to assist returning veterans: "We propose a public appraisal system to be made available to any veteran or any other person to determine the true productive value of any property acquired". Section 6 proceeds along this line, hence we are very glad to see that it is being considered. We hope that the provision will be strengthened to insure that the service shall be provided at no more than actual cost.

All of the other provisions of the bill appear to be routine legislative directions flowing from sections previously discussed, except Section 8 (d), calling for transfer to the ACA of labor supply centers, homes and camps for liquidation no later than 6 months after the end of the war. Our view is that the need for such camps and centers is likely to be more imperative after the war than now. Comprehensive and complex economic adjustments clearly are coming when the war is over. It is our view that a labor program of the kind operated so successfully by FSA prior to the transfer of the labor program to the War Food Administration is going to be greatly needed, and if the bill shouldbe approved we commend to the committee's consideration the desirability of preparing now for such a contingency.

So much for the bill as it stands. As I have indicated earlier, however, we hope that legislation such as this will not be adopted now. We should greatly prefer to see the committee conduct an inquiry into thetotal agricultural program needs in the post-war period, and to act on the credit phases of those needs after it has obtained as detailed indications as possible of the direction agriculture itself is likely to take. I know that the committee is limiting itself to administrative proposals in this bill, but I hope the members will bear with me while I discuss briefly the credit requirements that we believe will dominate the next decade and that in turn should dominate consideration of the administrative machinery of agricultural credit.

What lies ahead, then, for agriculture? There are many different answers, but there is a surprising thread of agreement in most of them. For instance, T. W. Schultz of the University of Chicago, says 5/ that "with farm prices as low as 90% of parity, agricultural production is likely to increase upwards of 15% during the decade, which certainly is much more than the demand will absorb without marked changes in relative prices." The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York says 6/ the "unless the government adopts sweeping measures of control....it is likely to find itself confronted with a set of unmanageable surpluses" and adds that this

5/ Address by T. W. Schultz, Oct. 27, 1944, Mimeo. University of Chicago. P.9
6/ New York Times. January 30, 1945. P. 31.

would mean new administrative machinery and payment of huge benefits by government. The Land-Grant College Association's post-war policy committee says 7/ that "the domestic market for farm products....will exceed in importance all other factors affecting the farmers' prosperity, with high employment a 'must' if trouble is to be averted."

There are random examples chosen simply to make the point that major agricultural adjustments are going to be required in the coming years. Credit must be attuned to those adjustments. We suggest, therefore, to the committee that the logical approach to the administrative problems of farm credit is to see first how it is to be used in relation to the adjustments that inevitably will be needed. The committee has at hand an excellent start in that direction in the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics entitled "A Conversion Program for the Cotton South". 8/ The problem of cotton are symptomatic of the problems of American agriculture, and the BAE's recommendations for the handling of that crop could well set the pattern for most other crops.

The core of the BAE proposal is that a definite program of conversion from cotton to other crops be instituted for those farmers who will be better off out of cotton, "with a broad program of assistance to farmers who needed to go out of cotton, reduce their cotton acreage, enlarge their farms, or make other basic changes in order to establish a stable, diversified pattern of farming that could be expected to yield adequate income" and an "integrated program of conversion payments and credit facilities to help farmers make the required changes, with aid conditioned on following long-range individual farm plans".

In addition to direct conversion payments to these farmers, the BAE says that "in many instances a change in the size and type of farm will call for such major improvements as new farm buildings or extensive repairs to existing buildings, as well as purchase of livestock, of machinery and equipment, or of additional land". But the important point to be stressed today, in the consideration of HR-3422, is that the real basis for both the conversion payments and the loans proposed in this program is a farm plan.

Such a farm plan, the BAE goes on, "should be developed by the farm family in cooperation with a technical worker, and should fit the farm and the family. It should provide for a good system of farming and farm living, including a crop and livestock system adapted to physical resources and to prospective market outlets. The first year's operating plan should be worked out as one step in a 5-year conversion program. Annual operating plans would be worked out for each of the succeeding years of the program. If the farm is too small at the start to provide an adequate living, and if the family is capable of operating a full-time farm, ways should be sought to add more land....If additional land cannot be found, the farm plan would provide for part-time work off the farm."

The significance for the committee at this time of this program is that the farm plan itself is the credit base. It is the belief of the National Farmers Union that such a farm plan must be the credit base for the great majority, at least, of all American farms. As a minimum, such a farm plan ought to be the credit base of the two-thirds of American farms which, according to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, produce but 21 percent of the commercially sold farm products. 9/

We have advocated the use of such a farm plan for the past three years, first as a means of increasing production of food during the war, then later as a long-time device for promoting an American agriculture predominantly composed of family farms. For those members of the committee interested in pursuing this line of thought I shall be glad to send them a detailed outline prepared last year by the National Farmers Union. 10/

This is why we believe that credit must be kept close to the operating programs of the Department. This is why we believe that it will be idle to seek to promote administrative integration of credit agencies simply by lumping them in a single independent agency. The central credit problems of American agriculture are central also to the operating programs and to the plan of operations of the individual farmer.

7/ Post-War Agricultural Policy. Association of Land-Grant Colleges, 1944. p.16
8/ A Conversion Program for the Cotton South. Mimeo. United States Department of Agriculture. April, 1945.
9/ Variations in Farm Incomes and Their Relation to Agricultural Production. U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1945.
10/ A Farmers' Farm Program. National Farmers Union, Denver, Colo., 1944.

We suggest, therefore, that the committee tackle the question of administration of agricultural credit on a different basis from that used in this bill. The real significances of agricultural credit is the way it is used out on the farm, not in the streamlining of streamlining of banking procedures. The most efficient banking methods in the world will not save the Treasury and the taxpayers from loss if they are applied to farms that are inadequate to produce a return that will enable the borrower to repay his loan.

Accordingly, we believe that the committee should think first in terms of integration of the operating agencies of the Department. Perhaps it should explore the desirability of consolidating FSA and AAA and SCS. Perhaps then it should think in terms of how credit is required to make those programs effective. And then perhaps it will want to look into the possibility of setting up the purely banking functions outside of the Department of Agriculture.

Under such a system, the <u>use</u> of credit would be determined by the need in relation to the operating program, while the provision of the money for that purpose would be handled by an agency modeled on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. If that is done, then of course Congress should spell out carefully the kinds of credit that will be needed, and make sure that the lending agency makes available adequate funds and on adequate terms to do the job that Congress intended.

The two outstandingnneeds in the conversion period will be in the field of direct credit. They will be production credit adapted to meet conversion needs, and longer-term credit for the acquisition of additional land to form economic-sized units and of buildings or equipment. Both should be based on farm plans that will enable operators to pay out, should include variable payment provisions, and should conform to a state and national adjustment pattern.

It is our conviction that the great majority of American farmers can only be benefited by the adaption of agricultural credit to uses such as this, and that the machinery for the provision of agricultural credit should not be reorganized until the committee has surveyed comprehensively the credit needs of the post-war period.

# # # # # # # # #

National Farmers Union
300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.
ATlantic 9647

FOR RELEASE A.M.PAPERS
June 10, 1945

WASHINGTON — James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, has sent the following telegram to Senator Carter Glass, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee:

"Destruction of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, as proposed by the House of Representatives in its failure to provide funds for the agency in the War Agencies Appropriation Bill, threatens gravely the conduct of the war against Japan and even more gravely the prospect for smooth reconversion from war to a prosperous peace.

"Both major parties have pledged support of the FEPC in their platforms and failure to carry on with it would constitute a betrayal of millions of voters.

"The FEPC has made a contribution to the war effort far greater than the size of its appropriation or staff, or the extent of the authority granted it, would indicate. We believe it has been a very large factor in the magnificent production job done by American management and labor during the war. We believe, too, that it can make an equally great contribution to the full employment and production that are an essential if the peace we have won and are winning by arms is to be made secure.

"The National Farmers Union urges that you exert your efforts to the end that funds requested by the Budget Bureau for the FEPC be included in the War Agencies Bill, and that the Senate, in line with President Truman's request, stand firm for retention of the provision in the completed bill. We should appreciate it if all members of the Appropriations Committee could be informed of our views and this message inserted in the record of the hearings."

Legislation

A Bill To Prevent Inflation and Deflation and Answer America's Debt Problem

THE SUMMARY OF THE BILL IS GIVEN IN THE 2ND COLUMN OF PAGE 8 AND 1ST COLUMN OF PAGE 9.

Speech of

Jerry Voorhis

of California

in the

House of Representatives

July 2, 1945

Not printed at Government expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1945

654487—12484

Home Legs - 28th
Sen. 29th Legs
Arnold.
Bat Lamb.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1274

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945

Mr. KILGORE (for himself, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. PEPPER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 to provide for an orderly transition from a war to a peacetime economy through supplementation of unemployment compensation payable under State laws, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944
4 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the follow-
5 ing new title:

1 "TITLE VII—TEMPORARY RECONVERSION
2 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

3 "DEFINITIONS

4 "SEC. 701. When used in this title—

5 "(a) The term 'reconversion period' means the period
6 (1) beginning with the fifth Monday after the date of enact-
7 ment of this title, and (2) ending June 30, 1947;

8 "(b) The term 'State' includes the District of Colum-
9 bia, Alaska, and Hawaii;

10 "(c) The term 'compensation' means cash benefits pay-
11 able to individuals with respect to their unemployment,
12 exclusive of any payments with respect to dependents;

13 "(d) The term 'State weekly benefit amount' means
14 the amount of compensation to which an individual is en-
15 titled (exclusive of any portion thereof payable with respect
16 to dependents) with respect to a week of total unemploy-
17 ment, under the provisions of a State unemployment com-
18 pensation law;

19 "(e) The term 'adjusted weekly benefit amount' means
20 the sum of (1) the State weekly benefit amount of an
21 individual, and (2) any supplementary compensation pay-
22 able with respect to a week of total unemployment under
23 an agreement or regulation pursuant to this title.

24 "AGREEMENTS WITH STATES

25 "SEC. 702. (a) The Director is authorized on behalf

1 of the United States to enter into agreements with any State,
2 or with the unemployment compensation agency of any State,
3 under which such State agency will make, as agent of the
4 United States, payments of compensation as authorized in
5 this section with respect to unemployment occurring in the
6 reconversion period.

7 "(b) Any such agreement shall provide—

8 "(1) for supplementing the amount of compensa-
9 tion payable to any individual during his benefit year
10 in such amount that compensation will not be denied
11 to any individual, by reason of exhaustion of his bene-
12 fit rights, until he has been paid an amount of com-
13 pensation equal to twenty-six times his adjusted weekly
14 benefit amount; and

15 "(2) for such payments as are necessary to pro-
16 vide compensation on the basis of their adjusted weekly
17 benefit amounts to individuals entitled to the maximum
18 State weekly benefit amount payable under the State
19 unemployment compensation law of any State in which
20 such maximum State weekly benefit amount is less than
21 $25: *Provided,* That the adjusted weekly benefit amount
22 of each such individual shall be determined by an appro-
23 priate extension (with a maximum adjusted benefit
24 amount of $25) of the method used under the State
25 unemployment compensation law in determining the

1 State weekly benefits amounts of individuals entitled to
2 less than the maximum State weekly benefit amount;
3 and

4 "(3) for the payment of compensation to any indi-
5 vidual who performed services as a civilian in the employ
6 of the Federal Government, including any wholly owned
7 instrumentality thereof, and to any individual who per-
8 formed services, in employment as defined in title II
9 of the Social Security Act as an officer or member of
10 the crew of a vessel, equal to the compensation which
11 would be payable to such individual under the District
12 of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as
13 amended (as supplemented under paragraphs (1) and
14 (2) of this subsection), if such services had been per-
15 formed in the District of Columbia and had not been
16 excluded from the definition of employment in such
17 Act; and

18 "(4) for the payment of compensation to any indi-
19 vidual who performed services in handling, drying,
20 packing, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or de-
21 livering to storage or to market or to a carrier for trans-
22 portation to market, any agricultural or horticultural
23 commodity, equal to the compensation which would
24 be payable to such individual under the State unem-
25 ployment compensation law (as supplemented under

1 paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection) if such
2 services had not been excluded from the definition of
3 employment in such law.
4 "(c) Any State which enters into an agreement to
5 pay compensation in accordance with subsection (a) of this
6 section may include in its agreement provision for—
7 "(1) payment of compensation to individuals on
8 the basis of adjusted weekly benefit amounts which do
9 not exceed $25 and do not exceed two-thirds of the
10 individual's previous weekly earnings, as defined and
11 determined by the State unemployment compensation
12 agency;
13 "(2) payment of compensation to any class or
14 classes of individuals who would be entitled to compen-
15 sation under the State unemployment compensation law
16 except for existing or prior exclusions from the definition
17 of employment in such law, or except for existing or
18 prior limitations of coverage in such law based on the
19 amount of pay roll or number of employees of, or the
20 duration or frequency of employment by, the employ-
21 ing unit, such compensation to be in the same amounts,
22 on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions
23 as are provided in such law (including payments there-
24 under with respect to dependents), together with sup-

1 plemental payments made in accordance with subsection
2 (a) of this section.

3 "PAYMENTS BY THE DIRECTOR

4 "SEC. 703. If a State fails to enter into an agreement
5 with the Director or fails to make payments specified in
6 section 702 (b), the Director, in accordance with regula-
7 tions prescribed by him, shall make payments to individuals
8 under conditions, for period, and in amounts, substantially
9 equivalent to payments which would have been made to
10 them from Federal funds had the State made payments
11 under an agreement meeting, but not exceeding, the require-
12 ments of such subsection. Final determinations by the
13 Director of entitlement to such payments shall be subject
14 to review in court in the same manner and to the same
15 extent as is provided in title II of the Social Security Act,
16 as amended, with respect to decisions by the Social Security
17 Board under such title.

18 "REDUCTION OF BENEFITS

19 "SEC. 704. Any agreement under this title shall pro-
20 vide that compensation otherwise payable to any individual
21 under the State's unemployment compensation law will not
22 be denied or reduced for any week by reason of any payment
23 made pursuant to such agreement or section 703 and that
24 no compensation shall be paid under such agreement on
25 account of any employment or service which may be the

1 basis for payments under any Federal law providing un-
2 employment compensation.

3 "ADMINISTRATION

4 "SEC. 705. (a) Determination of entitlement to supple-
5 mentary payments of compensation made by a State unem-
6 ployment compensation agency under an agreement under
7 this title shall be subject to review in the same manner and
8 to the same extent as determinations under the State unem-
9 ployment compensation law, and only in such manner and
10 to such extent.

11 "(b) For the purpose of payments made to a State
12 under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, the
13 administration by the unemployment compensation agency
14 of such State of an agreement under this title shall be deemed
15 to be a part of the administration of the State unemploy-
16 ment compensation law.

17 "PAYMENTS TO STATES

18 "SEC. 706. (a) Each State entering into an agree-
19 ment under this title shall be entitled to be paid an amount
20 equal to the total of all supplementary payments made in
21 accordance with such agreement.

22 "(b) In making payments pursuant to subsection (a) of
23 this section, there shall be paid to the State, either in ad-
24 vance or by way of reimbursement, as may be determined
25 by the Director, such sum as the Director estimates the

1 State will be entitled to receive under this title for each
2 calendar quarter; reduced or increased, as the case may be,
3 by any sum by which the Director finds that his estimates
4 for any prior calendar quarter were greater or less than the
5 amounts which should have been paid to the State. The
6 amount of such payments may be determined by such statis-
7 tical, sampling, or other method as may be agreed upon by
8 the Director and the State agency.

9 "(c) The Director shall from time to time certify to
10 the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State the
11 sums payable to such State under this section. The Secre-
12 tary of the Treasury, prior to audit or settlement by the
13 General Accounting Office, shall make payment, at the time
14 or times fixed by the Director, in accordance with such certi-
15 fication from the funds appropriated to carry out the pur-
16 poses of this Act.

17 "(d) All money paid to a State under this section shall
18 be used solely for the purposes for which it is paid; and
19 any money so paid which is not used for such purposes
20 shall be returned to the Treasury, upon termination of the
21 agreement or the reconversion period, whichever first occurs.

22 "(e) An agreement under this title may require any
23 officer or employee of the State certifying payments of
24 disbursing funds pursuant to the agreement, or otherwise
25 participating in its performance, to give a surety bond to

1 the United States in such amount as the Director may deem
2 necessary, and may provide for the payment of the cost of
3 such bond from appropriations for carrying out the purposes
4 of this Act.

5 "(f) No person designated by the Director, or desig-
6 nated pursuant to an agreement under this title, as a certify-
7 ing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence or intent
8 to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the
9 payment of any compensation certified by him under this
10 title.

11 "(g) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross
12 negligence or intent to defraud the United States, be liable
13 with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was
14 based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated
15 as provided in subsection (e).

16 "SEC. 707. The State unemployment compensation
17 agency of each State shall furnish to the Social Security
18 Board, for the use of the Director, such information as the
19 Director may find necessary in carrying out the provisions
20 of this title, and such information shall be deemed reports
21 required by the Social Security Board for the purposes of
22 section 303 (a) (6) of the Social Security Act.

23 "TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

24 "SEC. 708. In order to facilitate the placement of un-
25 employed workers in jobs and to reduce the burden on com-

1 munities and unemployment insurance funds, the United
2 States Employment Service is authorized to provide trans-
3 portation, including transportation of dependents and house-
4 hold effects, for civilian workers who have been employed in
5 activities essential to the war effort, from the place of such
6 employment to any place at which the United States Em-
7 ployment Service certifies there are available suitable job
8 opportunities: *Provided,* That the cost of such transportation
9 shall not exceed for any worker the amount allowable for
10 civilian employees of the several departments and inde-
11 pendent establishments of the Federal Government under
12 the Standard Government Travel Regulations upon transfer
13 from one official station to another."

14 SEC. 2. (a) Section 700 (a) of the Servicemen's Re-
15 adjustment Act of 1944 is amended by striking out the word
16 "weeks" which occurs after the word "fifty-two" and in-
17 serting in lieu thereof the following: "times his allowance
18 for a week of total unemployment,".

19 (b) Section 900 of such Act is amended to read as
20 follows:

21 "SEC. 900. (a) The allowance for a week shall be—
22 "(1) $25, plus—
23 "(2) $5 if the claimant has one or more depend-
24 ents: less that part of the wages payable to him for
25 such week which is in excess of $3: *Provided,* That

1 where the allowance is not a multiple of $1, it shall be
2 computed to the next highest multiple of $1; and
3 "(b) As used in this section the term 'dependent' means
4 any dependent as defined in the Servicemen's Dependents
5 Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, who, in the week for
6 which an allowance is claimed, has not received $5 or more
7 either as wages, or as an allowance under this title, or under
8 any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensa-
9 tion law;
10 "(c) The Administrator may find an individual to be
11 a dependent of the claimant if the claimant has certified
12 the facts required by the provisions of this section."
13 (c) This section shall become effective with respect to
14 unemployment which occurs after the first Sunday of the
15 first calendar month which begins after the date of enact-
16 ment of this Act.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1274

A BILL

To amend the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 to provide for an orderly transition from a war to a peacetime economy through supplementation of unemployment compensation payable under State laws, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. PEPPER

JULY 17 (legislative day, JULY 9), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2477

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946

Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. CORDON, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. HILL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To authorize the Veterans' Administration to reimburse State and local agencies for expenses incurred in rendering services in connection with the administration of certain training programs for veterans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3 of Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth
4 Congress, as amended by section 401 of the Servicemen's
5 Readjustment Act of 1944, is amended by inserting at the
6 end thereof a new sentence as follows: "Any such appro-
7 priation shall also be available for use by the Administrator
8 in reimbursing State and local agencies for reasonable ex-

1 penses incurred by them in (1) rendering necessary services
2 in ascertaining the qualifications of industrial establishments
3 for furnishing on-the-job training to veterans under the pro-
4 visions of part VIII of such regulation, and in the supervision
5 of industrial establishments furnishing such training, or (2)
6 furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other
7 services or facilities in connection with the administration of
8 programs for training on the job under such provisions, or
9 (3) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, informa-
10 tion concerning educational opportunities available in schools
11 and colleges."

12 SEC. 2. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
13 lation Numbered 1 (a) as amended, is hereby amended to
14 read as follows:

15 "6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this
16 part, such person, upon application to the Administrator,
17 shall be paid a subsistence allowance of $65 per month, if
18 without a dependent or dependents, or $90 per month, if
19 he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays
20 and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year.
21 Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and
22 such person receiving compensation for productive labor
23 whether performed as part of their apprentice or other
24 training on the job at institutions, business, or other estab-
25 lishments, or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive such

1 lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances,
2 as may be determined by the Administrator: *Provided,* That
3 in no event shall the rate of such allowance plus the com-
4 pensation received exceed $175 per month for a veteran
5 without a dependent or $200 per month if he has a dependent
6 or dependents."

7 SEC. 3. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
8 lation Numbered 1 (a) is hereby amended, to read as
9 follows:

10 "11. (a) As used in this part, the term 'educational or
11 training institutions' shall include all public or private ele-
12 mentary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education
13 for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and tech-
14 nical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior col-
15 leges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools,
16 universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also
17 include buiness or other establishments providing apprentice
18 or other training on the job, including those under the super-
19 vision of an approved college or university or any State
20 department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency
21 or State board of vocational education, or any State appren-
22 ticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service
23 established in accordance with Public Law Numbered 308,
24 Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive

1 branch of the Federal Government authorized under other
2 laws to supervise such training.
3 "(b) As used in this part the term 'Other training on
4 the job' shall include courses offered by establishments
5 approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the
6 Administrator whenever such courses of training on the job
7 are furnished in accordance with the following provisions:
8 "1. Any establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-
9 job training program will be required to submit to the appro-
10 priate State approving agency a written application setting
11 forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran
12 is to be trained. The written application covering the train-
13 ing program will include the following:
14 "a. Title and description of the specific job objective
15 for which the veteran is to be trained.
16 "b. Length of the training period.
17 "c. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds
18 of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job
19 operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approxi-
20 mate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.
21 "d. Wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the
22 training program, at each successive step in the program,
23 and at the completion of training.
24 "e. Entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment

1 to employees already trained in the kind of work for which
2 the veteran is to be trained.
3 "f. Number of hours of supplemental instructions
4 required.
5 "2. The appropriate approving agency of the State or
6 the Administrator may approve the application of the estab-
7 lishment when such establishment is found upon investigation
8 to have met or made provision for meeting the following
9 criteria:
10 "a. The training content of the program is adequate to
11 qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he
12 is to be trained.
13 "b. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which
14 the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end
15 of the training period.
16 "c. The job is one in which progression and appointment
17 to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned
18 through organized training on the job and not on such factors
19 as length of service and normal turn-over.
20 "d. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive
21 period of training are not less than those customarily paid in
22 the establishment and the community to a learner in the same
23 job and who is not a veteran and are in conformity with
24 State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.

1 "e. The job customarily requires a period of training of
2 not less than three months and not more than two years of
3 full-time training.

4 "f. The length of the training period is no longer than
5 that customarily required by the establishment and other
6 establishments in the community to provide the trainee
7 with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job
8 knowledge, technical information, and other facts which
9 the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent
10 on the job for which he is being trained.

11 "g. Provision is made for related instruction for the
12 individual veteran who may need it.

13 "h. There is in the establishment adequate space, equip-
14 ment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to pro-
15 vide satisfactory training on the job.

16 "i. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made
17 by the veteran toward his job objective and a periodic report
18 showing the conduct and progress made in the course of
19 training on the job will be provided for the Veterans' Admin-
20 istration.

21 "j. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous
22 job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere,
23 his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit
24 advances him and his training period shortened accordingly.
25 No course of training will be considered bona fide if given

1 to a veteran who is already qualified by training and experi-
2 ence for the job objective.

3 "k. A copy of the training program as approved by the
4 State agency is provided to the veteran and to the Veterans'
5 Administration by the employer.

6 "l. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given
7 a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type
8 of training provided and that the veteran has completed the
9 course of training on the job satisfactorily.

10 "3. The Veterans' Administration is not authorized to
11 award the benefits under this part, if it is found by the
12 Administrator that the course of apprentice training or other
13 training on the job fails to meet the requirements of this
14 paragraph."

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2477

A BILL

To authorize the Veterans' Administration to reimburse State and local agencies for expenses incurred in rendering services in connection with the administration of certain training programs for veterans, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MORSE, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. CORDON, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. HILL

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 5), 1946
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2477

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 30, 1946

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

AN ACT

To authorize the Veterans' Administration to reimburse State and local agencies for expenses incurred in rendering services in connection with the administration of certain training programs for veterans, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of Public Law Numbered 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended by section 401 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "Any such appropriation shall also be available for use by the Administrator in reimbursing State and local agencies for reasonable expenses incurred by them in (1) rendering necessary services

1 in ascertaining the qualifications of industrial establishments
2 for furnishing on-the-job training to veterans under the pro-
3 visions of part VIII of such regulation, and in the supervision
4 of industrial establishments furnishing such training, or (2)
5 furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, any other
6 services or facilities in connection with the administration of
7 programs for training on the job under such provisions, or
8 (3) furnishing, at the request of the Administrator, informa-
9 tion concerning educational opportunities available in schools
10 and colleges."

11 SEC. 2. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
12 lation Numbered 1 (a) as amended, is hereby amended to
13 read as follows:

14 "6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this
15 part, such person, upon application to the Administrator,
16 shall be paid a subsistence allowance of $65 per month, if
17 without a dependent or dependents, or $90 per month, if
18 he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays
19 and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year.
20 Such person attending a course on a part-time basis, and
21 such person receiving compensation for productive labor
22 whether performed as part of their apprentice or other
23 training on the job at institutions, business, or other estab-
24 lishments, or otherwise, shall be entitled to receive such
25 lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances,

1 as may be determined by the Administrator: *Provided,* That
2 in no event shall the rate of such allowance plus the com-
3 pensation received exceed $175 per month for a veteran
4 without a dependent or $200 per month if he has a dependent
5 or dependents."

6 SEC. 3. Paragraphs 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
7 lation Numbered 1 (a) is hereby amended, to read as
8 follows:

9 "11. (a) As used in this part, the term 'educational or
10 training institutions' shall include all public or private ele-
11 mentary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education
12 for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and tech-
13 nical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior col-
14 leges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools,
15 universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also
16 include business or other establishments providing apprentice
17 or other training on the job, including those under the super-
18 vision of an approved college or university or any State
19 department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency
20 or State board of vocational education, or any State appren-
21 ticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service
22 established in accordance with Public Law Numbered 308,
23 Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive
24 branch of the Federal Government authorized under other
25 laws to supervise such training.

1 "(b) As used in this part the term 'Other training on
2 the job' shall include courses offered by establishments ap-
3 proved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Ad-
4 ministrator whenever such courses of training on the job
5 are furnished in accordance with the following provisions:
6 "1. Any establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-
7 job training program will be required to submit to the appro-
8 priate State approving agency a written application setting
9 forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran
10 is to be trained. The written application covering the train-
11 ing program will include the following:
12 "a. Title and description of the specific job objective
13 for which the veteran is to be trained.
14 "b. Length of the training period.
15 "c. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds
16 of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job
17 operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approxi-
18 mate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.
19 "d. Wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the
20 training program, at each successive step in the program,
21 and at the completion of training.
22 "e. Entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment
23 to employees already trained in the kind of work for which
24 the veteran is to be trained.

1 "f. Number of hours of supplemental instructions
2 required.
3 "2. The appropriate approving agency of the State or
4 the Administrator may approve the application of the estab-
5 lishment when such establishment is found upon investigation
6 to have met or made provision for meeting the following
7 criteria:
8 "a. The training content of the program is adequate to
9 qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he
10 is to be trained.
11 "b. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which
12 the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end
13 of the training period.
14 "c. The job is one in which progression and appointment
15 to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned
16 through organized training on the job and not on such factors
17 as length of service and normal turn-over.
18 "d. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive
19 period of training are not less than those customarily paid in
20 the establishment and the community to a learner in the same
21 job and who is not a veteran and are in conformity with
22 State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.
23 "e. The job customarily requires a period of training of
24 not less than three months and not more than two years of
25 full-time training.

1 "f. The length of the training period is no longer than
2 that customarily required by the establishment and other
3 establishments in the community to provide the trainee
4 with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job
5 knowledge, technical information, and other facts which
6 the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent
7 on the job for which he is being trained.

8 "g. Provision is made for related instruction for the
9 individual veteran who may need it.

10 "h. There is in the establishment adequate space, equip-
11 ment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to pro-
12 vide satisfactory training on the job.

13 "i. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made
14 by the veteran toward his job objective and a periodic report
15 showing the conduct and progress made in the course of
16 training on the job will be provided for the Veterans' Admin-
17 istration.

18 "j. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous
19 job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere,
20 his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit
21 advances him and his training period shortened accordingly.
22 No course of training will be considered bona fide if given
23 to a veteran who is already qualified by training and experi-
24 ence for the job objective.

25 "k. A copy of the training program as approved by the

1 State agency is provided to the veteran and to the Veterans'
2 Administration by the employer.
3 "1. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given
4 a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type
5 of training provided and that the veteran has completed the
6 course of training on the job satisfactorily.
7 "3. The Veterans' Administration is not authorized to
8 award the benefits under this part, if it is found by the
9 Administrator that the course of apprentice training or other
10 training on the job fails to meet the requirements of this
11 paragraph."

Passed the Senate July 29, 1946.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2477

AN ACT

To authorize the Veterans' Administration to reimburse State and local agencies for expenses incurred in rendering services in connection with the administration of certain training programs for veterans, and for other purposes.

JULY 30, 1946

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

Legislation

DIGEST OF WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL BILL FOR SOCIAL SECURITY (S. 1050 and HR-2393)

A Unified System

The bill provides for a unified system of social insurance financed by contributions from employers and workers, and including the following benefits:

1. Old age retirement and survivors' insurance; extended disability insurance; lump sum death benefits;
2. Unemployment and temporary disability insurance; maternity benefits;
3. Prepaid personal health service insurance.

Old Age and Survivors' Insurance

The present system would be liberalized and extended in the following ways:

1. Approximately 15,000,000 additional persons not now covered would be added, including owners of small businesses, self-employed, professional persons and farmers, agricultural workers, domestic servants, employees of non-profit institutions. (Title II Part F, Sec. 275 (b) (c) (d) (e) (f).) Employees of state and local governmental units who are not under existing pension systems may be covered by voluntary compacts between these units and the Social Security Board. (Title II Part F, Sec. 276)
2. Benefits are increased by revising the calculation of average wage and adjusting the benefit formula, depending on the amount of the insured person's wages. The minimum monthly benefit is increased from $10 to $20 for a single worker, and to $30 for a worker and his wife; the maximum monthly benefit is increased from $85 to $120. (Title II Part C, Sec. 226 and Sec. 227)
3. Women are eligible to receive benefits at age 60 instead of 65. (A widow with dependent children would receive benefits regardless of her age, as heretofore.) (Title II Part C, Sec. 225 (a) (1) (b) (e).)
4. The provisions for determining insured status are adjusted to overcome the handicap of persons not previously in covered employment, and to protect the insured status of persons employed in government arsenals or other war work not covered by social insurance.
5. The maximum amount an individual may receive in wages and still retain insurance benefit is increased from $15 to $25 per month. (Title II Part C, Sec. 227 (c) (1).)

Extended Disability Insurance

1. Old age and survivors' insurance system is broadened to include monthly cash benefits to an insured worker who is totally disabled for six months or more before he reaches the retirement age. These benefits would be equal to those paid under old age insurance and would include additional payments for wife, children or dependent parents. (Title II Part C, Sec. 225 (a) (2) (3).)
2. Benefits are provided for disabled husband 65 years and over, of a woman entitled to primary benefit, and to the disabled widower of 65 and over of a woman who died fully insured. (Title II Part C, Sec. 225 (c) (f).)

Table 1.—Illustrative monthly old-age retirement or extended disability benefits under the bill.

Number of years of coverage	Insured person	Insured person and wife	Insured person, wife, and 1 child	Insured person, wife, and 2 children
Average Monthly Wage $100				
10 years' coverage..	$36.00	$54.00	$72.00	$80.00
20 years' coverage..	39.00	58.50	78.00	80.00
30 years' coverage..	43.00	64.50	80.00	80.00
40 years' coverage..	46.00	69.00	80.00	80.00
Average Monthly Wage $200				
10 years' coverage..	$47.00	$70.50	$94.00	$117.50
20 years' coverage..	51.00	76.50	102.00	120.00
30 years' coverage..	56.00	84.00	112.00	120.00
40 years' coverage..	60.00	90.00	120.00	120.00

Table 2.—Illustrative monthly survivors' benefits under the bill.

Number of years of coverage	Widow	Widow and 1 child	Widow and 3 children	2 parents
Average Monthly Wage $100				
10 years' coverage..	$27.00	$45.00	$80.00	$36.00
20 years' coverage..	29.25	48.75	80.00	39.00
30 years' coverage..	32.25	53.75	80.00	43.00
40 years' coverage..	34.50	57.50	80.00	46.00
Average Monthly Wage $200				
10 years' coverage..	$35.25	$58.75	$105.75	$47.00
20 years' coverage..	38.25	63.75	114.75	51.00
30 years' coverage..	42.00	70.00	120.00	56.00
40 years' coverage..	45.00	75.00	120.00	60.00

Lump Sum Death Benefit

A lump sum death benefit payment to widow or widower of an insured worker is provided if he or she was living with the insured worker at the time of death; the payment to be equal to six times the primary benefit. (Title II Part C, Sec. 225 (i).)

Unemployment Insurance

A new federal unemployment insurance system to be administered by the Social Security Board has the following provisions:

1. Weekly benefits are payable from $5 to $20 per week for a single person, depending on wages, plus additional amounts for workers with dependents; the maximum is $30 per week. (Title II Part B, Sec. 220 (b).)
2. Benefits are payable after a one-week waiting period for 26 weeks of unemployment. Extended benefits to total a maximum of 52 weeks may be provided if funds are sufficient. Attendance at a training course may be made a condition for receiving such benefits. (Title II Part B, Sec. 220 (a), Sec. 221.)
3. Coverage is extended to agricultural workers, domestic servants, seamen, employees of non-profit institutions, and employees of employers of one or more. (Title II Part F, Sec. 275 (b).) Persons eligible for these benefits must register and report regularly for work at the public employment office. Failure to report, or to accept suitable work when offered, is one of the grounds for disqualification.

(Title II Part B, Sec. 221 (a) (2) (3) Sec. 222 (a) (3).)

Temporary Disability and Maternity Benefits

1. Temporarily disabled workers are eligible for benefits equal in amount to unemployment benefits;
2. Benefits are payable for 12 weeks of maternity leave to married women workers in addition to the maximum duration for temporary disability and unemployment benefits. Title II Part B, Sec. 220 (c) Sec. 221 (b).)

Prepaid Personal Health Service Insurance

All persons covered under old age and survivors' insurance, and their dependents, will be covered by this insurance. The Surgeon-General will administer the technical and professional aspects of the program, which includes the following services:

1. Services of the physician, with the right to choose any doctor among those in the community who have voluntarily agreed to go into the system;
2. On the doctor's advice, services of a specialist or consultant, and laboratory services (including X-Rays, appliances, eye glasses); certain dental and home nursing services, and necessary hospital care;
3. Hospital care would be limited to 60 days a year, with a possible maximum of 120 days if the insurance fund could afford it.
4. Doctors are left free to enter or remain out of the system, to accept or reject patients who may wish to select them, and every qualified hospital is eligible to participate.
5. Provisions are included to insure that medical benefits will be of high quality, will promote personal relations between doctor and patients, will emphasize prevention of disease, and will be adapted to the needs of the community in both rural and urban areas. (Title II Part A, Secs. 201 to 216 (inclusive).)

Other Health Provisions

The health service insurance system would be strengthened by the following public health provisions:

1. A 10-year program for the construction and improvement of hospitals and health centers is to be provided through federal loans and grants-in-aid to the States. This will be administered by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service. (Title VI Part B, Secs. 611 to 615 (inclusive).)
2. Increased federal grants for public health are provided; also to be administered by the Public Health Service. (Sec. 314 (a) to (k) (inclusive).)
3. Federal grants for maternal and child welfare and health under Title V of the Social Security Act would be increased. This would be administered by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. (Sec. 501, 502, 511, 512, 521, 522, 531-536 (inclusive).)

Public Assistance

A comprehensive public assistance program of federal grants to the States for assistance to needy persons is set up, including the following provisions:

1. Variable grants to the States ranging from 50% to 75% of the total expended, depending upon the State's per capita income: (Title XIII Sec. 1306)
2. Federal sharing of State costs, for money payments to any needy individual without any maximum limitation on such payments. (Title XIII, Secs. 1303 and 1305.)
3. Federal sharing of costs to the States for medical services; such services as may assist in making needy individuals self-supporting, and payments for foster children. (Title XIII Sec. 1303 (a), Sec. 1305)
4. Provision for permitting the States to exempt any amount up to $20 per month from the income of an individual applying for assistance. (Title XIII Sec. 1302 (a) (8).)
5. States may retain their present systems by which persons in the categories of needy aged, dependent children, and the blind receive public assistance; or they may adopt a plan by which all needy individuals irrespective of age or special disability may receive assistance. In either case federal matching of funds is available. (Title XIII Sec. 1302 (a) (9).)

Social Security Rights of the Armed Forces

The social security rights of all persons in the armed forces would be protected and extended by giving them "wage credits" of $160 per month for the entire period of their military service without deductions from their pay. This cost would be borne by the federal government out of general revenue. (Title II Part E, Secs. 260 & 261, 285.)

Financial Basis

1. The entire program of social insurance would be financed by equal contributions from employees and employers—4% of all wages received or paid up to the first $3,600 a year. (Title II Part G, Secs. 280 & 281)
2. Self-employed persons would pay a 5% contribution; (Title II Part G, Sec. 282)
3. Employing State and local governmental units which come under the system by voluntary compact would pay a 2½% contribution, and their employees the same amount. (Title II Part G, Secs. 283 & 284)
4. All funds are to be deposited in a Social Security trust fund, managed by a board of trustees. (Title II Part D, Sec. 250)
5. Provision is made for a government contribution to the social insurance system in an amount and at such times as the Congress may determine, presumably at such time as the contributions become insufficient to meet current disbursements. (Title II Part D, Sec. 250 (a).)

Public Employment Offices

A permanent national system of public employment offices would be established to be administered by the Social Security Board. The present Employment Service would be transferred six months after the end of the war from the War Manpower Commission to the new U. S. Employment Service. The Wagner-Peyser Act would be repealed. (Sec. 7 (a) to (h) inclusive)

Advisory Council

A national Social Security Advisory Council is established, representing employers, employees, and the general public, to formulate policies on legislation and administration, and to investigate and make recommendations on coverage, adequacy of benefits, financing, and on methods of providing incentives to beneficiaries for rehabilitation and employment. (Title II Part H, Sec. 296).)

Supplement to the National Consumers League Bulletin, July, 1945

Reprints $2.00 per 100. Address: 348 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The Need for S. 1274, Providing for Emergency Unemployment Compensation

Message From President Truman—Coverage of Unemployment Compensation During Postwar Transition Period

Reconversion Unemployment Benefits Provided by S. 1274, Sponsored by Senators Kilgore, Murray, Wagner, Guffey, Thomas, and Pepper

REMARKS

OF

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

August 1, 1945

The Need for S. 1274, Providing for Emergency Unemployment Compensation

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, as of this date, Congress has defaulted in its obligation to provide for the human aspects of reconversion. As far back as May 1944 Senate leaders of both parties firmly promised to enact legislation directed to this problem. Despite this declaration, nothing has since been enacted for the benefit of the mass of the people and returning veterans who face the reconversion from war to peace. By contrast, the Congress has passed all the measures demanded by business. The revenue acts and in particular the Tax Adjustment Act of 1945 guarantee corporations vast postwar tax refunds at the same time that they have permitted industry to build up tremendous reserves in themselves sufficient to weather reconversion disturbances. Amortization of plants has been accelerated, permitting industry to pay out of war profits the full cost of new plant facilities before payment of taxes. A liberal Contract Settlement Act provides for speedy termination of war contracts and makes available additional funds to companies engaged in war production. And Congress has passed laws dealing with the disposition of surplus property and with the removal of Government property from the plants of private contractors.

While steps safeguarding the profits of industry are necessary to a smooth reconversion to peace, domestic prosperity cannot be attained and world peace secured unless Congress gives equal attention to finding and creating employment for war veterans and released war workers and to maintaining the purchasing power of the Nation at the high levels needed for a full production-full employment economy. With this in mind, Senators MURRAY, WAGNER, GUFFEY, THOMAS, PEPPER, and I have introduced an emergency unemployment compensation bill which will protect the living standards of veterans and war workers and protect the national purchasing power from impairment during the temporary dislocations of the reconversion period. Such an emergency measure is necessary because of the inadequacies of the existing system of unemployment compensation both as to its coverage and its rates of payment.

S. 1274 seeks to remedy these deficiencies by amending the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act for 1944 to provide supplementary unemployment compensation payable under State laws, as requested by President Truman in his message to Congress of May 28, 1945.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF EMERGENCY RECONVERSION UNEMPLOYMENT BILL

In detail, the bill provides:

First. Supplementation, out of Federal funds, of benefits payable to workers now covered under State unemployment compensation laws so that every eligible unemployed worker will be entitled to 26 weeks of benefits, in an amount, based on past wages, up to a ceiling of $25. In States which provide that an individual's unemployment benefit is computed at one-half of wages, only persons earning $50 per week or more would be eligible to receive the $25 ceiling payment. A $40 per week worker would receive only $20; a $30 per week worker would still receive only $15 in benefits.

Second. Financing similar benefits to Federal workers, maritime workers, agricultural processing workers, and workers employed by small firms who are not now covered by State laws.

Third. Payment of the supplementary benefits outlined under (1) and (2) by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, if a State does not elect to do so.

Fourth. Supplementation out of Federal funds, to workers not now covered under State laws, and to liberalize payments up to two-thirds of wages—but not more than $25—if a State so elects.

Fifth. Payment of traveling allowances to workers referred to employment in another city by the United States Employment Service.

Sixth. Amendment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—the GI bill of rights—so that every eligible unemployed serviceman will be entitled to 52 weeks of benefits at $25 per week for a single person and $30 per week for a person with dependents. Under the existing law, servicemen are entitled to $20 per week irrespective of whether they have dependents or not, and are only entitled to 52 weeks of benefits if they have been in the armed forces 9½ months or more. Thus under the present law a serviceman who is discharged after 90 days of service is entitled not to 52 weeks if unemployed that long, but to only 24 weeks of benefits. The amendment provided by this bill would enable every serviceman with 90 days of service to be entitled to the full 52 weeks of benefits if he remained unemployed that long.

The life of the bill, except for the amendment to the GI bill of rights, runs only until June 30, 1947, the date on which the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 expires.

I should like to make clear what the bill does not do. It does not give $25 every Thursday to everyone. An applicant must be ready, able, and willing to work as now required under State law, and he must have earned wages high enough so that the percentage rate yields at least this figure. The bill does not federalize the unemployment compensation system. It leaves the administration of unemployment compensation in the hands of the States and allows them to administer the supplementary benefits if they so choose. On an emergency basis it expands the present system, whose principles remain unchanged, in order to meet pressing reconversion problems. Finally the bill does not take the place of permanent amendments to the unemployment compensation system which are now being studied by the Congress.

A typical example of the effect of enactment into law of S. 1274 is found in my own State of West Virginia. The maximum weekly benefit amount in West Virginia is now $20 based on annual earnings of $1,800 or more. The average benefit amount paid for total unemployment is currently about $15. S. 1274 would raise the maximum to $25 for workers with annual earnings of $2,700 or more while the average would go up to about $20. Workers with annual earnings of $300 or more are eligible for benefits in West Virginia for duration up to 21 weeks. S. 1274 would give every eligible worker the right to five more weeks of benefits if he remained unemployed that long.

About 10,000 Federal workers in West Virginia who now have no protection against unemployment would be covered as well as about 50,000 workers in firms with less than eight workers who are now excluded but who could be protected un-

der the optional agreements provisions of S. 1274.

In addition, returning war veterans would be entitled for a week of total unemployment to $25 if single and $30 if they had dependents. This compares with a weekly amount of $20 now provided by law.

Those who oppose emergency unemployment compensation legislation take the position that present State laws provide adequate protection to workers during the reconversion period. An analysis of the State laws, however, shows that, although they have been adjusted from time to time, on the whole they have not kept pace with war conditions. Commenting on the supposed adequacy of existing State laws an outstanding labor authority on social insurance stated:

> The inadequacy of the State unemployment insurance programs—especially in light of the needs of postwar readjustment—is revealed in the small benefit payments being made. During the first quarter of 1945 there were two States where the weekly benefits averaged less than $10. One of these was in the North and one in the South. In 33 States the benefits averaged less than $15 per week and in only 6 did they average above $18 per week. In no State did they average as high as $20 per week. Nor was the average weekly benefit in any single State equal to 50 percent of the average weekly earnings of covered employees, whereas 60 percent of previous earnings is the usually accepted standard for sound unemployment insurance payments. (NELSON H. CRUIKSHANK, American Federationist, August 1945.)

That this opinion is not confined to labor is evidenced by the following statement by the editors of Business Week on April 28, 1945:

> At any continuous level of unemployment, drains on reserve funds will decline during the first few years as workers exhaust benefits. So, with 6,000,000 unemployed, present aggregate reserves of over $6,000,000,000 would last almost indefinitely. As many as 9,000,000 unemployed year after year would drain reserve funds in 10 years or a little less. But, as we said 5 years ago, "It was never contemplated that funds would be built up to take care of workers during a severe depression. At best unemployment insurance was looked upon as a stopgap—a temporary economic alleviator."
>
> And as a stopgap the system today hardly measures up, for, with the average beneficiary receiving little more than one-third or so of his former weekly wages, and with, at most, two-thirds of the eligibles on the rolls at any one time, less than 25 percent of the income of laid-off insured workers would be maintained.

Message From President Truman—Coverage of Unemployment Compensation During Postwar Transition Period

May 28, 1945

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The Congress and the executive branch of the Government have already moved to prepare the country for the difficult economic adjustments which the Nation will face during the transition from war to peace.

First. The Congress has created the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to coordinate the reconversion activities of all Federal agencies, and that Office has established basic reconversion policies.

Second. Specific laws have been enacted by the Congress setting forth the policies and providing the administrative machinery for contract termination, plant clearance, financial aid to business, and the disposition of surplus property.

Third. Our military and civilian agencies have prepared themselves to expedite industrial reconversion and reemployment.

Fourth. As part of an over-all program for returning veterans the GI bill of rights provides "readjustment allowances," weekly cash benefits to veterans until they are able to obtain jobs.

Fifth. Congress has permitted business to carry back postwar losses against excess-profits-tax payments during the reconversion period.

Sixth. Congress has established support prices for agricultural products so that farmers will be protected against a postwar collapse of income.

There remains, however, a major gap in our reconversion program: the lack of adequate benefits for workers temporarily unemployed during the transition from war to peace. I urge the Congress to close this gap.

I am confident that, with appropriate measures, we can avoid large-scale and lengthy unemployment during the transition period. However, some temporary unemployment is unavoidable, particularly when total demobilization becomes possible. Even if reconversion proceeds rapidly, no amount of planning can make jobs immediately available for all displaced personnel. We must provide maximum security to those who have given so fully of themselves on the fighting and production fronts. The transition from war to peace is part and parcel of the war and we cannot shirk our obligation to those temporarily unemployed through no fault of their own.

To produce what is needed for the Pacific war, we must appeal to the workers to accept and remain in jobs which they ultimately must lose when munitions production ceases. The Government has thus incurred a moral obligation to these workers and to those who have stuck faithfully to their posts in the past.

To fulfill this obligation, we must rely principally upon our existing system of unemployment insurance. However, the existing State laws embrace three major defects:

First. Only about 30,000,000 of our 43,000,000 nonagricultural workers are protected by unemployment insurance. The absence of protection for Federal Government employees—in navy yards, arsenals, and Government offices—is particularly inequitable, since these workers are subject to risks of unemployment similar to the risks of those who work for private employers. Lack of protection for employees of small establishments and for maritime workers also constitutes a serious shortcoming in the present programs.

Second. The weekly benefit payments provided under many of the State laws are inadequate to maintain purchasing power and to provide a reasonable measure of economic security for the workers. Most States fix a maximum rate of $15 to $18 a week. This is clearly inadequate to protect unemployed workers against ruthless cuts in living standards, particularly if they have families.

Third. The length of time for which benefits are paid is too short. In nearly one-third of the States, no worker can receive more than 16 weeks of benefits in any year, and many workers do not qualify even for this length of time.

Therefore, I recommend specifically that Congress take emergency action to widen the coverage of unemployment compensation and to increase the amount and duration of benefits, at least for the duration of the present emergency period of reconversion. Basically this can be accomplished only by amending the Social Security Act so as to induce State laws to provide more adequately for anyone who is unemployed.

To be sure, the States have large sums in the unemployment trust fund. But since changes of State laws cannot be effected overnight, I propose that the Congress, during this emergency period, extend the coverage of unemployment compensation to include Federal employees, maritime workers, and other workers not now insured. Moreover, I see no feasible way to make benefits payable to such workers, unless they are financed entirely by the Federal Government during the present emergency. The benefits should appropriately be administered by the States.

I also recommend that Congress provide, through supplementary Federal emergency benefit payments, minimum standards for the weekly rate and duration of unemployment benefits. Every eligible worker should be entitled to 26 weeks of benefits in any one year, if his unemployment continues that long. The maximum payment, at least for the worker who has dependents, should be raised from present levels to not less than $25 per week. In this connection, Congress will no doubt wish to reexamine the readjustment allowance provisions of the GI bill of rights. All payments should be made through the existing unemployment compensation machinery of the several States, just as payments to veterans are now made.

These provisions are essential for the orderly reconversion of our wartime economy to peacetime production. They are badly needed for the duration of the reconversion emergency.

Decent unemployment benefits would serve as a bulwark against postwar deflation. By assuring workers of a definite income for a definite period of time, Congress will help materially to prevent a sharp decline in consumer expenditures which might otherwise result in a downward spiral of consumption and production. Adequate unemployment insurance is an indispensable form of prosperity insurance.

Congress will soon deal with the broader question of extending, expanding, and improving our social-security program, of which unemployment insurance is a part. Although such improve-

ment is fundamental, congressional deliberations on the broad issues will take time. On the specific issue of unemployment benefits, we may not have time available. We are already entering the first phase of reconversion; we must be prepared immediately for the far larger problems of manpower displacement which will come with the end of the war in the Pacific.

I earnestly hope, therefore, that the appropriate committees of Congress will undertake immediate consideration of the emergency problem.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 28, 1945.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Reconversion Unemployment Benefits Provided by S. 1274, Sponsored by Senators Kilgore, Murray, Wagner, Guffey, Thomas, and Pepper

July 17, 1945

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to carry out President Truman's request made in his special message to Congress on May 28 last for supplementary unemployment benefits during the reconversion period.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, in order not to interfere with the debate now in progress, I have reduced to writing a statement and summary respecting the bill which I have just introduced. I ask that the statement and summary be printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement and summary were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The bill which we are introducing was worked out after consultation with experts on the subject in both the legislative and executive branches and with representatives or organized labor. It represents a sincere attempt to present a simple and straightforward bill to carry out President Truman's request without in any way impairing or interfering with the present State unemployment compensation laws. The bill does not require any State to administer the supplementary Federal benefits if it does not voluntarily elect to do so. The entire bill is voluntary insofar as the States are concerned.

All the bill attempts to do is to enable each State to bring its unemployment insurance benefits up to the standard outlined by President Truman, namely, a duration of 26 weeks of benefits and a maximum benefit of $25 per week, and to cover Federal and maritime employees, by making an agreement to do so with the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. If any State does not voluntarily agree to supplement its State benefits in this way, the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion is authorized to make such supplementary payments.

I want to make it clear at the outset that the bill does not provide for paying each unemployed person a uniform amount of $25 per week. The bill specifically provides that each individual will receive the same percentage of his wages now provided by the State law except that if this amount is limited by an arbitrary ceiling of $15 or $20, the ceiling will be increased so that a maximum payment of $25 can be paid. Thus, in a State like Tennessee which pays benefits of approximately one-half of an individual's previous wage, at the present a person earning $30 or more in wages in a week can only get $15 per week in benefits. Under the bill, not a single cent more would be paid to persons earning less than $30 per week in wages. But persons now earning $40 per week would get $20 in benefits instead of the present $15. Persons earning $50 or more would get $25 in benefits. In other words, benefits would still be related to the person's previous wages and would not be modified in any respect except to give recognition to the fact that many persons now receive low benefits solely because of the low ceilings on the benefits which can be paid.

Several illustrations of how this would work out are contained in a summary of the bill which I have had prepared and I ask unanimous consent that it be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The bill also provides that if a State wishes to cover additional employees who are not now covered by State law, a State may make an agreement to do so with the Director and receive from the Federal Government the necessary funds for this purpose. In this way States may elect to cover employees in small firms, agricultural employees, domestic-service employees, employees in nonprofit institutions, or State employees—if the State wishes. A State may elect to cover all or any part of these groups which are now unprotected.

In addition, a State is given the option of liberalizing its benefit payments below the $25 ceiling. However, the bill specifically provides that no individual may receive benefits of more than two thirds of his wages—and in no case above $25.

We are glad to note that the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, the Honorable ROBERT L. DOUGHTON of North Carolina, introduced a substantially similar bill in the House on Monday of last week. There are a few differences in the two bills which I feel sure can be ironed out in the hearings held by the respective Houses or in conference. The present bill differs from the bill introduced in the House by providing increased benefits for returning veterans, which the House bill does not include; second, in starting payments under the Act without waiting for mass unemployment to descend upon the Nation; third, in covering Federal and maritime employees under the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act; fourth, in including processing workers; and finally, in providing travel allowances to displaced workers. In practically every other respect, we have sought to conform the Senate bill to the House bill. We trust that, with unemployment already appearing in substantial amounts in many sections and with the grave danger of large-scale, Nation-wide unemployment hanging over our heads, the two Houses of Congress will move speedily in considering these bills.

Mr. President, the sponsors of this bill do not claim that the bill we have introduced is a perfect bill. Many technical problems were encountered in the drafting of the bill for which completely satisfactory solutions could not be found because of the complexity of the State unemployment compensation laws. Nor does the bill attempt to correct all the many defects which the sponsors believe exist in the present State unemployment compensation laws such as the harsh and restrictive disqualification provisions, and the inevitable inequities which exist under a State-by-State system. We have tried to draft a bill which would take care of the most important immediate problems, leaving it to Congress to consider basic changes in the Social Security Act at a later date.

The reconversion period will involve human readjustment on a scale beyond anything in our Nation's previous history. About 9,000,000 workers who were employed in munitions industries on VE-day and about 9,000,000 veterans released from the armed forces must move from wartime activities to civilian pursuits. This transfer is already under way; it will be vastly greater after Japan's defeat.

Some of the released workers—especially women—will leave the labor force. Others will be able to stay on their present job, as their employers begin producing the same products for civilian rather than military use. The great majority, however, must find new jobs. Even if reconversion is handled perfectly, jobs cannot be provided overnight for every released worker and veteran. It is estimated by the War Manpower Commission that unemployment will reach a level of 7,500,000 during the year after VJ-day. This estimate is based on optimistic assumptions regarding the withdrawal of women and older workers from the labor force, and it is assumed that civilian industries will reach a level of employment higher than in any prewar year. Under these optimistic assumptions, much of the unemployment will be temporary, but for millions of families an adequate unemployment compensation program will be the only protection against sharp cuts in living standards.

In spite of increases which have been made in many States, the maximum weekly benefit rate in most States provides less real purchasing power today than it did when benefits first began in 1938. The cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in May 1945, was 28 percent above the 1935–39 average. The President's Committee on the Cost of Living, in its report last November, found that this index has a downward bias of 3 to 4 points—which means that the actual cost of living now is about one-third higher than in prewar years. For the family dependent on unemployment benefits, this does not tell the whole story. The prices of food and clothing, which represent a larger proportional part of the expenditures of such family have risen 30 and 44 percent respectively. It is for this reason that we feel that the maximum compensation must be raised to $25 if we are to even keep in line with the 1938 standards.

We urge that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance hold hearings on the proposal and obtain the suggestions of all of the various interested groups. Our hope is that in this way a noncontroversial measure can be enacted which will carry out the President's request quickly and effectively.

STATES MAY VOLUNTARILY CHOOSE TO ADMINISTER BENEFITS

The bill amends the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 (Public Law 458) by adding a new title VII to that law authorizing the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion to enter into voluntary agreements with State unemployment compensation agencies whereby the States, if they so desire, agree to administer the supplementary benefits provided under the legislation and the Federal Government agrees to pay the cost of the supplementary benefits. Section 702 (a) and (b)). The bill also provides that if a State wishes to go beyond these minimum requirements, it may do so with respect to the amount of benefits under the maximum of $25 and with respect to coverage (Section 702 (c)). A State is given the option of liberalizing its benefit payments provided that no individual receives benefits of more than two-thirds of his wages and in no case above $25. A State may, if it wishes, liberalize its entire benefit formula, add dependent benefits, or in any other way adjust its benefits up to this ceiling. Moreover, if a State wishes it may extend coverage to any other groups not now covered under State law such as agricultural labor, domestic service, employees in nonprofit institutions, or

State employees. A State may elect to cover all or any part of these groups which are now unprotected.

If the States do not wish to participate in an agreement to supplement their laws so as to provide 26 weeks of benefits up to a maximum of $25 per week and to extend coverage to Federal or maritime employees the Federal Government will do so. (Section 703.)

MAXIMUM WEEKLY BENEFIT, DURATION OF BENEFITS, AND COVERAGE

To the extent that the States wish to enter into any voluntary agreement, the agreements between the States and the Director must provide for a maximum payment of $25 for 26 weeks and for the coverage of Federal and maritime employees. (Section 702.)

1. Duration of benefits: Section 702 (b) (2) provides for payment of benefits for 26 weeks' uniform duration to any eligible worker entitled to benefits under the State law. This provision leaves unchanged the verying qualifying earnings requirements of the different State laws but provides that every claimant who meets the States' qualifying earnings requirements shall receive benefits to which he is entitled under the State law supplemented so that he will not exhaust his benefits until he has been paid an amount of benefits equivalent to benefits for 26 weeks of total unemployment within a benefit year.

2. Maximum benefit: Section 702 (b) (1) provides that the raising of the maximum to $25 must be accomplished by extending the relationship between benefits and wages now included in State unemployment compensation laws. For example, in those States using a percentage of high quarterly wages to compute the weekly benefit rate, the maximum provided will merely be raised to $25 and the same percentage used in computing the amounts above the existing maximum; in those States using a table in their law to compute benefit rates, the table will be extended by a continuation of the relationship between wages and benefits already incorporated to a ceiling of $25.

The following table illustrates the total amount which would be paid under the bill to an unemployed person in a particular State which now provides benefits of one-half of wages up to a ceiling of $15. No change would be made in the amount of benefits paid to individuals below the maximum paid by the State.

TABLE 1.—*Illustrative unemployment benefits under the bill in a State which at the present time provides benefits of 50 percent of wages up to a maximum of $15 per week*

Average wage of unemployed individual	Total benefit (State plus Federal)	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Federal Government
$20	$10	$10	$0
$30	15	15	0
$40	20	15	5
$50	25	15	10
$60 or more	25	15	10

For a State which now pays 60 percent of wages up to a ceiling of $20, the bill would work out as shown in the following table:

TABLE 2.—*Illustrative unemployment benefits under the bill in a State which at the present time provides benefits of 60 percent of wages up to a maximum of $20 per week*

Average wage of unemployed individual	Total benefit (State plus Federal)	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Federal Government
$20	$12	$12	$0
$30	18	18	0
$40	24	20	4
$50	25	20	5
$60 or more	25	20	5

3. Coverage: Section 702 (b) (3) provides for paying unemployment compensation to Federal and maritime employees, as if their services were included under the unemployment compensation law of the District of Columbia, and to agricultural processing employees. At the present time there are about 4,000,000 persons employed in these two excluded groups. The benefits payable to Federal and maritime employees will be the same as those payable to other workers covered under the District of Columbia law supplemented on the same terms as to the maximum amount and duration of benefits.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS IF STATES DO NOT ELECT TO SUPPLEMENT

If, however, a State does not voluntarily elect to supplement its State law to provide 26 weeks of benefits up to a maximum of $25 and to extend coverage to Federal or maritime employees, the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion is given the responsibility of making such payments as if the State had done so.

SUPPLEMENTATION UP TO TWO-THIRDS OF WAGES

If a State voluntarily elects under section 702 (c) to supplement its State law beyond the minimum requirements specified in section 702 (b), it may not pay benefits of more than two-thirds of an individual's wages.

For a State which elects to pay up to two-thirds of wages up to a ceiling of $25 per week, the bill would work out as shown in the following table:

TABLE 3.—*Illustrative unemployment benefits under the bill in a State which at the present time provides benefits of 50 percent of wages up to a maximum of $15 per week and which under the bill increases its payments to 66⅔ percent of wages up to a maximum of $25 per week*

Average wage of unemployed individual	Total benefit (State plus Federal	Amount paid by State	Amount paid by Federal Government
$10	$6.66	$5	$1.66
$20	13.33	10	3.33
$30	20.00	15	5.00
$40	25.00	15	10.00
$50	25.00	15	10.00
$60 or more	25.00	15	10.00

AMENDMENT OF TAX ACT TO COVER SMALL FIRMS

Section 3 of the bill also provides for amendment of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to cover employees of one or more, effective January 1, 1946. It thus provides for the collecting of the entire 3 percent Federal tax on employers of less than 8 workers until the States act to include such workers under State systems, since most of the States will probably not extend coverage until then. In the meantime, these workers will be receiving protection against unemployment through the temporary supplemental plan and the Federal Government will be collecting contributions from their employers thus helping to finance the benefit costs to such workers.

TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

Section 708 provides that in order to aid in the proper relocation of war workers and prevent the growth of local areas of unemployment, the Federal Government agrees to pay the transportation expenses of such workers, not exceeding the amounts payable to civilian employees of the Federal Government, transferring from one locality to another, when they are referred to a job at a distance by the United States Employment Service.

GI BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 2 of the bill amends the unemployment insurance provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the GI bill of rights) by providing more adequate unemployment insurance benefits to servicemen. At the present time a serviceman gets only $20 per week while he is unemployed irrespective of whether he is a single person or has several dependents. The bill changes this amount to $25 for all persons and adds $5 per week if the serviceman has any dependents. The maximum payment under the bill would be $30.

The bill also repeals two restrictive provisions of the existing law. At the present time an individual must have served 9½ months or more to be eligible to the full 52 weeks of benefits. For each month of service less than 10 months, the individual's right to benefits is reduced by 4 weeks. Thus, if an individual served only 90 days, he is entitled to only 24 weeks of benefits. This provision is unfair to the serviceman with only 90 days' service who has broken his ties with his employer and his community and cannot find a job when he returns. It will be unfair to servicemen who are discharged at the end of the war with short periods of service and who find themselves unemployed after 24 weeks.

The bill also remedies the defect in the present law which charges an unemployed serviceman with a full week of benefits even if he draws only a partial benefit for a week. Instead of charging the serviceman with weeks of benefits toward the total to which he is eligible, the bill charges only the amount of dollars he has received. This is the customary provision under State unemployment compensation laws.

663112—12982

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

Legis

NATIONAL POLICY MEMORANDA

NUMBER THIRTY-NINE

MEMORANDUM

OF THE

WASHINGTON DINNER

ON

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

1945

THE NATIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE REPORT

— OF —

Legislative Chairmen

— AND —

Legislative Representatives

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

Order of Railway Conductors

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, A.F.L.

Tennessee State Industrial Union Council, C.I.O.

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, A.F.L.

United Mine Workers of America

1945

SEVENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF TENNESSEE

FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY

AN EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1945

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1945.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the finances of the Federal Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944.

From the commencement of the national defense program in 1940 to the end of the fiscal year 1943, the Federal Government's expenditures for war purposes and its receipts each advanced steadily and rapidly. Expenditures for peacetime purposes declined substantially, expressed as a percentage of their former level; but this contraction was small in amount compared with the huge totals of wartime outlays and taxation.

By the beginning of the fiscal year 1944, the annual rate of war expenditures had nearly stabilized, as the Nation approached its effective production potential and this stability is likely to continue at least through the fiscal year 1945.

The annual rate of Federal receipts during the fiscal year 1944 covered somewhat less than half of total expenditures, and it appears that approximately the same relationship will obtain during the fiscal year 1945.

I said in my report last year, and I still believe, that it would be better for the economy of the United States and fairer to the men in the armed forces if a larger portion of the current cost of the war were paid for by taxation. Congress has decided otherwise, however; and there appears to be little likelihood of a substantial upward revision in our tax system during the continuance of the present conflict. I believe that the time is opportune, therefore, to review the impact of the wartime fiscal operations of the Federal Government on the national economy, and to consider, in broad outline, some of the steps which should be taken to adjust these operations to the new conditions which will prevail when victory is finally achieved.

The following table summarizes the receipts and expenditures of the Federal Government for the fiscal years 1940 through 1945.

638294°—45

Summary of Federal finances, fiscal years 1940 through 1945 [1]

[In billions of dollars]

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Actual					Estimated
A. Expenditures:						
1. War:						
a. Budgetary	1.7	6.3	26.0	72.1	87.0	88.0
b. Government corporations [2]	--------	.4	2.3	3.2	2.7	1.0
c. Total	1.7	6.7	28.3	75.3	89.7	89.0
2. Other:						
a. Interest on the public debt	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.8
b. Refunds of taxes and customs, including excess profits tax refund bonds	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	2.2
c. Veterans' pensions and benefits	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	1.3
d. Other budgetary expenditures	5.7	4.6	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.7
e. Government corporations [3]	.3	.7	−.4	−1.7	−1.2	−.2
f. Total	7.6	7.1	5.9	4.4	5.6	10.7
3. Total expenditures	9.3	13.8	34.2	79.7	95.3	99.7
B. Receipts [4]	5.4	7.6	12.8	22.3	44.1	45.7
C. Excess of expenditures	3.9	6.2	21.4	57.4	51.1	54.0

NOTE.—Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

[1] Figures are on the basis of classifications appearing in the 1946 Budget Message. They include net expenditures of Government corporations and the totals are not, therefore, the same as the figures in certain other tables in this report. They exclude statutory debt retirements and trust funds.

[2] Includes only Treasury outlays for the war activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its affiliates. Figures are excess of expenditures over receipts.

[3] Comprises principally Treasury outlays for Commodity Credit Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and nonwar activities of Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its affiliates. Figures are excess of expenditures over receipts. Negative figures indicate excess of receipts.

[4] Net budgetary receipts, i. e., total receipts less net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

The figures on expenditures shown in the table include both budgetary expenditures and net outlays made by the Treasury for the operation of Government corporations. The figures for the fiscal years 1940 through 1944 reflect actual results. Those for the fiscal year 1945 are the estimates presented in the Budget Message of the President.

The table shows that Federal Government expenditures for war purposes rose rapidly from $1.7 billions in the fiscal year 1940, the last fiscal year before the beginning of the national defense program, to $89.7 billions in the fiscal year 1944. For the fiscal year 1945, war expenditures are estimated to remain almost unchanged at $89.0 billions.

Net receipts advanced from $5.4 billions in the fiscal year 1940 to $44.1 billions in the fiscal year 1944, and are estimated to remain almost unchanged at $45.7 billions for the fiscal year 1945.

The excess of expenditures over receipts amounted to $51.1 billions for the fiscal year 1944, and is estimated at $54.0 billions for the fiscal year 1945. This excess of expenditures had been as high as $57.4 billions in the fiscal year 1943, however.

A rough measure of the impact of Federal fiscal operations on the national economy may be made by relating expenditures and receipts

to the total production of goods and services, known as the gross national product.[1] This is done in the following table.

Proportion of gross national product represented by expenditures, receipts, and excess of expenditures of the Federal Government, fiscal years 1940 through 1945

Fiscal year	Gross national product (in billions)	Proportion represented by—		
		Federal expenditures	Federal receipts	Excess of expenditures
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
1940	$93	10	6	4
1941	106	13	7	6
1942	134	26	10	16
1943	172	46	13	33
1944	194	49	23	26
1945	198	50	23	27

The gross national product has tended to stabilize at about $200 billions, apparently reflecting the approach to our effective wartime productive capacity. It is estimated that Federal expenditures during the fiscal year 1945 will be about 50 percent of the gross national product. Federal receipts will amount to about 23 percent of the product; and the excess of expenditures, to about 27 percent. These proportions are approximately the same as in the fiscal year 1944.

An excess of Federal Government expenditures over Federal Government receipts, amounting to 27 percent of the gross national product, means that an amount of income corresponding to that proportion of the gross product is paid out, which the recipients may spend or save as they choose; but that the earning of this income gives rise to no corresponding flow of civilian goods and services upon which it can be spent. A corresponding proportion of the total income flow created by the gross national product must, therefore, be saved by the people if a rise in prices is to be averted.

The experience of the past three years has shown us that, with the aid of appropriate controls, and thanks to the common sense of the American people, this higher rate of savings can be attained in fact, and economic stabilization thereby achieved. I believe that, with suitable controls, and with the continued cooperation of the people with the stabilization program, inflation can and will be avoided throughout the rest of the war period and during the post-war adjustment.

Factors in the stabilization program

Federal receipts from taxation have increased eightfold since 1940. The major proportion of the remaining excess money incomes that might otherwise have exerted an inflationary pressure has been invested in war bonds, or retained unspent as liquid savings. And the

[1] Federal Government receipts and expenditures are not strictly comparable with gross national product estimates without certain technical adjustments. These adjustments, however, are sufficiently small, for the period covered, to permit them to be omitted in this discussion. See section on Sources of Funds for Federal Borrowing, which begins on p. 79, for further discussion of the relationship of Federal fiscal operations to the rest of the economy.

direct controls over consumption and prices—rationing, allocations, price ceilings, etc.—have prevented the cumulation of cost and price increases. While the removal of purchasing power from the market by wartime taxes and savings campaigns has contributed greatly to the success of the direct controls, the direct controls at the same time have facilitated and strengthened the effectiveness of the taxation and savings programs. In short, the wartime level of taxes, the war loans and other savings campaigns and the direct controls have formed an interrelated program, each part of which has been essential to the whole.

The following table shows the increase in the gross public debt and guaranteed obligations during each of the fiscal years 1940 through 1944, the amount of this increase held unspent in the General Fund of the Treasury, and the amount absorbed by nonbank investors, respectively. The remainder of the debt increase, after making the deductions just referred to, represents funds borrowed directly or indirectly from the banking system and actually spent by the Government during the period. This includes the entire portion of the expenditures of the Federal Government which resulted in the creation of currency and deposits in commercial banks (including time deposits) during each period. As shown in the table, Federal expenditures resulting in an increase in currency and deposits amounted to 7 percent of the gross national product in the fiscal year 1944, as compared with 14 percent in the preceding year. This sharp fall was caused in part, however, by the fact that two complete war loan drives and the major portion of a third fell within the fiscal year 1944, with the result that the proportion of nonbank absorption of the debt in that year was higher than it would have been otherwise.

Comparison, with the gross national product, of the portion of the increase in the Federal debt which resulted in the creation of bank deposits and currency in the hands of the public

[Dollars in billions]

	Fiscal year				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Gross national product	$93	$106	$134	$172	$194
Increase in gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	2.6	6.8	21.7	63.8	61.8
Less increase in General Fund balance	−.9	.7	.4	6.5	10.7
Expended portion of increase in public debt and guaranteed obligations	3.6	6.1	21.3	57.3	51.2
Less net absorption of debt by nonbank investors [1]	1.9	3.6	14.8	32.5	38.0
Debt which resulted in an increase in commercial bank deposits or currency in the hands of the public [2]	1.7	2.5	6.5	24.8	13.2
Percent of gross national product	2%	2%	5%	14%	7%

NOTE.—Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

[1] Interest-bearing debt absorbed by nonbank investors, as shown by the table on page 91, plus the entire increase in United States savings stamps, excess profits tax refund bonds, and matured debt.

[2] Interest-bearing debt absorbed by commercial and Federal Reserve Banks, as shown in the table on page 91, plus the increase in deposits in the Treasury for the retirement of Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes, less the increase in the General Fund balance in the Treasury.

By no means all of the increase in the debt absorbed by the banking system has contributed to net inflationary pressure. A large increase in currency and bank deposits was required by the doubling of the gross national product which took place during the period; and this necessary increase in money supply could be furnished, under existing statutes, only by a substantial absorption of debt by the banking system. Also, individuals and corporations paid back substantial amounts of debt, including debt held by the banking system, offsetting in part the increase in commercial bank holdings of Government securities; and increased their savings deposits in commercial banks substantially during the period. In the case of many business enterprises, the proceeds of inventory liquidation and depreciation are held in the form of deposits to facilitate reinvestment in the post-war period. Furthermore, experience has shown that a large proportion of the demand deposits and currency accumulated by individuals and corporations during this period has been regarded by its owners as part of their permanent savings and has not entered into active circulation for the purchase of goods and services.

Tax policy

Our wartime tax policy has been to adapt the tax structure to achieve important wartime objectives.

Through heavy wartime taxes a large part of the financial cost of the war is being paid currently by wartime civilians instead of being deferred to be met by returning service men and women. The large revenue collections during the war are restricting the growth of the debt, thereby moderating post-war fiscal and economic problems. By channeling billions of dollars of spending power into the Treasury, wartime taxes are strongly buttressing the program of economic stabilization. Civilian demands are thereby made more controllable and the strain is eased on direct controls, such as priorities, rationing, wage ceilings, and price ceilings. High taxes on war profits and on large incomes, moreover, have helped to gain popular acceptance of the stabilization program.

The eightfold increase in tax yields has been accomplished in successive stages, thus minimizing shock to the economic system. Moreover, standards of equity in taxation have not been sacrificed. The test of taxation according to ability to pay has been met through heavy reliance on progressive taxes, through special relief provisions to alleviate hardships, and through continued efforts to close avenues of escape from just taxation. The budgeting and payment of taxes have been made more convenient through the introduction of withholding and current payment methods. Individual income tax returns and compliance have been greatly simplified.

Wartime taxes must continue as long as war conditions require. For the post-war period, however, the tax system must be readjusted to the then existing fiscal and economic needs. A strong tax system must be maintained, for post-war expenditures will be far higher than pre-war expenditures and we should plan to reduce the debt as rapidly as economic considerations permit. But selective tax reductions and adjustments will be needed to encourage private expenditures for consumption and investment. Such measures are essential to the realization of full employment in a peacetime economy of free enterprise and competition.

Timing the changes from the wartime tax structure to the post-war tax structure will present an important and difficult problem. Little, if any, reduction in tax rates should be anticipated until after the cessation of major hostilities on all fronts. An important factor affecting timing of downward adjustments is whether the transition and immediate post-war periods will involve continued inflationary pressures and, if so, at what point of time these will disappear. The premature relaxation of our efforts on the tax front might jeopardize the continuing success of the economic stabilization program. On the other hand, too great delay in adjusting the tax structure and rates might jeopardize the post-war maintenance of high levels of employment and business activity.

The problem of adjusting taxes to match the shift of emphasis from wartime objectives to post-war objectives will require foresight and coordinated action. The Treasury has been cooperating with other executive departments and agencies and with the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in the study of tax adjustments for the transition and post-war periods.

Debt management

It is certain that the present war will leave the United States with a large public debt. There is no question of the ability of the country to service this debt. As the tables on pages 2 and 3 indicate, estimated expenditures on account of interest on the debt, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, amount to less than 2 percent of the anticipated gross national product for the same period. Production will probably be at a lower level, and the debt will certainly be somewhat larger after the war than now. The interest charge will thus represent a larger proportion of the national product; but it will still be a relatively small proportion. The payment of interest on the debt, furthermore, does not decrease the amount of the gross national product available for consumption or capital expansion. It is a transfer operation by which the amount of the interest is collected from taxpayers and paid to the holders of the debt, who are also numbered among the taxpayers.

The burden of the debt, therefore, consists of the necessity of collecting a large amount of money from some persons and repaying it to others, and of the possible adverse economic effects of the resulting redistribution of income upon the amount of the national product. This burden is a real one, however, and it should be a major object of fiscal policy in the post-war period to reduce the amount of the debt in so far as this is compatible with the maintenance of full employment.

All borrowing during the wartime period has been by the issuance of securities, the interest on which is subject to the Federal income tax. The exclusive issuance of such securities, which is now a permanent part of our public debt policy, has been achieved without any substantial increase in the interest rates on Federal securities above the rates which it would have been necessary to pay on tax-exempt securities. The taxability of the interest on the wartime debt will both ease the problem of public debt management in the post-war period and make possible a more equitable and better balanced Federal tax system.

The low level of interest rates on the public debt (the computed interest rate on June 30, 1944, was 1.93 percent) lightens the burden of the debt and will tend to simplify debt management in the post-war period. Moreover, the fundamental factors underlying interest rates on Government securities, which apply also to interest rates in other fields, give no indication of a change in the direction of a higher level of rates in the foreseeable future. Continued low interest rates will be a major contribution to economic stability and the maintenance of full employment after the war, for low interest rates stimulate business and encourage new enterprise.

Borrowing during the war period has been carried on with a constant eye to the transitional and post-war effects of the types of securities offered and the classes of investors appealed to. The Treasury has so diversified its offerings of securities as to provide a security adapted to the requirements of each major class of investors. Long-term marketable bonds have been sold principally to insurance companies and savings banks. Commercial banks have been offered more liquid marketable obligations having terms of 10 years or less. One-year certificates of indebtedness, and Treasury savings notes having a maturity of three years, but redeemable at the owners' option after six months, have been especially attractive for the investment of temporary accumulations of business concerns. The principal emphasis in sales of securities to individuals has been upon Series E savings bonds, which have a maturity of ten years, but which are redeemable at the owners' demand after 60 days.

In offering securities to different classes of investors, the Treasury has always borne in mind the fact that the time which the original purchaser of a security will hold it will depend, principally, upon his

own future needs and convenience, and to a very minor extent upon the nominal maturity of the security. The indiscriminate issuance of long-term securities to all classes of investors would not insure their being held to maturity by their original purchasers, but would result merely in premature market liquidation. The adaptation of the securities offered to the particular needs of different classes of investors, taken in conjunction with appropriate open market policy, obviates the possibility of a disorderly liquidation of securities through the market, such as might have occurred had a single type of marketable security been issued to all. Such liquidation as is inevitable in the post-war period will take the form principally of the redemption of securities by the Treasury, either at maturity or at the owners' demand, rather than by sale in the open market. The refinancing of these obligations, to the extent that a net reduction in the outstanding debt is not possible, can be conducted in an orderly manner by the sale of new Treasury securities adapted to market conditions at the time. Thus one factor of economic instability, the demoralization of the security markets, will be eliminated.

Smooth transition to a peacetime economy will be promoted by the distribution of public debt securities of different types among various classes of investors. Corporations which have invested their reserves for reconversion and post-war expansion in certificates of indebtedness and Treasury savings notes suffer no impairment in the liquidity of their reserves by such investment. After the war they may sell or allow their holdings of certificates to run off and may present their savings notes for redemption without loss of principal.

The composition of the public debt will also contribute to economic stability by releasing purchasing power when the stimulus of increased spending is needed. Although individuals will probably not liquidate their savings bond investments on a large scale in the post-war period, they are likely to spend more freely of their current incomes because of the sense of security afforded by their savings bond holdings. The distribution of savings bonds among many individuals in the relatively low income groups will enhance the contribution of such spending to the maintenance of economic stability.

The same circumstances which have made it advisable to concentrate a large proportion of the wartime debt in securities of short maturity will continue in time of peace. The contribution which such a structure of the public debt furnishes to the liquidity of the whole economy will be an important factor in the maintenance of full employment in the post-war period. The funding of a major portion of the short-term debt into longer-term securities, on the other hand, would serve merely to increase the interest cost to the Government and to shift the risk of future changes in interest rates (and corresponding movements, in the opposite direction, of bond prices) from the

Government to private investors. Such a policy would increase, rather than reduce, the factors making for instability in the post-war economy, as the Government is in a better position to bear the risk of changes in interest rates than most classes of investors, and—unlike any class of investors—is also in a position to minimize it. I see no need, therefore, for any large-scale refunding of short-term Government securities into long-term ones during the transition or post-war periods.

International monetary and financial cooperation

During the past year further steps have been taken to assure cooperation among the United Nations in dealing with international monetary and financial problems after the war.

For more than a decade we have tried to secure currency stabilization through cooperation with friendly governments. In 1936 we joined with England and France in the Tri-Partite Declaration, to which Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland adhered, to maintain stable exchange arrangements and to consult on important exchange problems. The Treasury also entered into bilateral stabilization agreements with a number of American Republics and other friendly countries. These measures, while helpful, were not adequate to assure stable exchanges in a world of restriction and economic aggression.

On the basis of this experience the Treasury came to the conclusion that international monetary and financial problems could be dealt with only by broad cooperation among all countries. After extended study by the Treasury, with the cooperation of other departments of this Government, tentative proposals were formulated for an international stabilization fund and an international bank. In 1943, drafts of these proposals were sent to the Ministers of Finance of the United Nations for consideration by their technical experts. After a year of discussion among the technical representatives of some thirty countries, a joint statement was published recommending an international monetary fund. In May 1944, President Roosevelt called the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference which was held at Bretton Woods, N. H., in July. The Conference prepared articles of agreement for an international monetary fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development for submission to the participating governments.

World prosperity and world peace will depend in large measure upon the existence of a high level of balanced international trade in the post-war period. All nations are economically dependent upon one another, both as consumers and as producers. With stable and orderly exchanges world trade can be increased. Productive foreign investments will make possible reconstruction of the war-torn areas

of Europe and Asia, and the development of new countries. As one of the leading foreign trading countries of the world, we have a special interest in these measures for international monetary and financial cooperation which will facilitate the revival and growth of world trade.

The United Nations have shown that they regard international monetary and financial problems as an international responsibility that can be dealt with by cooperation through the fund and the bank. By providing stable and orderly exchange arrangements and encouraging productive international investment, the fund and the bank will make possible the balanced growth of international trade. Together, they can help provide a sound foundation for a prosperous and peaceful world.

O

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1946

Respectfully referred to

Mr. George S. Mitchell

Respectfully,

Lister Hill

U. S. S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45102-1

Union Calendar No. 818

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 619

[Report No. 2658]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 3, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Education

JULY 24, 1946

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend the Act of June 8, 1936, relating to vocational education, so as to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved June 8, 1936, entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories" (49 Stat. 1488, ch. 541), is amended to read as follows:

"SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Vocational Education Act of 1946'.

1 "DEFINITIONS

2 "SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

3 "(1) the term 'States and Territories' means the
4 several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii,
5 the island of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia;

6 "(2) the terms 'State plan' and 'State board' shall
7 have the meaning which *said* terms have in the Smith-
8 Hughes Vocational Education Act; and

9 "(3) the term 'Smith-Hughes Vocational Educa-
10 tion Act' means the Act approved February 23, 1917
11 (39 Stat. 929, ch. 114).

12 "AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR VOCATIONAL
13 EDUCATION

14 "SEC. 3. (a) For the purpose of assisting the several
15 States and Territories in the further development of voca-
16 tional education, there is authorized to be appropriated for
17 the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946, and annually there-
18 after—

19 "(1) $10,000,000 for vocational education in agri-
20 culture, including supervision *by the vocational agricul-*
21 *ture teachers* of the activities, related to vocational educa-
22 tion in agriculture, of the Future Farmers of America
23 and the New Farmers of America, to be apportioned
24 for expenditure in the several States and Territories in
25 the proportion that their farm population bears to the

total farm population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census;

"(2) $8,000,000 for vocational education in home economics, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their rural population bears to the total rural population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census;

"(3) $8,000,000 for vocational education in trades and industry, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their nonfarm population bears to the total nonfarm population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census; *and*

"~~(4) $1,500,000 for vocational guidance, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their total population bears to the total population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census; and~~

"~~(5)~~ *(4)* $2,500,000 for vocational education in distributive occupations, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their total population bears to the total population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census;

"(b) The funds appropriated under authority of paragraphs (1) to ~~(5)~~ *(4)*, inclusive, of subsection (a) of this section may be used for assisting the several States and Territories, for the purposes therein specified, in the maintenance of adequate programs of administration, supervision, and teacher-training; for salaries and necessary travel expenses of teachers, teacher-trainers, vocational counselors, supervisors and directors of vocational education and vocational guidance; for securing necessary educational information and data as a basis for the proper development of programs of vocational education and vocational guidance; for training and work-experience training programs for out-of-school youth; for training programs for apprentices; for purchase or rent of equipment and supplies for vocational instruction: *Provided,* That all expenditures for the purposes as set forth in this section shall be made in accordance with the State plan for vocational education.

"(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the amount to be available for expenditure in any State or Territory shall be not less, for any fiscal year, than $40,000 each for vocational education in agriculture, in home economics, and in trades and industry; $15,000 ~~each for vocational guidance and~~ *for* vocational education in distributive occupations and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated

for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946, and anuually thereafter, such additional sums as may be needed for the purpose of providing such minimum amounts.

"REQUIREMENTS AS TO MATCHING OF FUNDS

"SEC. 4. The several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of this Act, shall be required to match by State and local funds or both ~~50~~ *100* per centum of the appropriations made under authority of section 3 ~~until June 30, 1951; 60 per centum for the year ending June 30, 1952; 70 per centum for the year ending June 30, 1953; 80 per centum for the year ending June 30, 1954; 90 per centum for the year ending June 30, 1955; and annually thereafter 100 per centum of the appropriations so made~~.

"MAKING OF PAYMENTS

"SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, shall, upon the certification of the United States Commissioner of Education, pay, in equal semiannual payments, on the first day of July and January of each year, to the custodian for vocational education of each State and Territory designated in the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, the moneys to which the State or Territory is entitled under the provisions of this Act.

"AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SALARY AND EXPENSES OF STATE DIRECTORS

"SEC. 6. Funds appropriated under authority of section 3 shall be available, on a prorated basis determined by the State board, for the salary and necessary travel expenses of a State director of vocational education selected by the State board, in accordance with the requirements of the State plan, on the basis of his technical and professional qualifications including experience in vocational education ~~as a teacher and supervisor~~.

"APPLICABILITY OF SMITH-HUGHES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT

"SEC. 7. The appropriations made under authority of this Act shall be in addition to, and shall be subject to the same conditions and limitations as, the appropriations made to carry out the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act; except that (1) the appropriations made under authority of this Act for home economics shall be subject to the conditions and limitations applicable to the appropriation for agricultural purposes under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, with the exception of that part of section 10 thereof which requires directed or supervised practice for at least six months per year; (2) such moneys as are provided under authority of this Act for trade and industrial subjects, and public and other service occupations, may be

1 expended for part-time classes operated for less than one
2 hundred and forty-four hours per year; (3) the provisions
3 of section 11 of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education
4 Act, requiring at least one-third of the sum appropriated to
5 any State to be expended for part-time schools or classes
6 shall be held to include any part-time day-school classes
7 for workers sixteen years of age and over, and evening-
8 school classes for workers sixteen years of age and over;
9 (4) the appropriations made by this Act for distributive
10 occupational subjects shall be limited to part-time and eve-
11 ning schools as provided in the Smith-Hughes Vocational
12 Education Act, for trade, home economics, and industrial
13 subjects and as qualified by the provisions of this section;
14 (5) preemployment schools and classes organized for per-
15 sons over eighteen years of age or who have left the full-time
16 school may be operated for less than nine months per year
17 and less than thirty hours per week and without the require-
18 ment that a minimum of 50 per centum of the time must
19 be given to shop work on a useful or productive basis; and
20 (6) the appropriations available under section 9 of this Act
21 shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of
22 educational associations and other organizations and for
23 expenses of conferees called to meet in the District of Colum-
24 bia or elsewhere, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner,

are necessary for the efficient discharge of the provisions of this Act.

"RESTRICTIONS AND CONDITIONS

"SEC. 8. (a) No part of the appropriations made under authority of this Act shall be expended in industrial-plant training programs, except such industrial-plant training be bona fide vocational training, and not a device to utilize the services of vocational trainees for private profit.

~~"(b) In order to receive the benefits of the appropriations made under authority of this Act, the State board for vocational education of each State and Territory shall include in its State plan provision for the utilization of representative advisory committees, and where the interests of labor and management are involved they shall have equal representation.~~

"~~(c)~~ *(b)* After June 30, 1951; not more than 10 per centum of the amount appropriated for each of the purposes specified in section 3 (a) shall be used for the purchase or acquisition of equipment.

"APPROPRIATIONS FOR OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"SEC. 9. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, for vocational education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, and annually thereafter the sum of $350,000, to be expended

1 for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided
2 in section 7 of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act,
3 as amended October 6, 1917."

Passed the Senate July 5, 1946.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 818

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 619

[Report No. 2658]

AN ACT

To amend the Act of June 8, 1936, relating to vocational education, so as to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories.

JULY 8, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Education

JULY 24, 1946

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

(Prepared by The Atlanta Journal)

United Nations Charter

SAN FRANCISCO.—(AP)—The text of the final draft of the United Nations charter follows:

PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for law and the pledged word can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international means for the economic and social advancement of all peoples have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present chapter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

Purposes and Principles

PURPOSES

ARTICLE 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: To take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article I, shall act in act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

Membership

ARTICLE 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or previously have signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present charter and subsequently ratify it in accordance with Articles 108 and 109.

ARTICLE 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of such states to membership in the United Nations will be effected by the decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the

AMERICAN DELEGATION AT DAILY CONFERENCE—San Francisco.—Members of the United States delegation to the United Nations Security Conference meet for one of their daily conferences at their hotel headquarters. Left to right are Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Representative Sol Bloom, Senator Tom Connally, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius Jr., who was chairman of the conference; Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Representative Charles Eaton and Commander Harold Stassen.—AP WIREPHOTO.

limit the general scope of Article 10.

ARTICLE 13

1. The general assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(A.) Promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(B.) Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the general assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph B above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

ARTICLE 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15

1. The general assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The general assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

ARTICLE 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the International Trusteeship System as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

ARTICLE 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The general assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such Specialized Agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

ARTICLE 18

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These majorities will include the members elected of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of rights and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions. Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

ARTICLE 19

1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the secretary general at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure

consideration by the Security Council shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

ARTICLE 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

ARTICLE 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 35

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 24 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dis-

this article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

ARTICLE 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

ARTICLE 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

ARTICLE 38

Without prejudice to the pro-

sponsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be dealt with subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

ARTICLE 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

ARTICLE 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

ARTICLE 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

ARTICLE 51

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

ARTICLE 52

1. Nothing in the present charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as an

where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the ex-

peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article I, shall act in act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based

their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

Membership

ARTICLE 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on international organization at San Francisco, or have previously signed the declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

ARTICLE 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

ARTICLE 5

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

ARTICLE 6

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

Organs

ARTICLE 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: A General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as found necessary may be established in accordance with the present charter.

ARTICLE 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 9

The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present charter, and, except as provided in Article 12 may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters.

ARTICLE 11

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The secretary general, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

ARTICLE 12

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulations of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the security council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any members of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a non-member state in accordance with the provisions of Article 35, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both. A question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall not

ternational peace and security.

2. The general assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

ARTICLE 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the International Trusteeship System as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

ARTICLE 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The general assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such Specialized Agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

ARTICLE 18

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: Recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the nonpermanent members of the Security Council,

sions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

ARTICLE 19

1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the secretary general at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

ARTICLE 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

The Security Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

ARTICLE 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

ARTICLE 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present charter.

ARTICLE 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for arma-

ments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

ARTICLE 27

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under Paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PRECEDURE

ARTICLE 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

ARTICLE 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

ARTICLE 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

ARTICLE 31

Any member of the United Nations may participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

ARTICLE 32

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

ARTICLE 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 35

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 24 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under

ture referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

ARTICLE 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

ARTICLE 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33-37 of this chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression

ARTICLE 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 41, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

ARTICLE 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruptions of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

ARTICLE 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 43

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agree-

ments shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

ARTICLE 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the oblizations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contigents of that member's armed forces.

ARTICLE 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

ARTICLE 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

ARTICLE 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the mainitenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committees shall consist of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's re-

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

ARTICLE 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

ARTICLE 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the

consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

ARTICLE 51

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

ARTICLE 52

1. Nothing in the present charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as an appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 33 and 34.

ARTICLE 53

1. The Security Council shall,

where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

ARTICLE 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

International Economic and Social Co-operation

ARTICLE 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(A) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(B) Solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation and

(C) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

ARTICLE 56

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

ARTICLE 57

1. The various Specialized Agencies established by intergovern-

mental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Specialized Agencies thus brought into relationship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

ARTICLE 58

The organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the Specialized Agencies.

ARTICLE 59

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new Specialized Agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

ARTICLE 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the organization's functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the economic and social council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

Economic and Social Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of 18 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

2. Subject to the provisions of

paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-eltction.

3. At the first election, 18 members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of si xother members at the end of two years, in

Turn to Next Page

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Continued from Preceding Page

accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

ARTICLE 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into an agreement, approved by the General Assembly, with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly, and to the members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 64

1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the Specialized Agencies. It is authorized to make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observancce on these reports to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

ARTICLE 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as falls within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the Specialized Agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present charter and such functions as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

ARTICLE 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

ARTICLE 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

ARTICLE 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

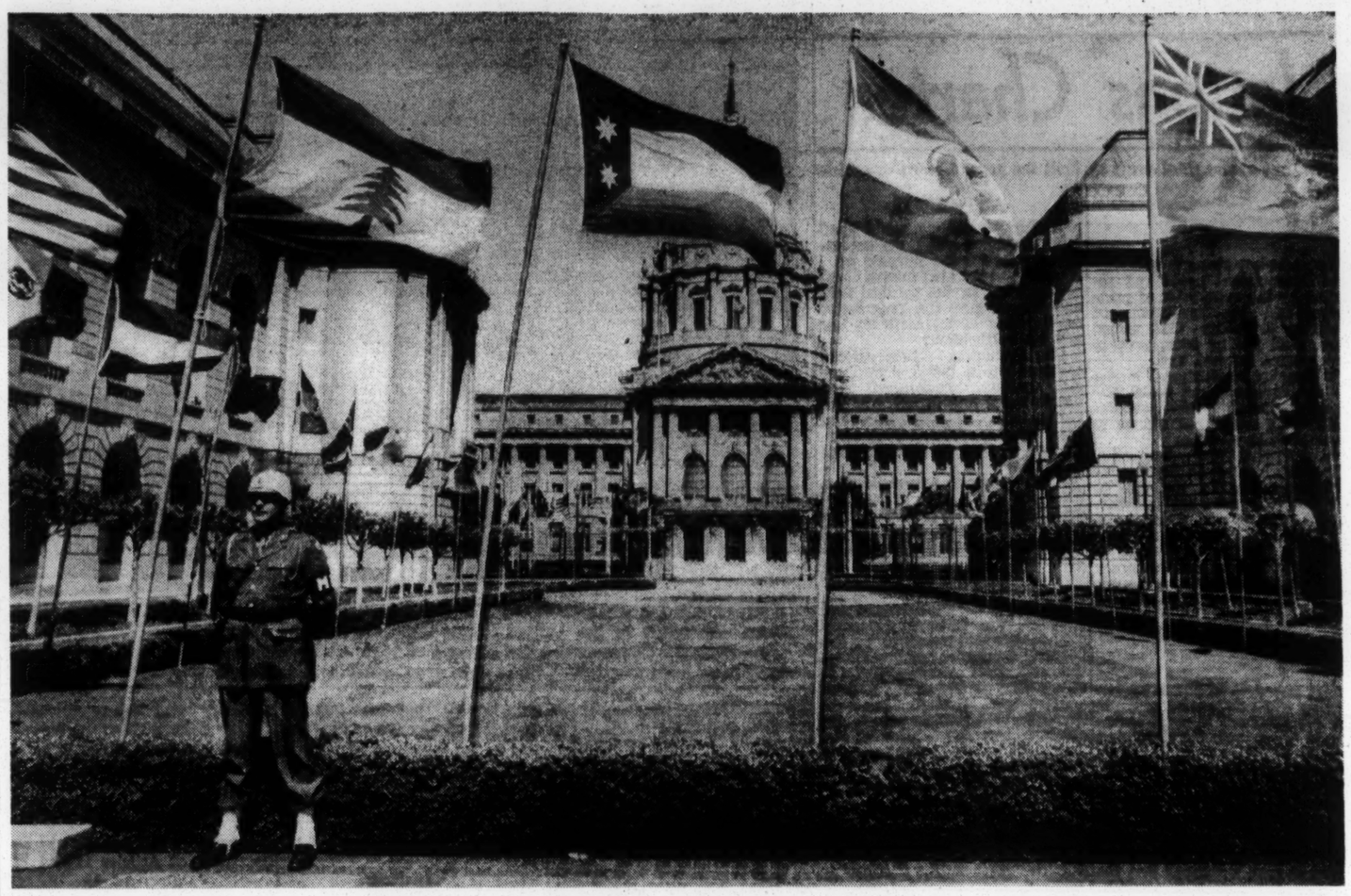
ARTICLE 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member concerned.

ARTICLE 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.



WHERE UNITED NATIONS FLEW THEIR FLAGS—San Francisco, As the United Nations Security Conference came to a close the flags of the nations meeting there flew in the court between the opera house (right) and the Veterans Building, scene of sessions.

CHAPTER XI

Policy Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

ARTICLE 73

Members of the United Nations

(C) To further international peace and security;

(D) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical

mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

ARTICLE 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall excercise the administration of the trust territroy. Such authority, hereafter called the Administering Authority, may be one or more states or the United Nations itself.

ARTICLE 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

ARTICLE 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

out prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

ARTICLE 84

It shall be the duty of the Administering Authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the Administering Authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations untertaken by the Administering Authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

or which may be concluded in the future.

ARTICLE 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

ARTICLE 97

There shall be a Secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary-general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

ARTICLE 98

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary-general

the staffs shall be responsible only to the organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

2. Each member of the organization undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary-general and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

ARTICLE 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary-general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Eco-

been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the entry into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

ARTICLE 110

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. Ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Re-

1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the Specialized Agencies. It is authorized to make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observancce on these reports to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

ARTICLE 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

ARTICLE 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member concerned.

ARTICLE 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

Policy Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

ARTICLE 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and

(A) To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment and their protection against abuses;

(B) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(C) To further international peace and security;

(D) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and

(E) To transmit regularly to the secretary-general for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII of the present charter apply.

ARTICLE 74

Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect of the territories, to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

International Trusteeship System

ARTICLE 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an International Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

ARTICLE 76

The basic objectives of the Trusteeship System in acordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article I of the present charter, shall be:

(A) To further international peace and security;

(B) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(C) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(D) To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

ARTICLE 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements: (A) Territories now held under mandate; (B) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War, and (C) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

ARTICLE 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

ARTICLE 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

ARTICLE 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeships agreements, made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

ARTICLE 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall excercise the administration of the trust territroy. Such authority, hereafter called the Administering Authority, may be one or more states or the United Nations itself.

ARTICLE 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

ARTICLE 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

ARTICLE 84

It shall be the duty of the Administering Authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the Administering Authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations untertaken by the Administering Authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

The Trusteeship Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 86

The Trusteeship Council shall consist of specially qualified representatives designated as follows: (a) One each by the members of the United Nations administering trust territories; (b) one each by such of the members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and (c) one each by as many other members of the United Nations elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering members of the United Nations.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 87

The Trusteeship Council, in carrying out its functions as authorized by the General Assembly, may: (a) Consider reports submitted by the Administering Authority; (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority; (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

ARTICLE 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the Administering Authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

ARTICLE 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

ARTICLE 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council, and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

The International Court of Justice

ARTICLE 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

Made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

ARTICLE 93

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

ARTICLE 94

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

ARTICLE 95

Nothing in the present charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virture of agreements already in excistence or which may be concluded in the future.

ARTICLE 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

ARTICLE 97

There shall be a Secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary-general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

ARTICLE 98

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary-general shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

ARTICLE 99

The secretary-general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten international peace and security.

ARTICLE 100

1. In the performance of their duties the secretary-general and the staffs shall be responsible only to the organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

2. Each member of the organization undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary-general and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

ARTICLE 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary-general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required to other organs of the United Nations.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standard of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

ARTICLE 104

The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

ARTICLE 105

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the organization and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

Transitional Security Arrangements

ARTICLE 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 46, the parties to the four-nation declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

ARTICLE 107

Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

Amendments

ARTICLE 108

Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the members of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

ARTICLE 109

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any modification of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the organization including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the entry into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

ARTICLE 110

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. Ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of such deposit shall be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

ARTICLE 111

The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archieves of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done at the city of San Francisco on the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

(Signatures to be appended here.)

Legis (Fed)

What Social Security Can Mean to the South

By Ellen S. Woodward*

FEW PARTS of the country may be as seriously affected by the conversion from war to peace as the South.[1] With the possible exception of the Northwest, no region has had its economic and social landscape quite so transformed by the war; none may anticipate as rapid a shift in work opportunities and in income. The South therefore seems to me particularly in need of the kind of buttressing of living standards that an expanded social security program can provide.

It was not so many years ago that President Roosevelt called the South the Nation's number one economic problem. Few would recognize that description today. For the war has brought new industries to the South, more employment, higher wages, higher prices to its farmers, and more income all around. Billions have been spent on the expansion of military, manufacturing, and housing facilities. Shipyards, bomber factories, and oil-cracking plants now share the industrial skyline with the textile mill, the sawmill, and the cannery. It is in part to these war industries but also to the expansion of job opportunities in the traditional industries of the South that we must attribute the substantial rise in employment and the doubling of pay rolls between 1939 and 1943. Gains in wage income were paralleled by a substantial growth in farm income. With cotton at 20 cents a pound in 1944 as compared with 9 cents in 1939, and tobacco at 39 cents as compared with 15 cents, it is not surprising that income received by farm operators in the South more than doubled during these years. Little wonder that individual income in the South went up from $300 per capita in 1939 to more than $600 in 1943. That increase, as a matter of fact, was relatively greater than the increase in the United States as a whole.

But much of the South's gain may prove only temporary. We do not know what income will be after the war. Uncertain also is the future of farm prices, to which the well-being of much of the South is tied.

I am not suggesting that a crisis is inevitable in the South when the war ends, any more than it is inevitable in the country as a whole. In the South as elsewhere, much will depend upon the ingenuity, the economic imagination, the boldness we use in putting to peacetime uses our unparalleled productive capacity. Our success in this regard will have a special significance in the South, because no other region stands to gain or lose so much. The low living standards in the South are due primarily to her lack of industry and her dependence upon a limited number of specialized crops. If the gains of the last few years are to be retained, the South must find new industries and must learn to diversify her farming.

I stress the need and the opportunity for fundamental reforms in our southern economy because I want to put what I have to say about social security in its proper setting—not as the solution of the problem of low living standards in the South, but as a necessary adjunct to these other measures. If the South should make no progress in achieving economic parity with the rest of the Nation—which I do not believe will be the case—the contribution that could be made by an expanded social security program is, of course, even more important.

Existing Conditions

For all its recent gains, the South still lags behind the other regions in average income, in health as measured by mortality and morbidity rates, in schooling opportunities, and in most of the other things that go to make up the standard of living.

Per capita income in the South in the war year 1943 was only about two-thirds of that in the country as a whole. In my State, Mississippi, the average was $484, not even half as much as in the country as a whole and only one-third as much as in the richest State in our country.

Low income bears with special harshness upon children, and families with children, as a group, have relatively lower incomes than other families. The high birth rate of the South makes the region one of the chief factors in the continued growth and vigor of the American people. Since many of these children in later life migrate to other regions, the conditions which surround their birth and rearing are of national concern. The South, with more than one-fourth of the estimated civilian population in the United States in 1943 and one-fifth the national income, accounted for nearly one-third of the babies born in that year. Because poverty goes hand in hand with sickness, southern infants have a poorer chance of surviving the first year than children in other States. In 1942 all Southern States, with one exception, had infant death rates above the national average.

A high maternal death rate goes hand in hand with a high infant death rate. Motherhood is a greater hazard in the South than in other regions of the country. Deaths from causes associated with childbirth were in excess of the national average in each of the Southern States, rising in South Carolina to more than twice the national rate. One important reason for such high infant and maternal death rates in the South may be that in 9 of the 13 Southern States less than half the live births occurred in hospitals during 1942. In Mississippi, only 1 baby in 5 was born in a hospital; in Arkansas and Kentucky, 1 in 4; and in Alabama and South Carolina, 3 in 10; while in the Nation as a whole, nearly 7 babies in 10 had this protection at birth.

Southern children who survive the first year remain at a disadvantage as compared with children elsewhere. Many of the so-called children's diseases are more prevalent in the South than in other regions and exact a higher toll of child life.

Adequate food, clothing, and shelter are important for children but they also need health services, and the showing of Southern States in this respect is not very good. A sensitive indicator of the availability of adequate health services is the mortality rates

---

*Member, Social Security Board.

[1] In this article, the "South" is used to refer to 13 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The tables appended to the article, on which general statements in the text are based, give selected data on factors in social security for these States and for the United States as a whole.

663847°—45

of diseases that are controllable by public health measures, such as typhoid fever, malaria, and tuberculosis. Nearly all malaria deaths occur in the South. The mortality rate for typhoid and paratyphoid fever was four times the national average in Arkansas, at least twice as high in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas. Deaths from tuberculosis were relatively more frequent in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia than in the rest of the country.

The burden placed on treatment by the inadequacy of preventive measures is made heavier by the insufficiency of medical personnel and facilities. Doctors tend to stay out of rural areas and areas of low income. The South as a result has less than its proper share of the Nation's doctors, dentists, nurses, hospitals. In 1940 there was one active physician under 65 for every 935 persons in the United States as a whole. In Mississippi the ratio was 1 to 1,784, in Alabama 1 to 1,684. The drawing off of physicians into the armed forces has accentuated the disparity between the South and the rest of the country. In 1941 there were relatively half as many beds for civilians in general and special hospitals in Arkansas and Mississippi as in the United States as a whole. Lack of organized facilities for medical care and the special problem of distributing medical care in rural areas are also reflected in the extent to which the South lags in group hospitalization and prepaid medical care plans.

It is not surprising that the National Health Survey (1935–36) discovered that persons with disabling illnesses received less hospital care in Southern cities than in other cities of the country. Lack of proper food or enough food, poor water supply, poor sanitation, lack of medical attention, all add up in the South as they would anywhere else to lowered vitality, high sickness rates, high death rates, wasted manpower. Little wonder that more than half the registrants examined at local Selective Service boards and induction stations during the period February–August 1943 were rejected for military service in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. In no Southern State was the rejection rate below 40 percent. The national average was 39 percent, while the rate for the best State (Oregon) was only 24 percent. The North Carolina rate of 57 percent was the highest in the country. The eight States with the highest rejection rates were all in the South.

Operation of Present Social Security Program

The contribution which the present social security program is making to the amelioration of these conditions is important, if limited. Family income threatened by unemployment, certain types of disability, or old age or death of the family earner has been sustained in many thousands of families, and the development of State public health and child welfare programs has been stimulated, under the programs established by the Social Security Act. In 1944, $33 million was paid out to southern families under old-age and survivors insurance, $6 million under State unemployment compensation programs, and $139 million, $28 million, and $6 million to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, respectively. Dollar for dollar, Federal grants to the States under the act for public assistance and welfare programs have probably gone farther in the South than in any other part of the country because of the generally meager character of the services in Southern States prior to 1935.

Helpful as these programs are, however, they fall short of their full potentialities, particularly for the South, because of the limitations of the present act. The act restricts coverage of old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment compensation to wage and salary workers in most industrial and commercial jobs. Left out are the self-employed, including farmers, shopkeepers, and most professional people; agricultural workers, domestic workers, and others. The three largest groups excluded—farmers, farm wage workers, and domestic workers—represent substantial proportions of the southern labor force.

Benefit rights under both old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment compensation depend not only on employment in covered industry but also on continuity of such employment. Where opportunities for covered employment are relatively fewer, as in the South, the shifts of workers between covered and noncovered jobs seriously affect their chance of building up benefit rights. A person who works part of the year on a farm and part in a sawmill or on a construction project has less chance to build up benefit rights than a worker in a textile mill the year round, although both contribute to the insurance funds while they are in covered jobs.

Largely as a result of differences in wage levels and in continuity of covered employment, average old-age and survivors insurance benefits are lower in the South than in the United States as a whole. A larger proportion of all beneficiaries in the South have their benefits increased by the operation of the minimum benefit provision. In 1940, the minimum $10 benefit was awarded to one in every four primary beneficiaries in Mississippi. A higher minimum benefit would be of particular value to the South.

The situation in unemployment compensation is perhaps somewhat more disadvantageous in the South, because the laws of most Southern States are more restrictive in coverage than those of their neighbors to the North and West. Of the 29 States which cover employees in establishments with fewer than 8 workers, only 3 are in the South. These are Arkansas, Kentucky, and Louisiana. This exclusion of employees in smaller firms, of course, reduces opportunities for covered employment and intensifies the problem of movement between covered and noncovered employment, already large in Southern States because they are predominantly agricultural. Small wonder that the relative number of claims for unemployment benefits disallowed because of insufficient wage credits is higher in the South than elsewhere.

Experience throughout the country indicates that too many workers have such meager rights to unemployment benefits that they use up all the benefits due them before they can get a new job, even in relatively prosperous times. In Texas more than half the beneficiaries in 1944 exhausted their benefit rights. Not only the law itself, but administrative interpretation and legal decisions are far too severe in depriving workers of benefits when they have had to leave a job for personal reasons, such as health or family situations, and fail to get other work when they are able again

to take a job. Provisions in the laws of Southern States make southern workers particularly vulnerable in this respect.

Many families deprived of income as a result of unemployment, disability, or death of the family earner do not qualify for insurance payments under the act but are eligible for public aid. The public assistance titles of the act, establishing Federal-State programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, are especially important to the South because of the large proportion of workers affected by the limitations in insurance coverage. The usefulness of the public assistance programs in sustaining living standards is circumscribed, however, by present matching provisions governing Federal aid, by the related problem of low State fiscal capacity, and by State-imposed restrictions on eligibility which hark back to an earlier, harsher era in public assistance.

Let us take, for example, aid to dependent children, which provides assistance to children who have lost parental support or care through death, incapacity, or continued absence from home. Southern families received $28 million under this program in 1944. That is very much more than would have been paid had there been no Social Security Act; at the time of the passage of the act in 1935, laws for aid to dependent children were in effect in only 8 Southern States, and annual expenditures for such aid were less than $700,000. But there is considerable evidence that the southern children are not getting their proper share of the benefits of the program. At the end of 1943 the South, with 33 percent of the children in the country under 18, accounted for 31 percent of the number of children receiving this form of assistance. Since there should be a relation between need and eligibility for assistance, surely the South, with its greater poverty, should have shown a higher rather than a lower than average proportion of children receiving assistance. In Southern States, unlike most others, low recipient rates go hand in hand with small payments. Southern families in 1944 received only 21 percent of the total amount of payments made for aid to dependent children.

The principal reason for the poor showing of the South in this respect is the 50–50 matching requirement of the act. Most Southern States cannot put up as much money for public assistance as Northern or Western States, because they have less. As a result they get less than their share of Federal funds, which can only match what the State or the State and its localities provide. With one-third of the Nation's children the South received only one-fourth of Federal grants in 1944 for aid to dependent children.

Limited funds not only reduce the amount of assistance received by the family on the rolls but keep many eligible families off the rolls altogether. Nearly half the families whose application for aid to dependent children was pending at the end of March 1945 were in the South.

Improvements in the Social Security Program

Nearly 10 years have passed since the States and the Federal Government began their joint venture under the Social Security Act to improve the well-being of our people. It is time to ask ourselves how effectively our program fulfills the intention of Congress "to provide for the general welfare by establishing a system of Federal old-age benefits and by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision" for the security of their people.

This question is especially pertinent today because of the many changes that will come in the wake of the war. A period of economic transition is a testing time for the Nation's social security program. To give it the strength and the resiliency it will need to carry us through the trying days ahead certain changes will be necessary.

If the country recognizes the need for and makes the changes, the South will benefit perhaps just a little more than the rest of the country. The reasons are written large in the evidence of the South's need for greater social security and on the limitation of its place in the present insurance and assistance programs under the Social Security Act.

There is all but universal agreement with the view of the Social Security Board that the insurance protection under the act should be extended to all gainfully employed persons. Such an extension would affect primarily the self-employed (including farmers), farm wage workers, and domestic workers. Nowhere would the effects be quite as far-reaching as in the South, because in no other major region of the country do these groups bulk so large in the working population. Universal coverage of the population, or the nearest practical thing to it, would put an end to taxation without benefit for that large body of workers in the South today who move during the course of the year between covered and noncovered employment, and would make the right to insurance a possibility for farmers and for millions of wage workers on and off farms who now are barred from the system by the law.

Because illness is relatively more frequent in the South, it is the South which would benefit most immediately perhaps from the adoption of the Board's recommendation that wage loss due to sickness or disability and the cost of necessary medical and hospital care be insured under the act. Except for work-connected injury and provisions for veterans, families in the United States today must count on private means or on public assistance when income ceases because of the family earner's illness. By encouraging early treatment of illness and the correction of remediable disabilities, medical care insurance will prevent much of the loss of earnings now attributable to the incapacity or death of the family earner. By providing benefits to replace earnings lost because of incapacity, disability insurance will greatly reduce the need for public assistance. In recent years sickness has been the principal reason for applications for aid in cities reporting regularly to the Board on their general assistance programs.

A medical care program cannot be effective, of course, without doctors and hospitals. To me one of the signal attractions of a program of medical care insurance is that it will help to bring more doctors and hospitals to the South. If funds to pay for hospital care are assured, many communities will be able to find the capital resources to build new hospitals; other communities will need financial aid for hospital construction. Similarly, if doctors are assured of adequate payment for their services and of modern facilities with which to work, they will be less reluctant to settle in the country or in poor communities.

Important too in sustaining family income is an adequate unemployment compensation system, adequate in coverage and in amount and duration of

benefits. It is estimated that demobilized servicemen and employees in war-manufacturing industries in Southern States will represent between 20 and 30 percent of April 1940 employment. Because unemployment benefit provisions vary from State to State, this common problem will be handled in a different way in each State. The Social Security Board believes that responsibility for unemployment compensation cannot safely be divided among 51 separate systems and has recommended a uniform Nation-wide program under Federal auspices. This proposal would permit swift concerted action to harmonize insurance activities with national policy during the change-over of our economic system to peace. Valuable to the South, too, would be the extension of coverage, recommended by the Board, to wage and salary workers now outside the system.

We also need improvements in our public assistance programs. However much we extend the coverage and liberalize eligibility requirements and benefit amounts in social insurance, some persons and families will fail to qualify for benefits for one reason or another. When such persons are in need they should be able to turn to an adequately financed assistance program for help.

The first and most obvious change indicated is a shift from a 50-percent to a variable-matching basis in the distribution of Federal funds. At present the States that themselves spend more and therefore presumably need less Federal aid get the lion's share of Federal funds. Under the Board's proposal, the Federal share would remain at 50 percent for States that do not qualify for additional aid, but would be increased for States with limited resources, as measured, for example, by per capita income.

Another limitation in the present act that could be removed with advantage to all the States is the maximum on the amount of the individual payment which the Board may match—$40 in old-age assistance and aid to the blind and $18 (first child) and $12 (all other children) in aid to dependent children. This restriction is particularly severe in the last program because the maximums are so low. States can and do spend more in individual cases than is matched by the Federal Government, but there is less of such nonmatchable assistance in the South because it is least able to afford it.

At present the Board may match payments on behalf of needy children aged 16 and 17 only if they are attending school regularly. Because suitable schools for older children are not available in some areas, particularly in the South, and because for other reasons school attendance may not be feasible or desirable, we would like to see this requirement also removed.

The requirement that only cash payments can be matched means in all three programs that Federal funds may not be used to meet costs of medical care given recipients except as they may be included in the cash payment. Our experience indicates that we need a more flexible method of sharing in medical costs, and the Board has therefore proposed that matching Federal funds be available to pay doctors and hospitals directly. Such an arrangement would enable Southern States to make more effective use of their limited medical facilities. If the Board's broader recommendations for medical care insurance were adopted, public assistance recipients could be entitled to care on the same basis as insured workers, through contributions made on their behalf by public assistance agencies. Such payments also would be matchable with Federal funds.

In aid to dependent children, the act limits Federal participation to children who are in need because of a parent's death, incapacity, or absence from home. A child in need because his father has no job or earns too little to support the family cannot share in the Federal funds granted. There are other needy persons who do not fit into the three categories established under the act. They can turn for aid only to the general assistance program. In 1943, 7 of the 14 States that depended wholly on local funds for general assistance were in the South. In some of these States there were large areas without even local funds for general assistance. The Board believes that Federal grants to the States for general assistance will make it possible for States to set up a program where none now exists and to raise assistance standards in States that have a program but little money to spend. With needed reforms in the special categories, this change should give public assistance as a whole a flexibility of great importance in the immediate postwar years.

Summary

The war has changed the yardsticks by which we measure social values. More of us are beginning to see that we must reduce regional inequalities in wealth, in opportunities, in community services if our country is to prosper as a whole. Members of the armed forces from all parts of the country are on an equal footing with respect to pay, medical care, vocational rehabilitation, allowances to dependents, provisions for disability, and other veterans' compensation. Can we say the same of the peacetime risks veterans and their families will meet after the war?

Some of the inequalities in our social security programs stem directly from inequalities in the flow of income. As long as wage rates differ and we tie our benefit scale to wages, there will be differences in benefit amounts. Only fundamental economic changes can change this situation. I have in mind for effective action today and for the immediate future something more modest and more manageable—changes in our social security legislation which will take the sharp edge off some of the differences.

This objective does not necessitate special legislation for the South. It can be attained by the simple process of amending the Social Security Act along lines generally recognized as desirable for all parts of the country. The case for strengthening and extending our social insurance and public assistance systems rests in the last analysis upon the needs of the American people as a whole. The present is singularly auspicious, in the words of the Board's *Ninth Annual Report*, for making the changes I have been discussing. That the adoption of these changes will yield extra dividends in the South is a development with which no one, least of all a Southerner, would quarrel.

(The tables on which general statements in the text are based follow on the next two pages.)

Table 1.—*Population and income, 1943, and mortality rates and medical care facilities for specified periods, continental United States and 13 Southern States*

State	Population and income				Mortality rates and medical care facilities								
	Estimated civilian population, Nov. 1, 1943 (in thousands)		Number of live births, 1943	Per capita income, 1943	Infant mortality rate,[3] 1942	Maternal mortality rate,[4] 1942	Death rates[5] for specific diseases, 1942			Selective Service rejection rates[6]	Active doctors under age 65, 1944[7]		Hospital beds per 1,000 population[9]
	Total[1]	Under 18 years[2]					Whooping cough	Malaria	Tuberculosis		Number	Population[8] per doctor	
Total, United States	127,308	41,440	2,935,171	$1,031	40.4	2.6	1.9	0.6	39.6	39.2	99,121	1,284	3.3
Total, 13 States	35,278	13,593	935,413	685	49.3	3.5	3.0	2.0	46.4	----------	19,082	1,883	2.1
13 States as percent of U. S. total	*28*	*33*	*32*	--------	*122*	*135*	*158*	*333*	*117*	----------	*19*	----------	----------
Alabama	2,718	1,115	77,042	603	50.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	40.8	49.0	1,273	2,135	1.8
Arkansas	1,736	688	42,983	512	39.7	3.7	2.4	6.0	49.7	55.9	1,109	1,565	1.6
Florida	2,012	649	48,301	874	47.7	4.1	2.2	2.3	38.7	53.2	921	2,185	2.7
Georgia	2,977	1,162	79,215	647	49.3	4.1	3.2	2.5	36.7	51.5	1,561	1,907	1.8
Kentucky	2,549	998	65,363	609	48.4	2.7	4.3	.5	58.6	45.4	1,416	1,800	1.8
Louisiana	2,317	884	61,953	714	48.2	3.5	2.7	2.2	44.1	52.6	1,449	1,599	3.0
Mississippi	1,996	828	59,670	484	47.3	4.4	4.5	3.5	47.1	45.0	945	2,113	1.5
North Carolina	3,347	1,384	94,816	619	48.3	3.4	2.9	.9	37.2	56.8	1,696	1,973	2.3
Oklahoma	1,988	755	48,797	729	41.4	3.1	2.3	1.1	41.5	40.6	1,482	1,341	1.9
South Carolina	1,790	771	53,795	576	58.7	5.3	3.8	5.2	37.4	55.9	793	2,257	1.9
Tennessee	2,818	1,061	71,895	649	46.4	3.0	2.4	1.1	64.3	44.7	1,705	1,653	2.0
Texas	6,260	2,270	163,176	818	53.6	3.0	2.8	1.4	50.1	42.9	3,420	1,836	2.2
Virginia	2,770	1,028	68,407	820	52.5	3.2	3.4	.2	49.5	52.2	1,312	2,111	2.6

[1] Estimated by Bureau of the Census.
[2] Estimated by Social Security Board; see p. 43.
[3] Per 1,000 live births.
[4] Puerperal deaths per 1,000 live births.
[5] Per 100,000 population.
[6] Rejection rates per 100 registrants examined at local boards and induction stations February–August 1943.
[7] Excludes physicians in the armed forces.
[8] Based on estimated population as of Nov. 1, 1943.
[9] Number of beds in general and special hospitals registered by the American Medical Association in 1941 per 1,000 population in 1940.

Table 2.—*Payments under social security programs, United States[1] and 13 Southern States, 1944*

[In thousands]

State	Old-age and survivors insurance	State unemployment benefits	Public assistance[2]			Federal grants to States	
			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Public health	Maternal and child welfare
Total, United States	$218,075	$63,113	$693,202	$135,757	$25,357	$10,968	$10,236
Total, 13 States	33,058	6,443	139,203	27,942	5,615	4,204	3,598
13 States as percent of U. S. total	*15*	*10*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*38*	*35*
Alabama	2,670	592	5,611	1,380	138	357	324
Arkansas	1,130	204	5,538	1,556	280	177	197
Florida	3,209	618	11,348	1,405	699	217	194
Georgia	2,535	356	9,058	1,189	353	387	289
Kentucky	3,311	689	7,119	1,235	240	368	254
Louisiana	2,123	594	9,645	4,501	453	271	214
Mississippi	893	158	3,897	780	233	327	293
North Carolina	3,009	357	4,544	1,645	447	395	341
Oklahoma	1,554	381	24,536	5,511	668	213	230
South Carolina	1,518	255	3,498	952	191	266	284
Tennessee	2,558	1,434	7,576	4,034	373	347	216
Texas	5,416	479	44,409	2,612	1,349	648	485
Virginia	3,132	326	2,424	1,142	191	232	276

[1] Data for continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii except for aid to the blind, which excludes Alaska and Delaware. Federal grants to States include data for Puerto Rico.
[2] Expenditures from Federal, State, and/or local funds.

Table 3.—*Covered workers as percent of employed labor force, public assistance recipient rates, and average payments to individuals*

State	Social insurance				Public assistance							
	Percent of employed labor force covered by [1]—		Average benefit		Recipient rates,[4] December 1944			Average payments, December 1944			Federal grants to States 1943, for—	
	Old-age and survivors insurance	State unemployment compensation	Old-age and survivors insurance [2]	State unemployment compensation [3]	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children per child under 18 years, 1943	Old-age assistance per person 65 years and over
Total, United States [5]	59.9	49.0	$24.50	$15.90	208	15	56	$28.42	$45.55	$29.31	$1.41	$34.52
Total, 13 States	44.2	31.6	----------	11.46	----------	----------	----------	19.00	28.55	21.32	1.02	30.37
13 States as percent of U. S. total	----------	----------	----------	*72*	----------	----------	----------	*67*	*63*	*73*	*72*	*88*
Alabama	41.3	31.1	21.23	11.64	206	12	28	15.90	25.16	16.33	.65	12.87
Arkansas	30.7	24.2	19.48	11.15	240	18	72	17.90	28.41	20.05	1.19	22.02
Florida	54.0	37.5	22.24	12.96	280	17	113	28.55	33.21	29.66	1.05	29.34
Georgia	42.8	32.1	20.67	10.54	398	9	70	11.19	24.71	14.03	.56	25.79
Kentucky	44.1	30.6	22.07	10.50	263	13	64	11.31	24.71	12.98	.34	18.38
Louisiana	45.1	36.2	21.79	14.46	285	27	61	22.32	36.98	25.82	2.53	35.84
Mississippi	26.6	15.5	19.54	11.16	233	9	72	14.80	25.82	16.86	.41	11.95
North Carolina	49.5	37.4	20.20	7.91	192	11	68	11.82	22.89	17.07	.74	15.55
Oklahoma	44.5	27.5	23.17	14.69	497	45	94	28.61	33.47	31.35	3.09	71.39
South Carolina	42.2	32.3	20.45	11.15	241	13	50	13.93	23.85	19.74	.61	17.51
Tennessee	46.6	32.6	20.98	11.45	208	27	55	16.59	31.01	20.11	1.79	19.46
Texas	45.8	31.1	22.56	11.55	447	10	74	21.73	20.83	24.20	.72	61.30
Virginia	51.3	36.0	22.01	11.13	92	10	35	13.17	27.90	17.35	.70	7.47

[1] Estimated number of persons covered by old-age and survivors insurance and State unemployment compensation programs in March 1940 as percent of employed labor force during census week of March 24–30, 1940.

[2] Average monthly primary benefit awarded during January–December 1943, based on residence of claimant at time claim was filed.

[3] Average weekly benefit for total unemployment during January–December 1944.

[4] Persons receiving old-age assistance per 1,000 population aged 65 or over as of April 1944; children receiving aid to dependent children per 1,000 population under 18 years as of November 1943; and persons receiving aid to the blind per 100,000 civilian population as of November 1943.

[5] See table 2, footnote 1.

Reprinted from the *Social Security Bulletin,* Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1945, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

legis

FEPC

HOW IT OPERATES

THE COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

Division of Review and Analysis

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

What Score Do You Give Them?

F ence Sitters ?

E nemies of Jobs for All ?

P otential Supporters of Fair Employment Practices ?

C ommitted to vote "Yes" ?

Every member of Congress fits one of these descriptions now. How will they stand, when the vote is taken on a permanent, effective federal Fair Employment Practice Commission? Bring your Congressmen and Senators into the "Committed to vote Yes" column. Don't take "No" for an answer.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Give FEPC a Priority

WITH BATTLES against the exponents of race hatred being won on all military fronts, the people of America face victory or defeat on whether we shall have fair employment practices at home. The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was set up to make available to the nation's industry in wartime the energies and skills of all men and women regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

As a temporary committee, FEPC has made a major contribution to the winning of the war through enforcing the American principle that all men and women should have an equal opportunity to earn a living and to contribute to the nation's productive power. This has been done despite the handicap of limited jurisdiction and limited enforcement powers.

FEPC is a matter of concern not only to a few workers. As long as one worker is turned away or discriminated against because he is a Negro or foreign-born, a Catholic or a Jew, no one's job is safe. A nation in which the majority of people belong to one minority or another, such as the U. S. A. is, cannot afford to lose the gains made by the FEPC.

We need FEPC to help in war production until victory; to aid in the equitable distribution of jobs in the reconversion period; to help avoid chaos in gearing America to full production necessary in the postwar years. Both the Republican and Democratic parties have officially pledged themselves to the establishment of a permanent, effective FEPC.

Congress must not be allowed to stall this vital issue. Bills are pending in both houses which would create a permanent, effective FEPC with "teeth." Passage of state laws for fair employment practices, while important as an indication of the sentiments of the people, leave uncovered the major part of American industry. A federal FEPC is needed to cover plants under contract to the government, government agencies and firms engaged in interstate commerce.

In profound sorrow at the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, we accept increased responsibility to carry out the program for which he fought and died—freedom and security for all mankind. A basic part of this program is the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. Such a commission will be an enduring monument to the true democracy he exemplified.

The Labor Committee Bill, H.R. 2232, representing a combination of more than a dozen bills for a permanent, effective FEPC introduced in the House, was reported out of the House Committee on Labor on Feb. 20, with strong bi-partisan support, with the recommendation that it be passed.

In an effort to keep the bill from coming before the entire House for debate and vote, the Rules Committee refused to give it a place on the calendar. Finally on Apr. 27 Rep. Mary T. Norton (D-N.J.), leader of the bill's bi-partisan supporters in the House, introduced Discharge Petition No. 4 to release the bill automatically from the Rules Committee's jurisdiction when 218 Congressmen have signed the Petition.

√

The same provisions for a permanent, effective FEPC are incorporated in S. 101. A counter-proposal which would limit the FEPC to "study" of discrimination in employment has been introduced by Sen. Taft of Ohio; it's generally considered completely inadequate and unacceptable.

√

Be sure your Congressman signs Discharge Petition No. 4 —IMMEDIATELY.

A definite commitment from your Congressman that he will vote for H.R. 2232 WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

A definite commitment from your two Senators that they will each vote for S. 101 WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

A further commitment that your Congressman and Senators will work with their party leaders to do everything possible to bring both bills to a favorable vote without further delay.

● ***Whether or not the historic achievements of the FEPC are actually permitted to continue through making this agency permanent depends on you—you—me—your neighbor and mine. Everyone who ever worked in our nation's capitol on legislative issues knows that the people on Main Street in every part of America are the ones who really can decide these issues. No high-powered lobby in Washington can defeat FEPC if the folks back home send in postcards, letters and wires making their sentiments clearly known.***
Here's what needs to be done:

Keep yourself and your organization in touch with the NFCL national office or with your own organization's or union's national office so that week by week you have exact information on the status of this FEPC fight. Know how to make every letter or postcard or wire most effective. Know exactly where the "ball" is, keep your eyes on it so you know what to do next.

When you get the information about what action is needed, send your own letter or postcard to the members of Congress or Senate who are designated as important at that particular time. If it is an emergency, send a wire. (If there's time, a night letter telegram is cheapest.)

At the same time, get in touch with the chairman of the legislative committee (or public affairs or political action committee) of your organization and see that a similar communication goes from the organization itself.
If the group you belong to does not have an emergency telephone squad, organize one. Give each member of the squad a list of 10 or 15 persons to be called whenever word comes in that additional action is needed. See that the squad covers not only members of your own organization but key community leaders who, in turn, will reach out to other groups in your community. Pile up the number of letters and postcards from rank-and-file members as well as leaders of organizations.

If you or any other individual or any organization sends a communication to a Senator or Congressman and you get a general answer—WRITE OR WIRE AGAIN insisting upon a specific commitment to support in every way the fight for a permanent FEPC in the Senate and in the House. DON'T TAKE GENERALITIES OR "NO" FOR AN ANSWER.

Find out where your Congressman and Senators live at home, their addresses and who their secretaries are. When one is coming in from Washington for a home visit, see that one or more groups visit the Senator or Congressman personally and obtain specific commitments in support of FEPC. If you cannot see him on one visit, keep after him.

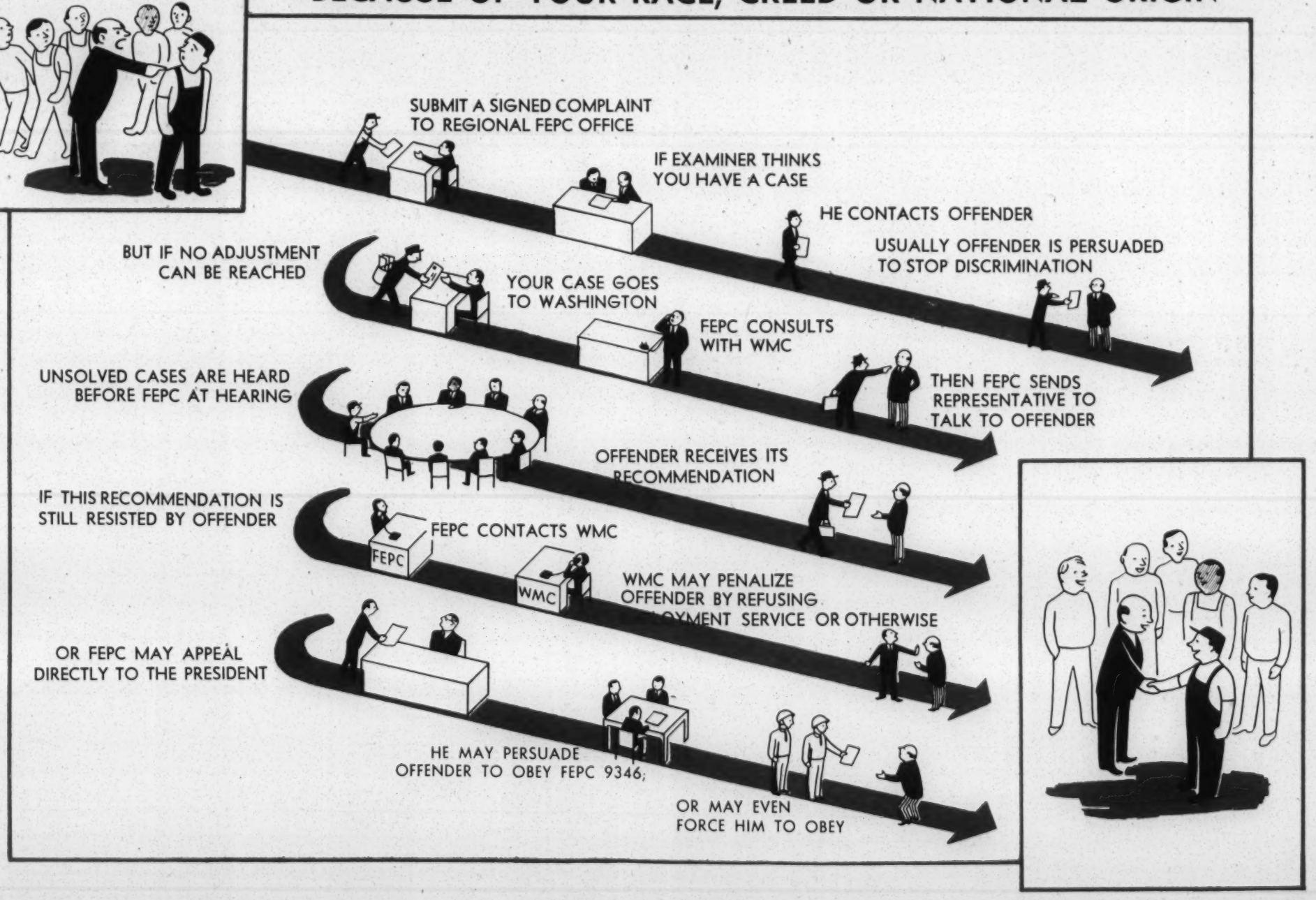
Organize small but well-informed delegations of citizens to visit every newspaper editor—of the general, labor, farm and other press—in your community and get each editor to write a favorable editorial on S. 101 and H.R. 2232. Clip it out and send to your Congressman and two Senators, asking each of them to put it in the Congressional Record. Organize a flood of letters to the editors in support of FEPC.

Ask the program director of any local or area radio station for time for outstanding speakers (such as churchmen or other civic leaders) to give 15 minute talks on FEPC. (When your Senators or Congressman are home, try to arrange time for each to speak favorably over the radio on FEPC.) Get additional time for 15 or 30 minute radio dramatizations on FEPC—either scripts written by local talent or obtained through the NFCL or other national offices.

Contact every minister, priest or rabbi in the community asking each to devote time in a sermon or discussion group or in club meetings to FEPC. (Every major religious group has testified before both House and Senate committees in support of FEPC and has worked actively with both Senators and Congressmen for a permanent FEPC.) Discuss with other community groups the possibility of holding community-wide rallies for a permanent FEPC.

● ***All of these suggestions are directed to the one single purpose of making certain that your Congressmen and your two Senators receive an increasing volume of communications insisting that they support this fight for a permanent FEPC without delay. Here are just a few ideas: you'll find others as you work. Constantly planned and consistent sustained activity back home is up to you—and it can tip the scales in favor of a permanent FEPC.***

HOW FEPC HELPS IF YOU ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF YOUR RACE, CREED OR NATIONAL ORIGIN



Every Day Counts — Let's Get To Work!

√ HAVE YOU

☐ USED THE ACTION TECHNIQUES suggested inside this leaflet?

☐ INFORMED PRESIDENT TRUMAN of the need and desire of the American people for a permanent FEPC?

☐ OBTAINED A SPECIFIC COMMITMENT FROM YOUR CONGRESSMAN that he will sign Discharge Petition No. 4 and will vote for H.R. 2232 without amendment?

Name of Congressman..... his answer.....

☐ OBTAINED A SPECIFIC COMMITMENT FROM YOUR TWO SENATORS that they will vote for S. 101 without amendment?

Name of Senator..... his answer.....

Name of Senator..... his answer.....

☐ ORDERED ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS LEAFLET for use in involving other persons in this fight for a permanent, effective FEPC?

Number wanted..... Amount enclosed.....

Single copies 3c; 50 for $1.00; 100 for $1.90
500 for $9.00; 1000 for $17.50

√ CHECK your progress on this tear-sheet and send to NFCL, 205 E. 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

√ SEND your contribution to NFCL to help win this fight.

Your name.....

Your organization.....

Your address..... zone..... state.....

Enclosed is $..... (my) (our) contribution towards the FEPC Campaign.

For the full story of what FEPC does, what it means to the future of democracy and what the proposed law would provide, write for NFCL's new 48-page pamphlet, "FEPC—for Victory, for Jobs for All, for Democracy's Future"—(10c per copy; quantity rates on request.)

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

205 East 42 Street, Room 1613 New York 17, N. Y.

Legislation

A Permanent
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

"The right to a job is . . . the right to live."

This is rooted in the American tradition as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, but "basic law is necessary to implement our Constitution, which gives to all people the right and freedom to work."

A PERMANENT FEPC

1941

In the lend-lease period before Pearl Harbor America was considered the "arsenal of democracy." Workers were sought to man machines for war production, but barriers of prejudice stood between segments of workers and idle machines. All minorities were affected, but Negroes, as the largest group, suffered most.

JUNE, 1941

Sensing the frustration of minority groups denied the opportunity to help America in the all-out war effort, A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, called a conference of Negro leadership to work constructively on the problem. Having exhausted all other democratic means of obtaining action from government and industry, the leaders decided to call a March on Washington as a dramatic means of presenting discrimination in employment. Negroes all over the country prepared for this demonstration. However, there was no need to march, for after an historic conference at the White House President Rooosevelt on

JUNE 25, 1941

issued Executive Order 8802, establishing the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to eliminate discrimination in war employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry. Thus, although Negroes initiated the movement which resulted in the FEPC, all minorities and the whole nation benefited.

1942- - -

The President's FEPC has had extraordinary success, but it has had its failures, too, because it is not backed by law and has no authority to enforce its orders. Leaders began to ask: "Why not strengthen this Committee? Why not make it permanent? If it is unfair to discriminate in wartime, isn't it equally unfair to discriminate in peacetime?" Again Mr. Randolph took the initiative and on

DECEMBER 30, 1943

in a conference of leaders in Washington—this time broadened to include Negro and white, civic, union and religious leaders—there was established the *National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commis-*

sion. Honorary Chairmen are Senators Arthur Capper and Robert F. Wagner, and the working Co-Chairmen are A. Philip Randolph and Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers.

JANUARY, 1944

The Dawson-Scanlon-LaFollette bills for a Permanent FEPC were introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Labor, chaired by Mrs. Mary T. Norton. Preliminary hearings were held on the bills in June 1944, at which prominent religious, civic, and union representatives testified in favor of the bills.

FEBRUARY, 1944

The National Council for a Permanent FEPC established offices in Washington, D. C., with an interracial, interfaith staff.

JUNE 23, 1944

Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico introduced Bill S. 2048 (companion to the House bill) in the Senate with the following co-sponsors: Senators Downey, Wagner, Murray, Capper, and Langer. This bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, chaired by Senator Thomas of Utah. Chairman Thomas appointed Senator Chavez chairman of a sub-committee to conduct hearings.

JUNE, 1944

The Republican National Convention put into the Party platform a plank calling for a Permanent FEPC. Both presidential candidates and scores of candidates for Senate and House advocated a Permanent FEPC in their campaign speeches.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1944

Hearings were held before the Senate Sub-committee on Education and Labor, at which prominent religious and labor leaders testified as follows:

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan, D. C., nationally known Catholic leader: "*Discrimination, whether practiced by employees or employers, is definitely immoral . . . . as if they committed theft or murder. . . .*"

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, American Jewish Congress: "*I rest my case for the permanence of the Fair Employment Practice Committee on one basic truth: Racial, religious discrimination in the field of employment is a denial of democracy and is of the essence of fascism. . . .*"

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Federal Council of Churches of Christ: "*The religious forces and I believe the democratic forces of the United*

States face a fundamental problem here, and that is finding concrete means to translate our ethical ideals into the realities of economic justice and racial brotherhood. . . ."

Rabbi J. X. Cohen, Commission of Economic Discrimination: *"Discrimination against Jewish persons in the economic field . . . . is a paramount issue confronting American Jewry. . . ."*

Rev. William H. Jernagin, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches: *"Jobs and security must be provided for all our citizens if we expect our institutions of freedom to survive. . . . The world and human beings are so made that you cannot organize life securely or permanently on injustice and oppression. . . ."*

Dr. Carlos Castaneda, social worker: *"Our Spanish-speaking population in the Southwest . . . . are ill-dressed, ill-fed, ill-cared for medically, and ill-educated, all because of the low economic standard to which they have been relegated as the result of restricting their employment. . . ."*

William Kohn, President Emeritus, Upholsterers International Union, AFL: *"Any employer or trade-union official who discriminates against workers on account of race, creed, color, or national origin in employment . . . . is paving the way for sharp racial conflicts in the U. S., compared to which the Detroit race riot would look like a street brawl. . . ."*

James B. Carey, Executive Secretary, CIO: *"It is a matter of practical common sense. The unions that are affiliated to the CIO have found that discrimination against any minority of our citizens results in damage to the interests of all. . . ."*

SEPTEMBER, 1944

Bill S. 2048 was reported out favorably by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

NOVEMBER, 1944

Bill H. R. 3986 was reported out favorably by the House Committee on Labor.

DECEMBER, 1944

A campaign-weary 78th Congress went home for Xmas recess leaving much unfinished business behind, including the bills to establish a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

JANUARY, 1945

Encouraged by the progress made in the 78th Congress, the National Council for a Permanent FEPC arranged for reintroduction of bills in the 79th Congress.

In the House, Congressman Charles M. LaFollette (R. Ind.) took the lead, followed in quick succession by several Representatives of both parties: Joseph Clark Baldwin (N. Y.), Geo. H. Bender (O.), Charles R. Clason (Mass.), Wm. L. Dawson (Ill.), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Helen Gahagan Douglas (Calif.), Clyde G. Doyle (Calif.), Frank E. Hook (Mich.), Mary T. Norton (N. J.), Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N. Y.), and John M. Vorys (O).

In the Senate, Senator Dennis Chavez (D., N. M.) introduced a companion bill, S. 101, with six co-sponsors: Senators Murray, Downey, Wagner, Aiken, Capper, and Langer.

FEBRUARY, 1945

Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) introduced a Senate bill to create a Permanent FEPC without enforcement powers. Public reaction was instantaneous. Other important Republican leaders agreed with church, civic, and labor groups that such an FEPC would be worthless.

The House Labor Committee, again chaired by Mrs. Mary T. Norton, reported favorably H. R. 2232 with full committee backing. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor (Senator James E. Murray, Chairman) plans early action. Both bills will soon come to floor of House and Senate for discussion and vote.

What You Can Do

1. Send a contribution to the National Council for a Permanent FEPC, 930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.
2. Write your Senators and Representatives urging them to vigorously support and vote for the bills to make FEPC permanent.

LET'S WORK TOGETHER

National Council for a Permanent FEPC

930 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C.

Honorary Chairmen:

SEN. ARTHUR CAPPER
SEN. ROBERT F. WAGNER

Co-Chairmen:

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN, *Executive Secretary*

PARTIAL LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS ON RECORD IN CONGRESS AS URGING EARLY AND FAVORABLE ACTION ON THE PERMANENT FEPC BILL

(Senate: S. 101; House: H. R. 2232)

National Organizations

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
American Civil Liberties Union
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Unitarian Association
American Unitarian Youth
B'nai B'rith
Catholic Interracial Council
Common Council for American Unity
Congregational Christian Churches (Council for Social Action)
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Consumers League of America
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Evangelical and Reformed Church, General Synod
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America
Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World
International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL)
International Ladies Garment Workers Union of America (AFL)
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the United States
League of United Latin American Citizens
March on Washington
Methodist Church, General Conference
Methodist Ministers' Union
Millinery Workers, Joint Board (AFL)
National Alliance of Postal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses
National Bar Association
National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Council of Student Christian Associations
National Council for a Permanent FEPC
National Farmers Union
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
National League of Women Shoppers
National Negro Insurance Association
National Urban League
National Women's Trade Union League of America
Negro Newspaper Publishers Assn.
Postwar World Council
Presbyterian General Assembly
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority
Southern Tenant Farmers Union
Study Conference on Just and Durable Peace
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Union for Democratic Action
United Council of Church Women
Upholsterers International Union of North America (AFL)
Women's Division of Christian Service, Methodist Church
Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Workers Defense League
Young Men's Christian Association, National Board
Young Women's Christian Association, National Board

Community Organizations

Albany Council for a Permanent FEPC
Bay Area Council Against Discrimination, San Francisco
Belen (N. M.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
Buffalo (N. Y.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
Chicago Council Against Racial & Religious Discrimination
Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations
Citizens Committee for Interracial Action, Salt Lake City
City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem
Cleveland (O.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
Columbus Metropolitan Fair Employment Practice Committee
Committee of One Hundred, San Antonio
Coordinating Council for Latin American Youth, Los Angeles
Denver Council for a Permanent FEPC
Detroit Council for a Permanent FEPC
Detroit Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practice
East Bay Council for a Permanent FEPC (Berkeley, Calif.)
Flint (Mich.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
Indianapolis Council for a Permanent FEPC
Interracial Commission of St. Louis
Kansas-Missouri Council for a Permanent FEPC
King Hiram Grand Lodge, Vauxhall, N. J.
Los Angeles Council for a Permanent FEPC
Louisville (Ky.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity
Mexican Civic Committee, Chicago
New Orleans Council for a Permanent FEPC
New York Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practice
Omaha Council for a Permanent FEPC
Paterson (N. J.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
Philadelphia Metropolitan Council for Equal Job Opportunity
Pittsburgh Citizens' Coordinating Committee
Portland (Ore.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
St. Louis Council for a Permanent FEPC
San Diego Council for a Permanent FEPC
Seattle Council for a Permanent FEPC
Southwestern Connecticut Committee to Promote Fair Employment Practices
Spanish American Citizens Association, Denver
The Frontiers Club of Dayton
Utah Council for a Permanent FEPC
Utica Council for a Permanent FEPC
Vallejo (Calif.) Committee on Interracial Affairs
Washington (D. C.) Committee on Race Relations
Worcester (Mass.) Council for a Permanent FEPC
Yonkers (N. Y.) Council for a Permanent FEPC

Broadcast No. 273

SHOULD THE LITTLE STEEL FORMULA BE SCRAPPED NOW?

SRC files
Wages policy

As Discussed on the
"Wake Up, America!" Quiz Debate

☆

DR. BROADUS
MITCHELL
Research Director
International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union (A. F. of L.)

DR. JULES
BACKMAN
Assistant Professor of Economics at
New York University and Economic
Editor of "Trusts and Estates"

Moderator — FRED G.
CLARK

☆

PRICE 10 CENTS

"WAKE UP AMERICA!"

THE ORIGINAL QUIZ-DEBATE PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

12

ROSTER

Abbott, Robert N.
168 Clinton Avenue S.
Rochester, N. Y.
Director of Monroe County Vet. Inf. Bureau
Veterans Information Bureau

Adams, F. J.
Austin, Texas Univ. Texas
Austin Texas
Proff. Ed. of Psychology
University

Anderson, Myrtle A.
Crile V. A. Hospital
Cleveland 9, Ohio
Chief. Ed. Retraining
Veterans Adm.

Bagby, R. O.
Box 2129
Roanoke, Virginia
Dir. of Adult Ed.
Roanoke City Public School

Benne, Kenneth D.
T. C. Columbia Univ.
New York 27, New York
Assoc. Prof. of Educ.
T. C. Columbia Univ.

Berry, Wayne
411 W. Michigan Avenue
Lansing 15, Michigan
Chief. Tr. Section Office of Vet. Affairs

Blanchard, Carl
411 W. Michigan Avenue
Lansing 15, Michigan
Chief Spec. Projects Section
Office of Veterans Affairs

Bonds, A. B.
President's Com of Higher Educ.
Washington 25, D. C.
Asst. Exc. Secretary
Commission of Higher Education

Bourgeois, Lionel J.
701 Carundelet Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Superintendent
Orleans Parish School Board

Chase, Fred C.
1224 N. Chestnut
Lansing 6, Michigan
Tr. Officer Office of Vetr. Affs.
State of Mich. Office Vet. Affs.

* Out of Order

Coffelder, John
1608 Ruth Avenue
Cincinnati, 6, Ohio
Dir. of Voc. Training
Cin. Public Schools

Combes, Abbott L.
3521 Thirty Street
Washington 8, D. C.
Dir. Edu. & Training Service
Office of Voc. Edu. Reb. Vet. Administration

Cooper, Harry
John Marshall High School
Minneapolis Minn.
Principal
Board of Education

Crehan, Mark J.
41 Cumberland Street
Hartford 6, Connecticut
Dir. Vet. High School
City of Hartford (Bd of Educ.)

Cummiskey, E. A.
301 South Wing
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Attorney for University
University of Michigan

Ehmig, N. A.
220 W. Earle Street
Greenville South Carolina
Dir. Vet Training
Greenville, S. C. City Schools

Dingillian, David H.
Los. Angeles City College
Los Angeles, 27 Cal.
Dir. of Guidance Center
Los. Angeles Bd. of Education

Douglas, V. J.
501 S. 20th Street
Birmingham, Alabama
Dir. of Voc. Educ.
Birmingham Public Schools

DuBois, Col. B. G.
224 N. Main Street
South Bend, Indiana
Dir. of Veterans Service Comm.
Veterans Service Commission

Duncan, H. L.
State Dept. of Educ.
Charleston, West Virginia
Dir. Vet Educ. & Training
State Dept. Education

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROSTER

Engel, Herbert M.
922 State Office Building
Albany, New York
Program Evaluator
N. Y. Dept. of Labor

Stephen Epler
VanPort Extension Center
Portland 17, Oregon
Directors of VanPort extension service.
Oregon State System of Higher Edu.

Fred K. Eshleman
Dearborn Bd. of Education
Dearborn, Michigan
Director of Adult Education
Dearborn Board of Education

F. K. Ferguson
4819 Magoun Avenue
East Chicago, Indiana
Apprentice Supervision
East Chicago Public Schools Ind.

C. F. Fitz
303 Burrows Building
Penna State College State College Pa.
Arer Coordinator Education
Penna State College

Fornwalt, Roy G.
Dept. of Public Instruction
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Chief Training Facilities for Vets.
Pa. State Dept. of Public Instruc.

Foster, D. Ernest
Columbia High School
Columbia, S. Carolina
Sup. of Vocational Training of Vet. City Schools

Carl Gardner
81 Washington Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey
Mgr. Armed Forces Dept. Internation Corsp. School
International Corsp. School

Thos. P. Garrity
467 W. Hancock
Detroit 1, Michigan
Supervisor of Vocational Education
Detroit Board of Education

Joe N. Gerber
Natchitoches Louisiana
Natchitoches Louisiana
Dir. of Student Personal & Vet. Coord.
Northwestern State College

George L. Glasheen
RN&A Dept. of Labor
Washington D. C.
Ass't. Adm.
RN&A

Goodier, Floyd T.
Illinois State Norman Unv.
Normal, Illinois
Dir. of Vet. Service
Illinois State Unv.

Max Goodson
106 Morningside Dr.
New York City 27, New York
Prin. Horance Mann Lincoln School
Teachers College Columbia Unv.

Woelper, G. Gordon
6211 Pinehurst Rd.
Baltimore, Md.
Principal, Veterans Institute
Baltimore Public Schools

Clarence Greiber
316 State Office Building
Madison Wisconsin
State Dir. Voc. & Adult Ed.
State Bd.

Gregory, John C.
American Legion Hdqs.
Rockford, Illinois
Walter C. Craig Post
American Legion

E. E. Hall
Station A
Hattiesburg Mississippi
Dir. of Field Services
Mississippi Southern College

Hallahan, Richard J.
Bd. of Ed. 40 Steuben Street
Albany, New York
Con. of Bur of Adult Edu.
Bd. of State Dept. of Education

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROSTER

Hamil, Louise K.
22 Macy Place
Mobile, Alabama
Asst. Principal Murphy High School
Murphy High School

R. R. Hamilton
University of Wyoming
Cheyenne, Wyoming
Dean of Law

H. M. Hamlin
103 Gregory Hall
Urbana Ill.
Prof. of Agr. Education
Univ. of Illinois

Major Bruce B. Hammond
Hdqts. Marine Corp.
Washington D. C.
Officer in Charge Rehabilitation
Marine Corp.

W. B. Hawley
600 Bauch Bldg.
Lansing Michigan
Chief Veterans Voc. Training Div.
State Board Voc. Education

Hickey, Edward F.
80 Center Street
New York, New York
Asst. Industrial Dept. of Labor
Department of Labor

Hill, Stewart V.
258 Genesee Street
Utica, New York
O J T Evaluator
New York Dept. of Labor

Hilton, E. P.
Frankford, Kentucky
State Dept. of Education, Kentucky
State Sup. of Agricultural Edu.
Public Schools

Holden, John B.
Hamilton High School
Hamilton, Ohio
Dir. of Adult Edu.
Public Schools

R. R. Hamilton
College of Law, Unv. of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyoming
Dean, College of Law
University of Wyoming

Houchens, John M.
University of Louisville,
Louisville 8, Kentucky
Veterans Co-ordinator
University of Louisville

J. F. Ingram
Depart. of Education
Montgomery Alabama
Supv. of Veterans Ed.
Department of Education

Kenneth Little
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin
Director, Student Personnel
Services and Register

J. W. Litherland
Dept. Public Instruction
Lincoln, Nebraska
Supervisor of Secondary Ed.
Dept. Public Instruction

Johnston, J. Russell
52 Starling Street
Columbus, Ohio
Asst. Chief Training Facility Div.
Veterans Administration

Kendrick, William H.
444 Madison Avenue Room 307
New York, New York
Vet. Programs Mgr. Nat. Ass. of
Mfgs.
National Association of Mfgs.

Knight, Henry
1108 Quarrier Street
Charleston, West Virginia
Director Vocational Education
Kanawha County Schools

Rev. J. Lane
Univ. Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana
Dir. of Veterans Affairs
University of Notre Dame

Lewis, C. B.
640 Madison-Box 23 Lindsay
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Section Chief, Related Training
Division
State Accrediting Agency

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROSTER

Loggins, W. F.
17 Westfielf Street
Greenville, South Carolina
Supt. of Schools
Greenville Public Schools

Marshall, Donald
701 Carondelet Street
New Orleans 13, Louisiana
Assistant Superintendent
Orleans Parish School Board

McGray, Joseph J.
270 Broadway
New York City, New York
State Supervisor
Div. of Vet. Affairs, State of New York

Mitchell, George S.
906 Lullwater Rd.
Atlanta, Georgia
Dir. of Vet. Services
Southern Regional Council

Montgomery, John
1 N. Commerce Street
Mobile, Alabama
Dir. of Vet Guidance Center
Mobile Public Schools

Moore, J. G.
Tech. High School
Lansing, Michigan
Dir. Lansing Veterans Inst.
Lansing Bd. of Education

Morse, Leonard G.
36 Governor Place
Columbus, Ohio
Tr. & Ed. Supr. Agr.
Veterans Administration

Nelson, Lloyd L.
606 Sturgis Avenue
Sturgis, Michigan
Coordinator
Office of Veterans Affairs

Mosier, Earl
Dept. of Public Instruction
Lansing, Michigan
Higher Education
Public Instruction

Munson, C. H.
1608 K St. N. W.
Washington D. C.
Chief-Vocational Tr. & Ed.
American Legion

Nichols, Ward M.
750 Eddy St.
San Francisco 9, California
Coordinator of Veterans Affairs
San Francisco Board of Education

O'Brien, Natalie
Kirkman Voc. School
Chatanooga, Tennessee
Tester
Kirkman Voc. School

Owens, Robert H.
Cleveland, Ohio Board of Ed.
Cleveland, Ohio
Sup. of Vet. Edu. Div.
Cleveland Public Schools

Paulson, H. E.
Port Huron, High School
Port Huron, Michigan
Dir. of Vet Inst.
City Huron Public Schools

Pennebaker, Kenneth C.
1200 Cadillac Sq. Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan
Dir. of Wayne County Council of Vet Affairs
Wayne County Council of Vet.

Ponitz, Henry J.
Dept. of Public Instructions
Lansing, Michigan
Supv. of Extended Ed.
Dept. of Public Schools

Porter, George D.
711 Fourth Street
Oregon City, Oregon
Director of Adult Education
School Dist. 24, Salem Oregon

Posma, John W.
Senior High School
Battle Creek, Michigan
Veterans Counselor
Senior High School

Phillips, Wendell S.
Univ. of Ga.
Athens, Georgia
Director of Counseling

Proctor, James O.
3 East 25th Street
Baltimore 18, Maryland
Supr. of Voc Education for Adults
Dept. Education (Baltimore)

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROSTER

Reckling, Ralph
426 No. Gilmor Street
Baltimore 23, Maryland
Principal of Vet Institute
Douglas H. S. Branch
City Board of Education

Lloyd W. Reese
285 E. Torrence Road
Columbus, Ohio
Chief Ed. & Tr. Branch Office 6
Veterans Adm.

Ricart, J. Edward
R. F. D. No.4
Greenhill Road Pittsburgh, Pa.
Asst. Dean of Men-Counselor to Vets.
University of Pittsburgh

Ridley, C. A.
Dearborn Bd. of Education
Dearborn Michigan
Veterans Counselor
Dearborn Bd. of Education

Robinson, G. G.
Tech. High School
Lansing, Michigan
Dir. of On the Job Training
Lansing Public Schools

Robinson, R. F.
431 North Meridian
Indianapolis, Indiana
Education Dir. State Dept. Vet. Affairs

Rock, Walter J.
1300 City Hall
St. Paul Minn.
Supv. Veterans Ed. of St. Paul Dept. Ed.
St. Paul Dept. Education

Rogers, Harris
P. O. Box 870
Columbus, Georgia
Director Veterans Training
Columbus, Georgia Public Schools

Schaublin, Robert H.
Dearborn Vet. Hospital
Dearborn, Michigan
Dir. of Education Retraining
Dearborn Vet. Hospital

*Gerber, Joe N.
Northwestern State College
Natchitoches, Louisiana
Dir. of Student Personnel & Vet Coor.
Northwestern State Col. of La.

Schiffley, W. A.
Room 308 Wade Hampton Office Bldg.
~~Cola~~ Columbia, South Carolina
Director Veterans Education
State Dept. of Education

Schneider, Kurt A.
1000 East Marshall Street
Richmond 19, Virginia
Dir. of Voc. & Adult Educ.
Richmond Public Schools

Schuler, Edgar A.
135 Gunson Street
East Lansing, Michigan
Associate Prof. of Sociology & Arith.
Michigan State College

Scott, Ira D.
V. A. Constitution Avenue & 20 Street N. W.
Washington D. C.
Director of Advisement & Guid. Service
V. A.

Shibler, H. L.
12541 Second Blvd.
Highland Park 3, Michigan
Sup. of Schools
Public Schools

Smith, Gerald W.
1136 22nd Street
Moline, Ill.
Dean. Univ. Ill. Ext. Center

Smith, F. O.
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee
Dean of Univ.

Snow, Herbert
3833 Lovers Lane
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Coordinator
Kalamazoo Public Schools

Snyder, Harry A.
Board of Education
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Director Veterans Education
Pittsburgh Bd. of Education

*Toepelman, W. C.
Univ. of Colo.
Boulder, Colorado
Dir., Div. of Veteran's Affairs
University of Colorado

VETERANS EDUCATION COUNCIL
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 14-17, 1947
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

ROSTER

Spangler, Mace
400 N. Walnut
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Coordinator Vet-on-the job-training
City Public Schools

Sprague, Ver Lynn
52 S. Starling Street
Columbus, Ohio
Executive Office, Medical Rehabilation
Bn. # 6 Veterans Adm.

Stien, Gordon R.
State Teachers College
Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Dir. of Counselor Service
Teachers College

Triplett, Ishmael
1328 Fontaine Road
Lemington, Kentucky
Director Textbooks
Kentucky State Dept. of Educ.

Vander Beke, George E.
615 No. Eleventh Street
Milwaukee 3, Wisc.
Coordinator for Veterans Affairs
Marquette University

Vanderlip, Robert G.
Veterans High School Center
Washington, D. C.
Dir. of Veterans High School Center
Washington Public Schools

Van Ness, George H.
188 East McMillan
Cincinnati, Ohio
Director Veterans Education
Cincinnati Public Schools

Venabee, Clay E.
P. O. Box 1801
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Educational Counselor
Veterans Center

Waldrop, R. S.
Rackham Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan
Dir. Veterans Service Bureau
University of Michigan

Wass, L. E.
1001 Harrison Street
Davenport Iowa
Dir. Industrial & Adult Ed.
Iowa State Adult Education

Wellington, A. M.
315 N. Ardmore Street
Columbus, Ohio
Ass't. Chief. Advisment & Guidance
Veterans Adm.

Whitehouse, Victor
Ohio University
Athens, Ohio
Coordinator of Vet Affairs
Ohio lUniversity

Wilson, Roy K.
1201 16th St. N.W.
Washington D. C.
Ass't Dir. Press & Radio Relations
N/E. A.

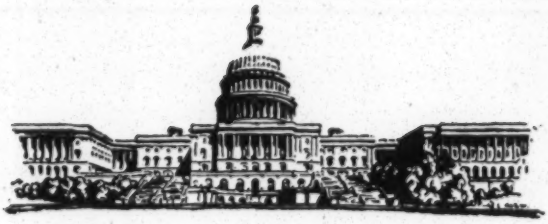
Wright, Harry L.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta Georgia
Field Rep.
Southern Regional Council Inc.

Wygal, Fred O.
State Dept. Educ.
Richmond, Virginia
Dir. Guid. & Adult Educ.

Wythes, William H.
Room 605 Trenton Trust Bldg.
Trenton, New Jersey
Ass't in Adult Education
State Dept. of Education

Yourman, Julius
270 Broadway
New York City, New York
Dir. of Research and Counciling
N. Y. Div. of Vet. Affairs

THIRD NATIONAL Conference on Citizenship



PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 16-19, 1948

Honorary Chairman

The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes
Chief Justice of the United States, Retired

Conference Committee

Earle T. Hawkins, *Chairman**
Laurentine B. Collins
Joanna Connell
Evan E. Evans †
Robert F. Williams
Carl B. Hyatt*
William W. Naramore *
Lucile Ellison
Edwina V. A. Avery
Richard B. Kennan *

Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Citizenship

Justin Miller, *Chairman*
Florence E. Allen
William R. Arnold
Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
Mrs. Harold Hitz Burton
Lucy P. Carner
Theron Lamar Caudle
Henry P. Chandler
Phillip Forman
William Green
Charles S. Johnson
Richard B. Kennan
Sidney G. Kusworm
Peter Marshall
Watson B. Miller
Clyde E. Murray
Philip Murray
James F. O'Neil
Mrs. Robert P. Patterson
Angelo Patri
Orie L. Phillips
Dan Pyle
William F. Russell
Ruth Shipley
Willis Smith
Roy Sorenson
L. Paul Winings

Carl B. Hyatt—*Director, Attorney General's Citizenship Program*

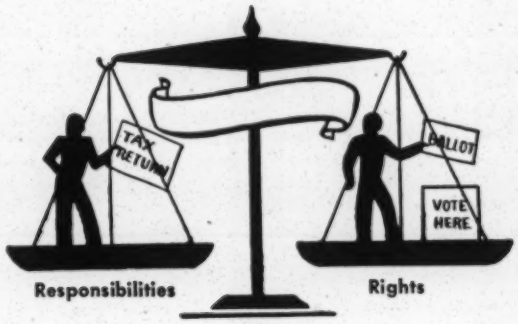
Advisory Committee for Third National Conference on Citizenship

William R. Arnold
Karl H. Berns
Leland Bradford
Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
Franklin B. Burdette
Mrs. Stanley G. Cook
George V. Denny
Stanley E. Dimond
Rhea M. Eckel
Belmont Farley
William Flynn
Gertrude Hankamp
Merrill F. Hartshorn
Huber W. Hurt
F. Ernest Johnson
Mordecai Johnson
Sidney G. Kusworm
Ralph McDonald
Julius Meltzer
Justin Miller
Walter E. Myer
Alice Scott Nutt
Julius Schreiber
R. Worth Shumaker
John W. Studebaker
Carl C. Taylor
Millicent Taylor
Jerry Voorhis

Richard B. Kennan, *Director, Citizenship Conference Program for National Education Association*

* Executive Committee.
† Exhibits Chairman.

(Continued inside back cover)



Third National Conference on Citizenship

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16-19, 1948

Under Auspices
of the
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
and the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

Sunday, May 16

2:00 P.M.

Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument Grounds

District of Columbia "I Am an American Day" Program

The National Conference on Citizenship is indebted to the "I Am an American Day" Committee of the District of Columbia, and particularly to its chairman, Herbert J. Jacobi, for its cooperation in the National Conference and for the invitation to delegates to be guests for these special ceremonies.

3:00 to 6:00 P.M.

Great Hall, Department of Justice

Registration and Exhibits

Monday, May 17

9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Great Hall, Department of Justice

Registration and Exhibits

10:00 A.M.

Auditorium, Department of Interior

Opening General Session

Presiding: Dr. John W. Studebaker, *United States Commissioner of Education*

Music: United States Army Band

Massing of Colors: American Legion National Guard of Honor

Invocation: Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, *Pastor, Foundry Methodist Church*

Greetings from the President and Welcome to the Conference

The Honorable Tom C. Clark, *Attorney General of the United States*

Greetings from the Honorary Chairman of the Conference, The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes

General Theme of the Conference: Citizenship—Rights and Responsibilities

The Honorable Carl B. Hyatt, *United States Department of Justice*

Keynote for Afternoon Discussion: The World-Minded American Citizen

Dr. William G. Carr, *Associate Secretary, National Education Association*

Retirement of Colors: American Legion National Guard of Honor

12:15 P.M.

Luncheon, Informal

(See Luncheon Card for Name of Hotel)

2:00 to 4:30 P.M.

First Session of Discussion Groups

(See Assignment on Delegate Card)

6:30 P.M.

Statler Hotel, Presidential Room

Banquet, Informal

Presiding: The Honorable Willis Smith, *Past-President, American Bar Association*

Music:

Invocation: Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, *Washington Hebrew Congregation*

First Thumbnail Reports

Dr. Ruth Cunningham, *Associate Professor, Teachers College, Columbia University*

Address: Basic Human Rights and Attendant Responsibilities, with Particular Reference to the Naturalized Citizen

The Honorable Watson B. Miller, *Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Keynote for morning discussion: Basic Human Rights and Attendant Responsibilities

Dr. T. V. Smith, *Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago*

Tuesday, May 18

9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Great Hall, Department of Justice

Registration and Exhibits

9:00 to 11:30 A.M.

Second Session of Discussion Groups

(See Assignment on Delegate Card)

12:15 P.M.

Washington Hotel, Hall of Nations

General Luncheon

Presiding: Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, *Chief, United States Children's Bureau*

Invocation: Colonel Alfred C. Oliver, *"Chaplain of Bataan"*

Second Thumbnail Reports: Dr. Ruth Cunningham

Address: A Practical Experiment in Citizenship Training on the Local Level

The Honorable Robert G. Simmons, *Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Nebraska*

Keynote for Afternoon Discussion: Citizenship in Action in the Local Community

Mrs. Rhea M. Eckel, *Executive Secretary, New York State Citizen's Council*

2:00 to 3:30 P.M.

Third Session of Discussion Groups

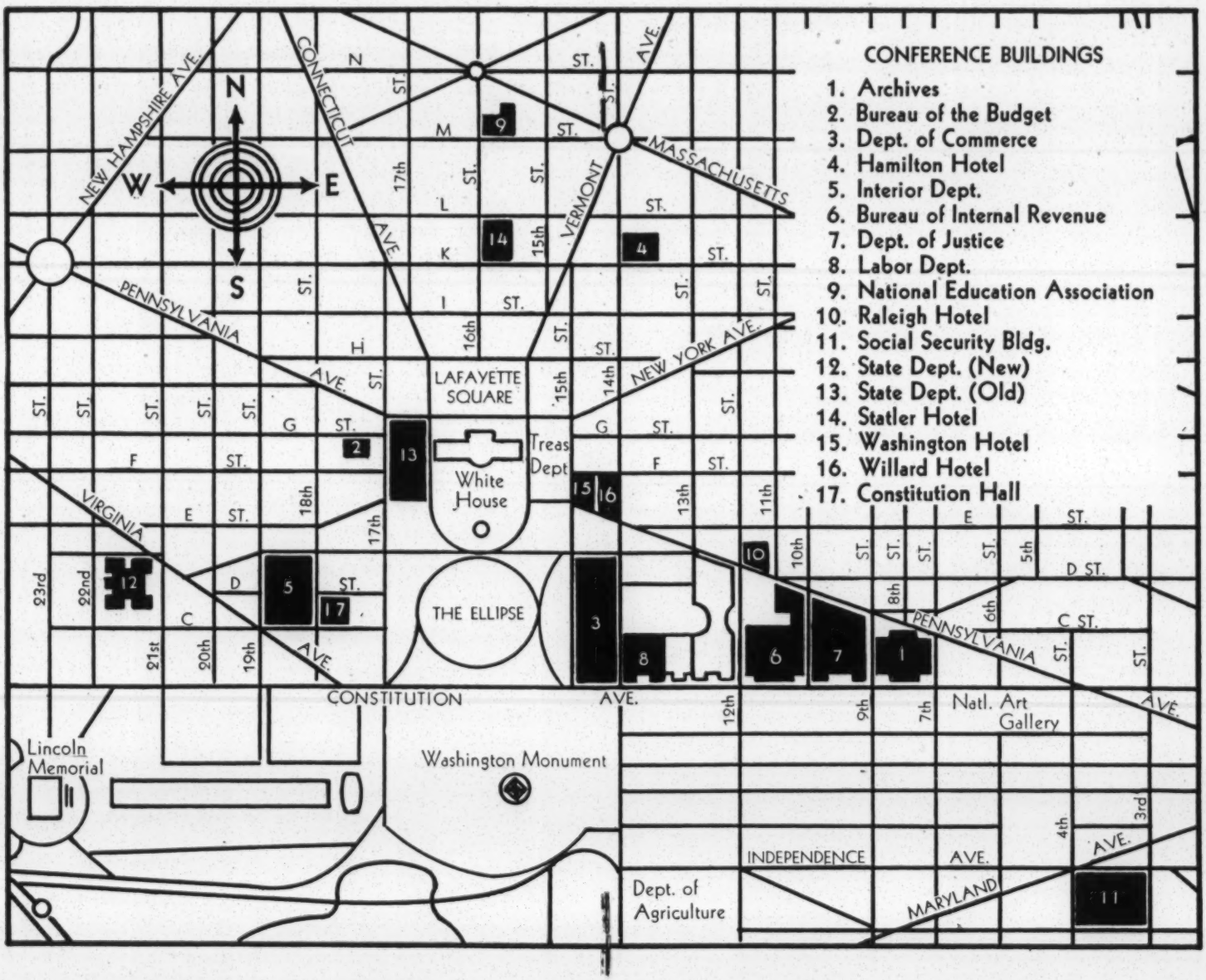
(See Assignment on Delegate Card)

3:50 P.M.

The White House

President's Reception

(Program continued on page 6)



MAP OF WASHINGTON SHOWING MEETING PLACES FOR THE CONFERENCE AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

7:00 P.M.
Constitution Hall

General Session

Presiding: Dr. Willard E. Givens, *Executive Secretary, National Education Association*

Music: Symphony of Americana, United States Marine Band

Massing of the Colors: Junior Daughters of American Revolution

National Anthem and Pledge of Allegiance: Entire Assembly

Address: "No Greater Joy, No Greater Duty"
The Honorable Tom C. Clark, *Attorney General of the United States*

America's Town Meeting of the Air: How Should Democracy Deal with Groups That Aim To Destroy Democracy?

Participants:

Senator Robert A. Taft *of Ohio*
Representative Richard M. Nixon *of California*
The Honorable Thurman W. Arnold, *Former Justice, Circuit Court of Appeals, District of Columbia*
Mr. Ralph E. McGill, *Editor, Atlanta Constitution*
Dr. George V. Denny, *Moderator*

National Anthem and Retirement of Colors

Wednesday, May 19

10:00 A.M.
Auditorium, Department of Interior

Final Session

Presiding: Dr. Earle T. Hawkins, *Chairman, Citizenship Committee, National Education Association, and President, State Teachers College, Towson, Maryland*

Music: United States Army Band

Invocation: The Very Reverend Lawrence C. Gorman, S. J., *President, Georgetown University*

Third Thumbnail Reports: Dr. Ruth Cunningham

Closing Address: A Free and Faithful Citizen
The Honorable Donald R. Richberg, *Author and Attorney*

National Anthem

THE WORK DISCUSSION GROUPS

In planning the Conference program, the Committee has provided general meetings at which delegates will have the opportunity of hearing outstanding leaders in America today. These leaders will undoubtedly stimulate their audiences to serious and constructive thinking.

But the Committee has also planned that the Citizenship Conference will be a work conference—that the meetings will not consist solely of listening to speeches, no matter how wise they may be; that opportunity will be given for men and women of wide interests and varied

backgrounds to meet in smaller groups where they can clarify their thinking and gain from the give-and-take of wisely guided democratic discussion.

The Committee places a great deal of faith in the outcome of the work group discussions and feels that the Conference will succeed to the extent that these meetings stimulate thought and effective action.

Those responsible for the group discussions were carefully chosen and are people of wide experience who can be expected to know the best techniques for working with the discussion groups during the three periods assigned for group meetings.

In the discussion groups, responsibilities and rights of citizenship will be discussed on three fronts:

1. The world-minded American citizen
2. Basic human rights and attendant responsibilities
3. Citizenship in action in the local community.

Varying from the pattern of previous years where conferees have discussed the contributions of special-interest groups to citizenship, this year all groups will consider simultaneously the same problems, in an effort to arrive at some general agreements and devise a program of joint action. *See delegate card for discussion group assignment.*

Discussion Group Leaders

Julian C. Aldrich
Howard R. Anderson
Lyle W. Ashby
Harry Bard
Charles E. Bish
Joseph K. Boltz
Beverley M. Boyd
Whit Brogan
Franklin L. Burdette
Marguerite H. Burnett
Lois Clark
Shirley Cooper
Ruth Cunningham
Francis J. Daly
John W. Davis
Dan W. Dodson
Paul Douglass
Kermit Eby
Rhea M. Eckel
Samuel Everett
William J. Flynn
H. H. Giles
Gertrude Hankamp
Burritt C. Harrington
Merrill F. Hartshorn
Francis H. Horn
Robert Hudson
Charles S. Johnson
Abraham Kapplin
Anna M. Kross
Jean C. Laufman
John A. Ledlie
Ruth Coyner Little
Edwin H. Miner
A. T. Mollegen
Wilbur F. Murra
Abram Orlow
Lawrence A. Oxley
Everett C. Preston
Roy A. Price
R. J. Pulling
Dennison I. Rusinow
Leo Shapiro
Lewis Paul Todd
Noah C. Turpen
M. Channing Wagner
Robert A. Walker
William B. Welsh
L. Paul Winings

REASONS FOR THE CONFERENCES

In calling the National Conferences on Citizenship, the Committee in charge has had in mind from the beginning the following pertinent points:

That never before in the history of the world has it been so important to keep civic interest and participation at a high level;

That there are many leading national organizations which play a part or can play a part in developing better practices in good citizenship;

That these organizations are all working independently, with much duplication and with varying degrees of success;

That the contributions of these organizations have had real value, and that this value can be increased many fold if the various group efforts are coordinated;

That there are practices, programs, and techniques which are effective in developing good citizenship—and other practices, programs, and techniques which are of doubtful or negative value;

That there is need for a concerted nationwide effort to evaluate and attempt to improve the programs of various groups;

That there is often a tendency for sincerely interested groups to pay more attention to the dramatic and spectacular;

That there is likewise the danger of a group developing programs which have more results in the way of publicizing the group itself than in developing effective and constructive citizenship;

That the ineffectiveness of such programs often comes not from wilful desire to advertise one's good deeds, but from a lack of knowledge of types of programs which have proved successful;

That it would, therefore, be highly desirable to bring together in conferences representatives of the various outstanding civic, religious, educational, professional, industrial, labor, and communications groups of the country who would give several days' serious attention to the concrete objectives as stated on page one of this program.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

To re-examine the functions and duties of American citizenship in today's world.

To assist in the development of more dynamic procedures for making citizenship more effective.

To indicate the ways and means by which various organizations may contribute concretely to the development of a more active, alert, enlightened, conscientious, and progressive citizenry in our country.

HEADQUARTERS

The Willard is the Conference Hotel Headquarters. Please note, however, that registration is at the Great Hall in the Department of Justice.

REGISTRATION

The Great Hall of the Department of Justice will be the Conference Headquarters, where registration and information desks will be located. Registration fee of $3 covers not only the regular registration fee but also the luncheon on Monday. The price of the dinner on Monday evening is $5, and that of the luncheon Tuesday $3. Dinner and luncheon meetings are integral parts of the program, and delegates should plan to attend all three, as keynote speeches for discussion groups and general announcements will be made at these meetings.

Registration at the Great Hall:

3:00 to 6:00 P. M. Sunday, and
9:00 to 6:00 P. M. Monday and Tuesday

Though preferable, it will not be absolutely necessary to register prior to the First General Session. The personal invitation mailed to each delegate will admit him to the Auditorium of the Department of Interior where the First General Session will be held.

EXHIBITS

The Great Hall of the Department of Justice will be used to exhibit citizenship materials. Exhibits will be open to delegates on Sunday from 3:00 to 6:00 P.M., on Monday and Tuesday from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. In addition, during the Conference movies will be shown in the Cabinet Room of the Willard Hotel, and records will be played in the Willard Hotel: Parlor D on Monday and Parlor E on Tuesday.

Advisory Committee for Third National Conference

(Continued from front cover)

National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education

Ernest O. Melby, *Chairman*
Harold Benjamin, *Vice-chairman*
Mozelle Causey
John W. Davis
John W. Dodd
Willard E. Givens
Winona Montgomery
Rose Muckley
Glenn Snow
Richard B. Kennan, *Secretary*
Cyrus C. Perry, *Legal Counsel*
Virginia Kinnaird, *Associate Secretary*
Lucile Ellison, *Administrative Assistant*

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

Honorary Sponsors

Joseph Ackerman
Florence E. Allen
Ellis Arnall
Edward Arnold
William R. Arnold
Sarah Blanding
Hugh S. Bonar
John H. Bosshart
J. George Brueckmann
Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck
Mrs. Harold Hitz Burton
Leo M. Cadison
Leonard Carmichael
Lucy P. Carner
Ugo Carusi
Theron Lamar Caudle
Cathleen M. Champlin
Henry P. Chandler
Edmund E. Day
Cecil B. deMille
Harold W. Dodds
Clarence A. Dykstra
Edmund F. Erk
Phillip Forman
Walter Deane Fuller
Virginia Crocheron Gildersleeve
Frank P. Graham
William Green
William F. Halsey
Earl G. Harrison
Arthur A. Hauck
Carl B. Hyatt
Charles S. Johnson
Eric Johnston
Richard B. Kennan
Ernest J. King
Norman T. Kirk
Edgar Kobak
Anna M. Kross
Sidney G. Kusworm
Daniel L. Marsh
Peter Marshall
Ernest O. Melby
Justin Miller
Watson B. Miller
John S. Millis
Joy Elmer Morgan
Wayne Morse
Clyde E. Murray
Philip Murray
Walter E. Myer
Chester W. Nimitz
James F. O'Neil
Angelo Patri
Mrs. Robert P. Patterson
Orie L. Phillips
Dan Pyle
William F. Russell
Ruth Shipley
Willis Smith
Roy Sorenson
Jonathan M. Wainwright
Mrs. John L. Whitehurst
L. Paul Winings
Henry M. Wriston

THIRD

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

Under Auspices
of the
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
and the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 16-19, 1948

Published by
THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Single copies, 50 cents. Regular NEA discounts.

REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

A MANUAL OF PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

GATEWAY *to* CITIZENSHIP

LIFE · LIBERTY
THE PURSUIT OF
HAPPINESS · RIGHTS
RESPONSIBILITIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE · IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

26 - Nat'l Farmers Union

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1948

Section 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 225

FARM OWNERSHIP

"But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord has spoken it." (Micah 4:4)

UNION FARMER

THE LAND

"Restore, I pray you, to them, even this day, their lands, their vineyards, their oliveyards, and their houses, also the hundredth part of the money and of the corn, the wine and the oil, that ye exact of them."

Volume III — Nashville, Tennessee, September, 1948 — Number 9

Georgie Mitchell
Rm 432 63 Auburn Av NE

Va. Dairymen Map Plans For Checker At Bristol Plants

ABINGDON, Va.—The Virginia Farmers Union Executive Board hopes to place a weighman and tester in Bristol to serve Farmers Union members at several processing plants in that city, Virginia officials said.

Blythe Shortt, executive board member who is a Bassetts patron, was selected as chairman of the Bassets organizing committee. Herbert Fogleman, treasurer of the Farmers Union, who sells milk to Foremost Farms, Inc., was selected to head the Farmers Committee of Foremost Patrons.

Farmers Union members who sell to Southern Maid are meeting in the next ten days to elect one of their number to act as chairman.

ABINGDON CHECKER PAYS OFF

Farmers Union members placed Dan Stevens in the Pet Milk Plant at Abingdon, Virginia, to observe the weighing and testing of five hundred dairy members' milk. The plan has worked out so successfully that both Farmers Union dairymen and unorganized farmers who sell to Bassetts, Southern Maid and Foremost of Bristol are requesting a similar plan to enable them to have plant representation where they sell milk.

"Farmers are interested in getting exact weights and tests," said Earl Gobble, chairman of the Farmers Union. "When farmers hire their own representative and place him in the milk plant, to observe the weighing and testing of their

East Tennessee Dairy Co-op Gets $2,700 From Dues Check-Off

Signing Petition Against War . . .

GREENEVILLE — The first check-off of dues for the Farmers Union East Tennessee Dairy Co-operative Association by the Pet Milk Company of Greeneville, Tennessee, took place during August 1 to 15.

$2700 CHECKED OFF

Approximately $2700.00 will be turned over to officers of the Co-op by Pet Milk Company officials, in accordance with authorizations signed by Farmers Union members in Greene County. Money allocated to the state and local Farmers Union organizations from this check-off will be used to employ necessary personnel and to expand the Farmers Union program in Greene County and surrounding areas.

FUNDS FOR LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL USE

The $5.00 dues checked off for each member will be distributed according to the decision of the Tennessee Farmers Union Committee as follows: 50c to the local union, $3.00 to the state Farmers Union organization, $1.00 to the National Farmers Union, and 50c to the UNION FARMER.

A majority of the state funds will be used in this East Tennessee area in which they were collected, in addition to the local union's share of the funds.

HATLEY SAYS MEMBERS PLEASED

H. N. Hatley, President of the

and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord has spoken it." (Micah 4:4)

UNION FARMER

their houses, also the hundredth part of the money and of the corn, the wine and the oil, that ye exact of them."

Volume III — Nashville, Tennessee, September, 1948 — Number 9

George Mitchell
Rm 432 63 Auburn Av NE

Va. Dairymen Map Plans For Checker At Bristol Plants

ABINGDON, Va.—The Virginia Farmers Union Executive Board hopes to place a weighman and tester in Bristol to serve Farmers Union members at several processing plants in that city, Virginia officials said.

Blythe Shortt, executive board member who is a Bassetts patron, was selected as chairman of the Bassets organizing committee. Herbert Fogleman, treasurer of the Farmers Union, who sells milk to Foremost Farms, Inc., was selected to head the Farmers Committee of Foremost Patrons.

Farmers Union members who sell to Southern Maid are meeting in the next ten days to elect one of their number to act as chairman.

ABINGDON CHECKER PAYS OFF

Farmers Union members placed Dan Stevens in the Pet Milk Plant at Abingdon, Virginia, to observe the weighing and testing of five hundred dairy members' milk. The plan has worked out so successfully that both Farmers Union dairymen and unorganized farmers who sell to Bassetts, Southern Maid and Foremost of Bristol are requesting a similar plan to enable them to have plant representation where they sell milk.

"Farmers are interested in getting exact weights and tests," said Earl Gobble, chairman of the Farmers Union. "When farmers hire their own representative and place him in the milk plant, to observe the weighing and testing of their milk, they have made a business-like step. It puts selling milk on the same basis as selling tobacco, corn or any other commodity.

PRICE REPRESENTATION

"Besides weight and test, farmers want to be in a position to be able to have representation with the milk companies when it comes to prices paid for milk also. In the history of farming, the tail has too often wagged the dog. It's time farmers planned to have their rightful say in regard to the products they work so hard to produce."

For a

picture of Co-op growth as an increasing boon to Farm and City folks in the U. S. and Canada:

The Cooperative Challenge

By BERTRAM B. FOWLER

Special Co-op Price $1.50

Central States Cooperatives, Inc.
1336 W. Fullerton Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

East Tennessee Dairy Co-op Gets $2,700 From Dues Check-Off

GREENEVILLE — The first check-off of dues for the Farmers Union East Tennessee Dairy Co-operative Association by the Pet Milk Company of Greeneville, Tennessee, took place during August 1 to 15.

$2700 CHECKED OFF

Approximately $2700.00 will be turned over to officers of the Co-op by Pet Milk Company officials, in accordance with authorizations signed by Farmers Union members in Greene County. Money allocated to the state and local Farmers Union organizations from this check-off will be used to employ necessary personnel and to expand the Farmers Union program in Greene County and surrounding areas.

FUNDS FOR LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL USE

The $5.00 dues checked off for each member will be distributed according to the decision of the Tennessee Farmers Union Committee as follows: 50c to the local union, $3.00 to the state Farmers Union organization, $1.00 to the National Farmers Union, and 50c to the UNION FARMER.

A majority of the state funds will be used in this East Tennessee area in which they were collected, in addition to the local union's share of the funds.

HATLEY SAYS MEMBERS PLEASED

H. N. Hatley, President of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association stated, "Members of the Co-op are pleased with the check-off. We are glad that we will receive more money for educational and other purposes in this area since the National Farmers Union established the $5.00 dues."

Signing Petition Against War . . .

Farmers and their wives at the annual picnic signed a petition to President Truman urging him to do everything possible to steer this country into a peaceful era rather than a destructive war.

Farmers Union Term Will Be Oct. 17 to 23 At Highlander

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—The week of October 17 to 23 has been agreed upon for the Farmers Union School at Highlander Folk School, Myles Horton, Highlander Director of Organization for the Tennessee Farmers Union, announced. The Folk School is located on top of Cumberland Mountain, near Monteagle, Tennessee.

Farmers Union leaders all over the South will participate in planning the School. Among those who will assist in conducting the week-long term are: **Aubrey Williams**, President of the Alabama Farmers Union; **J. D. Mott**, Alabama State Organizer; **Tom Ludwig**, Manager of the Farmers Union Fertilizer Co-op; **J. Albert Hopkins**, President of the Arkansas Farmers Union; **Jack Hustead**, Secretary of the Virginia Farmers Union; **A. C. Lange**, President of the Tennessee Territorial Farmers Union; and **H. N. Hatley**, President of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association.

FOOD FOR TUITION

Although no tuition will be charged, plans have been made to ask Farmers Union locals to collect food from their members—canned goods, smoked meats, etc.—to help pay the cost of feeding members who attend the School.

DISCUSS FARMERS' PROBLEMS

Farm men and women sent by the local unions to the School will receive training in problems of interest to Southern locals. Discussions of how to set up and manage cooperatives, how to expand the membership, how to plan entertainment programs for locals, and similar questions will give all persons attending the School an opportunity to exchange ideas with members from other locals and outstanding Farmers Union leaders.

LOCALS SHOULD SELECT STUDENTS

Local unions are urged to begin now to select the representatives they want to send to the Schools. Farmers who attend the School are invited to bring their wives, or children over 16 years, with them.

Arkansas Union Sets Up Feed, Fertilizer Co-op

The Arkansas Farmers Union is now settng up a fertilizer and feed cooperative, President J. Albert Hopkins of that state announced last month. Tennessee Farmers Union President A. C. Lange and Tom Ludwig, Business Manager of the Farmers Union Fertilizer Cooperative, sat in on the organizational meeting of the new co-op.

At the recent annual convention of the Arkansas Union, held in Little Rock on Aug. 2-3, Lange and Ludwig spoke to the Union members of that state regarding the operations of the Farmers Union co-ops in Tennessee and Alabama.

COOPERATION

"We certainly appreciated the cooperation of the Farmers Union in our neighboring states in helping us get our Co-op set-up," Hopkins declared. 'The officers and the Board of Directors have been elected and we are now working on the by-laws," he reported after the convention.

"The Farmers Union in the three states needs to work toward the day when all three states can do business together on a regional basis," the Manager of the Fertilizer Co-op contends. Plans for shipping colloidal phosphate to Arkansas members were completed.

Peace, Not War, Farmers Tell President Truman

"We are against war and we ought to tell President Truman just that," one Farmers Union member told State President Aubrey Williams at the South Alabama Farmers Union picnic. Williams had just described to the gathering the destruction that would come to the whole world if it again envolves itself in global conflicts.

"Let's just take one of these posters down and give everyone present today a chance to sign his name to a petition to President Truman, **saying we want to have a world of peace, not one of destruction,**" Williams told the farmers.

That is exactly what was done. Farmers and their wives waited their turns to sign the quickly improvised petition, written on the back of a poster.

Beginning this issue . . .

A regular series of articles on the need for a national socialized medical and health program.

See page 5.

Farmers' Prices Down But Food Prices Up

Are food prices high because of high farm prices and recent wage increases, as the corporations have been saying in the newspapers and over the radio?

Last year, the big bakers raised bread prices 2 cents a pound as the price per bushel of wheat increased on the commodity exchanges. Between January 12, 1948, and the present time the price of a bushel of wheat has fallen by 83¢ a bushel to $2.57 but the bakers have not lowered the price of bread.

Similarly the price of hogs to the meat packers has fallen by almost 15 per cent. In addition, the meat packers have just broken a strike of their employees for higher wages. But the price of meat is at an all time high.

The food trust, whose profits in 1947 were 16 per cent above 1946 records, are setting their sights for still greater profits in 1948, all at the expense of the consumer.

THE UNION FARMER INSIDE

R. M. Metcalfe ..... Page 3
Don West ..... Page 4
Vivian Thomas ..... Page 5
Myles Horton ..... Page 5
Earl Gobble ..... Page 6
Homer Crabtree ..... Page 7
Alabama Page ..... Page 2
Tennessee Page ..... Page 5
Virginia Page ..... Page 6

26 - National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 1 No. 35 January 7, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1949
Southern Regional Council

* Truman Program, Congress Reorganization in High Gear
* Patton Demand for Forrestal Ouster Gets Good Response
* Patton Spells Out Objections to Monopoly Report

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

TRUMAN PROGRAM, CONGRESS REORGANIZATION IN HIGH GEAR

Attention in Washington this week was focused primarily on the far reaching House and Senate Committee shakeup and the Truman legislative program which got off to a running start. More than one thousand bills were introduced, two hundred in the Senate and eight hundred in the House covering a variety of subjects, including taxation, social security, health, abolition of the poll tax, Columbia Valley Authority, salary increases and many other subjects.

Curtailment of the powers of the House Rules Committee is considered here a pretty good indicator of how strong administration forces are. The other developments on the Committee front included changes in the Senate Labor and Education Committee, the Senate Finance Committee, and several of the House Committees, including Appropriations.

OF INTEREST TO FU is the new composition of the Senate Labor and Education Committee which includes no Democrats who are considered "conservative." New members are Hubert Humphrey (Minn), Paul Douglas (Ill.) and Matthew Neely (W. Va.) who are counted as strong liberals. The lineup of the Senate Finance Committee is not considered good. Among the anti-New Dealer Democrats on it are Walter George (Ga.), Harry F. Byrd (Va.) and Edwin C. Johnson (Col.). Johnson also heads the Trade Policies Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. He along with Senator McMahon has indicated that he is in accord with the plan of Senator Capehart, previous chairman of the Committee, to revise our anti-trust laws.

MORE BAD NEWS is the new lineup of the House Appropriations Subcommittee which must approve funds for national resources development. This Interior Appropriations Subcommittee will be highly conservative and will probably attempt to block funds for the expanded power and irrigation development which the President asked for.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PATTON DEMAND FOR FORRESTAL OUTSTER GETS GOOD RESPONSE

President Patton's demand that Secretary of Defense be replaced by "a civilian with a civilian heart and mind" attracted widespread attention in the press throughout the nation, as well as resulting in a number of letters commending him for the stand he took. One individual in Chicago wrote that Patton's statement was corageous and far-reaching and that he deserved the highest commendation for calling for Forrestal's ouster and for a 50% reduction in military expenditures.

IN PATTON'S STATEMENT released to the press, he suggested that President Truman appoint Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, or former Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia to succeed Forrestal. The statement was prompted by Forrestal's first annual report which would, Patton pointed out, deliver into the hands of the military for the first time in this country's history the power to make war. "The report," Patton said, "regards the United States as practically already at war."

It is significant that there is a distinct dampening of sentiment here in the capital over expansion of our military program and giving more power to the Brass Hats in the Pentagon. Congressmen contacted by FU representatives believe that the President's request for Universal Military Training will not be acted on unless there is a drastic change in the international situation.

* * * * * * * * * * *

STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN PRESENTED TO BRANNAN

FU representatives in meetings this week with James B. Carey, CIO vice president, and Secretary of Agriculture Brannan discussed further suggestions formulated by North Dakota State President Glenn Talbott, NFU President Patton and GTA Manager Thatcher for storing and processing farm commodities in surplus supply. Previously, Talbott and Patton had pointed out that a solution of the surplus problem must include extensive building of warehouses both in rural and urban areas, feeling that the Government should make funds available to buy or lease such storage facilities as are deemed necessary.

These ideas are in line with those expressed recently by President Patton at state conventions and in confeerences with congressional and USDA officials. Mr. Brannan himself is receptive to such ideas and informed FU representatives that the plan to establish a "grain bank" with storage facilities of upwardof a billion bushels of grain for use in the event of crop failures was being seriously studied by the Department

* * * * * * * * * * *

ICC HIKES FREIGHT RATES

Despite the testimony of FU representatives and the Secretary of Agriculture and others, the Interstate Commerce Commission this week authorized an emergency rise in freight rates which will add about 425 million dollars to the annual revenue of the railroads. Freight rates at the present time are 44% higher than they were in 1949.

* * * * * * * * * * *

YEOMANS ADVISES USDA OF EXTENSION SERVICE DOMINATION

President Ed Yeomans this week together with other FU representatives, conferred at some length with Under Secretary Al Loveland and Production and Marketing Administrator Ralph Trigg regarding USDA administrative problems in the state of New Jersey. Yeomans called attention to the fact that the Extension Service sought to dominate and in some instances did dominate the Production and Marketing Administration's activities in the state to the detriment of the Department's farm program. He expressed the view that USDA officials could to some extent solve this problem by appointing officials in the state who had the Department's program at heart and would sincerely attempt to carry it out.

YEOMANS ALSO DISCUSSED THE NEED FOR SOME KIND OF LEGISLATION which would encourage the competitive marketing of farm products. Yeomans said that under present conditions, the marketing situation was dominated by two or three giant monopolies and that the farmers were completely at their mercy at the market place. "Buyers," he said "this season forced farmers in some instances to take below cost of production prices for their fresh fruits and vegetables."

* * * * * * * * * *

WHY FARMERS CHANGED THEIR VOTE

The cat is out of the bag at last as to why farmers in the grain belt decided to vote Democratic November 2. Representative Woolcott says that the Republican moguls buried his exposure of the Department of Agriculture regarding the grain storage issue. The statement, said Woolcott, which he prepared for Dewey's campaign manager explaining that the Republicans were not responsible for lack of storage facilities was never used in the campaign.

Woolcott indicated that Republicans thought that the farmers would vote Republican no matter how much they were kicked around by the 80th Congress.

BRANNAN SETS SUGAR QUOTA

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan last week set the sugar consumption quota for the current year at 7,250,000 tons. This quota is somewhat lower than the previous one and is expected to up the price of sugar and sugar beets or at least prevent prices from declining further.

* * * * * * * * * *

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION ON STEEL FOLLOWS FU'S PREVIOUS PROPOSALS

President Truman's proposals to prod the steel industry into expanding production and for direct construction of steel plants by the Government if private industries failed to cooperate has as expected elicited statements from the steel industry industrialists that there will be plenty of steel by the end of this year and that no further expansion is necessary.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION is in line with a recommendation made some months ago by President Patton in a letter to the Capehart Committee which is studying possible revision of anti-trust laws. At that time, Patton suggested that Capehart's investigators make a survey and determine sites where new steel plants could be built. The Full Employment Act of 1950, sponsored by the NFU and soon to be introduced, provides a revolving fund of 15 billion dollars, part of which could be used for the construction of new steel plants.

* * * * * * * * * * *

HEALTH BILL INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE

Among the new bills of interest to Farmers Union are the National Health Insurance Bill introduced in both Houses and the Federal-aid-to-Education Bill. The Health Insurance Bill sponsored by Senator McGrath and Representative Dingell provides: (1) Health Insurance for 125 million persons with free choice of doctors and local administration. (2) Extension of Federal old age insurance to cover 25 million more persons and to double present average benefits. (3) Insurance to provide benefits when an insured person is out of work due to sickness or disability. (4) Extension and liberalization of unemployment insurance and employment service programs.

The Federal-Aid-to-Education Bill is similar to the one which passed the Senate in the 80th Congress and was pigeonholed in the House by the Joe Martin Committee. Senator Robertson introducing the bill in the Senate which provides 300 million dollars in grants to the states and an additional 300 million in loans for public school buildings and other facilities said that the bill would go far towards relieving education crises. President Truman said in his message that it was "shocking that millions of our children are not receiving a good education."

* * * * * * * * * * *

NOTES: Dwyte Wilson is in town this week completing final arrangements for a reception of the FU prize winners who are coming here in about a week .....Ben Stong, delayed by the mid-west blizzard, arrived at the FU office and immediately organized a series of conferences with congressional leaders and groups here in Washington who are pushing legislation of interest to FU.

#

26 - National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1949
Southern Regional Council

Subject - "Full Employment Act of 1950"

Release date - Immediate

January 10, 1949

WASHINGTON - - Expressing "deepest gratification" at the sponsorship by Congressman Patman and Senators Murray and Sparkman today of the "Full Employment Act of 1950" which he suggested September 24, 1948, President James G. Patton warned that serious deflationary forces are at work in the economy and action should be started now to deal with it.

Patton also said such a bill would provide a substitute for present "enormous military expenditures" which, used "simply as a means of providing employment", would lead "us into fantastic military adventures..., saddle the American people with an endless burden of heavy taxes..., of military bureaucracy, and a strictly regimented economy.

The text of his statement was as follows:

"Members of the National Farmers Union and I personally are deeply gratified that such distinguished sponsors as Congressman Wright Patman and Senators Jim Murray and John Sparkman have formally put before Congress today the proposals that we made on September 24, 1948, for machinery designed to achieve a permanently balanced, prosperous economy for the United States, entitled "The Full Employment Act of 1950."

"We believe that their action is far-seeing and statesman-like, and that in the not too distant future the country will be grateful to them for their foresight and vision in the introduction of this bill. Even if this precise approach to the problems we face should not be adopted, the very fact of its readiness for consideration by Congress must be regarded as a national benefit.

"For already we are in the midst of an uncertain period, a time of deflation in some things, of inflation in others. The Nation must be prepared to strike out on its own, specially American lines, toward meeting whatever contingencies develop. Some of the deflationary dangers confronting us have been well summarized by J. A. Livingston, the noted financial expert of The Washington Post, who said, in his column of yesterday:

"'Christmas sales were not up to expectations. Numerous companies have laid off workers. Men's clothing manufacturers have been pushing overstocked goods on the market. Agricultural products continue to sell around support levels and hogs just hit a two-year low. The cost of things has dropped and is due to drop further. New homes started are down from a year ago. Numerous business firms have either completed post-war expansion programs or are hesitant about undertaking them. Thus, machine tool orders are down.'

"It has been inevitable that the Nation would run into a period of this kind, and that is why the National Farmers Union for many months has been urging that some preparation be made for it. Next fall there is little question that the deflationary trend will be exaggerated. It is imperative that our economic system be ready to avert a major recession before its grip becomes strangling. With our present national debt and national income needs, we cannot afford a drastic decline in national income.

"In Mr. Livingston's interesting column, he points up another momentous fact. This is the inadequacy of our thinking on what to do about a slump. To "shore up the economy", Mr. Livingston says, he believes the President will undertake to throw public works into the breach, to expand social security, and, most significant, to "step up the armament program because it will prop employment."

"Public works and expanded social security are of course desirable government instruments to benefit the people — although they are not necessarily anti-depression weapons — but the stepping up of military expenditures simply as a means of providing employment offers the most frightening prospect that is before the American people.

"This is perhaps the over-riding reason why we have been pressing this proposal. Adding to military spending simply to provide jobs would offer a serious danger to national security. In a world filled with extreme and nervous tension to increase the enormous military expenditures simply as a means of providing employment would invite the most disastrous consequences, leading us into fantastic adventures in far-off parts of the world and threatening war at every moment.

"Furthermore, it would saddle the American people with an endless burden of heavy taxes, of enormous national debt and carrying charges, of military bureaucracy beyond any present conception, and of a strictly regimented economy.

"Not only workers and farmers are appalled at such a prospect. There are few businessmen who would not like to see an end to this gigantic military expenditure if the overwhelming fear of an economic crash could be removed.

"In order to do this, some economic substitute for these enormous expenditures for armaments must be found. We in the Farmers Union believe that this bill offers a feasible way of doing just that. And we believe that those members of Congress who press for an early solution to this problem will be revered by later generations as prophetic statemen and as true patriots."

#

26 - National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 1 | No. 36 | January 14, 1949

* FU Leaders, Prize Winners Arrive to Put Heat on New Congress
* FU Full Employment Bill Introduced in House and Senate
* MVA Legislative Support Growing

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

* * * * * *

FU LEADERS, PRIZE WINNERS ARRIVE TO PUT THE HEAT ON NEW CONGRESS

With the arrival this week of approximately two hundred Farmers Union representatives, counting 180 prize winners who won a free trip to Washington, activity on the FU legislative front was increased to an almost around the clock schedule. Dozens of appointments were made with Representatives, with Senators and with other Government officials. Meetings were held night and day and legislative plans and strategy were mapped out. Objectives of the visiting FU representatives included health, social security, family-farm, and many other types of legislation.

HEADING THE GROUPS OF PRIZE-WINNING VISITORS from the six states which just completed the successful organization drive are Stanley Moore (North Dakota), Gordon Tweet (Montana), Emil Loriks (South Dakota) and Oscar Forstenson (Minnesota). The delegations were accompanied by George Rockstad, in charge of the Farmers Union radio program in Thief River Falls, Minn. Rockstad will make recordings of interviews with Congressmen and other Government officials and broadcast them on his program in Thief River Falls.

AMONG THE FARMERS UNION and Farmers Union Cooperative leaders arriving in Washington were General Manager Bill Thatcher of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal, President Patton and State Presidents Glen Talbott (North Dakota), Einar Kuivinen (Minnesota), Don Chapman (Montana) and Wendell Miller, member of the executive committee.

The tempo of FU activity was heightened by the coming inauguration. Out-of-town FUers competed with the probable million people who will view the inauguration ceremony and parade. Pennsylvania Avenue, which connects the Capitol and the White House was lined with seats which sold at phenomenal prices. This inauguration promises to bring to the Capital a greater number of visitors than ever before.

* * * * * *

FU FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE AND SENATE

The biggest FU legislative news of the week was the introduction of the Full Employment Act of 1950 which is sponsored by the National Farmers Union. This bill which provides a revolving fund of 15 billion dollars to avert future depressions and stimulate industry in undeveloped areas, was introduced in the Senate by John J. Sparkman (Dem., Ala.) and James J. Murray (Dem., Mont.) and in the House by Representative Wright Patman (Dem., Tex.). Although some opposition is expected to the merger, significantly a number of news articles pointed out that the bill ties in with President Truman's recent recommendations that the Government provide funds for an expanded steel production program.

* * * * * *

MVA LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT GROWING

One of the most important differences between the 80th and 81st Congress is the attitude of members towards the proposed Missouri Valley Administration. Although the drive for MVA is up against tough sledding it hasmade notable gains both in the Valley and in Congress. According to Ben Stong, who heads the legislative MVA drive here for congressional support, membership from the ten Missouri Valley states which favors MVA, was increased considerably.

One dampening affect on the MVA drive is President Truman's attitude. The President is giving it the "nobody wants it" treatment. He told reporters off-the-record that nine states out of the ten don't want it "including Missouri." He has agreed to ask for a Columbia Valley Authority, but not MVA. There's a "let's settle for CVA" movement afoot. CVA looks like a winner, possibly at the expense of MVA.

BUT MVAers ARE TAKING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MISSOURI BACKGROUND seriously and determined "to show him." Senators Murray, Hubert Humphrey and Guy Gillette of Iowa are the first of several delegations going to the White House to talk about the need of MVA. Next to go will be a group of Missouri Congressmen. Then groups from other states.

Truman's real reluctance about MVA is still believed to be his personal friendship for General Pick. He'll consequently be hard to show. He doesn't want to let a pal down. MVA may have to win despite HST.

BIGGEST JOB OF ALL IS TO PROVE that the folks in the valley want MVA, says Ben Stong. He would welcome 100,000 messages to your Senators, Congressmen and the White House. (Ben now has an MVA office in the same building with FU Washington Office and gets mail and phone calls through NFU.)

Senate MVA bill will go in with Murray, Humphrey, Gillette, Langer, Young, et. al. on it next week. House bill will follow after organization of a co-sponsors' committee to show widespread strength.

* * * * * *

BILL WEAKENING ANTI-TRUST LAWS INTRODUCED IN SENATE

Immediately after Senator Ed Johnson (D. Colo.) introduced his bill this week to revise the anti-trust laws, Washington FU representatives contacted the Senate Subcommittee on Trade Policies and asked to be allowed to testify against the bill when hearings were held on January 24.

It appears after a cursory examination of the bill that several provisions in it which would seriously weaken our anti-trust laws and hamper the Federal Trade Commission in their enforcement. FU representative in studying and analyzing the bill conferred with members of the FTC and with members of the House Small Business Committee.

THIS COMMITTEE WHICH WILL BE HEADED BY REPRESENTATIVE WRIGHT PATMAN when it is reconstituted, and contrary to the Senate Trade Policies Subcommittee, takes the position that the Federal Trade Commission should be strengthened and that stronger anti-trust legislation should be enacted. Representative Patman informed FU representatives that his committee would be more active during this season in counteracting the activities of the Senate committee.

* * * * * *

USDA OFFICIALS SLOW TO SUGGEST AIKEN LAW REVISION

In a series of conferences this week Washington FU representatives explored the views of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Production and Marketing Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics officials towards revision of the Aiken Law which provides for flexible price supports and the enactment of new legislation which would safeguard the family-size farm and provide storage and distribution facilities for farm commodities in large supply.

USDA OFFICIALS AT THIS POINT are inclined to go slow in recommending any changes in old legislation or in the introduction of new legislation. They are waiting for suggestions from Congress. However, it is felt by many Department officials that legislation which would implement storage facilities would be enacted immediately. On the other hand, officials point out that much study of the Aiken law must be made before it is revised.

* * * * * *

USDA REPORTS ON WORLD FOOD SUPPLY - FARM INCOME

Several reports were issued by the Department of Agriculture this week which indicate that while farmers are in a period of declining income and increased production, world food stocks still are below normal. Although there has been a substantial rise of European food production and large crops in North America and Australia have relieved the food shortage, world stocks are still below those of pre-war.

ACCORDING TO WORLD FOOD SITUATION, the increased production of 1948 will be used up before the 1949 crops are harvested. At the present time, farm stocks of corn are the largest on record and conditions for 1949 wheat production are better than average.

IN ANOTHER REPORT USDA SAYS that although farmers received 31 billion dollars from marketings in 1948, three percent more than in 1947, their net income because of increased costs, suffered a substantial decline. The parity ratio which measures the purchasing power of farm income declined steadily throughout the year. By mid-December it had dropped to 109, 14 points below a year earlier and lowest since September 1942.

* * * * * *

SOLUTION FOR RURAL EDUCATION PROBLEM

At last we have found somebody who is against education. C. W. Wampler, chairman of the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration in Virginia, said in a speech this week that farmers didn't need to go to school.

According to Wampler, there are too many farm boys in high school. "A lot of good farmers in my community never went to school," he said.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR FARMERS PROPOSED IN NEW BILL

In a press release issued this week, Representative Dingell (D. Pa.) announced that he would introduce a bill very shortly which will provide old age and survivors benefits for farmers and farm workers. This bill will also affect those now covered by social security by doubling the old age and survivors benefits. A new feature of the bill which was not in the one Dingell introduced last year provides for disability benefits for farmers and rehabilitation for those permanently disabled. This is of particular interest because of the high accident rate on farms.

The tax base in Dingell's bill will be increased from $3000 to $4800 and the percentage of taxation on wages and salaries will be increased from 1 to 1½ percent. Self employed farmers will contribute 2¼ percent of their income and will make their reports and mail in their contributions at the same time they pay their income taxes.

* * * * * *

PARENTS COMMITTEE SPEARHEADS CHILD LEGISLATION DRIVE

The American Parents Committee, Inc., with whom FU has worked closely, this week in its first bulletin of the year called on other organizations to join in the fight to push through legislation of benefit to children. Included in the legislation listed are measures pertaining to the local public health services, national health insurance, federal camps for migrant farm labor , public library services and school health services. The American Parents Committee emphasized that now is the time to get behind this legislation. Other groups, the committee pointed out are very vocal for the legislation they want. "But" said the committee, "the voices of children cannot be heard. Organizations need to speak up on behalf of the Nation's children."

#

26 - National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 1 No. 37 January 21, 1949

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1949
Southern Regional Council

* Midwest FU Representatives' Capitol Visit Big Success
* Senator Murray's Small Business Committee Discontinued
* Tactics of Military To Get Funds Revealed

* * * * * * *

MIDWEST FU REPRESENTATIVES' CAPITOL VISIT BIG SUCCESS

Two hundred Farmers Union representatives from five states, tired and foot-sore after a week of activity in Washington, climaxed by the inauguration of the President, report that their trip was highly successful. Leaders of the five different groups -- Stanley Moore of North Dakota, Gordon Tweet of Montana, Emil Loriks of South Dakota and Oscar Forstenson of Minnesota -- all are optimistic about the expected results of their legislative activity. The prize winning Farmers Union members met daily with their congressmen, lunched with their senators and consulted with the chairmen of House and Senate Agriculture Committees.

One of the most highly successful meetings was the one held in the Senate Caucus Room with Senator Elmer Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. At this meeting spokesmen for the group explained to Senator Thomas and the several congressmen present the Farmers Union legislative program for this year.

THEY EMPHASIZED THAT THE SLIDING SCALE OF PARITY SUPPORTS enacted by the 80th Congress should be repealed and be replaced by full parity for family-type farmers. They also urged the building of adequate storage facilities on farms and at terminal points. These facilities, it was pointed out, should be financed by loans to cooperatives at low interest. Senator Thomas was also urged to present his bill which calls for a divorce of the Farm Bureau Federation and the Extension Service. Thomas indicated that he supported all of these measures especially the building of storage facilities and the 100% parity idea.

ONE OF THE HIGH POINTS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FU GROUP was a meeting held at the Hotel Carlyle here in which President Patton made a speech on foreign policy and the different leaders of the delegation reported on their legislative activities. Patton said that we are the crossroads of history as far as our foreign policy is concerned. He called for a great national debate in which all aspects of our foreign policy would be thoroughly aired so that the American people could decide what our foreign policy should be. At the present time, Patton stated, the military is making policy decisions which should be made by civilians.

REPORTS ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY WERE MADE BY DON CHAPMAN, President Montana Farmers Union; Einar Kuivinen, President Minnesota Farmers Union, Emil Lorik, Stanly Moore, Russell Smith and Dwyte Wilson. All of these individuals indicated that a great deal of progress had been made in influencing congressmen to the Farmers Union point of view. Support, they said, was promised for a Missouri Valley Authority by the North Dakota senators as well as by a number of congressmen from other states. Significantly, several reported that the South Dakota senators and representatives were not in accord with FU objectives which called for an MVA and curtailment of military expenditures.

THE FU REPRESENTATIVES ALSO HELD NUMEROUS CONFERENCES WITH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS including Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, Governor I. W. Duggan of the Farm Credit Administration, Production and Marketing Administrator Ralph Trigg and Rural Electrification Administrator Claude Wickard. One of these meetings was an all-morning-long affair at which all of the FU groups met in the Department of Agriculture Auditorium where all promised support for the Farmers Union program and praised Farmers Union leaders indicating that they would work closely and rely on the advice of President Patton and FU state presidents and other FU officials.

* * * * * * *

SENATOR MURRAY'S SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE DISCONTINUED

Defenders of small business suffered a damaging blow this week when the Senate Banking and Currency Committee recommended the discontinuance of the Small Business Committee. This was interpreted by some as a stab in the back for Senator James E. Murray of Montana who organized the Senate Small Business Committee and who for years has been a stalwart defender of small business. Murray is anti-monopoly to the core and is the logical person to continue to head the Small Business Committee.

ON THE MONOPOLY FRONT attention is focused on the hearings to be held next week on Senator Ed Johnson's bill which would legalize industry-wide freight equalization and which, it is felt by FU, would weaken our anti-trust laws. FU representatives will testify at the hearings against this bill and indicate that no new legislation is necessary but that since Senator Johnson has introduced his bill it should be drastically amended before it is considered by the Trade Policies Committee of which Senator Johnson is the chairman.

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CAPITOL Representative Wright Patman continued his fight against any change in anti-trust laws. In a press release he pointed out that the Supreme Court decision which outlawed base point pricing would encourage the development of new industries in the South and West and that our anti-trust laws should be strengthened and not weakened.

* * * * * * *

TACTICS OF MILITARY TO GET FUNDS REVEALED

Facts keep coming out about the war scare which the Nation experienced in 1948. The Hoover Commission recently revealed that in order to obtain appropriations, the military put out a phony intelligence report last spring which, according to the Commission, "stimulated recommendations which if followed might well have had serious consequences." There have also been a

number of articles in newspapers including the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune which reported "The Inside Story of the Phony Red War Scare." Commenting on the Hoover Commission revelation the New York World-Telegram said "the military have picked up the ball of national policy and are starting down the field with it. Congress is practically helpless." These facts are especially significant and timely in view of President Patton's demand that Secretary of Defense Forrestal retire from the Cabinet. Forrestal, as reported in previous newsletters, had in his first annual report, called for war-making powers. Patton suggested that Forrestal's first report should be his last.

* * * * * * *

PATTON TO TESTIFY ON COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

One of the knottiest problems facing this administration is how to apply the law which lays down rules for acreage allotments. This week state Production and Marketing Administration representatives met here, wrangled over the issue but could come to no agreement. Later, hearings were held by the House Agriculture Subcommittee on cotton at which it was pointed out that the law which bases cotton quotas on pre-war production is not realistic because of the shifts in cotton acreage. Southern states, for example, have about 50% as much cotton acreage as they had ten years ago. California, on the other hand, has expanded its production. President Patton will testify on this issue before the Cotton Subcommittee and point out that no changes should be made in the law or in its administration which would not safeguard the family-type farmers.

* * * * * * *

KUIVINEN SPEARHEADS FU CAMPAIGN IN MINNESOTA

Word reaches us from Minnesota that the Farmers Union is putting on a big campaign urging the support of family-type farm legislation which would give family-type farmers 100% of parity, increased storage facilities, and funds for REA lines and a rural housing program.

EINAR KUIVINEN IN A RELEASE which he sent to all state legislators urged the enactment of legislation which would fulfill these objectives. Kuivinen also urged that the legislators demand the ouster of Secretary of Defense Forrestal.

* * * * * * *

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO SUPPORT MVA IDEA

The most significant gain in the fight for Missouri Valley Authority was made this week when President Truman, after an interview with Senator Murray, Humphrey and Gillette indicated that he would support MVA. Senator Humphrey pointed out to the President that the present Pick-Sloan plan would not bring about complete development of water, soil and power resources of the Valley. Electric "power shortages," the Senator said, "the constant danger of floods, the growing crisis of U. S. mineral supplies, particularly metal and fertilizer elements require that no further time be wasted between studies and the initiation of development work. There should be immediate study of the feasibility of using the low-grade manganese ores of South Dakota, for example, and of expanding manganese production at all points in the valley where it is feasible."

#

26 - Nat'l Farmers Unions

DEC 29 1948
Southern Regional Council

Section 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nashville, Tenn.
Permit No. 225

FARM OWNERSHIP

"But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord has spoken it." (Micah 4:4)

UNION FARMER

THE LAND

"Restore, I pray you, to them, even this day, their lands, their vineyards, their oliveyards, and their houses, also the hundredth part of the money and of the corn, the wine and the oil, that ye exact of them."

Alabama **Tennessee** **Virginia**

Volume IV — Nashville, Tennessee, January, 1949 — Number 1

Camp Creek Local Organized in Tenn.

GREENEVILLE, Tenn. — Farmers Union members in the Camp Creek Community, near Greeneville, set up a Farmers Union and elected officers at a meeting here.

Cecil Busler, Route 7, was elected President; **Roy Harrison**, Route 9, Vice-President; **Reed Ricker**, Route 9, Secretary-Treasurer. **Lester Price**, Route 9, was elected Chaplain; **Mrs. J. Lynch Jones**, Route 7, Director of Education; and **Mrs. Leon Taylor**, Route 9, Program Director.

FARMERS UNION OFFICIALS SPOKE

The election meeting was organized and called by **Mr. and Mrs. J. Lynch Jones**, who have been active members of the Farmers Union for several years. Following the election of officers, there were short talks by **F. M. Harrison**, Flag Branch, an active Farmers Union supporter, **J. J. King, Jr.**, President of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association, and **Lou Krainock**, Representative of the Tennessee Farmers Union.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION PLANNED

Plans were laid to make the next meeting, shortly before Christmas, a Farmers Union community Christmas celebration. During the meeting, a Farmers Union movie,

George Mitchell
Rm 432 63 Auburn Av NE
ATLANTA GA

Speakers at Alabama Convention . . .

GOVERNOR James E. Folsom of Alabama welcomes U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan to the state when he spoke at the Alabama Farmers Union Convention at Centre last month. At right is James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, who also addressed the Convention.

(Photo by Hill)

Aubrey Williams Re-elected Pres. Of Alabama Union

CENTRE, Ala.—Alabama Farmers Union delegates at the annual convention last month from locals throughout the state re-elected Aubrey Williams to serve as president of the organization for another two years. J. B. Morton was re-elected Vice-President, and Orville Mastin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan headed the list of noted speakers at the convention that included National Farmers Union President James Patton, Alabama's Governor James Folsom, and Lee Fryer, Administrative Assistant to James Patton.

BRANNAN SAYS

"Farmers must have parity of living," Secretary Brannan declared at the convention. "This means improved production and better farm lands. It means better rural homes and more health and education facilities for farm people."

"We can't afford another depression," the Secretary stated, and the farmer is not going to be the one to have his feet knocked out from under him, as was done in 1920," the nation's number one man in agriculture stated.

Brannan encouraged all the farmers of the state to participate

Va. Farmers Union Members Set Up Purchasing Co-op

FCA Proves Profit To U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A check

FARM OWNERSHIP

"But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord has spoken it." (Micah 4:4)

UNION FARMER

"Restore, I pray you, to them, even this day, their lands, their vineyards, their oliveyards, and their houses, also the hundredth part of the money and of the corn, the wine and the oil, that ye exact of them."

Alabama **Tennessee** **Virginia**

Volume IV — Nashville, Tennessee, January, 1949 — Number 1

Camp Creek Local Organized in Tenn.

GREENEVILLE, Tenn. — Farmers Union members in the Camp Creek Community, near Greeneville, set up a Farmers Union and elected officers at a meeting here.

Cecil Busler, Route 7, was elected President; **Roy Harrison**, Route 9, Vice-President; **Reed Ricker**, Route 9, Secretary-Treasurer. **Lester Price**, Route 9, was elected Chaplain; **Mrs. J. Lynch Jones**, Route 7, Director of Education; and **Mrs. Leon Taylor**, Route 9, Program Director.

FARMERS UNION OFFICIALS SPOKE

The election meeting was organized and called by **Mr. and Mrs. J. Lynch Jones**, who have been active members of the Farmers Union for several years. Following the election of officers, there were short talks by **F. M. Harrison**, Flag Branch, an active Farmers Union supporter, **J. J. King, Jr.**, President of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association, and **Lou Krainock**, Representative of the Tennessee Farmers Union.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION PLANNED

Plans were laid to make the next meeting, shortly before Christmas, a Farmers Union community Christmas celebration. During the meeting, a Farmers Union movie, "Seed for Tomorrow" was shown.

PIONEER FARMERS UNION MEMBER ATTENDED

The meeting was enlivened by the presence of **Roy Harrison**, who was a pioneer member of the Farmers Union. Mr. Harrison, who joined the Farmers Union in 1910, brought his ritual book to the meeting with him. When he joined the Farmers Union in 1910, it was more or less a secret order in his section of Tennessee.

Several young G. I. Farmers Union members were present, and one of them, **Reed Ricker**, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

EXCELLENT LEADERSHIP

The Camp Creek local has excellent leadership, and promises to be one of the most active local unions in the Greene County area, Krainock said. **J. Lynch Jones**, for example, is on the Board of Directors of the East Tennessee Dairy Cooperative Association, in addition to being active in the Camp Creek local union.

Phosphate Trains

Indiana and Illinois farmers are now buying Tennessee rock phosphate by the train load. The Indiana shipment, which was dubbed the "Hoosier Farmer's Freedom Train," consisted of 60 cars.

The Indiana **Farmer's Guide** says that "phosphate rock is properly called the key to permanent soil building." It has been determined, soil experts say, that a finely-ground phosphate rock will supply phosphorous at the lowest cost and will return the greatest profit per dollar invested to the farmer.

This material is not treated with sulphuric acid, Farmers Union officials point out, and differs therefore from superphosphate.

—Condensed from the "Tennessee Market Bulletin."

SHORT HISTORY

A recent publication of The National Farmers Union only eight pages in length, entitled **"A Very Short History Of The Farmers Union"** is now available for use as a supplement to Junior Reserve and Junior studies. This little pamphlet, while far from being complete, gives a rough sketch of what has happened in the Farmers Union from 1902 to the present time. This pamphlet sells for $.01 each, or $.75 per hundred.

Speakers at Alabama Convention . . .

GOVERNOR James E. Folsom of Alabama welcomes U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan to the state when he spoke at the Alabama Farmers Union Convention at Centre last month. At right is James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, who also addressed the Convention.

(Photo by Hill)

Va. Farmers Union Members Set Up Purchasing Co-op

By EARL GOBBLE,
Chairman, Virginia Farmers Union

ABINGDON, Va.—Stockholders in the Farmers Union Cooperative, Inc., met here last month and elected their Board of Directors and adopted a set of By-Laws to govern this newly established cooperative. The Cooperative is capitalized at $50,000. A charter issued by the State of Virginia, has been received by the officers of the cooperative.

The stockholders meeting was held in the enlarged office and warehouse of the Farmers Union located in the building at the west end of Depot Square, which formerly housed the Clark Grocery. This headquarters is temporary until plans are completed to erect a large concrete-block building.

C. W. Marsh, newly-elected secretary-treasurer of the Cooperative summed up the feelings of the Union farmers when he explained: "people have already organized in almost every section of the country. Merchants into associations and the workers into unions. Farmers have been the last to organize."

SUCCESSFUL STEPS

"We have made some successful steps forward. It now becomes important to expand our organization to handle the special purchasing that farm production requires," he said. "We believe in the years ahead, cooperatives will become necessary and wil be used by farmers to protect shrinking incomes. We think that our cooperative is a step forward in protecting the general welfare of our farm members."

Plans are being laid by officials of the Cooperative for meetings with crossroads and country store owners to work out distribution plans for the mutual benefit of these store owners and union members.

PURPOSES

The cooperative was organized to (1) purchase and process certain commodities that union members produce; and (2) to offer savings to members by volume purchase of phosphate and fertilizers necessary in farm production.

Officers elected by the Board of Directors, which met immediately following the stockholders meeting, were: **W. K. Gibson**, of Castlewood, prominent Russell County dairy and cattleman, president; **Quincy Brown**, Mountain City, vice-president; and **C. W. Marsh**, of Route 2, Abingdon, secretary-treasurer.

BOARD MEMBERS

The Board of Directors for the Cooperative follows: **Ed Clark**, Meadowview; **J. J. Henderson**, Abingdon, Route 3; **Sutton Cowan**, Mendota; **James N. Hodges**, Mountain City, RFD; **Jack Pratt**, of Chatham Hill, RFD; **Earl Gobble**, Abingdon, Route 3; **Gordon Gilmer**, Holston; **Irvin Minnick**, Abingdon, Route 1; **T. G. Maloyed**, Broad Ford; **Mrs. Maggie Odum**, Meadowview, RFD; **J. A. Taylor**, Holston; **T. E. Byington**, Castlewood; **H. L. Spence**, Chatham Hill; **H. S. Castle**, Castlewood; **W. B. Shortt**, Bristol, Tenn., Route 3; **John Carty**, Abingdon, Route 2, and **H. B. Fogleman**, Abingdon, Route 3.

(Pictures of the officers of the Cooperative will appear in next month's issue of the "Union Farmer".)

FCA Proves Profit To U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A check for $10,000,000 was delivered to the United States Treasury by I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, as a dividend on stock held by the Government in the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. This is in addition to a dividend of $40 million paid on July 30.

This Corporation was created in 1934 to refinance farm mortgage indebtedness. It loaned more than $1¼ billion to about 675,000 farmers on the security of their farm mortgages during its 14 years' lending period, and in so doing it was an important factor in stopping the epidemic of farm mortgage foreclosures, as well as in the bailing out of banks and insurance companies much frozen mortgage paper.

Setting Up Local Co-op To Operate Alabama Fertilizer Plant Authorized

CENTRE, Ala.,—Stockholders in the Farmers Union fertilizer Cooperative residing in the area South of Birmingham have been authorized to take complete charge of the assets and liabilities of the co-op in the Andalusia-Georgiana area.

AUTHORIZED

The setting up of a local co-op in the South Alabama area was authorized by the Board of Directors meeting in Centre, Alabama, following the Alabama Farmers Union Convention last month.

Aubrey Williams presided at the meeting. Board members present were J. A. Knight, secretary; Wilma Van Dusseldorp. Visitors were Tom Ludwig, Manager, J. D. Mott, Leland Fryer, Administrative Assistant to National Farmers Union President Patton; W. H. Drake, President, Butler County Farmers Union.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Tom Ludwig gave the board a summary of the organization's activities for the past year, and made a verbal financial report. The report stated that the Fertilizer Cooperative chief asset was a $20,000 mixing plant at Georgiana.

AUDIT PENDING

The financial report was accepted, pending a complete audit of the cooperative's books by a certified accountant, as stated in the Co-op by-laws.

The following motion was passed by the Board regarding the transfer of the management of the cooperative from the three state directorship to a South Alabama directorship:

RESOLUTION PASSED

"It is the sense of this board that the present Board offer to deliver over to the membership of the Farmers Union Fertilizer Cooperative, Inc., who reside in Alabama South of Birmingham, all assets and all liabilities of the Cooperative which are located in Andalusia and Georgiana, Alabama, and that the aforementioned membership shall take over this property through a separate Cooperative under separate charter; and that furthermore, it is the sense of this board that upon the new organization's acceptance of the sense of this whole motion, this motion shall become effective immediately and its provisions effected by the management," the motion read.

The Board accepted the resignation of Vivian Thomas, co-op employee in South Alabama.

Aubrey Williams Re-elected Pres. Of Alabama Union

CENTRE, Ala.—Alabama Farmers Union delegates at the annual convention last month from locals throughout the state re-elected Aubrey Williams to serve as president of the organization for another two years. J. B. Morton was re-elected Vice-President, and Orville Mastin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan headed the list of noted speakers at the convention that included National Farmers Union President James Patton, Alabama's Governor James Folsom, and Lee Fryer, Administrative Assistant to James Patton.

BRANNAN SAYS

"Farmers must have parity of living," Secretary Brannan declared at the convention. "This means improved production and better farm lands. It means better rural homes and more health and education facilities for farm people."

"We can't afford another depression," the Secretary stated, and the farmer is not going to be the one to have his feet knocked out from under him, as was done in 1920," the nation's number one man in agriculture stated.

Brannan encouraged all the farmers of the state to participate in the affairs of the nation's government.

"This is the only way that your government can operate successfully," he declared.

GET SERVICE

"Take a good look at anyone in the Department of Agriculture and in all government agencies and see that they are bringing to you things that are most useful. See that you are getting it or know the reason why," Brannan said.

"It is through farmers' organizations and through your vote that you express your desires. You must be sure that your representatives are the kind you want. Then we'll have better living," he stated.

Brannan encouraged the Alabama Farmers to get more diversification into their farming program. Alabama farmers need to produce more meat, milk, vegetables, sheep, to make a better living from the land, the Secretary said. "This is an element of better living, and the Department of Agriculture is dedicated to helping you get better living."

PRES. PATTON

In his address to the convention National Farmers Union President James Patton stated that farmers faced more problems than at any time in previous history.

"There are certain segments of agriculture that are already beginning to feel the pressure of lowering prices for what the farmer receives on one side and raising the price to the consumer on the other," the farm leader asserted.

"We are for 100% parity for the American Farmer. We are good to American Democracy. There is no reason why we should not have a full share of the services produced in this country. For the first time we are getting a good income. We produce enough, and yet we have people who are not getting enough food and milk, and are not able to buy cotton dresses.

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE UNION FARMER INSIDE

Earl Gobble ..... Page 1
Lou Krainock ..... Page 2
R. M. Metcalfe ..... Page 2
Homer Crabtree ..... Page 4
Alva Taylor ..... Page 5
Mrs. Nola Littles ..... Page 6
Homer Ayres ..... Page 8
Tennessee Page ..... Page 2
Virginia Page ..... Page 3
Alabama Page ..... Page 6

26 - National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1949
Southern Regional Council

STATEMENT OF BENTON J. STONG, OF THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF OF NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, DENVER, COLORADO, BEFORE THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE'S SUB-COMMITTEE ON RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE, FEB. 16, 1949

Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to appear here today and urge the enactment of the Poage Bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act so loan funds may be made available to extend rural telephone lines. We have long desired an opportunity to support such a measure.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, which has approximately 500,000 farm people in membership, has been concerned with this problem at the grass roots for a good many years. It is one field of service in the United States in which we have retrogressed from horse and buggy days and need to catch up to them again - and then go beyond. There was a much larger percentage of farm homes with telephone service in the early '20s than there are today, so in the present situation even a return to the horse and buggy day level would be an advance - not a slipping back.

Unhappily, since the early '20s, a great many of our mutual systems have been sold out to the Bell system, or other 'businesslike' operators, and instead of expansion there has been a decline in the number of farms served. Perhaps the balance sheets and rates of profit of the operating companies have been improved, perhaps models of phone instruments and technical phases have advanced, but from the viewpoint of tens of thousands of farmers who have been cut off from service, these financial and technical advances are meaningless. They are just something that are talked about in advertisements and before Congressional Committees. Those farmers are still without telephones.

There has also been the problem of the deterioration and failure of some of the mutual systems, resulting from farmers being too busy farming, or lacking the technical knowledge or trained employes, to maintain those systems.

As a result of the two factors, monopolism and deterioration, the percentage of farm homes with telephones declined from 40% in the '20s down to 20% in 1935. Some recent figures indicate that the percentage has again climbed up around 42%, but because of our knowledge of what exists out on the farms of our members, we believe that these late figures must be misleading. The telephone industry claims that it has connected 1,000,000 rural phones since the end of the war. But when you consider the average density of phones on those "rural" lines indicated by their figures - about 16 to the mile - it becomes obvious that they do not reach out from the rural communities to many actual farms, but chiefly to the houses just beyond the corporate limits, or to little clusters at main highway intersections. Comparatively few of these people are real farmers.

Apparently the filling stations, sandwich shops, tourist camps with many room phones, and even the night clubs and liquor dealers who have located outside corporate limits to escape municipal regulation, are mingled with "farmers" in these latest statistics. Not many of such businesses existed in the early '20s, so that the statistical comparisons may very well be entirely false. The real farm telephone problem is not now being met. We know of only a very, very small percentage of actual farm operators who are being connected. We are undoubtedly still somewhere behind the horse and buggy days in actual service to farm people.

We have a great many letters coming into Farmers Union headquarters regularly inquiring about how to establish phone service or urging the very thing provided in the Bill under consideration here - turning the problem over to the REA. There have been some attempts within our organization, by local groups, to meet their telephone needs locally, with a small mutual. But so far as I know, without exception, those efforts have run into some bottleneck and have been fruitless. The people have been unable to get local finance, or they have been unable to get poles, or wire, or other construction materials through the sources available to them. Their resources are limited. They are unable to send committees repeatedly to suppliers' offices to attempt to obtain concessions of needed supplies.

In many instances they have petitioned the Bell System or local independents to establish service, but to no avail. They have repeatedly been told that the area to be served would be uneconomic - unprofitable - and that the established companies are not interested.

During the past summer I spent considerable time in two areas in Utah, where the Farmers Union has recently been organizing. In both of them - the Castle Valley south of Price, Utah, and the Uintah Basin, in eastern Utah between Denver and Salt Lake City - one of the first problems considered by the new local groups was how to get telephone service.

In the Castle Valley area, south of Price, there is a phone line down the main highway, with a very few connections in the towns of Huntington, Castle Dale, Emery and smaller communities. The citizens at Castle Dale and nearby Orangeville had been working on their phone problem for several years. They had more than 300 signers to an agreement to take phone service, and had gone up to Salt Lake City to the Mountain States Telephone Company with that agreement. But they had been turned down, even for rural community service.

They had explored, and the National Farmers Union explored, the possibilities of building their own phone system. They need it desperately. There is only one doctor - and he is past 70 - in the entire valley. The people are dependent on doctors from Price, which is from 10 to 50 or 60 miles distant from them, for medical care. In emergencies, without telephones, it may be necessary to drive clear into Price to get the doctor, or to ride into the nearest community, route the owner of one of the few phones out of bed, and place the call from there. To those people, telephone service is not a luxury, nor just a convenience. It is a very real need.

The people of the Castle Valley have REA service. They can have telephone service economically on their REA lines if this bill passes. And this is today apparently the only solution for them; Mountain States doesn't want them, and it is not economically feasible for them to employ the personnel to travel over the country locating supplies, finding finance and ultimately constructing this one single system.

The situation in the Uintah Basin in Utah is similar. The communities along Highway 40, which goes through the Basin, have comparatively good phone service. But the farmers back on the mesas, are without service. In that area, again, there is electric service with which telephone service could be provided most economically.

The REA is ideally suited to extend its operations into this new field, for the services which it now renders in the electric power field meet the basic problems of adequate rural phone service. The same sort of low cost financing, technical assistance and guidance now provided by REA are the principal things which are needed to meet rural telephone needs.

The Rural Electrification Administration has, in the opinion of farm people, proved one of the finest service agencies which has ever existed in agriculture. It has supplied the technical know-how for the extension of rural power lines to farms in an adequate, modern way. It has provided patterns of operation assuring the maintenance of a high standard of service. It has achieved costs sufficiently low that service can be supplied, at prices which farmers can pay, in areas of such low population density that they are unattractive to the power monopolists, just as they are unattractive to the telephone monopolists. It has taken service, not just to the fringes of rural towns, but out into the country to the real farmers, or to the farms.

Perhaps the work it has done can well be measured by the comparative growth of rural power and rural telephone service since 1935. In 1935 there were twice as many farms with phones as with electric power. At the end of 1948, 70 percent of farms had electricity and, even accepting the confusing statistics which I have discussed, only 42% of rural people had telephones.

It is my understanding the H.R. 133 does not give a clear preference to cooperatives in the making of loans. In our opinion, such a preference should be made quite clear.

Unfortunately, monopolists have repeatedly demonstrated their unwillingness to cooperate in programs with the objectives of the Poage bill, which we interpret to be the provision of telephone service to the highest possible number of farmers who desire it. They are not interested in establishing unprofitable services, however much they may be needed. Telephone companies are now in the midst of a drive for higher and higher rates. We can only anticipate that, given the

advantage of low-interest federal loan funds, they would extend lines only so far as high and extremely profitable rates could be collected, possibly only 3 or 4 more miles from town. There are obvious economies in using the existing administrative machinery of REA and the REA coops, and of using the existing pole lines which reach tens of thousands of farmers without telephone service, to establish that service. It would not be economical or sound to provide loans for duplicating private pole lines to the farms now served by REA and not by any telephone company.

We oppose any rigid requirements within the law to force REA systems to arrange switchboard service with existing phone companies. In a great majority of instances, we believe that such arrangements would be desirable, to maintain one integrated phone service, but that they should be established by free negotiation between the farmers, through their cooperative, and the existing companies, rather than under compulsion, which would leave farmers without bargaining power.

In the electric power field, the private companies are repeatedly demonstrating that they will use any hold they may get over REA cooperatives to hamper them, limit them and ultimately take them over.

The private power companies are now using the dependence on them of many REA cooperatives for wholesale power supply - and their cooperatives' present inability to build their own generating facilites - to force long-term, high-rate power supply contracts upon them, or embarrass them with inadequate power supply, obviously hoping that the members will become dissatisfied and ultimately approve a sale of their facilities to the private, monopoly industry.

We recognize that in a few instances, duplicating services might be established. We believe that they will not be many, but even if some should occur and there should be, as I believe the Committee has been told, a return to "horse and buggy days" by duplication in a few instances, we should remember that that is a forward movement - not backward - from where we are today as a result of monopolism in the telephone business.

The industry which has failed to provide farm people with telephone service should not now be given, by any compulsory clauses, a veto or limiting power on the proposed development.

We hope that before this session of Congress is ended, the House Agriculture Committee will consider legislation to give REA cooperatives a free bargaining status in the electric power field; that restrictions will be taken off generating loans, that ample funds will be provided for such loans and that federal power projects, including a Missouri Valley, a Columbia Valley Authority, and the St. Lawrence Waterway, among others, will be authorized, with preferences provided to municipal and REA systems, to meet the present squeeze which is being putting on many of the existing REA coops.

Three Farmers Union members will follow me, who come from an area where power companies are using their control of generating facilities to squeeze rural electric cooperatives.

In South Dakota, where it is anticipated that some power may become available around 1953 from Missouri river dams, the effort is to force the cooperatives to take 10-year wholesale supply contracts with the private companies - contracts which will carry them beyond the date when public power may be available.

In North Dakota, at least one existing supply contract is being breached - although it has time to run - to force acceptance of increases in rates which are already too high.

We recently made a check of what the private companies are charging REA's in the Missouri Valley states for their power supply.

As Southern members of this committee know, in the Tennessee Valley, the TVA sells power to REA cooperatives at an average of 5.2 mills per kwh. In Nebraska, the one public power state in the Missouri Valley where suppliers are public agencies, the rate now runs about 8.4 mills. In the other states, where private suppliers predominate, the rates are without exception higher, even though the averages are reduced in some of them by Bureau of Reclamation supply contracts.

The average rate paid for power in the states where supply is chiefly from private companies runs not 5.2 mills, nor even 8.4 mills, but 10 mills and more.

In Minnesota the average wholesale charge was 12.8 mills, in Colorado and Kansas 10.8 mills, in North Dakota 11.1 mills, in South Dakota 12.3 mills, in Iowa 11.4 mills, in Wyoming 10.4 mills - just twice the TVA rate - and in Missouri 10 mills. The Colorado rate would have averaged much higher but large blocks of power were supplied byBureau of Reclamation at 7.4 mills.

In the ten valley states, the excess charge over TVA's average rate amounted to more than half of the wholesale power bill. The REA cooperatives had to pay $8,581,353 for power which would have cost them only $4,070,609 in the Tennessee Valley - a difference of $4,510,743.

If high tolls to existing private phone companies for switching or other services are forced upon rural groups as they have been on the power operations, they might easily reduce the economic feasibility of reaching a majority of farm homes.

The Farmers Union not only opposes the omission of preference as to loans in this bill, and protection of the right of the cooperatives to take whatever action is necessary to provide low cost telephone service to farm people, we urge you during this session to free the REA cooperatives in the power generation field, and to assist in the adoption of a federal power development program, including the St. Lawrence project, a Missouri Valley Administration and a Columbia Valley Authority, which have been urged by the National Rural Electrification Association.

The REA has demonstrated that there can be parity of services for farm people - at reasonable costs - if the cooperatives are not restricted but are free to bargain or, if necessary, establish their own services.

We hope that the Congress will pass this bill without any amendments which would impose restrictions on it in the telephone field.

#

26 — National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

RECEIVED APR 6 1949 Southern Regional Council

Vol. 1 No. 47 April 1, 1949

* Brannan to Present Farm Program To Congress Next Week

* FU Representatives Condemn Monopoly Bill at Senate Hearings

* Patton Puts Finger on Low Farm Prices as Depression Cause

* * *

BRANNAN TO PRESENT FARM PROGRAM TO CONGRESS NEXT WEEK

Climaxing a series of conferences of FU leaders with Secretary of Agriculture Brannan comes the announcement this week by Senator Thomas, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, to a group of North Dakota farmers that the Secretary will present his legislative program to Congress on April 7.

THERE ARE SIGNS THAT BRANNAN will include in his recommendations at least a part of the Farmers Union program. President Patton conferred with the Secretary this week and reiterated that the Farmers Union still insisted on 100% parity for family-type farmers and was conducting an all-out campaign to obtain this objective. The Secretary did not indicate that he would include this recommendation when he presents his program to Congress next week, but it is known that Mr. Brannan is quite sympathetic to this idea and conversely looks with disapproval on a farm program which gives 90% parity to large-scale corporate-type farms. It is expected, therefore, that the Secretary will recommend that some differential be established between the two types of farming operations.

BRANNAN IS ALSO EXPECTED TO RECOMMEND SO-CALLED PRODUCTION PAYMENTS for increased production of livestock, dairy products and other products in short supply as well as a system of direct payments on perishables which would safeguard the consumers interests by preventing prices from rising too high and at the same time assure the farmer of a fair price.

Previously, Brannan had indicated that he favors a greatly expanded storage program which will perhaps provide funds for cooperatives and others to store and process commodities in the event of temporary overproduction.

* * *

LAST GROUP OF NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA PRIZE WINNERS ARRIVE

With the arrival this week of a group of prize winning FUers from North and South Dakota, the final phase of the Farmers Union "invasion" of Washington began. Only one more delegation is expected after this week, although farm leaders and farmers will, no doubt, individually and in small groups continue to come in to present their legislative program to Congress and to

testify on legislation. The last group which will arrive from Oklahoma early next week will be accompanied by Homer Duffy, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, and Zeb Lawter, secretary.

THE GROUP VISITING WASHINGTON THIS WEEK, headed by Harold Jesperson and Orville Knote, made the usual round, visiting their representatives and senators and informing them of the FU legislative program. Their experience was somewhat similar to those who had previously visited Washington. Senator Thomas, for example, assured them that he was going to recommend full parity or at least 90% on all important crops. The Senator also added that he was in entire agreement with the ideas of Glenn Talbott, North Dakota FU president, and others that at least 500 million bushels of wheat should be stockpiled.

* * *

FARM BUREAU'S STAND IN A SENTENCE

Allan Kline recently before a Senate Committee explained the Farm Bureau's stand on parity. Here it is - all in one sentence; we don't think any comments are needed:

"It seems to me that the 90% of parity thing, with the productive capacity of America, with the current alignment of our capacity to sell with the possibilities as you suggested in your question that European demand might fall off - and I would there note parenthetically that I suggested we couldn't tell about that and therefore might be confronting me and congress at such a time - that it seems to me we have to take this much broader approach on this thing and try, as I suggested to start with, to save all the good things that we have learned in the experiences we have had with all these farm programs, but at the same time try to avoid the rigidity that might come from the attempt to gurantee at the Federal level a certain specific price for twenty-odd agricultural commodities in the United States."

FU REPRESENTATIVES CONDEMN MONOPOLY BILL AT HEARINGS

FU representatives testified this week before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on S1008, a bill which, in effect, provides for a permanent weakening of our anti-trust laws as well as a two-year moratorium. If this bill were to be enacted, the Federal Trade Commission and other agencies would be prevented from enforcing the Supreme Court decision of last May which outlawed base point pricing.

AS POINTED OUT IN PREVIOUS NEWLETTERS, President Patton has been active in this controversy and served on Senator Capehart's advisory council which investigated the effects of the Supreme Court decision. In a minority report of the advisory council, Patton strongly condemned the efforts of those seeking to undo the Supreme Court decision and pointed out that no new legislation of this kind was needed. FU representatives repeated these ideas of President Patton to the subcommittee and obtained the promise of Senator McCarran to have President Patton's minority report inserted in the Record.

Specifically, the FU representative pointed out that Section 1 of the bill, which is to be permanent legislation, included a phrase which was broad enough to legalize the now outlawed base point pricing system. The representative also pointed out that such systems worked to the disadvantage of farmers by increasing costs

of farm machinery and other goods which they purchase by stifling competition in general and by preventing the development of local western and southern industry, thereby prohibiting farmers from purchasing products from near-by manufacturing plants.

* * *

PATTON PUTS FINGER ON LOW FARM PRICES AS DEPRESSION CAUSE

President Patton this week participated in an NBC radio broadcast here in Washington with Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D.Wash.), and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, on the subject "Are Depressions Necessary?" Patton, in his remarks on the program, pointed out that farmers,workers and businessmen were all in the same boat and that the whole economy would suffer if farmers were penalized by taking from them their fair share of the national income.

He emphasized that farmers had been taking a beating during the last year, that prices of things they buy have been going up and prices of things they sell had declined in some instances by as much as one third. "On October 13, 1947," said Patton, wheat was quoted at $3.40 per bushel at Minneapolis and a tractor to harvest with cost $1800. Thus, it took 530 bushels of wheat to buy the tractor. A year later it took more than 900 bushels of wheat to buy the same tractor for it had jumped to $2250 and wheat was down from $3.40 to $2.48. The situation has worsened recently."

Patton added that farmers would not complain about reasonable price adjustments if it meant that consumers could buy cheaper food, but they objected strongly to the present situation in which fertilizer prices had risen up to 50% over a year ago and farm prices had dropped in many instances below the 90% floor. Patton also said that with the 60% parity law upon the books, farmers faced a period when their purchasing power might be cut by as much as 50%. This, Patton pointed out, would bring about a depression.

* * *

STONG STEPS UP CAMPAIGN TO DIVORSE FARM BUREAU AND EXTENSION

Ben Stong this week stepped up his campaign to bring about the enactment of Senator Thomas' bill, S.1083, which would divorce the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service. In a letter widely distributed, Stong urged that all interested individuals and groups communicate their views on this bill to Senator Elmer Thomas and Congressman Harold D. Cooley, who are chairman respectively of the Senate and House Agriculture Committee. Stong also suggested that if possible, interested FU members come to Washington and testify for the Thomas bill during the week of April 11 when hearings will be held. If you want to testify or want more information on this, write to Ben Stong in the Washington office.

* * *

HOUSING BILL TO BE DEBATED SOON

The housing bill S1070 which includes a provision for about 260 million dollars for rural housing, has finally been reported out of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. It is expected to reach the floor about April 1 and debate is expected to start around the 4th. On the House side, it is expected that Chairman Brent Spence (D.Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee will introduce a measure similar to S1070 in a day or two. The National Public Housing Conference, with which FU works closely, suggests that you write Representative Spence urging him to push such legislation.

* * *

NOTES: Don't use DDT for insect control on diary cows, the USDA says.....Resolutions and letters on social security and other issues are pouring into the FU office .....The Yellowstone County FU urges passage of the rural telephone bill and full parity for family farmers.....Hawks Springs Local 494, Wyoming, urges passage of MVA

#

26 National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
APR 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

Release date - Immediate 4/7/49

Subject - Brannan farm program

WASHINGTON - The farm program proposals put forward today by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan are of "historic importance", President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union, said today in a statement issued by the Union's Washington office. At the same time, Patton said the Brannan proposals did not go so far as the Farmers Union wished, and that "family farmers are entitled to and should receive now 100% of parity." Patton's statement was as follows:

"The general agricultural income and parity proposals that Secretary of Agriculture Brannan presented to Congress today mark a milestone in the history of American agriculture.

"There is no question but that the statesmanship displayed in this well-reasoned and closely documented paper is of historic importance. It reflects great credit upon the Secretary and his staff.

"The National Farmers Union feels that in many respects the specifics of the program presented by the Secretary do not go far enough. It believes firmly that family-type farmers are entitled to and should receive now 100% of parity, either through commodity loans or purchase agreements or through compensatory payments.

"The Farmers Union believes, furthermore, that the formula in the Secretary's proposals whereby farmers with roughly $25,000 of gross income are to receive full parity includes many farms that are too large. We would prefer to see this breaking-point set at a lower level so as to encourage the maximum number of economic-sized family units in American agriculture.

"And we believe that the support program should be further implemented by a large-scale cooperative storage facilities loan program, these loans to be of the type now made by REA to electric power cooperatives.

"But these are differences over specifics. The principles laid down by the Secretary are good and sound. His avowed purpose to aid in maintaining incomes of farmers and at the same time to insure reasonable prices to consumers is a major step forward in national agricultural policy. His price-determination formula, based on real farm income, marks a wholly new departure in development of agricultural programs, and deserves close study.

"Above all, his official sanction of the principle that family farms are to be given preference in the extension of governmental assistance to agriculture should be hailed by everyone who believes that healthy family farms are a mainstay of a healthy American economy."

#

26, National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 1 No. 50 April 22, 1949

* Patton Joins Fight to Save FTC Funds
* Senate Subcommittee Approves Monopoly Bill
* FU Leaders to Testify on Brannan Program

* * *

PATTON JOINS FIGHT TO SAVE FTC FUNDS

The spotlight shifted temporarily this week from the Brannan program, which is still the most talked about subject in Washington, to the monopoly drive which was waged on both sides of the Capitol. The fight on the House side centered primarily around a cut which the House Appropriation Committee had made in funds for the Federal Trade Commission. As soon as it became known that the House committee had recommended this cut, President Patton immediately sent a telegram to Wright Patman urging him to use his influence and prestige to bring about restoration of reductions made in appropriations in the Federal Trade Commission.

THIS APPROPRIATION CUT, SAID PATTON, in view of the present great wave of antitrust law violations, is more unjustified than ever before in our history. Patton went on to say that this reduction in administrative funds by $289,000 would virtually wipe out the clerical staff of the FTC and seriously handicap enforcement of our antitrust laws.

Representative Patman immediately following receipt of President Patton's telegram went on the floor and read it into the Record as well as communications from the CIO, from the National Federation of Small Business, from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and from the American Farm Bureau Federation. All of these organizations joined with the Farmers Union in urging that the FTC appropriations be restored.

BUT UNFORTUNATELY, ALL OF THESE EFFORTS WERE OF NO AVAIL. An amendment by Representative Evins (D., Tenn.) was defeated and the independent offices appropriation bill which included FTC funds was passed. Had the friends of the FTC had a little more time, they probably would have been successful in restoring the cuts. But the representatives were in such a hurry to go on their Easter vacations that they reduced time for debating the FTC cuts to six minutes, thereby silencing nearly all of the members who wanted to speak up for the FTC.

* * *

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVES MONOPOLY BILL

On the Senate side, there were two major developments during the week which will affect enforcement of our antitrust laws. One was the approval of S.1008 by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This bill, as was pointed out in testimony by FU representatives to the committee on March 30 (see newsletter April 1), would seriously hamper not only the enforcement of our antitrust laws, but permanently weaken them.

The FU representative directed most of his fire at the first part of the bill which was to be enacted as permanent legislation. The second part of the bill provided for a moratorium on enforcement of antitrust laws which concerned distribution costs as an element of monopoly. It is significant that the subcommittee deleted from the bill that part which would have become permenent legislation if approved. However, the subcommittee did recommend, with some minor changes, that the full committee approve the bill.

* * *

MONOPOLISTS FIGHTING CARSON CONFIRMATION ON FTC

The other development concerning indirectly antitrust legislation centered around the approval of John Carson who was recently recommended as a member of the FTC. As is well known, Carson is an enemy of the monopolists, has a long record of service in the cooperative movement. Consequently, monopolists have been combing Carson's record with a fine-tooth comb in the hopes of finding something that they could use against him. Senator Brewster, one of those who apparently is working with the monopolists, reports that he found a statement in testimony Carson made in 1945 before a Senate Committee which would in part disqualify him from serving on the Federal Trade Commission.

FULTON LEWIS JR., ALWAYS ALERT TO LEND A HELPING HAND <u>to the NAM and other big business groups, has been carrying on a campaign against Carson</u>. He has indulged in the usual name calling and has even hoodwinked some befuddled listeners into writing their senators protesting the nomination of Carson. Since it is reported that little or no mail is going in on Carson's behalf, we urge that you write your senators immediately. Tell them that Carson is eminently fitted for the FTC post. Tell your senators that Carson's work in the cooperative movement especially qualifies him for the position.

As a result of all this commotion, the Senate Committee, headed by Senator Ed Johnson, announced that it would hold hearings on the Carson appointment. Immediately after this became known, FU in Washington wrote Senator Johnson asking to be allowed to appear at the hearings to testify in Carson's behalf.

* * *

FU LEADERS TO TESTIFY ON BRANNAN PROGRAM

The controversy over the Brannan farm plan recommendations will be publicly renewed next week when hearings begin. Brannan will appear on the 25th and Farmers Union representatives, including President Patton and several state presidents and others, are scheduled to appear on the 27th. At the present time, FU leaders are preparing detailed statements outlining their positions not only on the Brannan recommendations but on the Farmers Union's 100% parity bill which in substance will be presented to the House Agriculture Committee. FU leaders will not unqualifiedly endorse the Brannan program. They will point out the weak features, although taking note that it is a great improvement over the Aiken Bill.

SENTIMENT ON CAPITOL HILL regarding approval of the Brannan program is considerably mixed at this point. Representative Cooley, who heads the House Agriculture Committee, seems to favor most of the features of the Brannan recommendations. He is strongly against allowing the Aiken bill to go into effect. The Aiken bill, as has been pointed out, has few friends on the House side. According to Representative Cooley, "None of us wants this Aiken bill hung around our necks in 1950. It has no friends in our committee. Not even among Republicans. We are going to get out some kind of a new farm bill."

Sentiment on the Senate side is more in favor of the Aiken law and consequently, against the Brannan proposals. Administration leaders, however, including Senator Thomas, who heads the Senate Agriculture Committee, is expected to be in favor of part of the Brannan program which has received unqualified administration endorsement.

* * *

ALFALFA FOR BREAKFAST?

British scientists have suggested using 2 percent of alfalfa meal in cereal mixtures to provide vitamin A for under-nourished children, and their South African collegues point out that alfalfa leaves are richer in Vitamin C than oranges, grapefruit, or any of the common leafy vegetables. Are you sold on the idea now?

HOUSING BILL HAVING TOUGH TIME IN SENATE

Debate on the housing bill which provides $260 million for rural housing occupied most of the Senate's time this week. Certain Republican members, including Senator Taft, worked very hard to delete provisions from the bill which would allot funds to repair substandard rural housing. They also opposed the slum clearance program. Other Republicans rallied around the housing bill supporters and even conducted a special tour among the slum areas in Washington designed to spotlight the horrible housing conditions existing in the Capital.

On the House side, the Banking and Currency Committee heard witnesses on HR.4009, the companion measure to S.1070. Hearings will be continued on April 25 when the Committee reassembles.

* * *

KANSAS DELEGATION VISITS WASHINGTON

The Kansas FU delegation, headed by Cy Perkins, arrived this week and immediately started taking in the sights of Washington and also interviewed their representatives and senators. Reaction was somewhat similar to that experienced by other delegations. They found considerable sentiment against the 60% Aiken law and conversely a lot of sentiment for the full parity recommendations of the Farmers Union.

* * *

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAY 4 1949
Southern Regional Council

LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO FU

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS
PUBLIC HOUSING S.1070 - HR. 4009	$260 million for rural housing	S.1070 now pending in Senate. On eve of passage
RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS H.R.1211	Extends authority to negotiate trade pacts to June 1951	Passed House. Now on Senate calendar.
SOCIAL SECURITY H.R.2892 - H.R. 2893	Provides old age and survivors insurance to farmers	Hearings still going on.
RURAL TELEPHONES H. R.1960	Provides for rural telephone financing	Approved by House Committee. Under consideration by Senate Agriculture Committee. (Write Sen. Elmer Thomas urging approval.)
BANKS FOR COOPS H.R.848	Allows farmers to buy up government capital in coop banks	House Agriculture Committee approved unanimously
FARM LABOR CAMPS H.R.2960	Provides for distribution of camps to public and coop agencies for one year	House Agriculture Committee reported it favorably
MONOPOLY BILL S.1008 - H.R.2222	Provides moratorium on enforcement of antitrust laws relating to transportation	House full committee approved. Senate subcommittee approved in part.
APPROPRIATION FOR FTC H.R.4177	Provides drastic cut in FTC funds	Passed by House

26 - Natl Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 2 No. 1 May 13, 1949

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1949
Southern Regional Council

* Patton Renews Fight for Federal-Aid-to-Education Bill
* Brannan Program Definitely Gaining Ground
* NFU Presents Views on Atlantic Pact to Senate Committee

* * *

PATTON RENEWS FIGHT FOR FEDERAL-AID-TO-EDUCATION BILL

President Patton this week threw his efforts into the fight to bring adequate schools and teachers to rural areas. In a telegram, sent to every member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Patton urged that the committee give its immediate attention to federal aid to education. He commented on the fine action taken by the Senate in approving S.276 which provides $300 million in federal grants to the states to help pay teachers' salaries and other school operating expenses. Patton also commented on the fact that education in rural areas has been "shamefully neglected."

THE BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE by a vote of 58-15 represents a partial victory in a 25-year fight to have the federal government give the states the aid they need. The bill is designed to reduce any inequalities in educational opportunities in elementary and secondary schools throught the United States. Allotments to the states range from $5 to $25 per pupil from 5-17 years of age. Under the proposed legislation, the poorer states are to receive the larger share of federal funds in order that the minimum spent per pupil in every state amounts to $55 a year.

It will be recalled that the Senate passed a similar federal aid to education bill in the 80th Congress. Unfortunately, the reactionary leadership at the House, headed by Joe Martin, bottled up the bill and did not allow the House to consider it. Prospects in the 81st Congress are much better. However, it would be a mistake to consider that federal aid to education bill will not be opposed by powerful groups. An active campaign is necessary to get the measure enacted. Wire or write your representative now.

* * *

BRANNAN PROGRAM DEFINITELY GAINING GROUND

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's plan for a farm program is definitely gaining ground. Numerous congressmen have in the past few weeks praised certain parts of the plan and have indicated substantial support. One reason attributed to this support may be attributed to support by Farmers Union representatives and the able way in which they presented the Farmers Union plan to the House Agriculture Committee.

Critics of the plan, of course, as soon as Brannan appeared before the committee, presented a "barrage of dead cats." They denounced it as socialistic, radical, as a copy of the British plan, which, it is claimed, regiments British farmers, and as a brainchild of Jim Patton who, it was contended, was a left winger. All of this name calling resulted apparently in the net gain of support for the Brannan plan.

It was pointed out that those violently denouncing the plan, including Fulton Lewis Jr. and the Wall Street Journal, were violent anti-New Dealers and have been for many years. Such individuals and groups have opposed consistently every progressive piece of legislation that has been offered on Capitol Hill.

THE PRESS, VARIOUS FARM NEWSLETTERS, and other agencies that disseminate information are reflecting this change in sentiment. At first most said that Brannan's plan had no chance of being enacted into law. This week several reports from the newspapers and farm letters have predicted that the essential features will be enacted. For example, Wayne Darrow's Washington Farm Letter says: "Brannan's price support plan will be enacted into law during the 1950 session of Congress, in our opinion." And the Farmers Friend, published at Greenbay, Wisconsin, comes out with an editorial headed "Odds Swing to Brannan":

"The odds on the passing of the assured farm income plan are swinging in Mr. Brannan's favor in spite of a hostile press and loud rumbling from top bracket farm organizations. Of the two main reasons for this, the fact that the farmer does not scare easily is probably the most pertinent. Farmers realize, if no one else does, that agriculture has outgrown the Jamestown era which some critics resurrect in an effort to swing public opinion away from a federally operated national farm plan."

* * *

PATTON OPPOSES MUNDT-FERGUSON BILL

President Patton this week renewed his fight to preserve civil liberties for American people. In a letter to Senator Pat McCarran, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Patton stated that he opposed enactment of the Mundt-Ferguson bill which the committee is now considering. "While the bill," said Patton, "before your committee has been slightly modified we regard it still as obnoxious to civil liberties." Patton went on to say that "adequate authority exists in current law to deal with subversives and treasonable activities..."

* * *

NFU PRESENTS VIEWS ON ATLANTIC PACT TO SENATE COMMITTEE

The National Farmers Union this week officially presented its views on the North Atlantic Pact to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the form of a resolution passed unanimously by the National Board of Directors. In this resolution which opposed the Pact, it was pointed out:

> "There continue to be...certain very disturbing elements in our government's Foreign Policy. Of these, the most alarming is the proposal for a North Atlantic Security treaty, obviously to be followed by extensive arms aid to Europe. We cannot approve such a course. We believe it to be directly contrary to American precedent and history and to be a futile gesture. We cannot conceive of a situation arising under the proposed Treaty where the United States would fight unless it would fight in the absence of a treaty. Therefore, we view the Treaty merely as a preliminary to the sending of arms to European nations."

* * *

HEARINGS TO BEGIN ON NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BILL

Attention in Washington for several weeks will be centered on the National Health Insurance Bill S.1679 on which hearings will be held by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee beginning May 16.

FARMERS UNION REPRESENTATIVES WILL APPEAR and testify in favor of the bill. Please send us statements so that they may be inserted in the record, or if you wish to appear personally, contact the Washington office and we will arrange for you to appear.

HERE VERY BRIEFLY ARE THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF S.1679:

(1) The bill calls for the government to pay all medical, dental and surgical hospital bills for heads of families (including farmers) and their dependents.

(2) The costs will be met by a new payroll tax of 1½% each on covered workers and their employers. The tax would be levied on income up to $4800 per year. For example, on income of that amount the worker would be taxed $72 a year and employer a like amount. If the worker earned only $2400 a year, he would be taxed $36.

(3) The bill does not, as its hostile critics charge, take away free choice. Patients have free choice of doctors and doctors may reject patients. Doctors do not have to participate in the program. Individuals are left free to hire private doctors if they choose and pay them on the present basis.

(4) Administration of the plan is largely left to the states and medical standards will as now be determined by the members of the medical profession.

* * *

NFU SUPPORTS CHILD RESEARCH BILL

Among bills to receive the support of the National Farmers Union this week was S.904, the National Child Research Bill, sponsored the the American Parents Committee, which provides assistance to local communities in setting up child guidance clinics and other aids dealing with the many problems of child rearing.

In a letter to Senator James E. Murray, urging that the Labor and Public Welfare Committee report favorably on the bill, Patton pointed out:

> "One-fourth of America's children in 1946 lived on farms. Yet farmers receive only 12 to 15 percent of the nation's income. It is obvious that the lower the income per capita the less able a state is to support the services which its children need."

Patton went on to say that a strong America was dependent upon the health of the children.

* * *

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO FU

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS
BANK FOR COOPS HR.848	Allows coop banks to become farmer-owned	Passed House May 2.
COMMODITY EXCHANGE S.1751	Tightens control over commodity market trading	Deferred to Senate Agriculture Committee
MONOPOLY BILL S.1008	Weakens anti-trust laws in regard to transportation costs	Reported out by Senate Committee
GRAIN STORAGE S.900	Senate added restrictive feature on storage	Passed Senate; House due to vote
SOCIAL SECURITY HR.2893	Provides old age and survivers benefits for farmers	Committee report due next week
FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION S.246	Provides $300 million a year for five years	Passed Senate 58-15 (Page 5787 Record)
RURAL ROADS S.244 - S.1471	$100 million for rural roads; $150 million for rural roads	Senate hearings going on

---

26- National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1949
Southern Regional Council

A PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ABUNDANCE

Address of Russell Smith, Legislative Secretary of National Farmers Union, to the National Emergency Conference on Resources, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1949

For too many years the close relationship of the development and use of natural resources to the general state of the economy has gone unrecognized. Therefore, I am grateful for the opportunity at this time to put before you some of the views of myself and my organization concerning the desirability of continuing economic stability as a prime means of promoting the orderly conservation and use of these resources. Let me be explicit here and say that, while the greatest waste entailed by depressions and panics is human waste, I am referring primarily only to natural resources. I take it that we are all in agreement on the ghastly toll of human resources that economic upheaval always takes.

Frankly, I am pleading a case, the case for enactment of the so-called "Full Employment Act of 1950". This is the Patman-Murray-Sparkman bill, which is numbered S 281 in the Senate and HR 1177 in the House. Later, I will discuss briefly the principal provisions of this bill, but first I hope to persuade you that there is a neglected field for discussion here regardless of the merits of particularlegislation designed to meet problems in that field.

To start with, the "Full Employment Act of 1950" seeks to offer governmental insurance against cyclical unemployment through the assurance that industrial investment will proceed at a stable rate, year in and year out. Some economists have mistakenly felt that, whatever else might be said of slowdowns in economic activity, they would at least put the brakes on excessive consumption of irreplaceable natural resources. It seems to me that that is a purely negative attitude toward the problem. More than that, it ignores the real impact of depression on resources. During periods of unemployment and decreased business and industrial operation, needs of the people accumulate in enormous volume. When the upturn in the cycle occurs, therefore, it nearly always leads toward inflation and, more than that, to excessive exploitation of mineral, timber, and other resources required for the goods being turned out to meet these accumulated needs.

Thus the period of relatively slow consumption of resources is replaced by one of feverishly rapid exploitation. Such disorder in the handling of those resources that once gone are gone for good is bound ultimately to result in exhaustion of resources at an earlier date than otherwise would be the case. Furthermore, instability of this kind frustrates efforts to map out substitute kinds of operations which might meet the needs that have accounted for the exhaustion of the resource.

A second point which, I believe, has seldom been stressed in such discussions as this is the impact of monopoly upon the pattern of resources exploitation. The outstanding example in the United States of course is in metals. Such operations as those of the U. S. Steel Corporation, the Anaconda Copper Company, and the Aluminum Company of America over the last 25 years have not rebounded to the benefit of the cause of conservation. The development of an adequate light metals industry has been retarded, the public interest in depletion of ore reserves has not been taken into account, and the development of new processes, combinations and substitutes, and new consumer devices has been on a far smaller scale than any of them would have been if a lively competitive situation had existed in these industries.

This is not to say of course that savage and unrestricted competition itself may not have a disastrous effect on resources. Rather the point I wish to stress at this time is that monopoly can have exactly the same kind of effects as cut-throat competition and brings with it a train of additional evils.

In summary, concentration of control in any industry at the same time unregulated by government necessarily eliminates the development of programs aimed at such public purposes as the conservation and wise use of resources. This is true because a monopoly, as any other private business, exists primarily to make profits and not to safeguard posterity.

Too often we forget, too, that the breakdown of state and local governments and responsibility in the United States, especially marked since the Civil War has been a major factor in excelorating the drain on our natural resources. While this appears to be on the surface a purely political consideration, it is also economic. The federal nature of our system of government imposed a major share of the obligations of government, in an economic sense, upon state and local entities. The corruption of state legislatures and officials by great corporations, the national necessity for tremendous interstate corporate and physical structures such as the railroad system, and the long line of decisions of the courts adverse to state and local governments - all of these contributed to a weakening of that responsibility at the grass roots which our Constitution contemplates as one of the great safeguards of the people.

The result of this diminution of all government other than the national government was to hasten materially the destruction of such natural resources as timber. The gap that was left with the wreckage of state regulation has never been satisfactorily filled by national or other regulation, at least in many fields, prominent among which is that of conservation. Perhaps in many of these fields it is too late to attempt to return to state and local regulation. Such devices of government as the Soil Conservation Districts, which receive assistance of the national government but are organized under state laws, provide one of the clews toward resolution of this problem in the future.

A fourth and in some ways most important point that I wish to make is that the undue concentration of industry, population and financial controls in the northeast quarter of the United States has caused a regional imbalance of the very greatest significance to the United States as a whole. Symbolic of this concentration is the railroad rate structure of the nation, for this region of concentration roughly corresponds to the rate territory as official classification territories and receives freight rates designed to assist it materially in its self-appointed function of drawing raw materials from the rest of the country, processing them, and then distributing them in finished form to the whole country. This imbalance is well recognized by this time, and indeed some of the participants in this conference have helped to make it well-known. The states of the South and West have been termed colonial provinces because in large measure their role in the economy has been similar to that of an Asiatic province affording raw materials, to, say, an industrial nation like England.

Parenthetically let me interpolate here that within the states themselves comprising this northeast quarter of the United States there are many underdeveloped areas and that within that territory, too, exists imbalances that tend always toward the production of instability in the economy.

However, I do not wish to belabor a well worn theme. The significance of regional imbalance to this conference relies in its by-products: the mining of the soil itself, the haphazard exploitation of mineral and other resources, the creation of both floods and dust storms, and the creation of great megalopolise where great bodies of our people are cut off from the refreshment of the natural world.

For example, the fact that the South and the West lack their due share of industries condemns the majority of the inhabitants of the South and the West to a lower standard of living than people in other states, for it has been well demonstrated that a higher level of living always accompanies an increase in industrialization. A better diffusion of our national wealth, geographically, would go far toward removing those poverty-stricken areas that stand out like blots on the maps showing the distribution of national income. In turn, such diffusion would take much of the pressure from those tillers of the soil who are forced every year to plant cotton up to the doorsteps of the cabins or to attemot to grow wheat on land that should always be reserved for grass. The greatest single factor in the creation of the vast American problem of soil erosion is pure and simple poverty among farm people. A better regional balance of industry would go a long way toward eliminating or minimizing this cause.

It must be observed, too, that the processing of raw materials at great distances from where those raw materials are obtained does not contribute to orderly use of resources. Thus, it is no concern of Pennsylvania if the iron ore of

northern Minnesota should become exhausted, so long as Pennsylvania can receive iron ore from another source. Yet the exhaustion of the northern Minnesota deposits will create vast and complex problems for Minnesota. For another example, so long as fertilizer companies can obtain phosphate from sources closer to their plants, why should they interest themselves in attempting to develop the phosphate resources of the west? Yet from the national point of view it would be far better common sense to diffuse the production of phosphate rather than to exhaust this resource in one part of the country and then move on to another part.

So much for my general observations regarding economic stability and conservation of resources. As a matter of fact, in the whole discussion to this point I have been indirectly talking about S 281 and HR 1177, the "Full Employment Act of 1950". I do not regard the bill as a panacea that will answer all the questions that I have raised and meet all of the criticisms that I have made in this paper. I do regard it as a very promising start on new paths, paths that point toward greener prospects than the courses we have been pursuing. In conclusion, I want to sketch briefly to you the specific provisions of this bill so that you may see how it conforms to the ideas that I have put forward here today.

The overall objective of the bill is to establish a new Reconstruction Finance Corporation dedicated to the execution, through loans from a $15 billion revolving fund, of the long-range national economic programs recommended by the National Council of Economic Advisors and approved by the President. In other words, the revised Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be the operating arm of the President where the Council would be his policy and programming body. Title I of the bill would establish a new seven-man Board of Directors, serving five-year terms and paid at the rate of $25,000 a year. "The principal function of the Board of Directors" says this title "shall be to assist, through management of the Capital Development Fund hereinafter described, in the achievement of the long-range program of production, employment and investment goals set forth in the Economic Report", of the President. This title also would establish an advisory board modeled on the war-time Advisory Board on War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Title II is devoted to a description of the Capital Development Fund and its uses. It should be noticed carefully that wide discretion is given the RFC in the terms and conditions, including interest, of the loans to be made from this fund, since it is felt that the exercise of this discretion may be of very great importance both in achieving purposes of the proposed law and in relating its operations to economic conditions generally.

In making these loans the Corporation is directed to "seek to maintain desirable levels of investment not only nationally but regionally, and shall vigorously attempt to encourage investment in such industrial and business enterprises as are currently or prospectively underdeveloped but necessarily must be developed for the attainment of the objectives specified in the Economic Report." Furthermore, "in the making of such loans it shall give due regard to wise use of natural resources and to promotion of the purposes of the Sherman and Clayton Acts".

Finally the categories of loans and the order of preference among these categories is of considerable significance. The final paragraph of the bill describes these as follows:

"(c) The Corporation is authorized (1) to make loans for these purposes to existing private business enterprises, including cooperatives, or new business enterprises, including cooperatives, through which the purposes of this Act may be achieved; (2) in the event of inability to make either type of loan to private business enterprises, to offer to State governments the opportunity of receiving such loans for the purpose of constructing needed industrial facilities for operation by the State receiving the loan; (3) where required to attain the objectives of the Economic Report, to make loans to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to such similar regional authorities as may hereafter be established, for the purpose of complementing regional programs of private and State investment through the construction of facilities and promotion of enterprises affected with a general public interest: Provided, That such enterprises may include basic industrial operations essential to other manufacturing and business operations, as well as public works."

Again, let me say that I do not rest on this particular bill the case for recognition of the close interdependency of general economic conditions and the use and development of resources. The connection exists apart from this or any other bill. The choice facing us is whether we will passively accept an unsatisfactory phase of this condition or whether we will move progressively toward doing something to improve it. As a basis for discussion, at least, for making a beginning the Patman-Murray -Sparkman bill is well worth your study.

#

26- Natl Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 2 No. 2 May 20, 1949

RECEIVED MAY 27 1949 Southern Regional Council

* FU Leaders Concentrate on Storage Bill
* Patton Demands Thumbs Down on Franco Loan
* Patton Attacks Fraternal Congress for Dishonest Attack on Health Bill

* * *

FU LEADERS CONCENTRATE ON STORAGE BILL

Farmers Union leaders this week intensified their efforts to bring about enactment of a satisfactory storage bill. HR.2682, which is intended to give the Commodity Credit Corporation authority for the expansion of storage facilities, passed both houses recently (the House and Senate versions of the bill differ widely) and is now being considered by conferees from both House and Senate.

Following President Patton's lead, FU state presidents went to bat for a bill that will enable the Government to meet the storage emergency. Patton personally conferred with some of the conferees and urged them to support the Commodity Credit Corporation charter bill in the form in which it was voted out of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE BILL WAS AMENDED ON THE SENATE FLOOR <u>by several damaging restrictions</u> on credit as well as a prohibition that the CCC could not acquire a tobacco, cotton and cold storage facilities. Also included was a requirement that the CCC board of directors appointed by the President must be confirmed by the Senate. The House version of the bill was a vast improvement over the one approved by the Senate. The Secretary of Agriculture retained control of the board of directors and there were no restrictions on tobacco, cotton and cold storage facilities. However, one damaging restriction was inserted in the bill. It was provided that loans for storage must be limited to 17½¢ per bushel of the grain stored and that they must be repaid out of the sale of a single crop.

THE FARM BUREAU AS USUAL IS ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE FENCE <u>in the attempt to improve the bill</u>. It became known this week that FB leaders are actively engaged in an attempt to restrict the scope of the new legislation.

* * *

PATTON DEMANDS THUMBS DOWN ON FRANCO LOAN

The Farmers Union here has become increasingly interested in the campaign to finance Franco Spain. In an effort to stem this campaign late last week, President Patton issued a statement demanding that the Export-Import Bank reject the request of Spain for a $40 to $50 million dollar loan with which to buy American cotton. "Farmers are not interested in selling cotton to the fascist dictator," said Patton. "Only such brokers as Mr. Lamar Fleming of Anderson Clayton & Co. Patton in his press release reviewed the Franco-U. S. situation. "Those Senators," Patton said, "who yesterday demanded recognition of Franco Spain, last remaining stronghold of European fascism, are in effect pressuring the Export-Import Bank to begin granting credits to a country which only lately was helping to kill American soldiers."

PATTON CONTINUED: "There is no more reason for recognition of Franco now than when the United States adopted its policy of non-recognition and Secretary of State Acheson deserves the highest commendation for sticking to it.

"It is not becoming for members of the Senate to seek to force the granting of a cotton loan by the Export-Import Bank through attacks on American foreign policy. The granting of such a loan would be an effectual reversal of that policy. It would be recognition by the back door."

* * *

SMITH PRESENTS FU POSITION ON PRODUCTION CONTROLS

In testimony before the House Agriculture Committee, Russell Smith, legislative secretary, this week reviewed the entire acreage allotment and marketing quotas situation and made suggestions as to what action should be taken. In the first place, said Smith, NFU does not regard existing surpluses as in any way dangerous or abnormal.

However, said Smith, there can be no doubt that a majority of wheat farmers are reconciled to the probable necessity for the return of both acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Smith pointed out some of the problems which exist in regard to the division and limits of commercial areas and also to the fact that limiting price support to a few favored commodities aggravated problems which made inevitable strict acreage allotment systems.

SMITH CALLED ATTENTION TO THE TESTIMONY OF GLENN TALBOTT, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, given before the committee suggesting that equal treatment for all agricultural commodities offered the best prospect for easy adjustments in production. Enactment of this principle, Smith pointed out, would obviate most of the difficulties involved in marketing quotas and acreage allotment programs.

* * *

PATTON DENOUNCES HEALTH GROUP FOR DISHONEST ATTACK

The most important development in the fight to bring about enactment of adequate health insurance this week occurred when President Patton rushed into the fray to counteract attacks made on the President's National Health Insurance proposals. This development is particularly timely since hearings on the Administration's health bill are beginning on the House side on May 20 and on the Senate side on May 23.

THE OCCASION FOR THE PATTON RELEASE was an attack on Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator and the National Health Insurance Bill by the National Fraternal Congress, of which the National Farmers Union Life Association is a member. Patton is president of the Association. The executive committee of the Fraternal Congress passed a resolution in which they tried to prove, by using a Ewing quotation out of context, that socialized medicine was identical with the Administration's Health Plan.

IN HIS LETTER TO JEANIE WILLARD, president of the Fraternal Ccongress, Patton sharply condemned such tactics. "The National Farmers Union, as a member of the Association," said Patton, "will not be a party to such dishonest tactics. The NFU stands squarely behind the principle of extending medical service to all the members of the population by means of an insurance plan such as is proposed in the Administration's bill. Furthermore, "said Patton, "the NFU will join the other progressive groups to bring about the enactment of this legislation and to expose the Fraternal Congress and disprove the lie that health insurance will regiment both doctors and patients and interfere with medical standards."

* * *

PATTON PUSHES FU
FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

President Patton this week appealed to Congress to begin hearings at once on the Patman-Murray-Sparkman Bill, titled, "The Full Employment Act of 1950." This bill sponsored by the Farmers Union, provides a revolving fund of $15 billion for the development of underdeveloped areas in the United States in the attempt to ward off another depression.

"Ominous warning signs" are increasing, Patton said, citing rising unemployment, declining expenditures for new plant and construction, and reduced buying power in cites and on farms. "This is not to say," concluded Patton, "that a depression is just around the corner but the only safe course is to be ready for whatever may occur."

* * *

PACE SAYS ONLY FARMER FOR
AIKEN BILL IS AN IMBECILE

There is still considerable comment in agricultural circles in the Capitol about the row which was staged last week between Allan Kline, Farm Bureau president, and the House Agriculture Committee. The Farm Bureau president's second appearance before the Committee confirmed our conclusions that the Aiken bill has no friends on the committee and that several members of the committee are aghast at Kline's proposal to allow it to become law.

RANKING COMMITTEE MEMBER, STEVEN PACE, told Klein that he only knows of one farmer who favored the Aiken bill and that he was an imbecile. Kline's reply to this statement was that he favored the Aiken law and that he was a farmer. So hot became the controversy that statement after statement of insulting language was struck from the Record. The net result was to confirm committee members in their undying opposition to the 60% law and to publicly air the Farm Bureau Federation's dirty linen.

H. L. WINGATE, President of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation and R. F. Shaw, an executive vice president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, appeared to dispute the contentions of Kline that Farm Bureau members favored the Aiken Bill. "I don't know of a single cotton farmer throughout the entire South," said Wingate, "who is in favor of this 60% parity law."

#

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO FU

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS
COMMODITY EXCHANGE S.1751	Tightens control over commodity market trading	Referred to Senate and House Agriculture Comm.
GRAIN STORAGE S.900	Senate added restrictive feature on storage. House version better.	Senate and House Conferees considering
FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION S.246	Provides $300 million a year for five years	Passed Senate 58-15 (P.5787 Record); in committee on House side
RURAL ROADS S.244 S.1471	$100 million for rural roads $150 million for rural roads	Senate subcommittee may report next week
BRANNAN PLAN FOR HOGS S.1721	Provides production payments for pork	Introduced in both Houses. Being considered by Senate Agr. Committee
BANK FOR COOPS HR.848	Allows coop banks to become farmer-owned	Passed House May 2.

PATTON AND KLINE ON THE STAND!

Supplement to NFU *in Washington*

Vol. 2 No. 2 May 20, 1949

* Farm Bureau Says Brannan Family Farm Plan Not a Farm Program
* Farmers Union Demolishes FB Argument Against Full Parity Prices
* Farm Bureau Charges "Regimentation"; FU Says Brannan Plan Would Not Regiment
* Farmers Union Favors Equality for Commodities to Bring About Shifts
* Farm Bureau Favors Starving Out Farmers To Bring About Shifts
* Farm Bureau Calls Helping Family Farmers Stabilizing Agricultural Poverty

* * *

FARM BUREAU POSITION 1/

NFU POSITION

THE BRANNAN PROGRAM

A proposal has been made recently to this Committee by the Secretary of Agriculture. So far it is a statement of politico-economic philosophy -- not a farm program.

The National Farmers Union is strongly back of the Secretary's proposals and urges this committee to place them before the House in legislative form.....The proposal of the Secretary can be regarded as a milestone both in the struggle to maintain and preserve the family-type farm, and in the effort to tie together the interests of producers and consumers.

THE AIKEN 60% LAW

The American Farm Bureau Federation views Government price supports as appropriate and necessary protection to farmers against unreasonable price declines. We want to preserve and increase the productive efficiency of American agriculture. We want to fit a workable price-support program into a free competitive enterprise system.... we support the basic principles of the Agricultural Act of 1948....We believe the price-support program provided in the Agricultural Act of 1948 to be sound and workable.

Of the other major alternatives before Congress, one would mean severe contraction of farm income. This is the alternative of letting the Title II "sliding scale" provisions go into effect on January 1st. The severity of this impact upon farmers' incomes has not been generally realized....to let Title II of the 1948 Farm Act go into operation for a year would be a great tragedy.

1/ Statements made by Farm Bureau and NFU before House Agr. Committee April 27,28 1949.

FARM BUREAU POSITION

NFU POSITION

PARITY CONCEPT

The parity price approach to a fair exchange value for farm commodities is discarded. This concept has been the basis for agricultural unity for the last 20 years.

It repeals, in effect, the philosophy of fair farm prices in the marketplace which is contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1948.

Parity, as I understand it, and as it has been sold to the American people as a concept, is that price for agricultural commodities which is supposed to be fair.

I know of no basis, Mr. Chairman, from an ethical standpoint, from a moral standpoint, and certainly not from an economic standpoint, by which we can justify any drop in parity for family-type farms. Parity is supposed to be parity....I know of no justification to talk about any fraction of parity.

REGIMENTATION

It means Government-administered farm prices and farm income, with government control of all land and livestock production.

It is our belief that if a farm program treated all commodities on a comparable basis that with a few exceptions and in a reasonably short period of time we could get the adjustment of production within agriculture and get them with less so-called regimentation than with any other device that has as yet been proposed.

EQUAL TREATMENT OF COMMODITIES

The American Farm Bureau Federation last spring recommended to Congress that cotton producers be authorized to vote on marketing quotas when cotton supplies are normal or above and the price is 90 percent of parity support whenever production controls are effective..... Farmers in the South, where agricultural income is lower, are more anxious to use marketing quotas as a means of adjusting production to market demands, than are producers in other regions. This affords them an opportunity to adjust supplies to demand before their industry is in trouble, and if successful, maintain conditions which would bring about a balance between supplies and market requirements. If these programs fail to accomplish their purpose, then according to the variable schedule, loans would decrease.

We believe that all commodities need to be treated on an equal basis in order to effectuate democratically the necessary shifts into and out of production of various kinds of crops..... a program should be worked out so that all commodities in agriculture can receive comparable treatment.....so that a farmer can see that he can come out just as well from a cold blooded financial economic standpoint with changing commodities.

FARM BUREAU POSITION

NFU POSITION

FARM SUPPLIES AND PRICES

We are convinced that the level of price support should be tied to farm supplies, and that farm prices should be used in helping to guide farm production.

Without a program where a farmer knows he can work in cooperation with all other farmers, the only answer that an individual farmer could possibly have to low prices for his crop is to do everything within his power to increase production so that the multiple of increased production times lower and lower prices might, he hopes, yield him enough revenue to enable him to stay in business.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FARMER

Two principal viewpoints prevail with regard to the role of farm price supports in our economy. Some people view support prices as "fair" prices -- that is, as "profitable" prices for producers. These people appear to view the Government price-support level itself as the objective of farm price policy. If price supports are to be used to guarantee farm income rather than as a protection against unreasonable price declines, it follows that the Government must assume responsibility for determining what is a fair level of farm income.

We as farmers look to God for seasons to grow our crops. We also look to our national Congress for laws to assure us a fair price for our crops.

We farmers must have laws to protect us from the short comings in our economic system. We must have stable prices to make a living and to have the necessities of life. The farmer had much fear last year that the Congress would not give to us a new farm program to continue some protection on prices.....

There are at least four million of us farmers producing food for sale. We are not organized. We have no marketing organization strong enough to market our products on a stabilized basis. The world, and surely America, needs our food. We produce in abundance, or try to, no matter what we get for it. We believe in abundance. So after the bitter experience of the past we have arrived at the conclusion in which nearly all farmers concur -- that it is a proper function of Government to help stabilize agriculture in the public interest.

FARM BUREAU POSITION

NFU POSITION

AIKEN LAW AND HIGH SUPPORTS

I should like to point out that the Agricultural Act of 1948 provides, on a permanent basis, for the highest level of price supports we have ever tried to operate in peace time.

The farmers have much fear today that under the Aiken bill farm prices may drop to 60 percent of so-called parity. We as farmers know what that means. It means losing our homes and having our families be in great need. I have talked with hundreds of these farmers and this is their feeling. These small farmers do not write to the Congress very often. They have no organization to speak for them. But I assure you that they are now and have been, living in fear of the outcome of the farm program.

BENEFITS FOR CONSUMERS

It introduces a cheap food philosophy. It seeks to establish the principle that taxpayers should pay a considerable portion of the grocery bill of consumers.

We thoroughly agree with the theory of production payments or compensatory payments because I think in the long pull the consumers have to have some kind of a break out of this. It relates to their living costs and their income.

UNIT SYSTEM

The proposal would place a ceiling on opportunity in agriculture. This in turn, would result in penalizing efficiency.....We view any unit limitation as a dangerous precedent -- an opening wedge which eventually would result in government supervised and stablized agricultural poverty.

Never before has a Secretary of Agriculture in a general farm program suggested that special consideration be given family-type farmers as distinguished from large "factory farm" operators. Congress for many years has sought a means whereby its often expressed sentiments favorable to family farms could be translated into actual program terms. The Secretary has suggested such a device and principles which can be followed..... Let me beg you to use this unit system or one similar, to insure the existence of the family-type farmer. History both recent and ancient, tells us that when nations let the big farmers eat up or crowd out the small farmers, these nations fail. One of the three main causes of the fall of the ancient Roman civilization was that big, forced-labor farms could produce cheaper than the small farmers; therefore pushing the small farmers out of business. The family farmer and his farm have meant much to America and our way of life through the years and at the present time. We plead with you to make secure the family farmer on his land.

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

Subject - National Health Insurance Vs. Socialized Medicine

Release date - In a.m. papers of Monday, May 23, 1949

WASHINGTON - In a letter made public today, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, protested sharply against a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the National Fraternal Congress of America which attacked the health program recommended by President Truman. "As president of the National Farmers Union Life Association, a member in good standing of the National Fraternal Congress, I wish to disclaim any responsibility for and deny any agreement with this resolution," Patton stated in the letter.

Patton indicated in the letter that he regarded the action of the Executive Committee of the National Fraternal Congress as a complete distortion of facts and he demanded "immediate retraction of the unauthorized resolution" and said that passage of the resolution was "part of a campaign of the American Medical Association and other groups to sabotage the efforts of those who are working toward the goal of bringing adequate medical service to the American people."

The letter follows:

"I am in receipt of a resolution regarding national health insurance passed by the Executive Committee on April 8 and forwarded to members of the National Fraternal Congress of America on May 4. As president of the National Farmers Union Life Association, a member in good standing of the National Fraternal Congress, I wish to disclaim any responsibility for and deny any agreement with this resolution.

"This resolution falsely claims that socialized medicine as defined by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, is identical with and the same as the National Health Insurance proposal of President Truman.

"I refer you to the second paragraph of the resolution which is a quotation from a statement Ewing made in the January 1949 issue of American Druggist. According to this quotation, Ewing defines socialized medicine as: 'Socialized medicine means that the doctors are salaried employes of the Government. As thier employer, the Government can direct and control any detail of their work....' Then in the seventh paragraph of your resolution it is stated: '...the health insurance proposal at the national level, known as socialized medicine...' Apparently this is a deliberate attempt to label the President's Health Insurance proposal as simply socialized medicine.

"I denounce this statement as a complete distortion of the facts. In the very same publication from which the Ewing quotation on socialized medicine is taken there is also a complete definition by Ewing as to what constitutes national health insurance. This publication consisted of a record of a debate between Ewing and Dr. Fishbein in which the participants undertook to answer a series of questions. The first question concerned socialized medicine and national health insurance. In the first paragraph, Ewing defined socialized medicine and in the third paragraph he defined national health insurance as "simply a method of paying for complete medical care by pre-payment plan...each beneficiary would select his own doctor. The doctor would be free to reject any patient...."

"Thus, the distortion is clear. The Executive Committee of the Fraternal Congress chose to take what Ewing said in the first paragraph about socialized medicine, pretend this to be the same as national health insurance, and ignore the clear-cut definition of national health insurance which Ewing gave in the third paragraph.

"On behalf of the 35,000 members of the National Farmers Union Life Association, a member of the National Fraternal Congress, I insist upon an immediate explanation and retraction of this disgraceful libel. The National Farmers Union Life Association will not be a party directly or indirectly to such outrageous actions.

"It seems quite obvious to us in the National Farmers Union Life Association that this action of the Executive Committee of the National Fraternal Congress is part of a campaign of the American Medical Association and other groups to sabotage the efforts of those who are working toward the goal of bringing adequate medical service to the American people.

"The words used in the resolution have a familiar ring. There have been similar statements and resolutions made, all to the same end. That end is to pull the wool over the eyes of the American people in the attempt to convince them that a national health insurance plan would mean regimentation of patients, regimentation of doctors and the lowering of the medical standards.

"We in the National Farmers Union Life Association are not deceived by such tactics. We know that the President's Health Insurance plan will allow complete freedom for the doctor and the patient. Patients may, under the plan, hire private doctors if they wish. Doctors may reject patients or not participate in the plan at all. There is nothing in the proposal of the President that would lower medical standards. Doctors still would determine what constituted the best recognized medical practices.

"The only thing compulsory about the plan is the requirement that a small tax be levied on salaries up to $4800. This method of financing insurance, as is well known, has proved quite successful and sound in regard to social security benefits. The health insurance plan would not regiment anybody any more than the Federal Social Security system which has been in effect since 1935.

"Finally, we would like to repeat that we demand an immediate retraction of the unauthorized resolution of the Fraternal Congress and to serve notice on the Executive Committee that we are informing our members of this situation and will on behalf of our membership and at their direction take whatever action seems appropriate if this action is not recinded."

26- National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

STATEMENT OF JAMES G. PATTON, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, BEFORE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERING RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT, May 23, 1949

The National Farmers Union favors early ratification by the Senate of the International Wheat Agreement.

We believe the Agreement should be approved on two grounds of overwhelming importance. The first of these is that early operation of the Agreement will help considerably in meeting a serious approaching wheat surplus problem in this country. The second is that international management of the price and movement of a basic commodity such as wheat will be a tremendous step toward the establishment of a secure peace.

The terms of the Agreement by this time are well-known and I need not consume the time of the Committee in going into them in detail. Suffice it to say that the National Farmers Union believes the price range within which importing and exporting countries are to agree is reasonable and fair in the light of changes in price both here and abroad during the time that has elapsed since the wheat agreement originally was transmitted to the Senate and now. The decline in the price of wheat has of course made it impossible for the United States to obtain as high a selling price as had originally been called for in the Agreement.

It should be pointed out, however, that this is not necessarily an unmixed evil. It is to be hoped of course that the United States will sell abroad more wheat than the quota allotted to it in the Agreement and it is wholly possible that the volume that will be sold at a somewhat lower price level than would have been the case under the original version of the Agreement will prove to be of as much value as would a less volume at a higher price. In any event, we are convinced by the reports of our representatives who were consulted in the course of negotiations that an excellent job of representing the interest of the United States was performed by those speaking for this government and that it would not be possible at this time to obtain a more favorable arrangement.

As to the export quota allotted to the United States under the Agreement, the Secretary of Agriculture already has pointed out that in the aggregate, including exports to the occupied areas of Germany and Japan, a guaranteed market for some 300 million bushels of U. S. wheat will exist for

the next four years if the Wheat Agreement is ratified. While it is true that under the European Recovery Program considerably more wheat than this has been exported by this country annually, it is equally true that we cannot look forward to an indefinite continuation of such exports. For one thing, other countries are getting back into normal peacetime production of wheat. For another thing, countries participating in the Marshall Plan are tending to shift their purchases from the United States more and more to non-agricultural goods. The market assured under the Wheat Agreement is far greater than any enjoyed by the United States in most of the years prior to World War II. In 1940 for example we exported but 41 million bushels.

One other word regarding the Agreement itself. It is unfortunate of course that two such vast wheat producers as Russia and Argentina are not included in the Agreement. Their abstinence of course makes the success of the Agreement less certain than would be the case if they had adhered to it. However, we are firmly convinced that there is an excellent prospect that the Agreement will succeed even without those two countries and that in the not too distant future its very success will persuade them of the advantages of becoming parties to it.

To turn to the domestic picture in wheat the outlook is clearly difficult. There is good reason to believe that this year approximately 1½ million acres will be planted to wheat and that the carryover may run as high as 400 million bushels. Both of these figures are somewhat above official estimates of the Department of Agriculture, but the Department consistently for the past few years has been inclined toward conservatism in such estimates. The maximum exports expected from our total wheat supply to be expected in the forthcoming year are about 450 million bushels. Without the Wheat Agreement, they may be less than that. In any case, we are moving into a period where the adjustment of production, of supplies and of prices, is going to furnish terrific economic and administrative headaches.

Whatever the subsidy involved in the operation of the Wheat Agreement may amount to, it is our view that it will enable a saving of considerably more money to the United States Treasury. The heavier the carryover, the greater its depressing effect will be upon prices and the greater will be the amount of money that must be spent to maintain prices of wheat under any seriously proposed domestic farm program. In summary, we believe that, from a domestic point of view, the International Wheat Agreement will be of very great value in helping to solve the so-called surplus problem of one of our greatest crops.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Assistant Secretary of State have discussed with you the value of the International Wheat Agreement as one means of helping the nations of the world to avoid another desperate futile race for self-sufficiency. Already some countries that could more profitably spend their energies on other production have begun to encourage the uneconomic production of wheat. I should like simply to add more stress to what these other witnesses have said on this score. Every possible weapon should be utilized in the fight against a return to extreme nationalism. The progress made by European countries toward integration of the European economy under the European Recovery Program has been very disappointing. Ratification of this Agreement will, we hope begin a reversed trend.

In addition let me emphasize that the type of commodity agreement represented by the one before the Committee is not to be confused with the old-fashioned restrictive contracts, cartels, and agreements that characterized the pre-World War II world economy. If it were such a document, the National Farmers Union would be in the forefront of those opposing it.

The International Wheat Agreement is a commodity agreement which gives scope for needy countries to negotiate outside the area of commercial trade with countries having a burdensome surplus for the use of food that otherwise would go to waste. Its objective is stability and not restriction. There is all the difference in the world between this kind of agreement and one that seeks simple limitation of production in order to maintain prices at unduly high levels.

The Wheat Agreement in its present form is a logical development from the work of the Food and Agriculture Preparatory Commission which met in Washington in 1946. That Commission had been set up by the Copenhagen conference of FAO to consider courses open to member nations following failure of the conference to approve the proposals of then Director-General Sir John Boyd Orr for the establishment of a World Food Board. The Preparatory Commission after months of study and work recommended the establishment of a system of commodity agreements the terms of which would be such as to effectuate many of the objectives of a World Food Board.

The Wheat Agreement in its present form was drafted along lines recommended by the Preparatory Commission. The National Farmers Union hopes, therefore, that it will prove to be only the first of a series of commodity agreements that will be negotiated rapidly so as to bring order and stability into international trade in all of the principal agricultural commodities.

Specifically it is our belief that American tobacco farmers, cotton farmers, rice farmers, and perhaps many others, would benefit to a very marked

degree if similar action were taken at the earliest possible moment to establish a framework of mutually agreed upon price and market arrangements of the kind that would be put into force under the Wheat Agreement. We believe also that all of these agreements should carry provisions for getting excess food to the people of the world who need it, such provisions to be operated in such a way as not to impair the stability and effectiveness of the commercial provisions of the agreements.

We urge this Committee in its report on the Wheat Agreement to call upon the administrative arm of government to take the initiative among the nations in exploring the possibility of early conclusion of such agreements.

#

26 National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 2 No. 3 May 27, 1949

* Patton Works to Secure Passage of Full Employment Bill
* Brannan Bills Introduced in Both Houses
* NFU Protests Shotgun Hearings on CVA

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1949
Southern Regional Council

* * *

PATTON WORKS TO SECURE PASSAGE OF FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

President Patton this week continued his campaign to bring about enactment of the Full Employment Bill sponsored by the Farmers Union. In conference with Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, Leon Keyserling, vice chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, and several other key government officials, Patton called attention to rising unemployment, declining expenditures for new plant construction, and reduced buying power in cities and on farms.

THESE CONFERENCES FOLLOWED CLOSE ON THE HEELS of a Patton statement released late last week (see newsletter of May 20). In this release Patton reviewed the entire legislative situation in regard to the prevention of economic depression. First, Patton said, Congress has ignored the Administration's proposals for economic stabilization and for the expansion of production. Second, Patton called for the immediate enactment of the O'Mahoney-Sparkman resolution which calls for an investigation of the role that economic investment and construction expenditures play in our economy. Third, he asked for passage of the Celler-McCarran resolution for an inquiry into the operations of life insurance companies. Fourth, Patton called for enactment by Congress of the Full Employment Act of 1950 which was put forward last September by the National Farmers Union. "This bill," said Patton, "has been gathering cobwebs in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and in the House Banking and Currency Committee. It should be dusted off...We need action far earlier than we think...We are too great and influential a nation to go back...to 'made' work such as leaf-raking projects...What we need is a method of stimulating industrial investment in advance of depression."

Patton commented finally on the great increase in corporate profits which were being accumulated at a time when consumer buying power was falling steadily. "The great corporations raked in $32 billion in profits in 1948," said Patton, "and retained, after taxes, nearly $20 billion. When this accumulation of undisturbed profits is related to the falling off in investment in new plant, in retooling, and in related expenditures, then the warning to the Nation becomes plain."

* * *

BRANNAN BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES

The fight to bring about enactment of the Brannan plan for American agriculture went into another phase this week with an introduction of two bills introduced by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma and Representative Cooley of North Carolina. These congressmen are chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees. The Thomas Bill may be considered an Administration Bill as it is so drawn to carry out every important feature of the Brannan program. The much debated unit system is included as well as the provision that production payments be made on meat, poultry and dairy products. Brannan's revision of the way in which parity is calculated is also included.

Cooley's bill differs from the Thomas Bill in two important respects. First, it adds wool and peanuts to the products which are to have first preference in price support operations. Second, Cooley omits the unit system from his bill which would limit price support benefits to a gross production of approximately 25,000 dollars for any one farmer.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE INTRODUCTION OF THE THOMAS AND COOLEY BILLS, Farmers Union leaders scheduled a series of conferences to work out plans for an all-out fight to bring about enactment of the Brannan program. It is felt in FU and other circles that there is a strong possibility that the House of Representatives will pass the essential features of the Brannan program. The Brannan plan has been quietly and steadily gaining ground. Business groups, even bankers, are lining up for the program, especially those who are directly and indirectly interested in stabilizing prices of perishable commodities.

* * *

NFU PROTESTS SHOTGUN HEARINGS ON CVA

President James G. Patton late last week vigorously protested, by telegram, hearings involving over-all development of the Columbia River conducted by the House Public Works Committee on the basis of an unpublished report of the U. S. Army Engineers. The Army and the Bureau of Reclamation have gotten together on another Pick-Sloan plan - this one for the Columbia river basin. It will become known as the Newell-Weaver plan, named for the Army and Bureau engineers who worked it up.

THE TWO AGENCIES HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET AROUND THE WHITE HOUSE, which has not yet approved the plan nor submitted it to Congress, and get their plan before Congress as an alternative to the CVA. With Congressman Whittington, a vice-president of the pro-Army Rivers and Harbors Congress, co-operating, the two old line bureaus got some of their stuff into the record at the House hearing.

After Patton of NFU protested the premature hearings he was assured by Congressman Whittington, in a letter, that no action would be taken on over-all plans for the Columbia basin, nor the new shotgun plan of the Bureaus, until they were properly submitted to Congress by the President.

* * *

PATTON URGES RATIFICATION OF THE WHEAT AGREEMENT

President Patton this week appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee that is considering the International Wheat Agreement and urged its early ratification. There are two principal reasons, Patton pointed out, for ratification: One is, Patton said, "is that early operation of the Agreement will help considerably in meeting the wheat surplus problem. The second is that international management of the price and movement of a basic commodity such as wheat will be a tremendous step toward the establishement of a secure peace."

While it is true, said Patton, that under the European Recovery Plan, considerably more wheat than this has been exported by this country annually, it is equally true that we can not look forward to a definite continuation of such exports. Finally, Patton expressed the hope that the Wheat Agreement would be only the first of a series of commodity agreements that will be negotiated rapidly so as to bring order and stability into international trade in all of the principal agricultural commodities.

* * *

FU LEADERS WORK FOR HOUSING BILL

FU leaders this week carried into its final phase the battle for decent housing. In a telegram sent to members of the House Rules Committee, President Patton urged immediate action on a rule to bring the general housing bill up in the House as soon as possible. It will be recalled Housing Bill S.1070 passed the Senate on April 21 and that a similar bill HR4009 was reported out by the House Banking and Currency Committee on May 12. Unfortunately, the House version provides $12½ million less for farm housing than the Senate bill.

* * *

NFU URGES PASSAGE OF EDUCATION BILL

A representative of the National Farmers Union this week presented a statement to the House subcommittee on federal aid to education which is considering the aid to education bill. The Senate bill having previously passed by a vote of 58-15, the House committee, headed by Representative Barden, is now considering a similar bill. The bill considered by the House and sponsored by Representative Barden provides $314½ million for federal aid which is an increase of $14½ million over the amount provided by the Senate.

HOWEVER, THE BILL AS WAS POINTED OUT IN THE FU STATEMENT, HAS ONE <u>especially bad feature</u>. The Barden Bill allows federal funds to be substituted for state and local school taxes. Thus, improvement in standards of education might not in all instances be brought about by enactment of the Barden Bill. State contributions might be merely withdrawn from the educational budget and the burden shifted from the Federal Government. Thus, the net result might be an actual lowering of educational standards. The FU representative in his statement to the committee insisted that this provision of the bill be eliminated.

* * *

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RESOURCES CONFERENCE HEARS MVA SUPPORTED

This Nation now has the advice of an emminent conservative Republican Engineer and an emminent liberal Democratic engineer in regard to Missouri Basin development.

BRIEFLY, BOTH OF THEM - HERBERT HOOVER AND MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE - say that the Pick-Sloan plan stinks. Hoover's report on Organization of the Executive Department of the Government gave the Pick-Sloan operations down-the-road.

Mr. Cooke, first administrator of REA and an engineer of international reputation, told the recent Emergency Conference on resources:

"We must get away from the type of administration of resources now being followed in the Missouri River Basin which, while doubtless honest from a fiduciary standpoint, represents a new low in the profligate waste of public funds and further represents planning inadequate to the point of being childish."

* * *

NOTES: President Patton, Secretary-Treasurer Tony Dechant, Russell Smith, Legislative Secretary, left Washington this week to attend the conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Guelph, Ontario, Canada.....Four Danish farm workers will arrive in Washington next week on their way to work on Wisconsin and Minnesota Farmers Union farms.....Six more expected in July to work on North Dakota farms.....Farmers Union, Wyoming Local 498, writes their congressmen to support appointment of John Carson to Federal Trade Commission..... Fight is being made on Carson by anti-coop Fulton Lewis Jr..... Washington FU representative will testify on his behalf when hearings are held.....Write Senator Ed Johnson to approve his appointment.

#

76- National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

Release date - A. M. papers of Friday, May 27, 1949

Subject - Senator Lucas's program

WASHINGTON - Strongly assailing the "must" legislation statement Tuesday of Senator Scott Lucas, Glenn J. Talbott, chairman of the National Farmers Union Executive Committee and two state presidents of the Farmers Union today joined in a telegram to Lucas urging that "a new federal farm program embodying the principles of the Brannan Plan should be given top priority consideration". The Farmers Union leaders were Paul Opsahl of the South Dakota Farmers Union and Don W. Chapman of the Montana Farmers Union.

The Farmers Union leaders sent the telegram to Lucas from Jmestown, North Dakota, where they were attending a meeting. The telegram was made public simultaneously in Jamestown and here. Its text was as follows:

"According to the press you have decided to drop the new farm bill embodying the Brannan proposals from the list of 'must" legislation during this session of Congress. This news is very disturbing especially if it means letting the 1948 farm act go into effect next year by default.

"The National Farmers Union urges that new farm legislation should not be officially forgotten despite the crowded congressional calendar. We believe that a new federal farm program embodying the principles of the Brannan Plan should be given top priority consideration. The need for it is most urgent. Farm income is presently down to a critical point. Further farm deflation means certain disaster. Surpluses of many farm commodities seems certain and without assurance of parity income that economic condition of millions of farmers will be irreparably impaired. More than this, the nation's general economy is presently in no position to withstand the shock of severe farm depression. The absence of an adequate farm program would have far-reaching and disastrous effects upon our entire economy. We are convinced that Title II of the 1948 farm act is totally inadequate to cope with the urgency of the problems now facing agriculture.

For these reasons we cannot urge too strongly the necessity of reconsidering your decision. In the interest of the millions of the nation's farm families and in the interest of the nation's total economy, we deem new farm legislation of such importance that every effort should be made to clear the legislative decks for its passage before adjournment. If, despite every effort passage of a new farm bill cannot be accomplished, the irreducible minimum for this session is that reenactment for one year of Title I of the 1948 farm act, extending the 90% of parity price supports.

May I remind you that to let the 1948 farm act become law would also be politically disastrous for this administration. Aside from the economic necessity of formulating and passing a new farm bill immediately, guaranteeing farm families parity income, the 81st Congress and its administration is morally committed, by the campaign pledges and the results of the election, to enact new farm legislation to replace the 1948 farm act which was clearly repudiated by the farmers of the nation on November 2, 1948."

#

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

Release date - In A. M. papers of Saturday, May 28, 1949

Subject - Family cotton farmers

WASHINGTON - Denouncing attempts of a "coalition of the big cotton planters of the Mississippi Delta regions and those of the newer cotton regions of the West" to write new cotton quota and allotment legislation in their own interest, President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union today urged Agriculture Committee members to hold hearings on the protection of family farmers in such legislation.

Patton called for "an entirely different, more human approach" in a letter directed to Chairman Stephen Pace, Ga., of the subcommittee on revision of general agricultural programs. The text of his letter was as follows:

"This is to urge that your subcommittee conduct hearings in the immediate future on the methods to be used in legislation and administration to protect the interest of medium- and small-sized family farm operators, particularly growers of cotton.

"My attention has been called to proposals now being put forward by a coalition of the big cotton planters of the Mississippi Delat regions and those of the newer cotton regions in the West.

"As I read the legislation suggested by this group following its recent conference in Memphis, Tenn., such bills would strike a serious blow at the family-farm pattern of the South. The National Farmers Union, as you know, has based its entire agricultural program and approach upon the encouragement of family farms. We therefore hope that action will be taken now by your subcommittee to give this subject close and special attention.

"Such hearings, it seems to me, should give representatives of others than the large growers to present their views on the historical base to be used, and indeed on alternatives to the historical base, the question of minimum acreage allotments, the protection of small- and medium-sized farmers in the operation of marketing quotas, if and when they are invoked, and such other pertinent matters as bear upon this question.

"We feel very strongly that the legislation being pushed by the large planter group will be highly detrimental to the public interest. For one thing, the proposals in their present form would aggravate one of the worst evils of the old acreage allotment system by freezing an individual's allotments forever. For another, the proposed language and formulae are extremely cumbersome and confusing and would have the tendency to encourage over-personalized administration because of lack of general understanding of the provisions.

"Most important, however, the restriction of the base for acreage allotments to the last five years and the failure to provide a reasonable minimum acreage allotment to protect small farmers would be disastrous for thousands of family farmers.

"We remain convinced that a better way of adjustment can be found than pure relaince upon such controls as allotments, through the use of an interchangeable commodity unit. But if allotments and quotas are to be used, they must not be used in such a way as to curtail drastically the opportunity and living levels of thousands of family farmers.

"Furthermore, if the aim of such legislation as this is to promote the transfer of human and mechanical resources from the production of cotton to other farm products in some areas, then an entirely different, more human approach should be used.

"This approach resembles that in Title II of the Agricultural Act of 1948, where the attempt is to be made to force farmers out of production by cutting their incomes to below-minimum levels. The National Farmers Union never has and never will condone such cruel methods.

"For all of these reasons, we strongly hope that your subcommittee will give this whole question a thorough airing."

#

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

STATEMENT OF ANGUS MCDONALD, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, BEFORE HOUSE LABOR AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION, JUNE 1, 1949

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am here to present the position of the National Farmers Union in regard to federal aid to education. We strongly urge your committee to report out favorably the federal aid to education bill. It has long been the position of our organization that federal aid to education for rural areas was necessary. We have appeared at a number of hearings when bills similar to S.236 and HR4643 were considered.

Furthermore, our organization both in state and national conventions has strongly endorsed the principle of federal aid to education for rural areas. I quote from the resolution passed at our last convention in Denver, Colorado, in March 1948:

> "Rural children and young people do not have equality in opportunity in education, in comparison with children and young people of the cities. They do not have even one-half of equality. The educational facilities for rural youth are in a shocking condition. There is a lack of qualified teachers, a lack of good school buildings, a lack of money to go ahead.
>
> "We are in favor of a greatly expanded federal aid appropriation, with an accent on help for rural areas, in order to supply money for improvement of rural schools."

It is easy to understand why the National Farmers Union whose membership consists predominantly of small and family-type farmers has always consistantly supported federal aid to education legislation. In rural areas the pay of teachers is approximately half of that of salaries of teachers in urban areas. The nature of education in rural areas makes it necessary in many instances for aid to come from the outside. Population in most rural areas has been declining for many years. Population shifts and the changing economic patterns of American agriculture have brought about a highly unstable condition in rural schools. Consequently, it has been necessary to consolidate many schools and even to close down schools because of land abandonment and shifts in population. These conditions have contributed to the crisis in rural education.

Another reason why schools in agricultural areas constitute a special problem is that many states lack the necessary tax resources to properly finance their schools. For example, in South Carolina, the taxable resources per capita are about one-third of those in Connecticut. Yet in the former state there are 282 children per thousand population and in the latter only 174. The South especially has suffered from lack of funds to properly finance the educational system. The South, as is well known, has a higher birth rate and consequently produces a higher proportion of children than the North and West. However, the per capita income of the South is only about one-third of that of the rest of the country. As ex-Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma once said: "It looks like the kids are where the money ain't." But the need for federal assistance to education is not limited to Southern areas or the so-called poor states. There are many areas in states of high average per capita income that needs some assistance. In Michigan in rural areas taxable income per capita is only about one-fourth of the taxable income in urban areas.

We in the National Farmers Union therefore favor a federal aid to education bill which will equalize and raise educational opportunity throughout the 48 states and territories. We, therefore, favor the principle set forth in the Barden Bill (HR.4643) which would set aside specifically $300 million for the states and lesser sums for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. We wish to especially commend Congressman Barden for increasing the amount which would be directly available for education as compared to S.236. However, we have one criticism to make of Representative Barden's bill. It is our understanding that the bill is so worded that federal money may be substituted for money which is now obtained from state taxation sources. We do not feel that any federal legislation should give any states or counties opportunity to renege on their responsibilities to the children.

While we feel that this situation is not apt to occur in many instances we feel that federal legislation should be used to raise educational standards wherever federal money is used.

Although we in the National Farmers Union feel very strongly about this point, we hope that no differences of opinion will hamper or delay favorable approval of a federal aid to education bill by this Committee. We therefore strongly urge the Committee to report out immediately some kind of a federal aid to education bill which will contribute substantially to state educational funds and thus alleviate the situation brought about by the tremendous increase in birth rate during the war period so that all of the Nation's children will at least have an opportunity for a common school education. This is a fundamental right which belongs to every American and which is necessary to the life of our democratic institutions.

#

26 - National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 2 No. 4 June 3, 1949

RECEIVED
JUN 8 1949
Southern Regional Council

* FU Leaders Condemn Dropping Brannan Plan From "Must" List
* NFU Views Presented to 30 Nations at International Meeting
* USDA, Bureau of Reclamation Reports Knife CVA, MVA

* * *

FU LEADERS CONDEMN DROPPING BRANNAN PLAN FROM "MUST" LIST

Three Farmers Union state presidents took the lead this week in condemning the plan of the Truman Administration to drop the new farm bill from the "must" legislation list. In a telegram released simultaneously in Washington and Jamestown, North Dakota, state presidents Paul Opsahl, Don Chapman and Glenn Talbott joined in urging that a new federal farm program embodying the principles of the Brannan plan be given top priority consideration.

IT WAS POINTED OUT IN THE STATEMENT that the need for a new federal farm program was more urgent than ever. "Farm income," said the statement, "is presently down to a critical point. Further farm deflation means certain disaster.....we are convinced that Title 2 of the 1948 farm act is totally inadequate to cope with the urgency of the problems now facing agriculture." The Farmers Union leaders emphasized the fact that not only enactment of the Brannan program is necessary for the prosperity of the Nation's farmers but for the prosperity of the Nation's total economy. The statement also pointed out that if the 1948 farm act became law the result would be a political disaster and that the Truman Administration "is morally committed, by the campaign pledges and the results of the election, to enact new farm legislation to replace the 1948 farm act which was clearly repudiated by the farmers of the nation on November 2, 1948."

* * *

NFU VIEWS PRESENTED TO THIRTY NATIONS AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING

President Patton and several Farmers Union state presidents this week at the conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, presented to the delegates of the 30 nations assembled there the Farmers Union position on international and national legislation as it relates to agriculture.

SPECIFICALLY, THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION urged that the member countries of IFAP study closely the proposals recently laid before Congress by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. It was pointed out in the FU statement that the Secretary had tackled boldly the most pressing problem of United States agriculture. This problem -- affording cheap food to consumers -- it was proposed to solve by a system of production payments which would maintain the income of farmers while at the

same time allowing prices to seek their own levels in a free market. The FU statement concluded by saying that "it is the conviction of the National Farmers Union that the United States has nothing to fear from the use of its government to correct manifest inequities so long as that government itself rests upon a thoroughly democratic base."

* * *

PATTON ATTACKS AIKEN LAW
IN LETTER TO COMMITTEE HEAD

President Patton this week attacked again the Aiken law in a letter to Steven Pace, chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, which is considering cotton quotas and allotment legislation. Patton said that the attempt of big cotton growers to write new legislation in their own interests resembles the approach made in the Aiken law "where the attempt is to be made to force farmers out of production by cutting their incomes to below minimum levels. The NFU never has and never will condone such cruel methods." The Patton letter was precipitated by a conference of big cotton planters in Memphis, Tennessee, where plans were being made to bring about the enactment of acreage allotment systems which would wipe out small and medium-size farmers.

PATTON POINTED OUT the proposals put forward at the conference would aggravate one of the worst evils of the old acreage allotment systems by freezing individual allotments forever. "While," Patton said, "it might be necessary to use allotments until a better way of adjustments can be found, if allotments are to be used, they must not curtail drastically the opportunity and living levels of thousands of family farmers."

The Patton letter was favorably received by Representative Pace. In his reply Pace stated that his committee was "deeply concerned with the welfare of those who would receive small allotments of cotton acreage.....I am impressed with the merit of your request and will be glad to ask the subcommittee to arrange a hearing as you suggest."

* * *

USDA, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
REPORTS KNIFE CVA, MVA

There were two important developments on the Valley Authority front this week. One was the release of the report by the Department of Agriculture on the Missouri River Basin which was characterized by Ben Stong, of the Regional Committee for an MVA, as a "teaspoon approach to the biggest soil job of all history," and the other was the complete unveiling of the Newell-Weaver plan (see newsletter May 27) in hearings before the Senate Public Works Committee.

THE USDA REPORT ON THE MISSOURI BASIN WAS SHARPLY CONDEMNED in a press release of the Regional Committee for an MVA. Ben Stong, in the release, pointed out that the report completely substantiated charges by the Hoover Commission that the Missouri River Development "is a major mess." The report calls attention to the numerous matters which were left out of consideration by the Pick-Sloan Plan which was rushed through in order to beat MVA. "The taxpayers," according to the release, "are now told belatedly that there must be $3 billion dollars added to the $6 billions already programmed." However, the report does condemn all of the Bureau of Reclamation's guesses about irrigation when it proposes that USDA should take over all land work from the Bureau.

BUT UNFORTUNATELY, THE PROGRAM DOES NOTHING about the botch job that the Army Engineers are doing and does not consider the all-important problem of ground water, even though it suggests that the ground water table be further depleted by the digging of 100,000 wells. Furthermore, no provision is made for the building of much-needed fertilizer plants, although the basin adjoins the major phosphate beds in the nation. It seems clear that this report was rushed through and probably lacks the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Brannan who is known to strongly favor the Valley Authority idea.

The other bad news concerned the Administration's plan for the establishment of a Columbia River Valley Authority. As a result of a CVA Administration Bill, hearings were held this week at which Mike Strauss, head of the Bureau of Reclamation, and others testified. These hearings revealed the perfection of a tactic designed to beat the Valley Authority.

ENCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS OF THEIR SO-CALLED SHOTGUN WEDDING, the Bureau and the Army put their heads together again in order to dynamite the bill which will provide for a Valley Authority. This new up-to-date Pick-Sloan Plan which was presented to the Committee by Strauss, is known as the Newell-Weaver plan. It, according to Strauss, is the last word in planning. All differences between the Army and the Bureau have been resolved by this plan. Everything has been worked out for 50 years.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING STRAUSS on the stand came Secretary of Interior J. A. Krug who contradicted substantially these statements. Krug said he did not indorse the Newell-Weaver plan, that differences had not been resolved with the Army and that he favored a Valley Authority. Significantly, Senator Cain, long time enemy of power authorities and public power, seemed to favor the Newell-Weaver plan. He indicated that the plan obviated the necessity for having any Valley Authority at all. Strauss seemed loathe to attack Valley Authorities although he insisted that the Newell-Weaver plan covered every aspect of soil, water, power and resources development. Senator Sparkman in a series of pointed questions, forced Strauss to admit there had been major conflects in the shift between his agency and the Army and that in all probability there would be in the future. Sparkmen cited several projects which had been needlessly delayed because of the feud between the two agencies.

* * *

FU REPRESENTATIVES TO TESTIFY ON HEALTH BILLS

Considerable attention this week in both House and Senate Committees was devoted to the President's National Health Insurance bill and other health proposals. Last week, Donald Kingsley, assistant administrator of the Federal Security Administration, appeared to point out that delaying approval of the President's Health Insurance bill might make socialized medicine inevitable. This week several alternative proposals were put forward by those seeking to defeat the national health insurance bill. These proposals are included in two bills introduced by Senator Hill (D.Ala.) and Senator Taft (R. Ohio), are "Charity" bills in that those unable to pay for medical care would be subsidized by the federal treasury.

FU OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN GETTING THE POINT OF VIEW of the National Farmers Union on this legislation before Congress should send telegrams and letters immediately to the Washington Office. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the President's Bill (S.1679), briefly analyzed in previous newsletters (see newsletter May 13) is the only worthwhile general health proposal before the Congress. FU representatives are scheduled to testify before the Senate Labor and Education Committee on June 29. It is important therefore, for you to write soon so that your letters may be inserted in the Record.

#

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO FU

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS
HOUSING HR 4009	$250 million for rural housing	Still hung up in Rules Committee
MONOPOLY S.1008	Weakens antitrust laws	Being debated by Senate
COMMODITY EXCHANGE S.1751	Tightens control over commodity market trading	Referred to Senate and House Agriculture Comm.
GRAIN STORAGE S.900	Senate added restrictive feature on storage. House version better.	Senate voted 33-47 against liberal version May 26. (P. 6990 Record)
FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION S.246	Provides $300 million a year for five years	Passed Senate 58-15 (P.5787 Record); Hearings being held on House side
BRANNAN PLAN FOR HOGS S.1721	Provides production payments for pork	Introduced in both Houses. Being considered by Senate Agr. Committee
RURAL ROADS S.244 S.1471	Provides: $100 million for rural roads $150 million for rural roads	Senate subcommittee may report next week

26- National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 2 No. 7 June 24, 1949

* Patton Acclaims Action of House Subcommittee in Approving Part of Brannan Plan
* FU Marshals Forces in Fight to Defeat House Committee Approved Monopoly Bill
* Farmers Union Witness Backs Columbia Valley Administration

* * *

PATTON ACCLAIMS ACTION OF HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE IN APPROVING PART OF BRANNAN PLAN

The National Farmers Union won a smashing victory this week when the Pace Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee approved out without substantial changes the draft of a bill which incorporates substantial portions of the Brannan plan. Immediately following the action of the committee President Patton released a statement in which he stated that the action of the subcommittee represented not only a victory for the National Farmers Union and the people that it represented but all family-type farmers throughout the Nation. Patton said that he favored in particular the part of the proposal which would substitute for the existing parity formula Mr. Brannan's formula which is based on the average purchasing power for farmers during the first ten of the last twelve years.

PATTON ALSO COMMENTED ON THE PARTS OF THE BILL which include protection for the basic commodities as well as hogs, milk, butterfat and shorn wool. Especially, Patton praised the action of the committee in approving in principle the production payment plan whereby payments on perishables would be made directly to farmers in instances where market prices fell below the parity level. The bill gives the Secretary discretion to apply the production payment plan to any three perishable commodities he chooses.

A weakness in the legislation, concluded Patton, is the omission of Mr. Brannan's unit system which would provide a differential in support between large and family-type farmers. He urged Farmers Union members to redouble their efforts to obtain passage, as a minimum, of the Pace Subcommittee bill and at the same time to continue their work on behalf of a full Brannan program and the principles advocated by the Farmers Union in its own proposals.

* * *

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

FU MARSHALS FORCES IN FIGHT TO DEFEAT HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVED MONOPOLY BILL

The fight to preserve our basic antitrust laws went into another phase this week when President Patton in a letter to congressmen known to be friendly to small business and agriculture called to their attention the nature of a bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee. In his letter to Congressman John Carroll and others, Patton pointed out that the bill S.1008, as approved by the committee, would repeal the Robinson-Patman act by legalizing discrimination. "It would mean," said Patton, "the end of our free competitive system. This is the most dangerous bill that has ever been considered by the Congress in our entire history." In his letter, Patton reviewed the entire campaign to repeal our antiturst laws which started last year when the Supreme Court outlawed the base point pricing system as a monopolistic practice.

PATTON POINTED TO THE FACT THAT AS A MEMBER of Senator Capehart's Advisory Council he had fought against this campaign to undo the Supreme Court decision. He also discussed the various legislative attempts of Senator Johnson and Myers to bring about nullification of antitrust laws. His letter concluded by discussing the present measure which grew out of the abortive attempts on the Senate side to weaken our antitrust laws and pointed to the fact that the Judiciary Committee had taken out the only clauses in S.1008, the so-called O'Mahoney Bill, which would protect competition. "Under the bill as now framed," said Patton, "freight absorption is legalized even if it puts every small business out of business."

"THIS BILL," SAID PATTON, "SOUNDS THE DEATH KNELL for the hom-town merchant, will adversely affect agriculture and ultimately doom our free competitive system. I therefore urge you as a member of Congress to do your utmost to bring about defeat of this vicious legislation when it is voted on. I also urge you to call to the attention of other congressmen the facts of the situation as I have outlined them to you."

* * *

HOUSING BILL ON EVE OF PASSAGE

Results of the Farmers Union victory of last week in helping to free the housing bill from the tenacious grasp of the Rules Committee became apparent this week when the measure was called out for debate. At a preliminary caucus held earlier in the week the Democrats voted 147-8 in favor of the housing bill. This was a highly significant vote in view of the fact that a number of southern Democrats are bitter enemies of public housing. Also significant is the fact that many Republicans are ardent advocates of the housing bill even though it is sponsored by the Administration.

AMONG THESE IS USHER BURDICK, representative from North Dakota, who took an active part in the debate, made several speeches and inserted material into the Record. The housing bill will in all probability become law very shortly and the great housing program which includes a quarter of a million dollars for rural construction will begin. It is expected that when this program gets fully underway it will alleviate the unemployment situation which is becoming critical and is now occupying the attention of the so-called "Fair Dealers."

Among those who are urging that something be done about the growing unemployment situation is Dr. Dewey Anderson, head of the Public Affairs Institute, a non-profit research organization. Anderson this week released a study called "Unemployment if Here. Let's Stop it Now." Anderson is one of the first economists to realize that the current unemployemtn problem is not seasonal and that the unemployment problem will increase if something is not done about it.

* * *

FARMERS UNION WITNESS BACKS COLUMBIA VALLEY ADMINISTRATION

Truman Styner, a farmer and FU member from Burley, Idaho, was the first of the Farmers Union witnesses to appear at the CVA hearings this week. Ben Stong, from the Washington office, and President Patton will testify on this legislation later. Only government witness and people from the area were heard by Senate and House Public Works Committee which are both now conducting hearings.

STYNER CONDEMNED THE ARMY-BUREAU PLAN for the Columbia Basin as wholly inadequate because it fails to do anything about the watershed, restoration of forests, replanting of grazing lands and soil conservation. He insisted that plans for land and water should proceed at the same time.

The FU witness urged that the development of phosphate fertilizer production in the South Idaho phosphate beds be a mandate on the new CVA. He showed that withdrawal of phosphate from the soil by crops in the area is double the replacement by use of fertilizer. He testified that triple superphosphate costs $31 per ton more in Idaho than in the Tennessee Valley, where TVA makes it.

Styner emphasized that FU people are overwhelmingly FOR the CVA and MVA and that the battle is between a small vested interest group and the great mass of people. Other FU witnesses are to appear later.

* * *

MIDWEST DEMOCRATS ENDORSE VALLEY AUTHORITIES

The big midwest conference of Democrats from 16 states in Des Moines last week not only gave a rousing endorsement to the Brannan farm plan, it came out for the "integrated development of our great rivers, patterned on the Tennessee Valley Authority."

CHARLEY BRANNAN WAS THE LION OF THE MEETING of national committeemen, national committeewomen, state chairmen and state vice chairmen. The resolutions gave him a big play. More than 4000 farm people, including scores of Farmers Union members from Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, attended the big open sessions.

The valley authority endorsement came as a surprise to many, but was unanimously adopted after a discussion as to whether or not MVA should be specifically named. Authors of the resolutions assured the group that the wording covered the MVA so it was adopted as quoted above.

The fall meeting of the Demo group in Twin Cities may be devoted to public power and the valley authority issue. Many Demo leaders think that they should emphasize that issue second only to the Brannan plan.

* * *

FB-EXTENSION DIVORCE UNDER CONSIDERATION

The bill to separate the Farm Bureau and Extension Service is kicking around. A House subcommittee has reported it to full committee, which is planning hearings. Meantime, however, there has been talk with the Farm Bureau about a compromise measure. The bill, as drafted, required immediate separation of the agency and the private organization. FB has been offered some time to get relationships cleaned up before the bill goes into effect provided agreement can be reached on the terms of a measure and passage is assured without opposition.

* * *

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RURAL PHONE BILL MOVING IN SENATE

The Senate Agriculture Commitee has held one day of hearings on the rural telephone bill and will hear more witnesses next week. Only administration (government) witnesses have been heard. NFU and numerous other groups are to be heard on the measure within a week or ten days. The hearings are now scheduled for early the week of June 27 but it is already known that other hearings will conflict so a few days postponement is expected.

The phone bill may get to the floor of the House June 27 or 28. Notice has been filed with the Rules Committee that the Bill will be called for from the floor on one of those dates if the Rules Committee doesn't report it sooner. This may result in the first test of the "liberalized" House rule which permits calling bills to the floor against Rules Committee wishes. In the past, the Rules group were dictators of what came to the floor. Now, however, if the committee doesn't act on a measure, the chairman of the legislative committee concerned may give 21 days notice and then ask the House, by majority vote, to take up the measure regardless.

* * *

NFU FULL EMPLOYMENT ACT SPURS ACTION ON JOBLESSNESS

The Farmers Union Washington Office this week participated actively in steps both in Congress and in the Executive Branch to obtain consideration in this session of congress of legislation designed to deal with rising unemployment and a generally restless economic situation. In the background was the NFU "Full Employment Act of 1950", introduced in January by Senator Murray and Sparkman and by Representative Patman.

Prominent among the week's developments was the establishment by interested House members of a Steering Committee of five members to take charge of the fight on the floor for such legislation. Representative Biemiller of Wisconsin was chairman and the other members are Patman, Mrs. Douglas of California, Carroll of Colorado, Mrs. Woodhouse of Connecticut and Buchanan of Pennsylvania. Present plans call for introduction of an economic expansion bill as a substitute for the original Farmers Union proposal.

#

26 - National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

TESTIMONY OF MRS. JEROME EVANSON, DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION, ON S.1697, A BILL WHICH PROVIDES FOR A PROGRAM OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE, BEFORE THE SENATE LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE, JUNE 29, 1949

I am Mrs. Jerome Evanson of Jamestown, North Dakota, Director of Education for the North Dakota Farmers Union. As a rural school teacher, and a farm mother I speak from the standpoint of farm mothers. As Director of Education for the North Dakota Farmers Union I speak for over 37,000 farm families. I speak out of my experience on the land and experiences with my neighbors.

We, in the rural areas of America, represent the areas of greatest need in the way of health facilities and services. We are lacking in all phases of a health program. We need doctors, dentists, specialists, nurses, technicians. We need hospitals, health centers, clinic and mobile units for isolated areas. We should have full coverage of Public Health services. There is a great need for sanitation around the average farm home, better housing with modern conveniences, running water, indoor toilets, sanitary water and milk supply - all the things that you who live in the cities take for granted but that few farm families have. We need to give more consideration to our handicapped in rural areas, to the chronically ill and the aged. We need to give more consideration to maternal and child care - to the health of our school children.

We need more information on soil analysis and the relation of soil to good health. We need to train more of our rural boys and girls in the medical profession.

Now let us say that doctors, nurses, dentists, specialists were provided for the agricultural areas - that we had hospitals within easy reach of every farm home - that we had all of the modern medical equipment to care for our every need that would guarantee adequate health care - it would still be out of reach for most of us under the present system of paying for medical care - medical and hospital care today is prohibitive - a serious illness means the loss of savings, too often the loss of income and a home. Coupled with these facilities and services must be a way of making these services available to all people in the area.

It is a habit of Americans to boast about our high standard of living, our cars and refrigerators, the best medical care and facilities in the world, but what do all these things mean to those millions of Americans who do not have them, or having them available cannot afford them. Health care too often means the sacrifice of a life's savings or years of debt burden - the loss of a home because of

the debt, and loss of earning power. Too many homes today are lost because of excessive medical bills, too many people must make too great a sacrifice for health care. Typical is this couple in their early fifties. They were not interested in a National Health Plan. They were in good health. She was associate professor at the University. He had a good position. They owned their home, they had a nice savings account of six or seven thousand dollars. They had health and security. Then very suddenly the husband was stricken. Two years later he was beginning to walk again. Their savings were gone, their house was mortgaged. The wife, a nervous wreck from anxiety over her husband, and worry over their insecurity. It was doubtful that she could continue teaching. These were good substantial citizens. They deserved more than this in their middle age. Voluntary health insurance did not provide them with health care and security. National Health Insurance would have provided this care and security. Typical is this family man with a good paying job - good for our area. He makes from $250 to $300 per month. Working evenings on a modest home he was building for his family of five, he was injured in a fall from a ladder. His hospital bill for 9 days was $468. This did not include $30 a day for special nurses for five days. Hospital and nurses was $69 per day. His salary is less than $10 per day. Now this did not include the doctor bill. Yes, he had voluntary insurance. It did not pay the complete hospital bill. It did not pay for blood transfusions, or for penicillin, sulpha, and continued treatments for he will be a long time under the doctors care. Worry has brought his wife on the verge of a nervous breakdown. It means not only staggering debts but loss of income to provide for his family and great mental strain that threatens the health of the entire family.

Medical care has become a luxury, few can afford. I have spoken to many young married couples who want to have families but can't afford them. One mother said "This baby cost us $384, we just can't afford to have another." She had wanted a family of four. "We had voluntary insurance that paid $25 of the $384". Another said, "I should go to the clinic but I just can't afford it" or "I don't dare go to the doctor. I was feeling ill for several days and consulted my doctor. He sent me to the hospital. I was there for three or four hours. It cost us eighty some dollars. All I had was summer flu. I'll never dare to go back to the doctor again. No matter how ill I may be, we just can't afford it."

There are people who want to have families - who want medical care but find they simply can't afford either. Then there are those who are indifferent and will not spend money to improve the health of their children. The county nurse at our rural school said that little Mary had every indication of T.B. in the

glands of her neck and should be taken to the doctor. The mother said "oh silly, she'll out-grow it." A boy needed glasses badly. When the parents were notified the mother said "no, Carl will finish the eighth grade in two months and then he won't need glasses" inferring he would not be reading any more books. Are these children of indifferent parents to be denied good health care because their parents think it is a waste of money to provide health care for them? These are the people who will never subscribe to voluntary health insurance and their name is legion. We must have aplan whereby these people must participate and provide health care for their children. They pay their share for public schools - and use them - they pay for roads , the courthouse, police protection, fire protection - why not for health protection.

We are grateful to the American Medical Association for the publicity they have given to National Health Insurance. They with their publicity experts have reached millions of people who would otherwise not be aware of the National Health Program. The A.M.A. has made millions of Americans health conscious and has made them aware that efforts are being made to provide ways and means of meeting their health needs but that the A.M.A. is opposed to such plans. The A.M.A.'s 3½ million slush fund and propaganda experts are doing a complete job and we do appreciate it. We only regret the tactics they are using to spread misinformation. It is unethical and unwise. However, the medical association is kidding no one but themselves. They are too well known for their blocking tactics in every state. The Medical Association has stated they are whole heartedly for Public Health Services but our farmers remember well that when North Dakotans introduced enabling legislation to permit the setting up of Public Health District Units to provide Public Health services in rural areas, there was only one group that fought the bill and that was the Medical Association. In the past two sessions of the legislature in Minnesota and South Dakota, we have the same story of blocking attempts to get enabling legislation to provide for Public Health services in rural areas. The A.M.A. today whole heartedly endorses voluntary health insurance programs - so they say, but they have succeeded in passing laws in more than twenty states that prohibits local groups to organize voluntary health insurance programs. Why dont they pass laws to prohibit lay people from building hospitals? Could it be the cost involved in building hospitals might have something to do with it. These lay controlled hospitals have a fine record of hospital standards and administration - a much better record than doctor owned hospitals. If lay people have such a fine record building and maintaining hospitals why the A.M.A. concerted effort to restrict their attempts to provide health insurance to maintain these hospitals? Could it be that fees for service

are involved? Or non-profit health services for people vs. health services for profit?

The A.M.A. is flooding the country with literature and cartoons against a National Health Insurance program. From the past record the farmers conclude that if the A.M.A. is against it, it must be good because when a bill eventually becomes law the A.M.A., (from our past experience, will eventually endorse it, possibly to the extent of taking credit for the act. As an example I quote from a propaganda sheet written by Dr. Elmer Henderson, President of the A.M.A., "The doctors of America, in cooperation with the prepaid medical and hospital care plans and the many splendid voluntary health Insurance Systems have made great progress in achieving that objective"(the objective being adequate health services within reach of all people). "American medicine is proud of the part it has played in building the Voluntary Health Insurance to meet that need." But we have not forgotten the old cry of socialism, communism, regimentation - when voluntary insurance was proposed to meet the need. Let us see how voluntary insurance is meeting the need. Less than 3% of the rural population are included in this "great achievement." The A.M.A. may be proud of this achievement - we are not. "Within reach of all people" does not make it available to all people. The statement that National Health Insurance is "the discredited system of decadent nations which are now living off the bounty of the American people" is a vicious unwarranted misstatement against the courageous thrifty people of the Scandinavian countries, New Zealand and Australia, who are far from decadent, whose health standards are higher than those of the United States - and such devasted countries as Holland, and Belgium who had National Health Insurance long before the German, and later the American bombers devastated those small countries - American bombers? yes - with a promise to rebuild their cities. And the doctor has the effrontry to call them decadent countries living off the bounty of the American people - a most shameful below-the-belt statement from the President of a one highly respected American institution.

Dr. Henderson also states "President Truman makes the amazing assertion that adequate medical care is now beyond the means of all but the upper income groups. On the contrary any family which can afford a package of cigarettes a day or a weekly movie, can afford the finest kind of prepaid medical and hospital protection - the cost is the same." I am thinking of the young mother who said "We can't have any more babies-this baby cost us $384. Voluntary insurance paid $25 of that amount; or the mother of twins whose hospital bill for 8 days was $244.77 and they received $56 through their voluntary insurance policy on the hospital bill. Is that Dr. Henderson's idea of the finest kind of prepaid hospital

protection? his idea of a great achievement? A package of cigarettes a day - he didn't say for how many years.

Dr. Henderson states further regarding the President's message on National Health Insurance "the most serious misstatement in the president's message is the repetition of that now completely discredited statement that tens of thousands of persons die needlessly in this country due to lack of medical care. The President in this instance as in others undoubtedly based his statement on the distorted report of the Federal Security Administration whose listing of needless deaths included 40,000 deaths from accidents and 115,000 from cancer and heart disease." Dr. Henderson poo-poos the many many deaths from accidents in rural areas because of the lack of doctors and hospital facilities to care for the injured. Farming is becoming highly mechanized - North Dakota is the most highly mechanized agricultural state in the union, consequently we have a high rate of accidents and in many instances no doctors or hospitals to care for them. This map shows 26 counties out of 53 in North Dakota without hospitals - many people hesitate to put money into the building of a hospital when they are not sure they can afford to use it after it is built. In the Slope country, if they are too badly injured to be taken by car to a hospital 80 miles away they must be taken on a stretcher by train 185 miles to Miles City, Montana, or 230 miles to Aberdeen, South Dakota. Yes, many, too many, die needlessly from accidents, Dr. Henderson. He scoffs at the statement that death from cancer and heart disease is needless. Yet Canada has cured an estimated 40% of their cancer patients because when a patient is suspected of having cancer -- all costs are immediately taken over by the government and the patient is given treatment by a specialist without cost to the individual - countless numbers are restored to good health. Death from cancer needless? Yes. We also know that if children were given proper health care and there was a preventative and contagious disease control program available to all children, heart disease would not be the number one cause of death among our people. Scarlet fever, bad tonsils and adenoids, bad teeth - all these effect the heart. Yes we have 325,000 needless deaths each year, too many of them victims of an inadequate health program.

The A.M.A. is proud of their record of 37 or 55 million under a very limited voluntary hospital program. They do not say how many of these dropped their insurance policy. Records show that there is a marked dropping of voluntary insurance after the third year. They do not give the figures of the millions that do not carry insurance. It is this group that we are concerned about. We often wonder how much money there would be for public schools if it was voluntary for people

to pay the school tax - and would we be proud to say that 37 million were getting an education but 80 million were not getting an education because they could not pay the tax. No we cannot share the pride of Dr. Henderson and the A.M.A.

We want a strong America and we want a free Amrica. We want an America whose people can walk upright, proud, that they are stockholders of a great democracy - stockholders because they are contributing to the general welfare of its citizens, not accepting charity offered begrudgingly in the Taft Bill and the Hill bill - controlled and administered by organized medicine. Charity? Paupers Oath? We prefer sickness - death. When will you who sit in power in Washington, you who represent us back home -- When will you understand? What must we do to get you to see, to know the needs and the aspirations of we whom you represent. It is a travesty on American justice - on the rights of people that you even dare suggest that we submit to such indignity. Can't you see that we are trying to make health services available to millions who have never been able to afford medical care - that voluntary health insurance cannot reach. We want to eliminate in the services the 40% rejections, the 76% rejections. We want to cut down the billions spent for feeble-minded institutions , asylums, reform schools - all of whose inmates have handicaps, physical and mental.

How can any upstanding citizen representing a free people ask us to accept the humiliation of a means test that we and our children may get health care. Free people? A paupers oath denies freedom.

How long do you expect us to accept the philosophy that mothers shall be proud to raise their children to provide battalions for war and destruction and that we shall accept the paupers oath if necessary in order to provide healthy specimens for your war machine. 76% of our government's income for war. Paupers oath for the pawns of this war machine.

Yes, we mothers and dads are angry. We still remember the hungry thirties - all too well. We remember the humiliation - the indignities that people, good people, a proud people, were subjected to, to get food for their children - surely that is not to become a part and parcel of the American way of life. We saw what it did to one generation - We will have no more of it. How many of the rejections of our farm boys in the service, are related to the lack of food in the thirties will never be accurately determined but I well remember children coming to school day after day with lunch pails containing plain bread with black molasses, no butter, on their bread, no fruit - no other food - because their parents refused to accept charity and all the humiliation that went with it. I saw children's health being undermined because of an inadequate diet - because they could not get health care. There was one pitiful case for which we were able to get help but it was

rejected by the parents because it was charity, and we saw that child grown to manhood rejected for the armed services when his country needed him - also rejected was the boy on the black molasses diet. Is that economy? I call it a terrible waste of our greatest asset, human resources. A shameful waste of human resources. We the mothers challenge the A.M.A., and their great achievements involuntary health insurances. We challenge their broken promises, their delaying tactics, the hiring of professional blockers of progress with their phoney propaganda and manufactured public sentiment.

The medical association seems to know what they don't want but they are very vague about what they do want. They don't want a National Health Insurance Program to provide for the health needs of people. What do they want? They say they want voluntary health insurance yet they fight a National plan of voluntary health insurance. They keep telling us they are formulating a plan - we have waited long and patiently - we are still waiting, but not so patiently. Now on the other hand we know what we do not want and we know very clearly what we do want. We do not want needless suffering, needless crippling illnesses, needless deaths because of inadequate health care. Nor do we want the worry of finding the where - with-all to pay for health care if it is available. We don't want charity and a paupers oath in order to get health care. We do want our children all of them - to have the right to good health as they have the right to an education, to an orderly system of government. We want every mother to have good prenatal care, hospital care in childbirth and post-natal care for herself and child. This is one of our greatest needs in rural areas where over 50% of the babies are born.

We want adequate health services and hospital facilities available to all through a national plan of complete health insurance, not 10% parity of health offered us through the Taft bill and the Hill bill. We want local control of programs with lay representation. We want more research - more preventative work. We want more doctors, dentists, nurses, technicians. We, the people, want to share the cost of providing good care to all regardless of their income and lastly we want the A.M.A. to quit stalling and come forward with a <u>sound plan</u> to meet the medical needs of our people today - to quit dealing in generalities and deal realistically with the health problems of people. We do not want to stop the propaganda job of the A.M.A. They are doing a good job for us. They say that "without compulsion we have created the best medicine in the world". All right - now let's make it available for that is the only reason for its creation.

This quote from Human Conservation by the National Resources Planning Board expresses the needs and goals we must reach to meet these needs.

"Health care organized to protect and care for all members of the family with a cleared realization of how health and family life are inextricably related

calls for an orchestration of medicine, psychiatry, dentistry, nursing, public health, social work, education and recreation to foster saner, healthier living as well as to provide needed medical treatment and care for illness and disorders, and for the critical events of life. If the family is as important as is publicly proclaimed - and it is - then it merits more well-planned effectively administered guidance and coordinated assistance. For many of these advances, professional knowledge and skills, organized facilities and equipment must be provided by the community since they are wholly beyond the resources of most families. The outline of a broad national policy of family aid guidance, housing, nutritional and health care can now be formulated. The adoption of any such policy for the family will be governed by the extent to which we recognize that family conservation and protection are no less legitimate public responsibilities than the government aid and protection given for years to agriculture, business and industry. Today we see that by building dams, reforesting the land, conserving the soil and otherwise husbanding our precious natural heritage, we can avoid the disastrous floods, the dust bowls, the soil erosion, and fire blackened cut over lands. So equally are we realizing what human loss means and what it costs, not only in money but in needless suffering, misery, and unhappiness. We are ready for human conservation to replace the tremendous expenditures of time, energy and funds now spent to patch up, repair, and barely keep alive the many victims of our present social economic life. Human conservation is an invitation to think and act as the custodians of the precious heritage of human life and fertility, the on-going stream of life moving toward the future now entrusted to our care."

The National Health Insurance and Public Health Act S 1679 provides no half-way plan, but a plan for a total program of health for people. The Farmers Union is happy and proud to endorse S 1679 and to actively participate in forwarding this program to give people the right to good health. We call on all men of good will who have a vision of our great potentialities to make S 1679 a reality.

#

26 — National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

TESTIMONY OF ANGUS MCDONALD, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, ON S.1679, A BILL WHICH PROVIDES FOR A PROGRAM OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE BEFORE SENATE LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE, JUNE 29, 1949.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, as a representative of the National Farmers Union I am here to state the position of my organization in regard to S.1679 which provides for a program of national health insurance and public health and which will assist in increasing the number of adequately trained professional personnel and in the building of new hospitals and other health facilities. Before I comment on the specific provisions of the bill I would like to make a few remarks in regard to rural health conditions in order to indicate that there is a great need in rural areas for a general insurance health plan. I would also like to read a few excerpts from communications I have received within the last week from Farmers Union leaders and rank and file members.

It is generally agreed that people in rural areas suffer greatly because of the lack of doctors, nurses, hospitals and other health facilities. Before the war large cities averaged one doctor to every 650 persons. Predominantly rural counties averaged about one doctor to 1700 persons and this proportion has grown even greater during the last few years. Doctors generally tend to locate in towns and cities not only because the remuneration is much greater in areas of relatively dense population but because a well-trained doctor simply does not have adequate hospital and other medical facilities in rural areas to efficiently carry on his profession. All evidence points to the fact that the more rural an area is the fewer the doctors, hospitals and other health services.

This lag in the development of health services has been felt for many years. Fifty years ago, the urban death rate was 50% higher than the rural rate. But since that time the rural death rate has fallen so slowly that the urban rate has now overtaken it. The lowest infant death rates are found in the larger cities. Sixty percent of the Nation's children live on farms and in towns less than 10,000 but only 4 percent of the pediatricians live in such areas.

The existence of such conditions has long been known to the members of the National Farmers Union. Their realization of the need for some kind of federal action has translated itself into resolutions adopted by local, county, state and national bodies of the National Farmers Union. Let me read to you an extract from the resolution on health adopted at our last national convention held in Denver, Colorado, March 1949:

"A. HEALTH INSURANCE. Universal health insurance legislation should be enacted by Congress. Each person should be covered by health insurance, either in a federal plan locally administered, a co-operative plan, or a private plan of the family's choice. There is no other way to underwrite the costs of medical service.

"B. FEDERAL AID IN HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION. The corporations of the cities siphon wealth out of the rural country-side. Some of this money should be put back into rural communities in the form of money to build hospitals. The location of hospitals should be according to a sound over-all plan. The plan should include local health centers, general hospitals, and large medical centers.

"C. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. The work of the Public Health Service should be greatly expanded. We favor the spending of $2 per person per year to prevent illness and disease, for health education and for sanitation.

"THE MEDICAL MONOPOLY. We condemn those medical associations, national and state, which constitute a monopoly thru the practice of restricting the supply of doctors and opposing necessary public measures to improve medical and hospital service. We believe the medical affairs in each state should be guided by a State Health Council, composed of laymen and doctors.

"AID TO MEDICAL STUDENTS. We recommend aid thru scholarships or otherwise to medical students who will agree to at least five years of service in areas where the number of doctors is deficient. This same method should be used to secure additional nurses in areas where needed."

Somewhat similar resolutions have been adopted by Farmers Union delegates at state conventions. The attitude of the membership of the National Farmers Union toward national health insurance, as far as I have been able to ascertain, has not changed since any of these resolutions were adopted. This is evident from a number of letters which reached the Washington office in the last few days after it became known that Farmers Union witnesses were scheduled to appear before this committee.

Here is a quote from a letter dated June 23, written by Mrs. Esther Harbo, Director of Education, Rocky Mountain Farmers Union:

"I have found sentiment rapidly increasing in favor of President Truman's Health Insurance Proposal (S.1679). Members of our organization, and their farmer friends, too, feel that a program which will include everyone is most desirable. Support of the system by deductions from the income of employees and employers is viewed as the fairest and most logical method."

Here is another quote from a letter received from Paul Opsahl, president of the South Dakota Farmers Union:

"I understand you soon will be before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to testify on the Administration's health bill, S.1679.

"I want to refresh your memory on the fact that the South Dakota Farmers Union is strong for health insurance legislation. One of our greatest handicaps out in this country is the lack of health facilities. Beyone that, many of our people find the burden of medical costs too heavy to bear, and I can cite many cases where people have lost their home and farm due to emergency illness in the family.

"As we see it there is no other way to solve this situation on a long range basis, except the use of some form of health insurance administered on a national basis."

And here is another from Aubrey Williams, president of the Alabama Farmers Union which says:

"The Administration's overall health bill, S.1679, is of very great importance to the rural areas in the South. In Alabama, for example, there are hundreds of communities with no clinics or hospitals; with the nearest doctor, ten, twelve and fifteen miles away.

"A great number of farm families cannot use the facilities we have because they do not have the money to pay. Any plan which hopes to provide adequate medical care must include compulsory health insurance. The existing voluntary group health plans are completely inadequate for the majority of farm families.

"The Alabama Farmers Union strongly endorses S.1679."

Among other officials in the Farmers Union who have written us in the last week urging us to support S.1679 are: Mrs. Dora Barney, Director of Education, Oklahoma Farmers Union; Lyle Thomas, Secretary, Oregon State Farmers Union; Mrs. Frances Leber, Director of Education, Eastern Division Farmers Union; Myles Horton, Regional Representative National Farmers Union for Tennessee and Virginia.

Now I come to the consideration of the bill itself. As indicated, my organization and its members are heartily in favor of the purposes of the bill. Moreover, we believe that S.1679 provides the best practical method to bring an adequate comprehensive medical system to our people. We note with approval that provisions are made not only for a method of financing it by setting up an insurance fund by means of deductions from salaries and wages similar to the social security fund but because the bill provides for the expansion of medical facilities including the training of doctors, the building of hospitals and other health facilities. It seems to us in the Farmers Union that the simple way to finance a health plan is to deduct from each pay check a small amount by the employers and that the Government should take this money, set it aside and make it available for use by the contributor when the inevitable sickness comes.

We do not believe that voluntary plans will work because many of the young and healthy and the well-to-do will not join in with any general plan. Only those persons who are relatively bad health risks will enter. And while we realize that those with a relatively high income must at least in part contribute to the health fund which is used for the indigent and those in the very low income groups we feel the taxpayer has to pay a part of the health expenses of such people anyway.

Furthermore, we feel that this proposed legislation has several advantages over some of the substitute plans before this committee. Individuals participating in the health insurance plan proposed here will not be required to take a humiliatin means test for the simple reason that practically everybody will be included in the plan.

We also approve the provisions in Section 703 which provides: "Every individual eligible for personal health services available under this title may freely select the physician, dentist, nurse, medical group, hospital, or other person of his choice to render such services, and may change such selection: Provided, That the practitioner, medical group, hospital, or other person has agreed under part C to furnish the class of services required and consents to furnish such services to the individual." We take this provision to guarantee not only free choice of the patient but the right of the doctor to reject any patient that he chooses.

We believe that this bill will not weaken the high standards of the various medical associations. As we understand this legislation, doctors still decide strictly medical matters. Naturally we feel that all medical matters should be determined by the members of the medical profession. All courses of treatment, all requirements as to which individuals are qualified to carry on a medical practice should continue to be determined by members of the medical associations. People whose money will be spent under such a program should have a voice in determining how it is to be spent. Well-qualified physicians and surgeons in many cases would probably not make good administrators . There is a tendency for some doctors to feel that if lay people have a voice in the administration of health plans that it will in some way interfere with their efficiency as doctors. They therefore work to prevent any plan from going into effect which is promoted by lay people. We feel that doctors are mistaken in this view and that they would be left free under this bill to fully carry on their medical practices as they have in the past. Furthermore, in all probability, many doctors would receive, especially those in the lower brackets, a far greater compensation than they do now because this bill would bring medical service to many millions of additional people who are now unable to pay for it.

We note with special approval a provision in the bill which provides for assistance for farmers experimental health cooperatives. Due to lack of health services and to the sparseness of population, there is a great need for health cooperatives in rural areas. Many rural people are vitally interested in the setting up of such projects and I am sure would welcome enthusiastically this proposal of the federal government to assist farmers in selected areas to initiate and carry out experimental plans for providing medical care for the members of the cooperatives. Farmers Union officials and members have had much experience over the years in setting up cooperatives and many of them feel that this experience will be valuable in aiding the building of health cooperatives.

In conclusion, I would like to urge members of this committee to give favorable consideration to S.1679. As stated above, we believe that it is needed, that it is practical and that it would not interfere with the freedom of the medical profession or patients. We likewise feel, as we also have pointed out, that it would not undermine the high standards of the American medical profession.

#

26- National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 2 No. 8 July 1, 1949

* NFU Nears Greatest Triumph on Housing as House Votes
* Mrs. Jerome Evanson Presents FU Views on Health Legislation to Senate Committee
* Patton Action Frees Hog Serum Co-ops from USDA Threat
* Brannan-Pace Bill Reported by House Agriculture Committee

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1949
Southern Regional Council

* * *

NFU NEARS GREATEST TRIUMPH ON HOUSING AS HOUSE VOTES

As this issue of NFU in Washington went to press, it appeared certain that NFU had scored the greatest victory in the history of its long fight for a large-scale governmental housing program. Administration forces had beaten off successive attacks by opponents of the measure who had sought either to whittle it down or to insert in it revisions so obnoxious so as to insure its defeat. The bill already has been passed by the Senate by an over-whelming vote, hence if it passes the House in substantially the form in which it stands at this writing, then a good big housing program is assured.

Two of the major issues involved were those concerned with direct federal aid for public housing and with farm housing. The former provision permits the federal government to subsidize urban housing units for low income families so as to make it practicable to obtain better housing than they now have. Without such aid, slum clearance in the main will be defeated because low income families will not possess the income to maintain living quarters even after they are built. The farm housing program was threatened by a Democratic-Republican Coalition which sought to convert it primarily to an insured loan program that would have transfered a considerable part of the benefits from the borrowers and farmers to banks and building associations.

IN ADDITION TO ITS PURELY SOCIAL ASPECTS, NFU REGARDS THE HOUSING BILL as a major bulwark against a depression. Experts have forecast that expenditures under the housing program will become significant by mid-winter, at about the time when unemployment is expected to become an acute problem if present trends continue. Thus, the bill would afford a powerful weapon against further declines in business activity.

* * *

MRS. JEROME EVANSON PRESENTS FU VIEWS ON HEALTH LEGISLATION TO SENATE COMMITTEE

Mrs. Jerome Evanson, director of education of the North Dakota Farmers Union, appeared this week before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee which is holding hearings on President Truman's general health insurance bill S.1679. Mrs. Evanson was followed by a representative of the Washington office who presented the point of view of the national organization.

In her testimony Mrs. Evanson pointed up the need for general health insurance legislation by describing health conditions that exist in North Dakota and in other areas. She indicated that the shortage of doctors, nurses and health facilities had reached a critical point and that this shortage together with the lack of financial ability of those in the low income groups to pay for health services meant the sacrifice of many lives and prevented young married couples from having a family. Here are a few quotes from the Evanson statement:

"I have spoken to many young married couples who want to have families but can't afford to have them. One mother said 'This baby cost us $384.00, we just can't afford to have another.' She had wanted a family of four. 'We had voluntary insurance that paid $25.00 of the $384.00.' Another said 'I should go to the clinic but I just can't afford it' or 'I don't dare go to the doctor, I was feeling ill for several days and consulted my doctor. He sent me to the hospital. I was there for three or four hours. It cost us eighty some dollars. All I had was summer flu. I'll never dare to go back to the doctor again. No matter how ill I may be, we just can't afford it.'

"The county nurse at our rural school said that little Mary had every indication of T.B. in the glands of her neck and should be taken to the doctor. The mother said 'oh silly, she'll outgrow it.' A boy needed glasses badly. When the parents were notified the mother said 'No, Carl will finish the eighth grade in two months and then he won't need glasses' inferring he would not be reading any more books. Are these children of indifferent parents to be denied good health care because their parents think it is a waste of money to provide health care for them? These are the people who will never subscribe to voluntary health insurance and their name is legion. We must have a plan whereby these people must participate and to provide health care for their children."

MRS. EVANSON ALSO SHARPLY ATTACKED THE OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS of the American Medical Association and state and county medical associations and centered her attacks on a number of statements of Doctor Elmer Henderson, president of the A.M.A. Dr. Henderson, said Mrs. Evanson, "poo-poos the many many deaths from accidents in rural areas because of the lack of doctors and hospital facilities to care for the injured... He scoffs at the statement that death from cancer and heart disease is needless. Yet Canada has cured an estimated 40% of their cancer patients because when a patient is suspected of having cancer - all costs are immediately taken over by the government and the patient is given treatment by a specialist without cost to the individual and countless numbers are restored to good health."

Mrs. Evanson concluded her testimony by pointing out that the enactment of S.1679 would not only save 325,000 needless deaths each year but prevent much needless suffering. We know, said Mrs. Evanson, if children were given proper health care and there was a preventive and contagious disease control program available to all children, heart disease would not be the number one cause of death among our people. Many millions of individuals in this Nation which claims to have the highest standard in the world are victims of an inadequate health program.

THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE WASHINGTON FU OFFICE stated the general position of the national organization on S.1679 and called the attention of the committee to the fact that not only had the national organization of the Farmers Union at its conventions endorsed the principles of health insurance but that state, county and local organizations had called for enactment of such a program and that letters, telegrams and statements from state presidents, state educational directors, other officials and dirt farmers had been pouring into the office during the past week. All of these communications, said the FU representative, urged the immediate enactment of S.1679 and called attention to the completely inadequate medical facilities that exist in rural areas. Among those urging enactment of the President's program was Mildred Stoltz, director of education Montana Farmers Union; Einar Kuivinen, president of Minnesota Farmers Union; Ken Hones, president Wisconsin Farmers Union; Myles Horton, representative of NFU for Tennessee and Virginia; Mrs. Frances Leber, director of education Eastern Division FU; Lyle Thomas, secretary Oregon FU; Dora Barney, director of education Oklahoma FU; Aubrey Williams, president Alabama FU; Paul Opsahl, pres. South Dakota FU; Esther Harbo, director of education Rocky Mountain FU; Alice Van Dyke, director of education Minnesota Farmers Union. Among the farmers writing in were: F. M. Harrison, Greenville, Tenn.; Earl Gobble, Abingdon, Va.; E. H. Thomsen, Huntington, Tenn.; H. N. Hatley, Baileyton, Tenn.; A. C. Lange, Huntington, Tenn.; C. W. March, Abingdon, Va.; H. D. Cobb, Red Level, Alabama; F. H. Franklin, Dozier, Alabama; H. R. Owens, Andalusia, Alabama. Also, H. H. Mathews, president of board of directors Farmers Union Fertilizer Coop, Dozier, Alabama and J. D. Mott, Andalusia, Alabama.

* * *

CORRECTION

Due to an error in the newsletter of last week, Mr. George J. Burger of the National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., was reported to have reversed his position in regard to the so-called O'Mahoney amendment which weakens our anti-trust laws. This was a typographical error resulting from the fact that the name Bergson and Burger have a similar spelling. Herbert A. Bergson is the assistant attorney general. He is the individual who reversed his decision, not Mr. Burger.

We are happy to make this correction. Mr. Burger's organization has taken in the past and is taking now the same position in this matter as that of the National Farmers Union.

PATTON ACTION FREES HOG SERUM CO-OPS FROM USDA THREAT

President Patton late last week at a dramatic meeting in the Secretary of Agriculture's office charged that the Hog Serum Control Agency of USDA had "the hearse backed up against the door of cooperatives who were handling hog serum ready to cart their bodies away." The meeting was followed almost immediately by an order from Secretary Charles Brannan holding in abeyance orders of the Control Agency which had pronounced the sentence of death on hog serum cooperatives. Among those others present at the meeting was Albert Goss, master of the National Grange, Allan B. Kline, president of the Farm Bureau Federation and numerous state and cooperative leaders. Farmers Union was represented by William Korstad, attorney

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

for the Farmers Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, and Chris Milius, president of the Nebraska Farmers Union. One by one, representatives of the Farmers Union and other organizations told their story to Secretary Brannan. Although there were variations, in practically every instance where the cooperative had come in conflict with the Hog Serum Control Agency it was obvious that the agency was following a general pattern in attempting to destroy the cooperatives. Hearings held in Kansas City, Mo., and other points were a mockery. Members of the Control Agency did not even listen to representatives of the cooperatives. Orders which would in effect have destroyed the cooperatives in 90 days were written out even before representatives of the cooperatives had an opportunity to present their case.

SECRETARY BRANNAN OBVIOUSLY WAS IMPRESSED WITH WHAT PRESIDENT PATTON and others of the delegation told him. He listened sympathetically and asked several of the attorneys, including the one representing the Farmers Union, to stay in Washington a few days and assist him in ironing out the situation. The meeting was followed, as stated above, by an order of the Secretary holding in abeyance the orders of the Control Agency which would destroy the hog serum cooperatives.

* * *

BRANNAN-PACE BILL REPORTED BY HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

The House Agriculture Committee this week, as predicted, reported HR.5345 which provides for a new parity formula based on the purchasing power of farmers for the first ten of the last twelve years and for production payments on any three agricultural commodities except milk and butterfat. This bill, as pointed out last week, represents a major victory for the National Farmers Union. NFU has cleared the first hurdle in getting a part of the Brannan plan enacted.

Attention now will be directed to the Senate Agriculture Committee which is considering a bill providing production payments for hogs. Members of NFU are urged to write or wire Senator Elmer Thomas to exert his influence for the passage of this bill now being considered by his committee.

\#

26 - National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Release date - A. M. papers of Friday, July 1, 1949

Subject - Housing bill

WASHINGTON - Hailing passage of the General Housing Bill by the House as one of the Farmers Union's "major legislative victories", President James G. Patton of the Farmers Union today emphasized the importance of the farm housing section of the bill and at the same time called the bill as a whole an attack on "a root cause of depression and unemployment".

Text of Patton's statement was as follows:

"The National Farmers Union salutes the House of Representatives upon passage of the General Housing Bill. The vote was a genuine victory for the people as against a selfish, special-interest lobby that, as President Truman has pointed out, had gone to extreme lengths to defeat the measure.

"The Farmers Union regards passage of the bill by the House in the approximate form by which it passed the Senate as one of its major legislative victories.

"No other farm organization supported the bill, either in this Congress or in previous Congresses.

"Farmers should realize that only the Farmers Union fought the battle that ultimately resulted in the approval of a $262,000,000 farm and rural housing program. Those who benefit through the years from this great step forward will come to realize that other farm organizations actively sought the defeat not only of the bill as a whole but of any proposal for bringing to farmers the advantages of improved housing that city dwellers enjoy or will enjoy as a result of the enactment of this measure.

"But for the efforts of the Farmers Union over nearly a decade the issue of farm housing would have been by-passed.

"For this reason we are deeply grateful to those members of the House who stuck by their guns and by President Truman, ignoring the powerful pressures of the real estate lobby, and voted for a real and effective federal housing program.

"Moreover, we are grateful for the activity of the host of public-spirited citizens and organizations who have worked so tirelessly through the years to obtain this result, in particular the National Public Housing Conference and its able staff. Only through their devotion has it been possible to bring to this conclusion the movement for a housing bill, which in turn made it possible to obtain specific action for agriculture and people in agriculture.

"The farm housing section, Title IV of the bill, provides $262,500,000 for improving farm housing, including loans to farmers who are unable, by the thousands, to obtain adequate credit now for bettering their dwellings, and including grants, in limited cases, that are the equivalent in rural areas to the slum clearance funds provided in the bill for cities.

"But the Farmers Union rejoices not alone at the fact that a good farm housing program now appears near reality. The adoption of a bill providing millions of dollars for home construction and slum clearance is one of the best available means of warding off general economic depression.

"By stimulating construction expenditures and in turn plant and factory expansion and replacement, such a bill attacks a root cause of depression and unemployment. In this period when many economic indicators have turned downward, we should be doubly grateful for the wisdom and statesmanship exhibited by Congress in the adoption of this measure.

"With really vigorous and effective administration, this expenditure will begin to rake effect next midwinter and can be of very great service in preventing further downturns."

#

26 - National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

Release date - Immediate 6/22/49

Subject - Brannan program in the House

WASHINGTON - Hailing the bill reported by the Pace subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee today as a "smashing victory" for the farm program proposals of Secretary Brannan and for National Farmers Union principles, President James G. Patton of the Farmers Union today said the action indicates the "enormous strength of the grass-roots support" of the program.

The text of Patton's statement was as follows:

"The action taken today by the Pace subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee constitutes a smashing victory for the farm program proposals of Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and for principles long advocated by the National Farmers Union.

"The Farmers Union congratulates the subcommittee on the excellent job it has done in holding out to farmers the hope that final action will be taken by this Congress to forestall the disastrously low income levels that await them otherwise.

"At the same time we call upon the full committee, the House of Representatives, and indeed Congress in general to push, as a minimum the Pace subcommittee's bill to early adoption. Such action will remove the worst of the cloud of fear and depression that now hangs over farmers.

"Most farmers view with the greatest apprehension the prospect that on January 1, 1950, Title II of the present Hope-Aiken Act will become effective, barring some action by this session of Congress. They can see only seriously declining price levels in store for them if this comes about. At the same time they will apparently be paying prices just as high as now for everything they use. The result will be a severe squeeze on the farm population.

"The House subcommittee's action will assure the adoption of the Secretary's new minimum normal income standard, based on a moving average reflecting farm buying power over 10 of the last 12 years. More important, it will give farmers 100% price support on the six basic crops, and on hogs, milk, butterfat, shorn wool and mohair. Furthermore, it will give the Secretary discretion to try out his production payment program on any three non-storable products, except only milk.

"If these elements are all added together, then it is clear that the subcommittee has given the Secretary more than three-quarters of his original proposals.

"This is cheering evidence of the enormous strength of grass-roots support that has developed for the Brannan program. Some farm organization heads may not support the program, but the action of the subcommittee shows clearly enough that the rank and file of farmers do not agree with them. It shows, too, that the essential soundness of the Secretary's proposals has made a deep impression on Congress.

"We hope for early action by both houses on such a measure as this.

"At the same time Farmers Union members will continue to emphasize in Congress and elsewhere the importance of including ultimately in farm legislation some type of unit system which will (1) have an interchangeable commodity unit value and thus render voluntary crop adjustment easy to obtain, and (2) give definite preference to family-type farmers."

#

26- National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

STATEMENT OF ANGUS MCDONALD, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, ON S.1008, AN ACT TO DEFINE THE APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT AND THE CLAYTON ACT TO CERTAIN PRICING PRACTICES, TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 1, 1949.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as a representative of the National Farmers Union I am here to state the position of my organization in regard to S.1008 which amends the Clayton Act in regard to price discrimination and freight absorption. In our view, this amendment cuts the heart out of our antitrust laws, repeals section 2 of the Clayton Act, which contains the revisions of the Robinson-Patman anti-discrimination act, and legalizes the old Pittsburgh Plus practices which, it was proved in 1924, cost American farmers hundreds of millions of dollars.

Before I proceed to a consideration of the several discrimination cases and our analysis of S.1008, I would like to explain why our organization, as well as American farmers in general, has been traditionally opposed to basing point price systems and to any kind of price discrimination which gave to the seller a varying mill net return. Agriculture is the most highly competitive group in our economy and, therefore, farmers have no means of engaging in price discrimination or setting up pricing systems with varying mill net returns except under very exceptional and temporary circumstances.

A farmer cannot set up a price system under which he charges one customer more than another for the simple reason that as soon as he started discriminating, farmers in competition would undersell him as soon as the discrimination became known. Therefore, the farmer in his business has no interest in seeking to exact from the general public charges for for phantom freight or charges which would result from any other monopolistic practice.

The farmer, however, does have an interest in seeking to prevent price systems and monopolistic practices which extract from him charges which are in excess of those existing in a free competitive system. In the past, farmers have been cheated out of billions of dollars because they had to pay excessive prices resulting from Pittsburgh Plus and other basing point price systems. The record is clear that the farmer has nothing to gain and much to loose by the existence of so-called uniform pricing systems. Let me quote briefly from a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1924. This opinion outlawed the Pittsburgh Plus prices because it was proved that farmers and others paid many million dollars because of

the operation of this monopolistic price system:

"Deere & Company, farm implement manufacturers, pay $488,400 annually as imaginary freight, while the farmers who purchase their implements must pay over double this amount, or over $1,000,000 annually, as extra prices for Deere & Company's implements, because of this imaginary-freight item. In other words, for every dollar which the farm implement companies pay as Pittsburgh Plus, the farmers must pay more than double every such dollar, because to the actual Pittsburgh Plus paid by the farm implement manufacturer must be added the vari us percentages of overhead, selling expenses and profits which are borne in the ordinary course of business. The figures are undisputed in the record. As the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing more than a million and a quarter farmers, testified, the double Pittsburgh Plus imaginary freight thus paid by the farmers in only eleven middle western States amounted to around $30,000,000 annually. The farmers in the other States would use even more steel than those in the 11 States figured in the calculations. The Emerson-Brantingham Company, a farm implement manufacturing company pays around $100,000 annually as Pittsburgh Plus imaginary freight, which means that its customers must pay around $200,000 annually more than they would have to pay if the Chicago district mills eliminated Pittsburgh Pittsburgh Plus as hereinabove mentioned. The Litchfield Manufacturing Company, a farm implement manufacturing company, pays $68,000 annually as imaginary freight, and its customers pay twice that amoung. Pittsburgh Plus resulted in an addition to the list prices of J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, an agricultural implement manufacturing company, in the year 1920, of $509,033, which amount the farmers would have been saved if Pittsburgh Plus had not been charged. A Minneapolis manufacturer pays $84,000 annually as Pittsburgh Plus, and so on."

Successive cases have indicated that such excessive charges are the inevitable result of such monopolistic systems. There have, of course, been many variations in the methods devised by greedy groups and unscrupulous attorneys when they sought to evade our anti-trust laws. But there is one characteristic common to all of these methods, and that is that they all employed price discriminations. That is, they did not sell to all customers at the same price but picked out a favorite few so that the rest would go out of business. This was the tactic employed in the recent Standard Oil case. The Standard Oil Company selected out of 357 customers four big concerns who acted both as wholesalers and retailers. At the time of the action these four big concerns were systematically putting out of business the other 353.

Now we are told by experts who have made a life-time study of such practices that this legislation S.1008 legalizes such practices and not only undoes the work of the United States Court of Appeals in the 7th Circuit — that is, the recent Standard Oil case — but actually makes legal Pittsburgh Plus, multiple basing point price systems, price discrimination of every kind, including that involving freight absorption, unless some element of conspiracy can be proved.

Now I would like to discuss S.1008 in detail. Section 1 says nothing about protecting competition and it ties the hands of the Federal Trade Commission in looking into monopolistic situations where uniform delivered prices or freight absorption is involved. Section 2 goes even further. It provides that "sellers may absorb freight to meet the low price of a competitor in good faith" no matter if this so-called meeting of competition is such as in the Standard Oil case, which could have resulted in the complete destruction of competition. The way this particular section was amended makes me suspect that the authors were actually working to design a bill which would injure competition. This is indicated by the deletion of the

phrase "except where effect of such absorptions will be to substantially lessen competition." If the authors of this legislation did not want to injure competition why did they delete this phrase? But this section goes even further. The authors of the bill are anxious that the sky should be the limit in raising or lowering prices to bring about the destruction of competition. Significantly, this phrase is added: "this may include the maintenance, above or below the price of such competitor, of a differential in price which such seller customarily maintains."

Section 3 of S.1008 is even more far-reaching than Section 2. It not only legalizes discriminations which result from freight absorption, phantom freight, etc., but it legalizes price discriminations where no element of transportation costs are involved. Again in this section the authors of the bill struck out any language which would safeguard competition. The opening paragraph, particularly the words "Upon proof being made, at any hearing on a complaint under this section, that there has been discrimination in price the effect of which upon competition may be that prohibited by the preceding subsection" is nonsensical. It doesn't make sense because the words "except where the effect of such absorption of freight will be to substantially lessen competition" were stricken from the bill. In this section, also, the authors seem to feel that they might have over-looked some discrimination or other that wasn't legalized so they added, and I quote, the words in itallics in the bill: "...and this may include the maintenance, above or below the price of such competitor, of a differential in price which such seller customarily maintains."

In the fourth section there is also an attempt to weaken the Robinson-Patman act by substituting reasonable probability for the words "substantial and probative evidence."

In conclusion, I would like to refer briefly to the arguments which the proponents of this legislation has put forward. They contend that sellers meeting competition in good faith is made a complete defense that this will result in lower prices to consumers and in so-called "hard" competition." They also say that if sellers are not allowed to cut prices and discriminate against various buyers that the result would be "soft" competition.

This is a curious argument. It seems that what we have always considered as fair competition, that is, that a seller always sell to everybody at the same price, is now considered "soft" and that what we had considered as unfair competition, that is, practices which operated by means of discriminations to destroy competition by the sellers' customers is now considered "hard." This argument, of course, is not new. It has always been used when sellers were engaging in monopolistic practices with adverse affects on competition. This was pointed out recently in the

Standard Oil case referred to above. I quote from the opinion of the Circuit Court:

"Now as to the contention that the discriminatory prices here complained of were made in good faith to meet a lower price of a competitor. While the Commission made no finding on this point, it assumed its existence but held contrary to the petitioner's contention, that this was not a defense.

"Prior to June 19, 1936, when the Robinson-Patman Act went into effect, the Clayton Act, Section 2, provided:

'That it shall be unlawful for any person engaged in commerce,...either directly or indirectly to discriminate in price between differenct purchasers of commodities...where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in pride between purchasers of commodities on account of differances in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities made in good faith to meet competition...'

"Thus it will be seen that a discrimination in price made in good faith to meet competition was a defense under Section 2 of the Clayton Act, as was a showing that the discrimination was made because of cost savings, or proof of the other defenses given by the Act. But since large buyers could always get such price meeting by suppliers to justify a discrimination in price in their favor, the purpose of the Act to avoid such discrimination was easily evaded."

The evidence thus seems overwhelming that this legislation should not be passed by the Congress. It should not be passed because, as stated above, it legalizes price discrimination of every kind, and will allow the re-imposition of the old Pittsburgh Plus system and repeals our basic anti-trust laws. We, therefore, urge that every member of Congress use his utmost efforts to bring about the defeat of this legislation.

#

26 - National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

TESTIMONY OF ANGUS MCDONALD, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, ON THE NOMINATION OF JOHN JOSEPH CARSON TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TO THE SENATE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE, JULY 7, 1949.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am appearing here in behalf of John Joseph Carson who has been nominated to serve on the Federal Trade Commission. As a representative of the National Farmers Union I wish to endorse without any qualifications whatsoever this nomination.

I would like to read a quote from the May 7, 1949 issue of the publication America - A Catholic Review of the Week:

"On the face of it, John Carson is just the kind of man the country wants in a position of public trust. A gentleman of impeccable character, thoroughly honest, devoid of vulgar desire for power, devoted to democratic ideals, he is richly endowed to discharge the obligations of an FTC commissioner. A one-time city editor in Indianapolis, he was for some years a Washington correspondent. From 1924 to 1936 he was secretary to the late Senator James Couzens of Michigan. Washington veterans still recall his many contributions to the nation in that responsible position. More recently he has been acting as director of the Washington office of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Throughout his career, Mr. Carson has striven to promote friendly collaboration among all groups in our society. His other chief interest has been to encourage widespread ownership and the responsibility that goes with it. Can it be, perhaps, that reactionaries fear Mr. Carson's well-known dislike for monopoly and the intelligence and zeal he would exert in combating it? The Senate should react to this deplorable campaign by confirming Mr. Carson fast and fearlessly."

We in the National Farmers Union feel that Mr. Carson's comprehensive background as a representative of consumer, governmental and quasi governmental bodies qualifies him to assist in the enforcement of our anti-trust laws. We feel that the Government of the United States is fortunate in being able to secure the services of so able an individual.

John Carson for many years has been associated with many governmental policy-making bodies and investigatory bodies including the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, the U. S. Maritime Commission, the Bituminous Coal Commission and others. He had been for many years intimately associated in the past with Senator Couzens and Senator George Norris and is now associated with such men as Monsignor Ligutti and Father Parsons.

We would also like to mention the fact that we in the National Farmers Union feel that John Carson is especially qualified to serve on the Federal Trade Commission because of his experience in the cooperative movement. Over the years John Carson has fought untiringly to protect farmers in the right to sell and buy cooperatively. Since we feel that the cooperative movement is not only the economic backbone of our organization but is necessary for the well-being of all American farmers we would like to emphasize this point. Carson's cooperative qualifications are needed now more than any other time in view of the attacks of the National Tax Equality Association and other groups who are seeking to destroy the cooperative movement. And during the more than 25 years of activity with various groups he has shown himself to be a tireless worker in the public interest. He has worked for the cause of labor; he has worked to protect the consumer. He has worked to protect small business from the growing power of monopoly. Over the years he has worked consistently and actively to check the growth of monopoly and preserve our free enterprise system.

Although he, among others, including leaders in the National Farmers Union, have become alarmed over the failure of the U. S. Government to check monopoly, Carson cannot be counted among those who have adopted a fatalistic attitude and who have resigned themselves to the inevitability of monopoly and the end of the free competitive system. For Carson knows, as we in the National Farmers Union know, that we must not give up in our fight to save our economic and political democracy. I say political because once the economic freedom of the small business

man disappears, once he becomes a mere appendage of big business then our political democracy is also doomed.

In our opinion, America is at the crossroads in the preservation of our anti-trust laws, and consequently, our economic freedom. According to reports of the Federal Trade Commission, monopoly has proceeded apace during the last few years. Farmers and small business are finding their very existence threatened. Adequate enforcement of our anti-trust laws may determine, now that we apparently have passed through the war and post-war expansion, whether or not our family-type farmers and small businessmen live in a dog-eat-dog society where there are no rules of fair competition and where a few mammoth corporations determine economic conditions under which agriculture, business and industry must live. I do not think this point can be over-emphasized. The establishment of new business enterprises and the life of cooperatives which enable farmers to market and buy together and share their savings are at stake. For example, if big business through monopoly control is able to squeeze the cooperatives to death by unfair discriminatory practices then the farmer will be forced to pay strictly monopoly prices and sell at whatever prices the monopolists condescend to give him.

Only adequate and strict enforcement can prevent such a situation from developing. And enforcement of our anti-trust laws will be in large part dependent on the personnel of the Federal Trade Commission. We therefore join the other groups and individuals in urging the speedy ratification of the Carson nomination.

#

26 National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1949
Southern Regional Council

STATEMENT OF TRUMAN STYNER OF BURLEY, IDAHO, ON BEHALF OF FARMERS UNION MEMBERS IN COLUMBIA BASIN STATES, BEFORE THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEES CONSIDERING A COLUMBIA VALLEY ADMINISTRATION.

- - - - - - - -

MR. CHAIRMAN, I am Truman Styner of Burley, Idaho. I am a farmer and have been asked to appear here in behalf of the state Farmers Unions and their members in the Columbia river basin states. There are around 20,000 farm families in our organization in those states.

I was asked to come to Washington late last week by President Don Chapman of the Montana Farmers Union, Ronald E. Jones of the Oregon Farmers Union, Herbert Rolph of the Washington state Farmers Union, as well as the leaders of my own state and of the states less involved geographically to tell you that our people are overwhelmingly in favor of the Administration proposal for a Columbia Valley Administration.

It is our understanding that this committee contemplates field hearings, and I urge that you hold such hearings. We believe that they are essential to get a true picture of the sentiment of the people of the basin. We are as far away from Washington, D.C., as any region in the United States. The distance makes it impossible for a large and representative group of citizens to get here for personal appearances. As a result, the bulk of witnesses here in Washington may very well represent special business interests, who are actually a small minority of the people of the valley, while the largest groups of people are inadequately represented. Probably this situation will illustrate one of the points I want to make about the proposed CVA. We like it because it will put final authority out in the region among those of us who are affected by its operations, where we can reach the administrators much more easily than we can down here in Washington.

Our farm organization is a democratic organization, like the Congress itself. We do not always have unanimous agreement about major issues. But on this issue of river basin development, we have unusual agreement among our members that regional agencies, patterned after the Tennessee Valley Authority, should be established. Late in 1945, the National Farmers Union took a poll at the regular monthly local meetings and found that more than 98% of the membership was in favor of the valley authority type of administration for regional development. There has been no poll since that one because none has been needed. There has been a lot of discussion of the subject at our local meetings and the only change in attitude has been toward even greater unanimity and much more vigorous support of the over-all agencies. There is definitely a swing toward the valley authorities or administrators.

I would like to mention one or two recent occurrences in Idaho, which I consider indicative of sentiment in the area on CVA.

After a recent debate on the CVA before the League of Women Voters at Boise, in which Judge Robert Sawyer of Bend, Oregon, former head of the National Reclamation Association, took the anti-CVA side, the ladies voted 86 for CVA, 10 against CVA and 60 for a non-authority type of development. The CVA thus had a clear majority of all the votes cast. I get these facts from the Boise Statesman.

Last March 31, there was a meeting on the CVA at Boise at which Mr. William Harmon of San Francisco appeared for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce against the CVA proposal. The Boise Statesman reported that about 200 attended. When questions were asked favorable to CVA, Mr. Harmon told the audience "we're against CVA and anyone who doesn't like it can leave and hold a meeting of their own." The paper then says: "Nearly half of the group left the meeting."

This meeting is in contrast to one held just last month at the Boise High School, where Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davidson, a proponent of CVA, spoke. The Statesman reported that there were 1500 people at this meeting. I was there and the audience was enthusiastically for CVA. Out in the valley, our people regard this issue as a contest between a minority who are very vocal and well financed and able to get down here to Washington, and the great majority of people who are for CVA, but not so well organized and represented.

This swing was apparent last week at the Midwestern Conference of Democrats in Des Moines, Iowa, where the national committeemen, national committeewomen, state chairmen and state vice-chairmen of that party from 16 states adopted resolutions

which included a call for "integrated development of our great river basins, patterned on the Tennessee Valley Authority." The conference included Wyoming and Montana, which are involved in the Columbia basin proposal and it included all of the states which would be affected by the proposed Missouri Valley Authority. Other important groups, like the National Association of Rural Electric Co-operatives, have this year endorsed valley authorities for the first time.

The reasons for the swing are apparent. All the developments we have seen in the Columbia basin, everything we have heard from the Missouri basin where there is a parallel problem, and everything coming out of Washington for some time has pointed toward the need for valley authorities, or administrations.

I am sure that others with a more thorough knowledge of the Hoover Commission reports will discuss that important development here in Washington, and that there will be other witnesses more familiar with the conflicts and disputes which still rage in the Missouri basin. I would like to discuss a little of the background and the situation as we see it in the Columbia basin.

For a good many years, we have watched the spectacle in the Columbia basin of the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation racing to lay claim to dam sites for their bureaus. This race resulted in two separate plans for Hell's Canyon dam and conflicts over other sites which have sometimes come clear into Washington and to Congress for settlement. These conflicts have already been described to this Committee by Secretary Krug.

More recently, we have seen the Army Engineers and the Bureau propose a plan for the river which is supposed to be completely unified and "the finest plan ever conceived in the minds of men" for a river's development. We understand it was described that way to this committee, although the plan is now before the President, the states and other federal agencies for comment and suggestions.

To those of us out on farms, any such statement as that seems not only extravagant but wholly unwarranted. As we understand the Pick-Straus or Newell-Weaver plan, it attempts to deal with water without dealing with the watershed. There is no plan for the land of the basin, and every farmer who has been involved in much soil conservation work knows that gullying isn't stopped just by dealing with water instead of the land from which the water comes. We must go back into the fields, fertilize, plant cover crops, contour or build terraces and treat the watershed as well as the stream itself to do a job that will stand up. We cannot help but believe that enormous losses may be involved in going ahead with the Army-Bureau plan of water control in the main streams without doing something about the watershed at least at the same time.

On page 35 of the Hoover Commission's report on the Interior Department, it says:

> "Siltation of reservoirs due to absence of sufficient data concerning sedimentation is another common form of loss. Many river works have failed to function as expected or are doomed to early failure due to loss of storage capacity for power production and other purposes. In some cases siltation has necessitated the raising of dams at considerable expense . . ."

On the previous page, the report says:

> "In the Columbia Basin, for example, less than half of the watershed has been topographically mapped or has had ground control lines established. Stream survey and stream gauging programs have lagged far behind project planning, notwithstanding the fact that development agencies have transferred considerable funds to data collecting agencies and have frequently undertaken surveys themselves. Conditions in the Missouri Basin are equally bad."

We know, from the amount of silt in our Columbia Basin rivers, that siltation represents a very great problem in any permanent development program. Yet the Army-Bureau plan apparently takes no account of it, except to make some allowances for the deposit of a few thousand farms in some of the reservoirs.

We submit, Mr. Chairman, that although farmers deal with very much smaller streams than the Columbia river and its tributaries, there have been far better plans for the control of streams born in the minds of tens of thousands of plain, ordinary dirt farmers than this Pick-Straus plan for the Columbia river basin. From our experience out among the little streams, we do not see how treatment of the watersheds can be divorced from planning for the stream. The volume of flow, the speed of the run-off, the amount of silt carried by the water and many other factors are determined by the character of the watershed. The size and design of dams must necessarily depend to some extent on what is being done on the land.

We are told that within recent weeks the Department of Agriculture released an agricultural plan for the Missouri basin which proposes the treatment of tens of millions of acres of land in that valley, the construction of thousands of ponds and 14,000 or 15,000 small-stream check dams. A Denver Post writer says that these proposed works will hold back 9,000,000 acre feet of water annually, or about half of the average annual flow of the river out of the West. Certainly such a holding back of water on the land will have a significant effect on the plans for the main stream dams and navigation works. Unfortunately, in the Missouri basin, some of these projects are already going ahead so that very great wastes may ultimately be involved.

In the Columbia basin, we farmers are convinced that the plan for the watershed and for the water should be worked together, and that it can best be done by an overall agency as proposed by the Administration in the Magnuson Bill.

We are especially concerned, as farmers, with this phase of the matter because most of our hopes and aspirations are bound up with this phase of the development. We understand that the Forest Service wants to reforest 5,000,000 acres of burned-over land in the Cascades watersheds, ultimately restoring their capacity to hold water useful to irrigators. The Bureau of Land Management is seeking to restore 7,800,000 acres of denuded range lands, which would replenish our diminishing supply of range feed and rebuild the water-carrying capacity of those lands. The Soil Conservation Service is increasing the tempo of their warnings of soil erosion by both wind and water and would be glad to speed its work in the basin a great deal more. We farmers are interested in those projects. We recognize the need for greatly intensified soil conservation programs and for all small-stream projects of the type the Department of Agriculture recently proposed in the Missouri basin.

It does not seem to us to require men of super minds to see that these projects which are ignored in the Pick-Straus plans for the Columbia basin, are related to basinwide development and must be taken into account in any adequate plan for water control.

We are deeply concerned that the Pick and Straus plans for the Columbia basin endanger our irrigation water supplies by dedicating or making prior allocation of the water to main-stream works, which works will only be economical, particularly in dry years, if handling the full flow of the river without depletion for full irrigation upstream.

It is obvious that no survey of all irrigable lands in the basin has been made. The Hoover Commission reports less than half of the area is mapped topographically, and I understand there are no reports available on the full possibilities for irrigation in the basin.

The governors of our states, or their spokesmen, who appeared at the brief House hearings on the Army 308 report held by the Public Works Committee, May 20, showed grave concern about this feature of the Pick-Straus proposals.

Representative John Sanborn, speaking for himself and Governor C. A. Robins, of my own state of Idaho, told that committee:

> "The greater future development of Idaho lies in the undeveloped lands yet to be irrigated. Retention of the water of the Snake river for use in this development is of the first importance to Idahoans.
>
> "It is considered fundamental and of the utmost importance that all of the waters of the entire Columbia watershed, including the main Columbia river and all of its tributaries, which may ultimately be used for irrigation and reclamation, should be forever protected and reserved for that purpose . . ."

The spokesman for the Governor of Montana, state Engineer Fred E. Buck, said in a statement in which he did <u>not</u> flatly approve of the Army and Bureau plans:

> "We feel that there are many more irrigation projects within the Columbia basin in Montana than those outlined for authorization at the present time, and urge that these potential developments be pushed forward in the program as rapidly as demand for them becomes apparent.
>
> "It is considered fundamental and very important that all water within the state which may ultimately be used for irrigation should be forever protected and reserved for that purpose. <u>I wish to assert our right to the consumptive use of water as set forth in the amendments to the 1944 Flood Control Act and the 1945 River and Harbor Act against navigation, and ask that the same protection be extended against power and/or other uses.</u>"

Governor Langlie of Washington approved the Army 308 report only —

"...with certain qualifications pertaining to irrigation, to power revenues and other power policy questions — which I have not yet had time to consider in sufficient detail to determine as yet just what course I believe will be in the best interests of the people of the states affected."

Mr. Chairman, you can realize why we farmers, whose very life blood is water, wholeheartedly endorse Mr. Sanborn's and Mr. Buck's statements. Irrigation must come first.

It seems obvious to us, from the deep concern of the Governors over this question, that the Army-Bureau plan has not adequately accounted for irrigation and that our governors fear exactly what farmers fear - that irrigation may suffer in a conflict of demand for water between over-built downriver works and consumptive use for agriculture.

We would feel much safer under the proposed CVA bill, which reenacts the provisions of Reclamation Law in regard to water rights, requires observance of state water laws, and specifies that water for atomic plants for national defense and then irrigation shall have prior rights.

We feel that the CVA should and would review the whole development plan, keeping irrigation in proper balance, and observing the law as to priorities, thus make our position much more secure than under the Army-Bureau plan, which has apparently caused the governors some concern.

Mr. Chairman, as citizens of the Columbia basin we are also disturbed by other phases of the multiple-agency plan. There is no provision in the Army-Bureau agreement for a single watermaster who will control the flow of the river for its multiple purposes in the future. There is no formal, stated power policy, and we strongly favor the power policy stated in the proposed CVA Act. We want low-cost public power available throughout the region, including power for the manufacture of low-cost phosphate fertilizer, to which reference will be again made. We are fearful that the salmon industry will be injured by the Army-Bureau plan, and that the plan should be reviewed from that angle. We do not find in the Army-Bureau plan either an assured low cost power program nor a research program, both of which are vital to the encouragement of industry. They are in the CVA proposal.

I shall not expand upon those matters since I understand that you will later hear representatives of our national organization, who will testify concerning them.

I would like, briefly, to make a recommendation for the improvement of the CVA Act, as proposed.

Farmers are anxious to see the Columbia Valley Administration develop phosphate fertilizer production in the Western area. We think that Section 6 of the Act should be amended to permit this. The Tennessee Valley Authority has accomplished a great deal in the field of soil erosion, which stops silting up of dams by developing a supply of high analysis phosphate fertilizer and then demonstrating to farmers how to use it economically. We feel that the same sort of program could be used advantageously in the Columbia basin.

Such a program would require the development of at least one commercial-size phosphate plant. Section 6 now provides that the CVA may conduct investigations and studies, operate research facilities and undertake experiments and practical demonstrations. We understand, however, that this is not construed to mean that it could build and operate a commercial-size plant such as needed in the fertilizer field.

A greater supply of high analysis phosphate is needed in our area and I understand it is needed throughout the whole western part of the United States.

I recently took a soil sample from the fields of my own farm near Burley, Idaho, --and it is typical of farms in that area -- and the test disclosed a 20 to 30% deficiency in the amount of phosphate in the soil. There was a deficiency of 5 to 10% of nitrogen, and ample potash. From what I have been told by neighbors, I believe these tests are typical of the situation throughout the irrigated areas in Idaho. The phosphate deficiency aggravates the nitrogen deficiency because legumes, which transfer nitrogen into the ground from the atmosphere, cannot be grown with the volume of foliage necessary for good green manure crops. The phosphate deficiency, further, through reduced foliage, reduces the amount of humus that can be returned to the soil. Low humus content is one of the main causes of wind and water erosion and the low water-holding capacity of all our country's lands

Flash flood damage to North Idaho, Oregon and Washington farms is year-by-year becoming more serious. It is obvious that flood control, to some extent, depends on fertilizer availability at reasonable prices.

There isn't enough phosphate to go around in our area.

I wrote our Farmers Union seed and fertilizer manager at Salt Lake City about fertilizer supply. He wrote back as follows:

> "The supply of high percentage or triple superphosphate in this area continues very short indeed, and up to this time at least we have had to ship some from Florida, which increase makes the cost too high for general use."

The manager, Mr. Paul V. Kelly, would not have to prove the statement about cost to me, because I am up against the problem of paying the costs.

I had to pay $84 per ton this spring for 42% commercial superphosphate. The Department of Agriculture advises me that this same phosphate sells in the Tennessee Valley for about $53 per ton. Apparently, until adequate electric power at reasonable cost is developed in the northwest, and it is combined with our rich phosphate deposits in southwestern Idaho to produce low-cost high analysis phosphate we are going to have to pay at least $31 per ton premium for our supply. I simply cannot afford to use the amount of fertilizer I should be applying to my farm at that price. My neighbors are up against the same problem. We need the very early development of this western phosphate deposit and we think that a CVA should do it, just like the TVA has done it for the South.

As soon as private enterprise, in which I include co-operatives, are in a position to take over such plants and supply high analysis fertilizers to the CVA for its soil conservation work, and to farmers to meet their needs, we would not object to a provision for transfer of any CVA plants to the co-ops or private enterprise. That, I believe, is the sort of provision which was in the National Soil Fertility Act before the last Congress, which was supported by leading members of the Senate from both parties, including men like Senator Wherry, Senator Hill, Senator Hickenlooper and Senator Thye. If they can do the job now, well and good. But we believe that this matter is so urgent that this CVA law ought to contain the same sort of language as there is in the TVA act, directing the new Administration to see to it that such a fertilizer supply is developed.

Our National Farmers Union witnesses will testify in greater detail about this fertilizer problem, but I would like to give you one figure. In the 11 western states it is estimated in the report of June, 1947, by Bell and Griffith on "Studies made by the Division of Industrial Resources", that we are taking 233,000 tons of phosphate out of the soil each year through crops and putting back less than 70,000 tons. We put back less than 1 pound for every three pounds taken out. In the 11 Central and Northern states they take out 963,000 tons and put back only 154,000 tons, or about one-sixth. In the South and the East, which get fertilizer more cheaply from the Florida and Tennessee beds, they take out514,000 tons and put back twice as much - 1,060,000 tons.

That indicates how much more phosphate we need to be using in our section. We think one of the great advantages of CVA to us, and to the whole nation, would be to develop adequate phosphate at reasonable prices to keep our soil from running down any further and to begin to build it back up and stop erosion and soil loss.

Mr. Chairman, I have only touched on the reasons why farm people support the CVA bill, as I know that they do because I talk and meet with lots of them all the time. We regard the Army-Bureau plan as inadequate to the problem of regional development. We do not think that it is enough to say that an agricultural plan will come along later. The water and the watershed should be handled at the same time. We fear that great losses may be incurred by getting the dams ahead of the land program. We believe that research work and industrial development work need to be carried on along with the other developments, so we will get a well-balanced development of our region. We do not see in the present multiple-agency arrangements any sound operating plan for the future.

Farmers fear that they are going to lose tremendous advantages if the CVA plan is not adopted. I am sure that if your committee will come out to the region as I understand the Senate committee plans to do, you will hear the things I have said, and other points, repeated time and again.

I appreciate your time and attention.

# # #

26 - National Farmers Union

NFU *in Washington*

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

Vol. 2 No. 13 August 5, 1949

RECEIVED AUG 15 1949 Southern Regional Council

* Patton Calls for Action as Senators Fiddle with Farm Program
* Hearings Open in Senate on Rural Telephone Measure
* Public Power Backers Organize for Last-Ditch Fight

* * *

REMEBER THE BUDGET FUND!

SENATE HESITATES ON FARM BILL; PATTON CALLS FOR EARLY ACTION

Left to its own devices by Secretary Brannan, the Anderson subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee this week was so entangled in controversy that it appeared possible no bill would be forthcoming from the Committee this session, and President Patton, in a ringing statement, demanded immediate action. Senator Anderson, N. M., subcommittee chairman, came up with his third draft of a bill during the week, a measure that attempted so many compromises it pleased no one. As a result, tempers became short and Senators of the same party were rowing with each other by week's end.

IT BECAME CLEAR that strategy of the supporters of the low-level, flexible support program scheduled to become effective January 1 are stalling and attempting to create so much confusion and division of opinion that nothing can be done in time to prevent Title II going into effect.

The result has been an increase in Senate sentiment for adoption of the House-Passed Gore Bill extending the present program another year. Senators Thomas, Okla., Hoey, N.C., and Young, N.D., are more or less openly coming to this view because of inability to gain agreement on any other alternative to the Aiken Act, although Young is fearful that, if this is done, the terrific public cost in prospect will jeopardize the whole support program.

IN HIS STATEMENT PATTON warned that this was likely to happen. Farmers "see the shadow of the Aiken Act, with its low support prices, creeping toward them as 1950 approaches, and it strikes fear to their hearts", he said. Patton said only through adoption of the Brannan program can "the dangers of a grave decline in farm income" as called for in the Aiken Act, and "excessive cost and waste", as the result of extend-

ing the present law, be avoided.

The new Anderson bill would provide for support of major basic crops at 75 to 90% of parity the same supports for such nonbasics as are storable or could be converted to storable form, if production controls were in effect. However, only Section 32 money would be available for the latter, and that fund is so small as to make the provision of little value.

The subcommittee will resume sessions next week in further effort to reach agreement.

* * *

RECORD VOTE TO BE FORCED BY PUBLIC POWER BACKERS

The havoc wrought by the Senate Appropriations Committee with the public power program now stands a good chance of being undone, as a result of strategy evolved behind the scenes in Washington this week by supporters of the transmission line items knocked out by the committee from the Interior Department Appropriation Bill. In a sweeping series of actions, the committee eliminated nearly all transmission line appropriations from the bill.

NOT ONLY DID the committee take this action, but in its report it actually named the private power companies which would benefit from having publicly-produced power turned over to them. The report has turned out to be a boomerang and the Senators are hearing from folks back home about it. The net effect of removing the transmission line funds is to continue to produce power at public expense but then to turn it over to private companies to deliver at whatever rates to consumers they can get away with.

As a counter to this procedure, the Senate supporters of public power caucussed this week and agreed among themselves that each Senator whose state suffered from this raid would support the Senators from each of the other states in getting the money restored. They further agreed to insist on a roll-call vote on each item as it was reached.

THE RESULT of this strategy has been to reverse a very gloomy picture. It now appears likely that by this concerted action, the Senate will overturn the Appropriations Committee and put back all or most of the money originally included for transmission lines, funds that had been retained in the bill through the yeoman service of Rep. Kirwan, O., chairman of the House subcommittee which handled the bill. Many items of great importance to Farmers Union members are involved.

* * *

BRANNAN ENDORSES CVA AT CONGRESS HEARINGS

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan testified for a Columbia Valley Authority before both House and Senate Public Works Committee hearings this week. The Secretary told the House Committee that there should be such valley agencies in other watersheds. "We have long advocated such an agency in the Missouri Basin," he told the House Committee.

* * *

AID-TO-EDUCATION BILL LOST FOR THIS SESSION

The bitter strife symbolized in the Cardinal Spellman-Mrs. Roosevelt exchange of letters over the issue of public aid to private schools this week doomed the chances of passage of a federal aid-to-education bill in this session, after NFU in alliance with a host of other organizations had helped to bring the measure to the point of passage.

ALREADY THROUGH THE SENATE, the bill unquestionably would pass the House if it reached the floor. As passed by the Senate, the bill left to the states the question of aid to private schools. The bill drafted by Rep. Barden, subcommittee chairman in the House, would have barred flatly use of any of the funds for private schools. Barden's sponsorship of this proviso unleashed the attacks of Spellman and others, which in turn were answered with acrimony.

Despite the gloomy outlook, two freshman members of the Education and Labor Committee, Rep. Sims, S. C., and Rep. Wier, Minn., this week forced a new vote in the committee in an effort to move the bill, but this last-ditch effort failed. It is hoped that between now and next winter, settlement of the controversy can be reached, at least to the extent where a vote can be obtained in the House.

CLARK APPOINTMENT DISAPPOINTS

President Truman this week appointed Attorney General Tom Clark to the Supreme Court to take the place left vacant by the death of Justice Murphy, thus ignoring the Farmers Union recommendation that Under Secretary of Interior Chapman be appointed. There is little question that Clark's appointment will insure a permanent "conservative" majority on the court. Only Justice Black, Douglas and Rutledge can be counted as stanch liberals. The great Roosevelt fight for a modern, progressive Court thus seems to have been largely lost in the four years since his death.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES GET ANOTHER $3,857,000,000

Figures on the business done by life insurance companies in 1948 have just become available in the Life Insurance Fact Book and show that the companies grabbed another $3,857,000,000 of the nation's investible funds. The life companies had total assets of $51.743 BILLIONS at the end of 1947. They had gone up to $55.6 BILLIONS at the end of last year, or the $3.857 BILLIONS indicated above.

TOTAL INCOME of the companies was $9.575 BILLIONS, including $7.2 BILLIONS of premiums. The balance was earnings on investments. Policyholders and their beneficiaries got back less than $1 for every $2 paid in premium. Death benefits paid totalled only $1.466 BILLIONS. Payments to living policyholders on matured policies, cancelled policies and in dividends were $1,790,307. Both death benefits and living benefits totalled $3.236 BILLIONS - much less than half of the $7.2 BILLIONS paid in premiums.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The figures also showed large increases in insurance company investments in private utilities and Big Business.

"The moral of all this," said President Jim Patton, "is that we should patronize our own life insurance institutions and keep the huge sums of capital which are accumulated in our own control, for use by farmers and their co-ops instead of utilities and Big Business."

* * *

NFU URGES FAST ACTION ON RURAL PHONE BILL

The National Farmers Union urged the Senate Agriculture Committee Friday to get speedy action on the rural telephone bill so lines can be built yet this fall. The committee hopes to close hearings and report the bill next week. Congress is so near adjournment, however, that every day counts. After the bill is passed and signed by the President, an appropriation measure must be pushed through or all work will have to wait until the next session of Congress makes the appropriations. The current bill is only the usual "authorization bill". It does not carry any funds.

NFU VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE MEASURE which might increase the costs of rural telephone service or make it possible for established companies to have the time to build "spite lines", skimming the cream of close-in customers and leaving remote farm people without any hope of getting service. Two such amendments appeared certain to be offered. Senator Clinton Anderson announced at the first day of the resumed hearings that he thought the interest rate approved by the House (2%) should be boosted. The Bell telephone system wants an amendment which would give them 12 to 18 months in each area to provide service. (They may get support from the Farm Bureau on this. The FB Board last spring held that the bill should provide for "sound amoritization of loans" and give established companies "at least 12 months" to show that they were ready to provide service).

REN STONG WHO APPEARED FOR NFU, told the committee that recent figures showing an increase in "rural" phone service were misleading. First, he said, the new rural services are largely filling stations, sandwich shops, tourist camps and other crossroads establishments instead of farmers. Secondly, he contended that there should be a breakdown on the 42% of farmers who are supposed to have telephone service. Some of them only have "shouting lines", he told the committee. (The bill provides funds for reconstruction of rehabilitation of run-down systems).

The bill looks like a cinch to be reported and passed by the Senate. The big job - and it may be too big - is to get fast action and then an appropriation bill before Congress adjourns.

26 - National Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1949
Southern Regional Council

STATEMENT OF BENTON J. STONG FOR THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE CONSIDERING THE RURAL TELEPHONE BILL, ~~JULY~~ Aug. 5, 1949.

My name is Benton J. Stong and I represent the National Farmers Union.

At the outset, I want to express the appreciation of our organization to this Committee for expediting hearings on this bill. We hope that necessary action may be taken before this session of the Congress adjourns to permit a beginning by the Rural Electrification Administration on the rural telephone problem. It is becoming increasingly clear that after permitting rural telephones to decline over a period of many years, that telephone monopolists are now concentrating their efforts on delaying this measure so they may have time to make a show of giving rural telephone service, skim the cream of rural customers and make areawide service to farm people by farmer co-operatives less and less feasible economically.

On the morning that these hearings were resumed by this committee -- Wednesday, August 3 -- the New York Times carried a very revealing item on its business page in a regular column entitled "Topics of the Day in Wall Street". The story was titled "Rural Telephones" and read:

> "The opposition of the American Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company to the politically potent measure that would put the Rural Electrification Administration into the telephone business has met with success in the form of a delay on the bill in the Senate Agriculture Committee. The chairman of that Committee, Senator Elmer Thomas, is reportedly meeting difficulty in getting hearings started on the measure. If Senate action can be postponed until Congress adjourns - which may be another month - critics of the bill hope that a rapidly improving rural telephone service will remove the pressure back of the bill by the time Congress meets in January."

The Wall Street gossipers seem to have been about as wrong as usual about what goes on. These hearings have not been delayed. I am sure that the chairman has not had any very great difficulty in getting the hearings resumed. And I am equally sure that the little construction of lines to skim the cream of farm telephone business which the A.T.& T. might do in three or four months would not "remove the pressure" back of this bill. It might reduce feasibility of areawide service in some areas but in my own opinion that would increase pressure for this legislation. The story is accurate in one statement. This bill is a potent one. We know that to be a fact in the Washington office of the National Farmers Union from the volume of mail which we have received about it. Occasionally there is some agricultural matter before the Congress which causes a real tide of letters direct from our members to our national offices, and this measure is one of them. We have not only had a large volume of correspondence urging its passage, we have had repeat letters since the House acted urging us to press for Senate action and even a few requests for application blanks for loans. There is both wide support for the bill among farm people and an urgency about getting it passed promptly. Some of the letters have pointed out the possibility, within the communities of the writers, of spite lines being built during any delay which would serve only a fraction of rural customers and make areawide service economically impractical. Having had experience with this tactic in the rural electrification field, a great many farm people fear just what the New York Times indicates may be in store - a hurried, inadequate operation by A.T. & T. to prevent this needed development.

We urge the committee to continue to handle this measure expeditiously.

I do not desire to take a great deal of the committee's time. I would like to direct your attention to testimony of Farmers Union witnesses before the subcommittee of the House agriculture committee when it held hearings on this bill. On that occasion, Mr. Obed Wyum of North Dakota Farmers Union, Mr. Emil Loriks of the South Dakota Farmers Union, and Mr. Oscar Torstenson of the Minnesota Farmers Union appeared with me, pointing out the need for rehabilitation of old services and the establishment of new telephone services in their states. We have not asked such witnesses from the field to appear at this hearing because the demand in rural areas for the measure is now quite apparent and they would be time consuming.

I would like to make three principle points about the arguments over this bill and the nature of the bill.

First of these is about the statistics which have been used in connection with the arguments, which need a little analysis; the second is about the need for REA type of administration of this program, and the third about the desirability of true areawide coverage and the danger of amendments which would defeat that objective.

THE STATISTICS: The most generally used figures about the status of rural telephone service are census figures which show that farm phone services declined from 40% in the 20's down to 20% in 1935 and then back up to 42% in recent times. Additionally, there has been considerable publicity about expnasion of rural service since the war. The Bell system conducted a big ceremony when it installed its millionth rural phone after the war and built up the impression that these were farm phones by publicizing a farmer as that millionth new customer. These new rural phones are obviously preponderan ly non-farm customers. Included in the census figure on the number of farm telephones is everyone who resides on 2 or 3 acres or more at the edge of all the towns in the nation. But there is not even that much of an agricultural test made in the classification of rural phones. The A.T. & T.'s rural phones obviously include suburban areas and all the cross-roads filling stations, sandwich shops, tourist camps and similar establishments outside town limits. The Bell company advertising said they had set 1,250,000 poles in the period in which they took on this million new rural customers. At 20 poles to the mile, that means that there were 16 customers to the mile. Such figures do not indicate that there was much farm telephone service involved in the expansion. I have been working in western farm areas most of the time since the war and I have not seen a half dozen new farm telephones. Obviously, some of the figures being used in this discussion need careful analysis.

Further, if the total figures are accepted, they still fail to differentiate between real farm telephone service and the "shouting lines" which offer almost as much of a problem as the unserved areas. I have nowhere seen a figure which indicates whether 50%, or 75% or 80% of the so-called farm telephones could properly be classified as modern telephone service. Undoubtedly a very large percentage of them are so run down that they need the rebuilding or rehabilitation which would be possible under this bill. These run-down lines are a problem that is totally ignored, so far as I know, in the opposition arguments of the telephone industry. Unless I have missed some statement, they have made no proposal whatever as to how they will handle this very large rehabilitation problem if this bill is defeated.

NEED FOR REA TYPE SERVICE: The rehabilitation problem is one that has convinced farm people that REA is an ideal agency to handle the rural phone program. Beside tens of thousands of miles of inadequate, run down and poorly managed rural telephone lines are the well-maintained lines of the rural electrification cooperatives. Farmers are not telephone technicians. Neither are they utility accountants or bookkeepers. This lack of special training and special skills has resulted in many hundreds of rural systems running down without the accumulation of replacement reserves, in excessive costs, inadequate rates, poor service and all the other ills which beset rural mutuals.

The Rural Electrification Administration has filled this gap for farmers in the establishment of rural electrification cooperatives by supplying the know-how, the bookkeeping systems, the technical standards, rate schedules and advice which has made REA coops not only splendid services technically, but also sound services financially. We might hesitate to endorse an extension of federal credit for the expansion of rural telephone service at this time were it not for the fact that this same sort of management assistance would be provided in connection with the loans, guaranteeing both the soundness of the service to farm people and the soundness of the loans for the government.

DEFEATING AMENDMENTS: We are extremely concerned about some of the amendments which have been proposed to the Hill bill, because most of them strike at the basic objective of areawide service. Amendments which would give the A. T. & T. three or four months of delay to build just enough service to "remove the pressure" might be fatal to areawide service in the communities where spite lines are built.

In this connection, I have particularly in mind an area in Utah where I worked last summer, the Castle Valley, below Price, Utah. The people in that valley have been attempting to get phone service for several years. They have signed petitions and commitments to take service on several occasions and presented them to Mountain States Telephone Co. or the state utilities commission without avail. They are now organizing for a cooperative service built around the five or six communities in the valley. The farmers are now in the constant

danger that if there is delay, Mountain States will build a few spite lines into the communities, pick up the cream of the customers and make it impractical for lines to be extended out to the farm areas. It is our hope not only that this bill will be finally passed by this session of Congress, but that funds will be provided for an early start on areawide services in communities where farmers desire such development.

We are similarly opposed to any amendments which will tend to increase the costs of rural telephone service. Every increase in costs finally reflects itself in a reduction of the number of farm people - the percentage - to whom service can be extended. Every economy increases the feasibility of reaching more.

Because of this, we oppose any rigid requirements in the law to force the new REA systems to arrange switchboard service with existing telephone companies. In a great majority of instances such arrangements would be desirable and should be made to maintain a single phone system within the community. But such arrangements should be made by free negotiation between the farmers, represented by their cooperative, and the existing companies. If the farmers have no alternative, and are placed under the compulsion of taking service from the existing companies, they will have no bargaining power at all.

In the field of electrical service, the private companies have repeatedly demonstrated that they will use any such hold they may get over an REA cooperative to hamper their operations. Some private power companies use the dependence of REA cooperatives on them for wholesale power supply to force long term, high rate power supply contracts upon the coops, or to embarrass them with an inadequate power supply, obviously hoping that the members of the REA will become dissatisfied and ultimately approve the merger of their facilities into the private, monopoly industry. Examples of high rate demands, of supply squeezes put on REA coops, and of forced negotiation of long term contracts at high rates could be cited.

We recognize that the preservation of farmers' bargaining power as to use of switchboards and existing facilities might result in a few instances of duplication. We believe that they will not be many. Farmers do not want two telephone systems in their communities and will attempt to avoid it. They will suffer from duplication. But even if some duplications occur and we get back to the "horse and buggy days" of duplicating services in a few communities, it will still be a step forward, not backward. Back in the horse and buggy days of 1920 we were far ahead of 1935 in percentage of farms served with telephones. We have only recently caught up with the horse and buggy days percentagewise and probably on a comparison of the quality of services, the horse and buggy days of 1920 would still be ahead. Equipment was new then and much of today's equipment is now 30 and 40 years old.

For the same reason of economy to permit the widest possible extension of lines, we hope that the Senate will approve of the 2% interest rate proposed by the House. That is the approximate average cost of money to the government. We are advised that the average interest on all government borrowings now runs about 2.01%. Even if a small subsidy is involved, we feel that the "advantage of the doubt" should be given to attaining areawide coverage, rather than fractional coverage, with phone service. Our RFD mail service was not self-sustaining when it was established and probably is not today. But I doubt if a baker's dozen of votes could be mustered to restrict RFD service today to self-supporting boxes. REA, likewise, has an element of subsidy. But like the RFD, it has contributed to the modernization of farm life, to increased efficiency and increased incomes in agriculture which far more than offset the subsidies. The availability of phone service throughout rural areas can reduce operating costs and increase efficiency of both farmers and those who deal with farmers, including our agricultural agencies. It should result in many savings, including saving of fire losses and even human life. Our witness before the House Committee, from Minnesota, Mr. Torstenson, credited his phone with saving his life when his arm was mangled by a corn picker. He was able to call neighbors to get him to a doctor and stop the flow of blood in time.

We feel that this bill is one through which something more than lip service can be done for family farmers by seeing that, through areawide coverage, they receive another tool for modernization of their homes and their farming practices. If amendments should make such areawide coverage less possible, or impossible, they will be proportionately disadvantaged. And with 4,095,000 unemployed in cities, according to August 1 census figures, the possibilities of an easy adjustment to some job in town are not currently very bright.

The telephone monopoly has had several decades in which to provide telephone service to farm people. It has largely ignored the field, in spite of repeated warnings from farm sectors. It seems to us obvious that the attempts to win delay at this late date are not based on a sincere desire to provide wide and adequate service at reasonable rates to farm people, but to skim the cream of the market and - as the New York Times put it - "remove the pressure" back of this bill.

In the interests of the best development of phone service - orderly and areawide - we urge action on this measure as early as possible.

Again, I want to express our appreciation to the Chairman and the Committee for your time and these early hearings.

#

26 - National Farmers Union

NFU *in Washington*

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 1 | No. 16 | August 27, 1948

* Republic Steel Causes Henry Kaiser Contract Investigation
* President Patton Attends 2nd Meeting of ECA Advisory Board
* Farmers Taking A Beating on Prices
* Farm Price Support Law Is Threatened

RECEIVED
SEP 2 1948
Southern Regional Library

* * * * * * * * * *

YOU CAN'T MAKE A DEAL WITH REPUBLIC STEEL

The biggest sensation of the week here in Washington (aside from the spy hearings which have degenerated into nothing but name calling) was the investigation and sale of the big government-owned pig iron blast furnace at Cleveland, Ohio, to Henry Kaiser. This great plant, the largest in the nation, is vital to our economy. It produces 250 thousand tons of pig iron a year and has been operated by Republic Steel since 1941. Investigation here was touched off by the proposed sale of the plant to Henry Kaiser. Republic Steel protested this sale, said it was a "stinking deal", and as a result the Joint Congressional Committee headed by Sen. Wherry and Rep. Bender investigated the deal.

THIS HEARING WAS ONE OF THE MOST VIOLENT <u>ever conducted in Washington.</u> Charles M. White, president of the Republic Steel Corporation said he resented "dirty damn things said here today by these dirty damn bureaucrats". White was referring to the testimony of War Assets Administrator Jess Larson, who made the deal with Kaiser on August 17. Other testimony included statements by a number of small businessmen who said they would be put out of business if the Kaiser deal went through. Most of the time was taken up by name-calling and by attempts of Congressmen to prove the deal illegal. <u>But a few facts show clearly that "you can't make a deal with Republic Steel". Here is the true story.</u>

1. War Assets Administration over a period of several years tried to work out some kind of deal with Republic Steel. These efforts all failed because White and other Republic Steel executives insisted repeatedly that they didn't want the plant, that they wanted to get out of the pig iron business.

2. Republic Steel insisted that it would close down the plant on September 1 and n otified all its customers by letter of its plans, in spite of appeals by

Larson to keep the plant in operation.

3. Larson only entered into negotiations with Kaiser after attempts to work out some kind of a deal with Republic Steel had failed and after Republic Steel had given notice they were closing down the plant.

4. The best offer Republic made to War Assets for the plant was an arrangement whereby the government would get a minimum price of $3 million and maximum price of $13,600,000 (the plant cost $28 million).

5. Kaiser is prepared to enter into an agreement whereby he would pay a minimum of around $15 million and a maximum of $30 million.

Conclusion: Republic Steel hasn't a leg to stand on. Its action throughout this episode reveals that it is greedy, unpatriotic and that it only runs to the government when it can get something for nothing.

* * * * * * * *

PRESIDENT PATTON ATTENDS ECA MEETING

On August 25 President Patton attended the second official meeting of the Advisory Board of the Economic Cooperation Administration headed by Administrator Hoffman. During the meeting President Patton made a number of observations and suggestions which were favorably received by other members of the committee including representatives of other farm organizations. Patton reiterated his plea that small business and cooperatives be allowed to participate in the ECA program as much as possible. He also pointed to certain economic realities in the rehabilitation program which involved trade between the West and East-that is between the Soviet Union and nations with the Soviet orbit and other European countries. Patton suggested that such trade be implemented and expanded if possible, because complete sustained economic recovery was impossible unless trade was carried on between East and West.

Considering the tense situation which exists in Europe, the meeting was conducted in a general atmosphere of optimism. Several members of the committee are very favorably impressed with the forward-looking perspective of Mr. Hoffman. Agreement was reached on a number of important matters involving cooperation with other governmental agencies both here and abroad.

* * * * * * * * * *

WAITING FOR THE OTHER SHOE

"The period ahead may well be characterized as similar to the individual about to retire who, having heard the first shoe drop on the floor above, expectantly awaits the fall of the second.....the immediate outlook is for additional price, profit.....and continuing deterioration of our standard of living---Facts on Inflation--published this week by Public Affairs Institute."

FARM PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM IN DANGER

Many so-called agricultural experts in Washington are saying that Congress should do away with all price support legislation. They say that public resentment is rising against the farmer and that the price support program is responsible for high prices. Another group of"exports" want the parity percentage lowered but not done away with completely. In other words they want the Aiken law to go into effect now while farm costs are high as a cat's back. Little is said, of course, about scaling down exorbitant profits of middlemen and monopolists. The plan is for the farmer to be the goat in this period of lowering 'on the farm' prices and rising consumer prices.

* * * * * * * * * *

INVESTIGATION OF FREIGHT COSTS IS SCHEDULED

The Senate Trade Policies Committee headed by Senator Capehart is making plans to hold an investigation of transportation costs. Transportation charges are getting a great deal of attention these days because econ omists have been finding out that they are responsible for the excessive spread in prices between farmer and consumer. The Department of Agriculture for example reported this week that transportation charges accounted for almost 30% of the retail price of fresh fruits and vegetables. USDA is carrying on a study under the authority of the Research and Marketing Act which, it is hoped, will throw some light on how retail prices may be reduced and at the same time give the farmer a fair price for his products.

* * * * * * * * * *

BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AGAIN

The reason for the rejection of the Wheat Agreement and failure to extend without strings the Reciprocal Trade Act makes significant a report which came in this week from the National Farmers Union In England. This report states that the British have signed a new trade agreement with Ireland and New Zealand. The Un ited Kingdom will buy meat and butter and cheese in large quantities from Ireland and New Zealand. It agrees to take 97% of New Zealand's exportable surplus. This calls to mind the time before the Reciprocal Trade program when the U. S. was shut out of the world markets by bilateral agreements between the United Kingdom and her dominions and other countries.

* * * * * * * * * * *

DISPLACED PERSONS WORK STARTED

The three appointees names by President Truman on August 2 to administer the Displaced Persons Program under the Displaced Persons Law have prepared rules and regulations to carry out the program. Mr. Ugo Carusi, former U. S. Commissioner of Immigration, told FU this week that although the DP program was not yet under way that administrative plans were about complete.

* * * * * * * * * *

FARMER TAKING A BEATING ON PRICES

Another one of those dull reports that the Department of Agriculture puts out attracted considerable attention here this week. This report which is called the Marketing and Transportation Situation released August 25, tells the real story of who is to blame for the high cost of certain farm commodities. According to the published figures, the farmers in June only got 17% of what the consumer paid for a loaf of bread. The farmer's share of the consumer's bread dollar is lower now than it has been since before the war. In June, 1947, it was 21%. Here are some more figures on the farmer's share of what consumers pay for food. The farmer gets only one-third of the retail cost of all fruits and vegetables, only one-fifth of the retail cost of canned fruits and vegetables. He does better on some other commodities (beef 71%, eggs 72%, chickens 62%).

* * * * * * * * * *

INFLATIONARY HOUSING LAW ANALYZED

The National Housing Conference this week released a detailed analysis of the emasculated housing bill passed during the special session. Here is what the bill provides: (1) The $1,500 to $1,800 per room mortgage loan limitation has been changed to a limitation of $8,100 per family unit. (2) The mortgagors must state under oath that in selecting tenants he will not discriminate against families with children. (3) Lenders are insured against losses of up to 80% or 90% of the purchase price of the house (depending on the value of the house). (4) Loan rates for GI's are increased to 4½% with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. (5) Limitations on classes of houses are increased. For example the former $6,000 limitation is increased to $7,000; the $10,000 one to $11,000. (6) Salaries of housing administrators are increased to $16,500 and $15,000.

* * * * * * * * * *

PRICES PAID BY FARMERS HIGHER THAN CITY

Figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture and the College of Agriculture, Illinois University, indicate that the cost of farm production has risen more than living costs in the city, at least through December, 1947. At that time city folk were paying 67% more than they paid before the war, prices paid by farmers including taxes and interests were 91% greater.

* * * * * * * * * *

MILK MONOPOLISTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Monopolistic practices and those who control the distribution of the sale of milk are getting a good deal of attention these days by the Department of Justice. In New York the Department is taking action against the major milk companies charging them with violations of the anti-trust law. These companies are arbitrarily fixing and raising prices of milk. Farmers generally do not benefit from these practices. For example when the retail price of milk was increased by 1¢ in June, the farmer received only ½¢ increase and very little of the price increase on the other dairy products.

* * * * * * * * * *

26 - Nat'l Farmer's Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Vol. 2 No. 20 September 23, 1949

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1949
Southern Regional Counc

* Senate Prepares for Grand Debate on General Farm Legislation
* FU Wins Major Triumphs on Trade Agreements and Carson Confirmation
* Fight to Halt Monopoly Purchase of Assets Carried to Senate Committee

* * *

HOUSE RETURN HELPS STEP UP CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

With the return of the House of Representatives to Washington this week Congress doubled its snail's pace towards getting the Fair Deal Program enacted. At the same time, Farmers Union leaders intensified their efforts towards influencing the Congress in getting the FU legislative program enacted. Highlights of the week were:

(1) Increased insistence of FU representatives , that following President Patton's conference with Senator Lucas, that the farm bills finally enacted make some provision for a trial run of the production payments proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan.

(2) A speech by President Patton in San Francisco at the Democratic Conference in which he flayed Democrats for running out on the Brannan Plan. Reaction on Capitol Hill toward this and other speeches made in San Francisco has finally convinced Congress that the Administration is not dropping the Brannan plan.

(3) A meeting with President Truman was scheduled for President Patton, Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange; John H. Davis, of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, a Farm Bureau representative, and Clyde Ellis, the executive manager of the National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association for late this week, in which the President was urged to use his influence to obtain enactment of a satisfactory rural telephone bill.

* * *

ANDERSON BILL ON CALENDAR; BIG DEBATE DUE THIS WEEK

Of prime consideration among FU leaders this week was the expected revision of the Anderson bill which will be debated on the floor next week. Certain senators who agreed to its approval in the Agriculture Committee will work against it or for its improvement. Few senators from farm states are expected to defend the Aiken sliding scale proposal which is incorporated in the Anderson bill. The Anderson bill in substance merely increases the minimum parity percentage for basic commodities from 60% to 75%.

Among those senators expected to work for high supports is Senator Young, of North Dakota. He assured FU representatives this week that he was unequivocally opposed to anything less than 90% for basic commodities. Symptomatic of this feeling in the Senate was Young's statement that "I will work for high supports and I expect to introduce an amendment to the Anderson bill." Young added that he had suggested to a number of senators the continuation of present supports, postponement of the enactment of the Anderson bill for a year, and authorizing the use of production payments on selected commodities.

ALTHOUGH FINAL RESULTS will not be known until the Senate acts and until a compromise is worked out with House conferees, it seems obvious at this point that the sliding scale principle which would lower price supports when surpluses mount is thoroughly discredited. No farm organization and few congressmen want the sliding scale put into effect immediately. Everyone wants low supports postponed for a year. Anderson was careful to put into his bill a provision which for next year would give the basics 90% was acreage allotments and quotas are applied. Senator Aiken, as previously pointed out, feels that under the Aiken law these commodities could receive 83% to 90% support.

* * *

PATTON CALLS ON DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT FOR BRANNAN PLAN

President Patton in his speech in San Francisco, released both here and there, flayed the 'renegade' Democrats who have been knifing the Brannan plan and other Fair Deal measures. He commended, however, Democratic Party leaders for sticking by their obligations to carry through on principles and policies which the electroage has endorsed. He said that the Democratic Party should not "forever tolerate unrepentant obstructors of the electorate's mandates." He called on the Democratic Party to bring about enactment of the Brannan proposals. "The adoption of the program," said Patton, "is an immediate and urgent need. Farmers already have been dangerously deflated. Many of them are today living in sub-parity economic basements....Every compromise bill thus offered to Congress, including both the Gore and Anderson proposals, provides leeway for further deflation of farmers which will adversely affect, not just farmers, but our whole economy."

* * *

'PERIL POINT' AMENDMENT TO TRADE ACT DEFEATED

The Farmers Union won a signal victory late last week when the Senate by a vote of 62 to 19 approved the extension of the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. This legislation has been under intense attack by a number of Republican senators. Among these was Senator Millikin (R.Colo.), who sponsored the so-called "peril point" amendment. President Patton (see last week's newsletter) in a public statement attacked the amendment as a "purely partisan measure." He said that it was completely unnecessary and that it would allow special interests to shoot full of holes the Administration's reciprocal trade program.

SIGNIFICANTLY, THE DAY AFTER the Patton statement was released, the "peril point" amendment was defeated by a vote of 38-43. The vote was as follows:

YEAS - 38

Aiken	Capehart	Flanders	Jenner	McCarthy
Bricker	Cordon	Gurney	Johnson (Col.)	Malone
Bridges	Donnell	Hendrickson	Kem	Martin
Butler	Ecton	Hickenlooper	Knowland	Millikin
Cain	Ferguson	Ives	Langer	Mundt

YEAS (cont'd) - 38

O'Mahoney	Saltonstall	Smith, Maine	Thye	Vandenberg	Wherry
Reed	Schoeppel	Thomas, Ok.	Tobey	Watkins	Williams
					Young

NAYS - 43

Anderson	Frear	Hill	Kilgore	Magnuson	Pepper
Byrd	Fulbright	Hoey	Leahy	Maybank	Robertson
Chapman	George	Holland	Long	Miller	Russell
Connally	Gillette	Humphrey	Lucas	Murray	Sparkman
Downey	Graham	Johnson, Tex.	McClellan	Myers	Stennis
Eastland	Green	Johnston, S.C.	McFarland	Neely	Taylor
Ellender	Hayden	Kerr	McKellar	O'Conor	Thomas, Utah
					Tydings

Note that the only Democratic senators to vote for the amendment were: Edwin C. Johnson, Colo., O'Mahoney, Wyoming and Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma.

* * *

CARSON CONFIRMATION GIVES FU, COOPS SMASHING VICTORY

The three main developments on the anti-monopoly front this week were: () approval of John Carson's nomination to the Federal Trade Commission by the Senate (2) announcement that hearings would be held on the re-appointment of Leland Olds as Federal Power Commissioner and (3) presentation of a statement by an FU representative to the Senate Judiciary Committee approving the bill to prohibit evasion of the anti-trust laws by acquisition of physical assets as well as stocks of competing companies.

FU LEADERS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE throughout all of these developments. President Patton urged President Truman to nominate Carson in the first place and FU represenatives appeared in Carson's behalf, before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Here is the vote:

YEAS - 45

Anderson	Gillette	Johnson, Tex.	Lucas	Myers	Stennis
Chapman	Green	Johnston, S.C.	McFarland	Neely	Taylor
Connally	Hayden	Kerr	McKellar	O'Conor	Thomas, Utah
Downey	Hill	Kilgore	McMahon	O'Mahoney	Thye
Ellender	Holland	Langer	Magnuson	Pepper	Tydings
Frear	Humphrey	Leahy	Maybank	Robertson	Watkins
George	Johnson, Col.	Long	Miller	Russell	Withers
			Murray	Sparkman	Young

NAYS - 25

Bricker	Cordon	Flanders	Ives	McCarthy	Reed
Butler	Donnell	Gurney	Jenner	McClellan	Saltonstall
Byrd	Ecton	Hendrickson	Kem	Malone	Schoeppel
Cain	Ferguson	Hickenlooper	Knowland	Millikin	Wherry
					Williams

THOSE WHO VOTES NAY may be considered as voting on the side of monopoly. Carson as repeatedly pointed out, is a liberal interested in preserving cooperatives and a true free enterprise system.

FU leaders and others here have already asked the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee, which will hold hearings on the Olds appointment, to be allowed to appear. Senator Johnson, chairman of the committee, has appointed a seven-man subcommittee which will be, in all probability, opposed to the re-appointment of Olds. Furthermore, an informal check has indicated that a majority of the

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

whole committee might turn thumbs down on the appointment. It is hoped that if there is an adverse report by the committee the fight may be won by carrying it to the Senate floor.

THE FU REPRESENTATIVE in his appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee reiterated the position of NFU in regard to HR.2734 which provides that a corporation may not purchase the assets of another firm where the effect is to lessen competition. He pointed out that agriculture is the most competitive segment of our economy and that if the farmer fell a victim to a system of privately administered prices then the system of free enterprise would be destroyed. He also pointed out that the position of the Farmers Union on this legislation had previously been presented to the committee in a letter dated August 29, 1949. (See newsletter September 2.)

* * *

LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO FU

BILL	WHAT IT IS	WHERE IT IS
RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATY HR.1211	Peril point amendment would have ruined trade pact program	Defeated in Senate Sept. 15 by vote 38 to 43
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION APPOINTMENT	Confirmation of John Carson to FTC	Approved in Senate Sept. 19 by vote of 45 to 25
BRANNAN PLAN HR.5345	Provided trial run of Brannan plan	Defeated July 21 239 to 170
ANDERSON BILL S.2522	Provides 75% to 90% parity depending on supply	Will be debated by Senate September 26
ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINES HR.3838	Appropriates funds for power lines	Approved by both Houses
RURAL TELEPHONES HR.2960	REA type loans for telephones	Passed House July 13. 281-110. Reported with crippling amendments by Senate Committee

+

NEWS FROM

NAACP

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

26 NAACP

RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

20 WEST 40th STREET • New York 18, N. Y. • LOngacre 3-6890

WALTER WHITE
Executive Secretary

HENRY LEE MOON
Director of Public Relations

September 29, 1949

296

FOR RELEASE:
NOTE TO EDITORS: The following story is for release on and after Monday, October 3, 1949.

SETS JOB BIAS CASE
FOR PUBLIC HEARING October 3, 1949

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.-- Following protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against a lengthy postponement of the public hearing on charges of violation of the Ives-Quinn law, by the George H. Flinn Corporation, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination today announced that the hearing will be held on October 31.

The hearing, the first public session to be scheduled by the Commission, was originally set for October 4. The company sought postponement until November 14. Mrs. Marian Wynn Perry on behalf of the NAACP filed a protest, pointing out that the case was already a year old. SCAD granted an extension of time until October 31.

The case involves charges of Walter Tannis that he was discharged by the Flinn Corporation because he protested against the company's discriminatory employment practices. Tannis further charged that he was threatened with physical violence by Cornelius Cunningham, a company foreman. The company is engaged in the construction of the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel connecting Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Mrs. Perry, who represented the complainant during the preliminary proceedings, will represent him on behalf of the NAACP at the Commission's first public hearing.

ARTICLE IN CRISIS EXPOSES
RAILWAY JOB DISCRIMINATION September 29, 1949

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-- The discriminatory practices of railroad companies and unions are exposed by Charles H. Houston in an article in the October issue of The Crisis, NAACP monthly organ.

Mr. Houston, a member of the NAACP legal committee, has represented Negro workers in their efforts to halt the steady elimination

of Negroes from the operating services of the industry. He has won important cases in the Federal courts involving the right of Negro workers to such employment.

Tracing the history of the Negro in the railroad industry, Mr. Houston concludes: "It is reasonably safe to say that practically no Negro firemen, brakemen, switchmen, flagmen or yardmen have been hired on Class I American railroads since 1928." This elimination of Negro railway workers is the result of collusion among the railway unions, the companies and certain governmental agencies, Mr. Houston charges.

In the same issue of The Crisis, Clifford R. Moore reviews the role of Governor Alfred E. Driscoll in the adoption of the civil rights provisions in the New Jersey State constitution of 1947. Other articles include an account on the Brazilian Negro experimental theatre by its director, Abdias Nascimento, and a summary of the Groveland, Florida, rioting and "rape" case.

Editorially the Peekskill riots are condemned with a demand that "the culprits must be apprehended and brought to justice."

APPEAL FILED TO BAN
JIM CROW IN SCHOOLS September 29, 1949

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-- The New York State Department of Education has been asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to end segregation of Negro children in the public schools of Hempstead, Long Island.

Following filing of the appeal last week, Negro parents sent their children back to school pending the outcome of their petition to the state agency. Failure of the Hempstead board of education to integrate Negro pupils precipitated a strike at the opening of the school term.

STATE GROUPS TO MEET September 29, 1949

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-- Meetings of state conferences of NAACP branches will be held in Norfold, Va., October 21-23 and Terre Haute, Ind., December 2-4, Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches announced today. The Alabama state meeting, originally scheduled for November 11-13, has been postponed until November 18-20 at Tuskegee.

GROVELAND FUND NOW $3,840 September 29, 1949

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-- Additional contributions amounting to $477

last week brought the total of the Groveland defense fund up to $3,840.54, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today.

NAACP SUPPORTS UN SECRETARY
ON TRUSTEESHIP FOR COLONIES September 29, 1949

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.-- Commending Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations for his support of a direct United Nations trusteeship for the former Italian colonies in Africa, Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, wrote to the UN official today expressing the hope that he would use "every influence of [his] office to see that [his] recommendations for the disposition of the former Italian colonies is adopted at the current session of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

"Such a trusteeship", Mr. Wilkins wrote, "should be maintained for a limited period with a view to developing the inhabitants of these lands for self-government and nationhood as rapidly as possible...You may be sure that you have the support not only of our organization but also of all those who are striving for and believe in the right of self-determination and the equality of all humankind."

The NAACP, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, has taken "a strong stand against restoration of Italian administration in these colonies in any form."

INITIAL STATEMENT OF JAMES G. PATTON IN THE OPENING SESSION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE FORUM ON "RESOLVED: THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SHOULD SEEK TO BECOME A FARMER-LABOR COALITION", October 24, 1949

Ever since the farm states joined with organized labor in the last elections to give President Truman his victory I have been urging the leaders of the Democratic Party to cement that alliance. Hence, it is not strange that I should take the affirmative position in this discussion with my good friend, Congressman Case of New Jersey. I share with the Congressman many of his fears concerning economic power groupings in American politics. I am well aware that violent collisions of economic interests can lead to even more violent physical collisions, and that in other countries unscrupulous men have taken advantage of such conflict to erect fascist systems of one kind or another.

But let us not fool ourselves with high-sounding words that do not mean anything. The fact is, that the greatest threat to the working of democracy in America has always been -- and is now -- from the efforts of monopolists, of economic royalists, of "malefactors of great wealth", to take over any and all political parties. Ceaselessly, these men seek to control the parties in order that they may control the government -- and control it in the interest of their own profits.

That is the fact. It was a fact in the struggles that gave birth to this nation. It is a fact now. These blind men, if they ever succeeded in their efforts -- and I think they never will -- would be walking to their own destruction. In this day, government cannot long function for the benefit of any small group of men. We found that out in 1929. I hope we never have to learn it over again.

There is the real danger, and the best guarantee against it is in the growing political strength of agriculture and labor.

I cannot agree that there is such a risk in the effort to retain for the Democratic Party the loyalty of farmers and labor. This is because of the peculiar American political system and the peculiar American economic system. Under our party system, each of the two major parties consciously strives to become ever more like the other. The defeated party always tries to sound at least enough like the winning party to enable it to win the next time.

As to the economic system, it is unique in the size and steady growth of the white collar groups. The vast increase in service trades in the last half century, for instance, provides assurance that no coalition of farmers and organized labor would in and of itself ever be able to take over entirely the control of government at the expense of other groups. An equally effective counterbalance to such a development of course has been provided by the extension to some of these same farmers and same workingmen of <u>part</u> of the fruits of the tremendous American productive power. So long as they share in the benefits of the economic system, just so long will they tend to think of themselves as citizens and not as individual elements in an economic bloc.

But the positive point to be noticed here is that farmers and laborers have never shared in these benefits by grace of others. They have received what they have received only by fighting for it. Both have now learned that economic organization must be followed and paralleled by active political participation.

Even though farmers and organized labor are outnumbered by the rest of the population, this new political consciousness makes it probable that neither the Republicans nor Democrats henceforth can win an election if the majority of farmers and workers side with the opposition.

I am a good Democrat and I want the Democratic Party to win. Therefore, I want it to attract farmers and labor. It is just that simple.

But I am not such a good Democrat that I want that party to win regardless of the welfare of the country, so let us see what would be the result of a definite Democratic attempt to become the means for achieving the aims of farmers and labor.

What does labor stand for? In world affairs, it stands for peace and for international collaboration. It is against any kind of imperialism and for strengthening the United Nations. At home, it stands for full employment

and against depression. It stands for using the instruments of government to bring within reach of increasing numbers of citizens the good homes, the good food, the good clothing, the good health and all of the facilities of a good life generally which are thought of when the term, "the American standard of living", is used.

What about agriculture? Just about a year ago farmers conclusively rejected what they regarded as a Republican attack on national farm programs developed during the Roosevelt administrations. In particular, they objected to references of Republican leaders to the need for lower prices and incomes on farms and to the 80th Congress' surrender to the grain trade that resulted in losses to farmers because storage facilities were inadequate. The majority of farmers then expressed themselves in favor of many of the same objectives which which I have just said that organized labor stands. So long as government remains truly popular, farmers are not afraid to use its instruments to assure themselves of a fair economic deal.

In all of this what is there to alarm non-farmers and non-laborers? What points of public policy are here that should be rejected by the people-at-large? What is there but good in store for the country if it moves toward these objectives? The answer, it seems to me, is that progress along these lines would be in the best interest of all of us. We are not engaged here in theoretical speculations about political science. Rather, talking about ways and means of political achievement in the here and now. In that content, it seems to me that nothing but good can flow from an active effort by the Democratic Party to assure itself of the support of the majority both of farmers and of workingmen.

#

26 - Nat'l Farmers Union

PRESS RELEASE

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, 300 B St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C.
ATlantic 9647-9648-9649

National Headquarters
3501 East 46th Avenue
Denver, Colorado
Keystone 7268

LONG-RANGE AGRICULTURAL POLICY FOR AMERICA

Address by James G. Patton, President, National Farmers Union, at the Annual Meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, Kansas City, Missouri, October 25, 1949

To start with, I think we can all agree that a discussion of long-range agricultural policy first must take account of the general climate of the society and economy in which it is to be applied. For some time now we have been living in a period of unprecedented prosperity - a prosperity grounded on tremendous production and on full or very high employment. We have been fortunate in that this prosperity has endured through serious inflation and to a considerable degree through a period when deflation began to rival inflation as a threat. Inevitably this boom has tended to blind us to some of the fundamental dangers against which we should always be on guard. Specifically, it has tended to make us forget what is a fact - that we do not live in a truly competitive enterprise system. In many segments of the economy competition has been substantially stifled.

I submit that if we are truly dedicated to the protection of that American way of life so widely praised in Fourth of July addresses, then we ought to do everything possible to preserve effective competition. I also submit that we are not doing this. At most of the critical points of the economy, at the key nerve centers of our production system, we are faced with outright monopolies or with combinations of control that to some extent constitute a government of their own and that make their own rules of the game. We are all familiar with the list of corporations the assets of which exceed those of many of the states. We know that the rate bureaus set up by the railroad companies virtually write their own tickets and that the government regulatory agency merely sanctions in general what has been agreed upon. We know that for many years big corporations have been growing bigger through evasion at least in spirit of the anti-trust laws in the purchase of assets rather than stock of competitors.

Yet it is these very same gigantic corporate bodies that inspire many of the criticisms of farmers for resorting to the uses of the device of government in an attempt to protect their interests in the economy. The hyprocrisy of these attacks was never better illustrated than in the session of Congress just ended when attack after attack against the competitive free enterprise system was launched by these concentrations of wealth. I refer specifically to the attempts to overturn the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Tidelands oil case and in the base-point pricing case, to the prolonged and bitter attempt to block the use of publicly generated electric power for the benefit of the whole people, and to the defeat of the nomination of Leland Olds for a third terms as a member of the Federal Power Commission because he had proved himself to be effective in administering the rules laid down by government for the successful functioning of our kind of economic system.

And how did these great corporations and monopolies seek to achieve their ends? They went after what they wanted by attempting to turn the instruments of government to their own account, just as they have always done from the beginning of the protective tarriff system through the fight over the United States bank and down to the days of the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

It ill-behooves such sources to attack farmers and farm organizations when they in turn are forced by economic pressures to obtain by governmental action their equitable share in the fruits of the American production plant. How indeed can farmers otherwise assure themselves of a fair deal? In many areas of trade and production prices no longer are determined by the free flow of supply and demand. Patent controls are used to keep technical improvements and conveniences off the market, and to concentrate the ownership of processes.

The onwership of raw material supplies and the creation of service subsidiaries everywhere are used to further this concentration. Labor is far more tightly organized than it is possible for farmers to be, and far better equipped to fight for its demands, for agriculture is made up of nearly 6 million independent and diverse units.

When an economic collapse occurs the rigidity of the price structure is exposed naked to view. Production curves on all the charts go whizzing downward. Prices, except to farmers, show little change. In that kind of an economy it is necessary that farmers demand that the government aid them in the securing of economic justice.

This seems to me one crucial point that must be settled in discussing long-range agricultural policy. The question is not whether we shall have big government. We have big government. The real question can be divided in half:

Will government function to the benefit of the whole people, including farmers?

Will government remain truly responsive and democratic, whatever its size?

To my mind, the answers to these twin questions must be in the affirmative and we must use all the strength we have to see to it that they are answered in the affirmative. What does that mean in terms of a long-range policy for agriculture? To put it bluntly it means the Brannan program or something closely akin to it. Even its bitterest enemies and critics admit that the Brannan program is at least an attempt to have the government function in the field of agriculture for the benefit of the whole people. That is to say, it seeks to use the public revenues collected in accordance with the long established American practice of levying most heavily on those best able to pay, to insure the maintenance of farmers' incomes at reasonable and desirable levels and to insure that consumers will pay reasonable and desirable prices. This is the real basis of the proposals made last spring by the Secretary of Agriculture. Most of the debate about the proposals has centered upon the questions of mechanics. In general, people have agreed that this is what the plan seeks to do. I think we can agree, then, that these proposals of the Secretary are an affirmative answer in principle to the first of the major questions I have put.

As to the responsiveness and democratic character of government, I am unable to follow those critics who have said that the Brannan proposals inevitably will mean more regimentation and governmental interference with individual farmers than will other current or proposed programs. Under the law just passed by Congress some sort of controls inevitably must be resorted to if price levels are to be maintained. Under the Anderson-Aiken law, abnormal supplies must be accumulated before an attempt is made to regulate those supplies by acreage allotments and marketing quotas. The result would certainly be the imposition of controls at least as strict as those contemplated under the Brannan proposals.

Indeed the Brannan proposals probably offer a better prospect than the others, at least in the long run of minimizing the necessity of controls for the simple reason that it puts very heavy emphasis upon the expansion of consumption. By making it easier for people, both in the United States and in other countries to acquire our farm products, it should help greatly over a period of years in reducing what the economists call "burdensome surpluses". A final point to be noticed here is that the proposals of Mr. Brannan extend over a wide range of commodities the benefits of the agriculture program, a far wider range than any other proposals. Such equitable treatment also should go far towards the promotion of desirable adjustments and the consequent minimizing of the necessity for strict controls to reduce output.

Much of the final answer to this question to democratic and responsive government rests in other fields than in the field of price support legislation. A great part of the answer of course is administrative, and here agriculture has had greater experience than any other of the economy in drawing into the operation of national programs the rank-and-file of the citizens. None of the farmer committee or board systems evolved during the days of the New Deal ever proved perfect, but they were a long step in the right direction and that experience provides a base on which to go forward.

In conclusion, let me point out that a large part of this answer, too, rests with the systems and devices of education. Upon the shoulders of the Land Grant Colleges rests a very heavy responsibility in the years ahead.

As I think most of my audience knows I and my organization have battled strenuously for many years to relieve the Extension Services, and thereby the Land Grant Colleges, of the burden of performing non-educational duties now demanded of them. We did this not alone because we disliked the use of public monies and public agencies for private ends, but also because we felt very deeply that the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 began a great experiment in the democratization of education, one that flowed logically from the Morrill Act of 1862 establishing the Land Grant College system and the Hatch Act of 1887 establishing the Experiment Station system.

The mere recitation of some of the problems with which we in agriculture are now struggling indicates the complexity of the years ahead and the very great dependence of rural people upon the success of these educational instruments. For example, how can farmer committee systems become progressively more and more enlightened and more and more adequate to deal as truly public agencies with their tasks unless they are increasingly better informed as to the relationship between the communities and the nation and for that matter the world. I think the days of isolationism, which unfortunately flourished in some rural areas are gone for-ever, but that is merely a negative victory. Among the tasks of educators ahead is that of helping farm people to understand the whole world better so that each individual may play his part in helping to build a new time of peace and abundance. You may be sure that I, personally, and the National Farmers Union always will be found 100% back of proposals for improving and expanding that kind of an educational system for rural people. In that task I wish you God Speed.

#

26 - National Farmers Union

NFU in Washington

A Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union

300 B Street S.E. Washington 3, D.C.

Vol. 2 | No. 30 | December 2, 1949

RECEIVED DEC 15 1949 Southern Regional Council

* Patton Protests FPC Giving Dams to Power Trust
* NTEA Bribe of Senator Young Causes Stir in Capitol
* NFU Exposes Farm Bureau in New Pamphlet

* * *

FARMERS UNION PROTESTS PRIVATE POWER LICENSES

President Jim Patton of Farmers Union has wired President Truman urging that the Administration contest to the limit the recent decision of the Federal Power Commission granting three hydro-electric power sites on the Kings River, in California, to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

The licenses were authorized November 9 but Bureau of Reclamation, which plans an over-all development of the Central Valley of California including the Kings River, can still ask a rehearing and appeal to the courts. The Bureau opposed granting the P.G. & E. licenses at the original hearings, but was over-ruled by FPC in a decision made after Leland Olds was retired from the Commission.

POWER COMPANIES could cut the heart out of all other valley and regional developments by taking the cream power sites away from the government if the Kings River precedent stands. There is now pending two similar power company applications for Roanoke Rapids, in Virginia, and for redevelopment of Niagara Falls. Niagara Falls Power Co. wants to develop the nearly 1,100,000 kw potential at that site -- a keystone to full development of the St. Lawrence River. If the FPC precedent stands, the company is sure to get the site and the full development of the St. Lawrence will suffer a tremendous blow.

* * *

NTEA's $10,000 FUND OFFER TO YOUNG MAY BE INVESTIGATED

Senator Milton Young's disclosure that the National Tax Equality Association offered him $10,000 political funds if he would join the fight on co-operatives is going to reverberate around the Capitol as quickly as Congress gets back into session in January.

The astounding offer to the Senator was revealed by him in a letter to M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul and first published, with the Senator's consent, in the Farmers Union Herald. Senator Young wrote Thatcher:

> "Ever since becoming a member of the United States Senate one pressure group after another has beseiged me -- usually from the left wing of the CIO and similar organizations, and

now, in a more obnoxious way, pressure from one Vernon Scott, attorney for the NTEA, even to the extent of offering to raise $10,000 or more in campaign funds from sources which have opposed me in the past."

THAT'S BRIBE TALK in anybody's language and friends of farmer co-operatives in four or five spots in Washington have indicated they will want to get to the bottom of the situation when Congress returns. Both House and Senate agricultural committees, Congressman Wright Patman's small business committee and the Special House Lobbying Committee would have "jurisdiction" in the matter, which may easily prove to be the first Congressional sensation of 1950.

* * *

"WHAT DOES THE FARM BUREAU STAND FOR ANYWAY?"

The National Farmers Union released a pamphlet this week entitled "What Does the Farm Bureau Stand For Anyway?" in which the disgraceful record of the Farm Bureau during the first session of the 81st Congress is completely exposed.

THE PAMPHLET documents the zig-zag and contradictory course of the Farm Bureau by extracts from Farm Bureau publications and testimony before House and Senate committees.

THE PAMPHLET proves that the Farm Bureau was first for 60% parity, then for 90% and finally for 75%.

For example, the Farm Bureau worked tooth and nail for the Gore amendment in the House which provided 90% and then went over to the Senate, worked for 60% and 75% simultaneously and conducted an all-out campaign to defeat Senator Young's 90% amendment.

THIS PAMPHLET IS "MUST" READING. Ask your local officer to get you a copy.

MONOPOLY INVESTIGATION POORLY HANDLED, INEPT

The big monopoly investigation being conducted by a House Judiciary Committee under Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York is proving the biggest dud in Washington during this off-season, recess period. The committee has virtually occupied the whole Washington stage, without competition from other Congressional activities. It has had a steady parade of prominent witnesses, but the chairman and staff apparently have been totally unprepared to develop information or build any sort of a case through them.

Veteran newsmen described the proceedings Tuesday, Nov. 29 as a "better than average" day. On that day the hearing opened with William Montgomery, president of the Acacia Life Insurance Co. of Washington, D. C. on the stand. Mr. Montgomery is elderly and in ill health. He was not a quick witness. He indicated to the committee that his company -- one of the smaller ones -- found competition from the big life companies of such a nature that it was most difficult for new and smaller companies to get business, or to get a fair share of good industrial investments. He favored federal regulation of life companies, and the requirement that the companies report annually on their savings from each class of business, so that mutual policyholders could see clearly whether or not they are getting all the refunds to which they are entitled.

WITHOUT AID from Mr. Celler or the staff, the witness was caused to reverse his position on federal regulation by a G.O.P. member of the committee, who got Mr. Montgomery to testify that he thought federal regulation should be substituted for regulation by the 48 states and, that since state regulation can't be ended, he was against federal regulation now.

J. A. Fulton, president of the Home Life Insurance Co. of New York, one of the larger life concerns (207,000,000 assets), testified that he was chairman of a group which negotiated the famed "insurance agreement" whereby a group of large life insurance companies agreed to limit their industrial investments down toward the securities offered by 17 New York investment banking houses. This agreement is the key to monopoly financing arrangements of the life insurance companies. The U. S. Attorney General has cited it in an anti-trust complaint against the investment bankers.

BUT JUST AS THE AUDIENCE AT THE CELLER HEARING settled down to watch the committee develop the details about this agreement, the insurance executive took the initiative in the situation and criticized Congressman Celler for using the terms "culpable" and "in cahoots with the investment bankers" in regard to the life companies. Such terms, Fulton said, were unwarranted. The agreement between the companies and the bankers had been developed at the suggestion of the New York banking commissioner. Congressman Celler attempted to explain his statements. He had never called the life companies guilty and had always been careful to say that they were "mentioned" (not indicted) in the federal complaint, he said. Then, to the amazement of veteran observers of investigations, Mr. Fulton was thanked for his testimony and excused. The notorious "insurance agreement", under which billions are held exclusively for investment in the favored enterprises of the few big investment bankers, was dropped like a hot potato. The committee adjourned for the day.

"OH, THAT WAS NOTHING," a top flight newsman told Farmers Union. "On the day before they had an insurance man in here from Columbus, Ohio, and no one even knew why he was called. No one had any questions for him. When one of the staff asked him a question or two they proved to be out of his field and he couldn't give the answers. His whole trip was a waste of time and money."

* * *

PRICES JUSTIFY WARNINGS OF PATTON AND TALBOTT

With the release of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Agricultural Prices this week it became apparent that the so-called Golden Era for American farmers had definitely come to an end. According to this publication the parity ratio of farm prices received and paid dropped to 100 for the first time since November 1941. This is one point below a month ago and nine points below a year ago. This means that not only have farm prices hit new lows but that the farmers purchasing power is lower than it has been in 8 years.

Most of the recent declines in prices brought farm products down to or below the 90% level. For example, hogs theoretically supported at $17.40 per cwt actually brought only $15.60. Prices farmers received for eggs dropped to 77% of parity, for corn to 66%, for oats to 69% and for sorghum grain to 57%. The only commodities well above the 90% level were beef, veal, lamb and wool. Milk stood at 100% and butterfat at 93.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO EMPHASIZE that these declines in farm prices if accompanied by declines in consumers prices would not necessarily be disastrous for the farmers. But consumer prices have not declined proportionately at all. This fact was revealed this week by O. V. Wells, chief of the BAE, who told a Senate subcommittee that farm prices have been drifting downward for some 22 months but that marketing costs have remained constant. For example, said Wells, "since July 1948, the month when retail food prices reached their peak, the over-all cost of the annual average 'market-basket' for a family of three has dropped $75 -- with the farm value declining $65, the marketing charges $10."

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
300 B STREET SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.

Geo. S. Mitchell
63 Auburn, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THESE FIGURES SIMPLY MEAN that the farmer is being made the goat in this downward trend of agricultural prices. It also means that the fears of President Patton and Glenn Talbott and others who appeared before congressional committees during the 81st Congress were well justified. Both Patton and Talbott pointed out to House and Senate committees that the middlemen were increasing their take at the expense of the farmers and that something must be done to put a floor under farm prices so that the disastrous declines would be halted.

NOW IT IS APPARENT what would have happened in 1950 if the Aiken bill had been allowed to go into effect on January 1 as urged by the Farm Bureau and the National Grange. Prices of most agricultural commodities in 1950 even with marketing quotas would probably have dropped to 72% of parity and price floors this low would not even give the farmers cost of production. The result would have been bankruptcy for hundreds of thousands of family farmers. But in spite of these obvious facts the National Grange persists blindly to fight the Brannan plan calling it a cancer. And the Farm Bureau, meeting in mid-December this year is expected to reaffirm its previous position.

* * *

AMA COURTS NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Medical Association usually snooty to Negroes is making overtures to the National Medical Association which is largely composed of Negroes. The New York State Medical Association recently elected a Negro physician as a delegate to the AMA's House of Delegates in May. This, according to NMA officials "could not be interpreted as other than designed.....to convey the false impression to the general public that the national office ...(of AMA) should be credited with some liberal move in respect to Negro physicians."

* * *

NOTES: The 81st Congress spent more than 50 billion dollars, most of it to pay for future and past wars. Agriculture got nearly $800,000,000, which amounted to 1.6% of the total.....Burley tobacco growers have voted for marketing controls by an overwhelming majority.....USDA is putting out a pamphlet on acreage allotments. Write us if you want one.....President Patton arrived from Denver to attend the ECA Board Meeting (he is a member of the Advisory Council), and to participate in the FAO conference now going on.....Patton was present also at the ceremony at which Oscar Chapman was sworn in as the new Secretary of Interior.

#

26 - N.A.IRO.

National Association

of

Intergroup Relations Officials

The NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS is

- A national organization of individuals and agencies primarily engaged in intergroup relations.
- An association to improve intergroup relations and to aid in the attainment of equality of opportunity for all persons regardless of race, religion, national origin or ancestry.
- An organization which attempts to improve standards of work in the field of intergroup relations and to advance professional and technical knowledge.

PURPOSE

The program of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials has this major purpose—To improve intergroup relations by:

- FACILITATING MORE EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION and experience and furthering cooperation among official agencies and citizens' organizations dealing with racial, religious, ethnic, and cultural relations.
- ESTABLISHING CONTINUING RELATIONSHIPS with national and international official and private agencies and organizations concerned with intergroup relations in order to bring about more effective utilization of the resources of these agencies and organizations on the state and local scene.
- IMPROVING STANDARDS OF WORK IN THE FIELD of intergroup relations, advancing professional and technical knowledge and practice, and aiding the policy makers, administrators and professional personnel in their day-to-day operations.

ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES

To accomplish its stated purposes, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials through its officers:

- MAINTAINS A SECRETARIAT and an Executive Secretary which operate as a central headquarters office to serve the divisions, councils, committees and conferences of the Association.
- SERVES ITS MEMBERS by developing through publications, committees, conferences and by other means, a continuing program designed to improve public policy, professional practice and citizen support of and participation in intergroup relations.
- OFFERS THE SERVICES of its office and its members to those federal agencies and national private organizations in the field of intergroup relations, to supply available current information to enable the national agencies and organizations to become more fully informed of the problems and activities in the states and localities and to utilize the resources of state and local organizations more effectively.

MEMBERSHIP

Active membership in the Association is of two classes:

(a) AGENCY MEMBERSHIP

All agencies and organizations principally engaged in any phase of intergroup or race relations.

(b) INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

All board members, commissioners, officers and professional or technical personnel of agencies and organizations principally engaged in any phase of intergroup relations.

The Board of Directors of NAIRO may admit to associate membership other agencies, organizations or individuals.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

ACTIVE AND ASSOCIATE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP dues $2.50 per year.

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP on the following scale:

Agency Annual Budget	*Dues Per Year*
Under $10,000	$10.00
Over $10,000 but less than $25,000	25.00
Over $25,000	50.00

(In those instances where agency regulations on resources limit payment of dues, a minimum of $10.00 per year may be accepted.)

The membership application blank on the reverse side is for your convenience in applying for membership.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To NAIRO Secretariat, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois

Please enroll as:

_____ Individual member at $2.50 per year.

or

_____ Agency membership at _____ per year.
(See Schedule)

Name _____

Title _____

Agency or Organization _____

_____

Address _____ (Street and Number) _____ (City) _____ (Zone) _____ (State)

Tear Off This Application Blank Here

_____ Enclosed find check.

_____ Please bill me.

OFFICERS FOR 1948

PRESIDENT

George Schermer
executive director
city of detroit interracial committee

VICE PRESIDENT

John B. Sullivan
education and research,
state commission against
discrimination, new york city

VICE PRESIDENT

Homer A. Jack
executive secretary
chicago council against racial and
religious discrimination

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ruth Abernethy
executive director
st. paul council of human relations

Edith M. Alexander
associate director
mayor's committee on unity
of new york city

Frank W. Baldau
executive director
community relations board
cleveland, ohio

Martin H. Bickham
chairman
illinois interracial commission
chicago

Marshall Bragdon
executive secretary
mayor's friendly relations committee
cincinnati, ohio

Maurice B. Fagan
executive director
philadelphia jewish community
relations council

Harold A. Lett
chief assistant
division against discrimination
new jersey department of education
newark

Charles Livermore
executive director
board of community relations
buffalo, new york

Caroline MacChesney
executive secretary
california federation for civic unity
san francisco

Mike Masaoka
legislative director
anti-discrimination committee
japanese american citizens league
washington, d. c.

Irene B. Miller
executive secretary
civic unity committee
seattle, washington

Frank T. Simpson
executive secretary
connecticut interracial commission
hartford

Thomas H. Wright
executive director
commission on human relations
chicago, ill.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Louis E. Hosch

4901 ELLIS AVE., CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

26 — Negro in America

Communist

INFLUENCE AMONG NEGROES—

Fact or Illusion?

useful
contains Jackie Robinson
statement. also.

Statements presented at Washington before the House Committee on Un-American Activities by Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League, and Jackie Robinson, second baseman, Brooklyn Dodgers.

Printing of these statements has been made possible by friends of the National Urban League. Jackie Robinson, together with Branch Rickey, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, received, in 1948, the TWO FRIENDS AWARD of the National Urban League, presented for outstanding instances of interracial teamwork. These two statements, one by the League's executive director, and the other by a citizen whom the League has honored, constitute an important document on the subject of racial advancement effort by the Negro population of the United States.

Single copies may be had upon request to the

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1133 Broadway
New York 10, N. Y.

Communist Influence Among Negroes — Fact or Illusion

By Lester B. Granger

I

The National Urban League is a social service agency which seeks to improve the socio-economic conditions under which Negroes live in American cities, using to this end the professional skills of organized social work. Representative colored and white persons serve on the executive boards and committees of the National Urban League and its local affiliated branches in 29 states and the District of Columbia.

In the usual sense of the phrase, the Urban League is non-political. But every American social agency that deserves the classification is necessarily political to the point of subscribing unreservedly to the principles that must govern a vibrant and growing democracy. A social agency, to be truly American, must be opposed to any social and political forces that threaten the onward march of the democracy. It must, therefore, be opposed to Communism as well as to Fascism. It must reject the dishonest appeals of those who would substitute a state-controlled existence for the democratic relationships involved in group cooperation and personal freedom. *It must also strongly fight against the native-born proponents of a brutal racism* such as Hitler found to be a convenient tool in his building of the Nazi state.

Thus, as the National Urban League goes about its work of providing better job opportunities for Negro workers, better homes for Negro families and better facilities for health and recreation and good citizenship among the Negro population; and uses to this end the influence resources of our best white and our colored leaders throughout the country — in doing such a job the National Urban League constantly finds itself opposed to and opposed by the proponents of Communism in the United States.

I have made the *foregoing* statement in order to set forth without any chance of misunderstanding the philosophy and methodology that govern the operation of the National Urban League insofar as political questions are concerned. But in making the statement that follows, I am speaking, not as the chief executive officer of the Urban League, but rather as a Negro individual — one who has spent more than fifteen years in the service of his organization and has travelled throughout the country in large cities and small; who has had intimate contacts with all types of Negro and white Americans; who has been in the offices of labor unions, in the plants and offices of business and industry, in churches and lodges and social clubs and civic groups of both the Negro and the white population. An individual, therefore, who has had ample opportunity to observe not only to what extent Communist influence has been developed among our Negro population, but also the methods and strategies by which the Communist Party has sought to advance its cause among Negro people of this country.

Let me make it very clear from the outset that I consider that the extent of Communist influence among our Negro population has been grossly exaggerated, not only by spokesmen for the Communist Party, but also by gullible and fearful defenders of the political status quo. Objective reference to a few basic figures will prove my point. The number of Communists in the United States who are officially members of the Party has been variously estimated during the last ten years at between 100,000 and 200,000. Of course, these numbers do not represent all of the influence generated by the Communist Party, for so-called "fellow travellers" have been estimated at between one and two million. In other words, for every official member of the Communist Party, there are believed to be some ten or twelve "fellow travellers," or effective and consistent sympathizers with and supporters of the Communist Party line. American Negroes have traditionally reflected with a fair degree of consistency the political thinking of their neighbors and their neighborhoods. In sections which are overwhelmingly Republican, for instance, the great majority of Negroes are apt to be Republicans. In sections that are distinctly Democratic, the great majority of Negroes are Democratic. The chief exception to this general rule is to be found in those Southern states where, through manipulation of election laws for a great many generations, Negroes have been prevented from voting as Democrats in the primaries of an overwhelmingly Democratic area.

Negroes are ten percent of our national population, and if this same consistency in adherence to prevailing political thinking holds good with respect to Communist belief and persuasion, then ten percent of the members of the Communist Party — as well as ten percent of the "fellow travellers" — would be colored Americans. In other words, there would be, according to this method of figuring, approximately 10,000 Negro members of the Communist Party and another 100,000 inclined to support the Party in its political objectives and policies. Even if this were true, these numbers would hardly be large enough to justify the wild speculations that have been indulged in about Communist infiltration in Negro leadership groups, or Communist capture of the political power of Negroes.

Actually, however, *the ratio is a great deal less than one-tenth,* as is admitted by Communists themselves in their infrequent moments of frankness. Fifteen million Negroes live in these United States, but of that number approximately sixty-five precent — close to 10,000,000 — still live in the South. As everyone here knows, the media of communication are more limited in the South than in other parts of the country. Transportation is more difficult, especially in those farming areas where the large proportion of our southern Negro population lives. And because of limited transportation and communication facilities it is difficult for *any* undercover movement to spread in the South, *unless it be a movement which suits the purposes of the dominant majority.* The Ku Klux Klan, for instance, was at one time able to spread very rapidly because it fitted into the plans of some political and economic overlords of the Southern Region. And so, because of these basic difficulties of communication, the chances are slight that there has been any important recruitment of Negroes in that very part of the country where considerably more than half of their number live.

It is my considered opinion that the number of Negroes in this country who are members of the Communist Party falls considerably below even that 10,000 mark which would be established by the usual population proportions. The highest figure that I have heard quoted from any authority is 2,000.

This latter figure is further supported by the experience of the Progressive Party in the recent Presidential election. It is no secret that Henry Wallace's candidacy for the Presidency, if not originally conceived, was at least warmly supported by the Communist Party. And Communist spokesmen and political hacks did their utmost to convince American minorities — and especially such

groups as our Negro population — that their best chances of improving their social and economic position lay in rolling up a large protest vote for Henry Wallace, even if their candidate should not be victorious in the election. Every person present will remember the grandiose claims of coming victory that were made by "Wallaceites." It will be remembered, also, that at the Wallace meetings there was invariably a generous turn-out, and whenever the Presidential candidate spoke in the environs of such cities as New York or Chicago a large number of Negroes were sure to be included among his audience.

And yet what happened in the election? An analysis of the election returns shows that the number of votes corralled by Henry Wallace as candidate for the Presidency approximately equalled the maximum estimate of the number of "fellow travellers" consistently supporting Communist purpose. Mr. Wallace rolled up around 1,000,000 votes, but if the figures available from such cities as New York and Chicago are to be taken as evidence of what happened, considerably less than ten percent of those 1,000,000 voters were Negroes, and by no means all of Wallace's supporters were Communist sympathizers. New York's Harlem, that tremendous Negro neighborhood, is frequently represented by its detractors as a "vast, seething, hotbed of Communism." Yet in Negro Harlem, Henry Wallace consistently ran a poor third to President Truman and Governor Dewey. In five election districts of that area, President Truman received 108,643; Governor Dewey, 34,076, and Henry Wallace only 28,903 — 14 percent of the total. In Brooklyn, where another large concentration of Negroes is to be found, the figures show a similar ratio — one that was *lower than the ratio of white support for the Progresive Party candidate.* In Harlem again, the Negro candidate for the State Senate running under the banner of the American Labor Party — a Progressive Party affiliate — received only 12,719 votes against the vote of 55,874 for the regular Democratic candidate, who was white.

In Chicago, three Negroes sought to represent the Negro Southside in Congress. The Democratic candidate rolled up a count of 98,204 votes; the Republican, 43,620; the Progressive Party candidate, 5,188. And yet Chicago and New York are the two large cities which have been constantly referred to as centers of Communist influence among Negroes. Where, then, is this vast out-turning of Negro following in response to an assumed Communist leadership of our Negro population? I say that there was no such

turn-out because no such following ever existed *except in the imagination of the defenders of the status quo and the spokesmen for the Communist Party.*

Why, then, all the shouting about Communist influence among Negroes? Why the blatant claims by spokesmen for the Communist Party, and why the hysterical charges by the defenders of an entrenched conservatism? (Because I believe that analysis of the claims and charges will show them, in the main, to proceed from one or the other of these quarters.) The answer to the mystery reveals that there is no mystery at all. The Communist Party seeks to establish among Negroes and the rest of the world, the *illusion* of an influence they actually never hope to attain. On the one hand, that illusion, if foisted upon the public, might tend to intimidate truly democratic Negro leadership in their oposition to the Communist Party, for fear of losing their influence with their own racial group. And on the other hand, that illusion might persuade the unsuspecting among the general public that the Communist Party is making progress in recruiting among the disadvantaged of the world's greatest power. Such an impression, skillfully established, would support Community prophesies of a coming collapse of capitalism, and would obviously strengthen the hand of Moscow in power politics the world over. Far-fetched, some might say? Not if we keep in mind the close-knit relationships of Communist strategy in its various worldwide aspects.

And as for the anti-Communist reactionaries, they, too, are engaged in trying to fool the public by shouting "Communist" at every Negro spokesman who offers a protest against racial injustices, or by exaggerating the extent of actual Communist influence among the Negro public. The press has recently been full of accounts of racial clashes here in Washington, and in St. Louis, and in Youngstown, Ohio, arising out of insistance of Negro citizens that they be given full access to public recreational facilities — swimming pools especially — which are built and maintained through taxpayers' money. Here is a position which is defensible in law as well as in democratic theory. There is no trace of Communist ideology contained therein. Yet in such instances charges have been freely made that these incidents have been created by Communists. In Youngstown, Ohio, a local newspaper and some city authorities have heavily advertised charges that "left-wing" leadership has sought to exploit the local swimming pool situation for their own purposes. By implication, at least, anti-Communist Negroes are daubed with the

red brush. According to such practice, if Communists were to come into a city selling Bibles, the Christian Church would be brought under suspicion of Communist inclination.

These accusations are, of course, playing directly into the hands of red leadership, here and throughout the world. Defenders of the status quo may hope to intimidate or discredit reputable Negro spokesmanship by affixing the red label, but actually they are supporting the very position that Communists are hoping to establish. Consider, for instance, the hysterical shouts and headlines that followed Paul Robeson's Paris address to a Communist-sponsored conference. That furore would have been ludicrous if it had not been so tragic. Consider this. One man, Mr. Robeson, expressed his personal opinion and made a reckless prediction of what 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States, all different individuals, would do in the event of war with the Soviet Union. And remember that this same man, just a year previously, was predicting the election of Henry Wallace with the overwhelming support of that same Negro electorate. I have already reminded this Committee of how grievously in error that earlier prediction was. But did the American press refer to this prophet's batting average before advertising his current performance? No! The press headlines stretched across the country. The radio blared in suburban homes and farm houses and city apartments. A nation-wide, nine-day sensation was manufactured. Prominent colored men and women were importuned by the white press to disavow the Robeson statement, and to assure white America that the traditional loyalties of American Negroes would be continued, "world without end, Amen."

It is to the credit of our racial commonsense and sense of humor that most Negro spokesmen did not fall into the error of responding to such requests. For the most part they merely pointed to the record, and suggested that the record be brought into evidence. The reason for this kind of response by Negro spokesmen is clearly understandable. Authentic Negro leadership in this country finds itself confronted by two enemies on opposite sides. One enemy is the Communist who seeks to destroy the democratic ideal and practice which constitute the Negro's sole hope of eventual victory in his fight for equal citizenship. The other enemy is that American racist who perverts and corrupts the democratic concept into a debased philosophy of life. In opposing the one, Negro leadership must be careful *not to give aid and comfort to the other.* Those white leaders of stature in this country, those who exert wide-spread

influence in government, industry, business and politics, will be very badly advised if they seek to increase the difficulties of reputable Negro leadership as it stands precariously on defense against these two enemies.

The American Negro population will never accept or willingly endure any social philosophy or political practice that enforces upon persons, merely because of their color, an inferior status in their citizen-community. Such acceptance would be a betrayal of the Negro's responsibility for working to build Democracy in the country which he has helped to found, protect, and support. As long as there remains one Negro who can be identified as such, and who is subjected to restrictions and abuses because of his race, that one Negro will continue, courageously and stubbornly to resist racism in American life. In such resistance, the Negro has to choose between two allies — one honest and the other dishonest. The honest alliance is increasingly being established with Americans who may be liberal or conservative in their political affiliation, but who are agreed that race, color, and creed must not be allowed to condition a person's chances of happiness, health and success in the American community. To seek to check this alliance, or to disregard the principles upon which it is based, would be to encourage Negro Americans to seek support from other sources. Even under the best of present conditions it is sometimes hard for the so-called "average" person of color to retain faith that in some predictable future his racial disabilities will be removed. That such faith is generally maintained is chiefly due to the courageous and often self-sacrificing support which the Negro group has received from white Americans of democratic conviction and liberal impulse.

On the other hand, when the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama, Georgia or Florida indulges in floggings, lynchings or other forms of Negro intimidation, and the Klan's atrocities are tolerated without protest, or even tacitly approved by representative community leadership, the Negro population is provided with additional grievance against the present way of life in America and Communist zeal for proselyting is correspondingly accelerated. When on the floor of the Congress, elected representatives of the people of states of the Union express obscenely racist sentiments regarding the legitimate aspirations of Negro citizens, once more aid and comfort is given to the Communist cause.

There are, it is true, only a small number of Negroes who have joined or who sympathize with the Communist Party in its efforts

to "hamstring" this country's welfare, but even that small number stands, not as a testimonial to the recruiting skill of Communist leadership, but rather as a sign of our failure to make good on our democratic professions. The Party has been clever at adopting, as if they were its very own, causes which any self-respecting Negro must necessarily support. Red spokesmen got their first soap-box position in Negro neighborhoods with the notorious Scottsboro case. Jim-crow practices by labor unions, denial of free employment opportunity by employers, racial segregation enforced by law or covenants or community custom — these are situations which have nothing whatever to do with Marxism. But they serve the strategy of the Communist Party. The obvious way to block such strategy is for the anti-Communists of this country to deprive our enemies of their propaganda weapon by moving with equal vigor and more honesty to eliminate these fester-spots from our national life. The prescription is less worry about Robeson and more concern *for* Democracy.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities can make an unparalleled contribution to such an effort by instituting and vigorously prosecuting an inquiry into the activities of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, and similar "black shirt" and "white sheet" groups wherever they may be found. Such efforts will serve to reassure Negro leadership that while we are fighting against one enemy of this country, Communism, our Government is helping to fight off the other, Racism. Negro leadership in America does not need any defense against the charge of being Communist-led. There are, of course, some few exceptions, in the case of the blind, the short-sighted, and the careless. But any effort to indict a whole leadership group because of the attitudes of a few persons, many of whom are completely sincere, may easily lead to a revulsion of feeling among the Negro population which would be ideally suited to the purposes of the Communist Party.

This statement is not a report on Communist activities among Negroes so much as it is an indictment of the kind of blind mismanagement and stubborn stupidity that encourages such activities. We in the Urban League movement — our more than four-hundred staff members, our more than four-thousand board and committee members — have for years been fighting against Communist objectives. Not by name-calling or empty baiting of the enemy, but rather through the simple device of seeking to make democratic advances for our Negro population. We have never been

afraid of Communist infiltration, *for there is no room for anti-democratic influences in a movement which is wholly and continuously engaged with building Democracy.* As we remove employment barriers, one by one, and open the way to fuller employment of the skills of Negro workers; as we aid the racial group to secure better housing and a full share in use of public facilities — as we accomplish gains in this direction, we are cutting away the ground upon which the Communists attempt to establish their position with Negroes.

Therefore, let me repeat in closing that the real danger to America that lies in the Communist appeal to racial minorities is not any important chance that the appeal will be effective. The real danger lies in the uses which the Soviet Union and all its Communist puppets here and abroad can find for the unsavory racial conditions which they so zealously advertise. It is true that this country stands shamed before the world today because our racial practices do not accord with our professions of democratic idealism. It is this stubborn straying from our national ideal that the Communist Party has been able to use effectively throughout the world. They have not forged the weapon they now use against us. We have placed it in their hands. It is still not too late to recover it.

July 14, 1949

By Jackie Robinson

II

When the House Committee on Un-American Activities invited me to appear here today and express myself on the subject of your present interest, I answered that I would be glad to do so, although it isn't exactly pleasant to get involved in a political dispute when my field of earning a living is as far removed from politics as anybody can possible imagine.

I am sure you know that I am a professional ballplayer. Baseball has been called the great American sport because all Americans get their kicks out of the game some way or other, no matter what their political or social connections may be. So it's customary, and I suppose pretty sensible, for ballplayers to keep out of partisan politics or any other kind of arguments and contests that may split their supporting public.

Of course it will be said, and it's certainly true, that the question of Communist activity in the United States isn't partisan politics. But it's also true that some of the policies of this committee have become political issues. And so, naturally, I've had a great many messages come to me by wire, phone and letter, urging me not to show up at this hearing. And I ought to make it plain that not all of this urging came from Communist sympathizers. Of course, most of it did. But some came from people for whom I have a lot of respect and who are just as opposed to Communist methods as I am.

And so it isn't very pleasant for me to find myself in the middle of a public argument that has nothing to do with the standing of the Dodgers in the pennant race — or even the pay raise I am going to ask Mr. Branch Rickey for next year.

So you'll naturally ask, why did I stick my neck out by agreeing to be present, and why did I stand by my agreement in spite of advice to the contrary. It isn't easy to find the answer, but I guess it boils down to a sense of responsibility.

I don't pretend to be any expert on communism or any other kind of a political "ism." Going to college at UCLA (the University of California at Los Angeles), helping to fight a war, with about ten million other fellows, trying to break into professional baseball

and then trying to make good with the Dodgers, and trying to save some money for the time when my legs lose their spring — all this, together with my family life, has been enough to keep me busy without becoming an "expert" — except on base-stealing or something like that.

But you can put me down as an expert on being a colored American, with thirty years of experience at it. And just like any other colored person with sense enough to look around him and understand what he sees. I know that life in these United States can be mighty tough for people who are a little different from the majority — in their skin, color or the way they worship their God, or the way they spell their names.

I'm not fooled because I've had a chance open to very few Negro Americans. It's true that I've been the laboratory specimen in a great change in organized baseball. I'm proud that I've made good on my assignment to the point where other colored players will find it easier to enter the game and go to the top. But I'm very well aware that even this limited job isn't finished yet. There are only seven colored players signed up, out of close to four hundred major league players on sixteen clubs.

But a start has been made, and progress goes on, and Southern fans as well as Northern fans are showing that they like the way things are working. And as long as the fans approve, we're going to keep on making progress, until we go the rest of the way in wiping Jim Crow out of American sports.

We are doing this because the American fans are just beginning to understand that a sport, to be a real sport, has got to be contested on the basis of the best man or team winning — and that "best" has got nothing to do with how much brown or red or yellow tint is in a man's skin.

We're going to make progress in other American fields besides baseball if we can get rid of some of the misunderstanding and confusion that the public still suffers from. I know I have a great desire and I think that I have some responsibility for helping to clear up that confusion. As I see it there has been a terrific lot of misunderstanding on this subject of communism among Negroes in this country, and it's bound to hurt my people's cause unless it's cleared up.

The white public should start toward real understanding by ap-

preciating that every single Negro who is worth his salt is going to resent any slurs and discrimination because of his race, and he's going to use every bit of intelligence, such as he has, to stop it. This has got absolutely nothing to do with what Communists may or may not be trying to do.

And white people must realize that the more a Negro hates communism because it opposes democracy, the more he is going to hate any other influence that kills off democracy in this country — and that goes for racial discrimination in the Army, and segregation on trains and buses, and job discrimination because of religious beliefs or color or place of birth.

And one other thing the American public ought to understand, if we are to make progress in this matter, is the fact that because it is a Communist who denounces injustice in the courts, police brutality and lynching, when it happens, doesn't change the truth of his charges. Just because Communists kick up a big fuss over racial discrimination when it suits their purposes, a lot of people try to pretend that the whole issue is a creation of Communist imagination.

But they are not fooling anyone with this kind of pretense, and talk about "Communists stirring up Negroes to protest" only makes present misunderstanding worse than ever. Negroes were stirred up long before there was a Communist party, and they'll stay stirred up long after the party has disappeared — unless Jim Crow has disappeared by then as well.

I've been asked to express my views on Paul Robeson's statement in Paris to the effect that American Negroes would refuse to fight in any war against Russia because we love Russia so much. I haven't any comment to make, except that the statement, if Mr. Robeson actually made it, sounds very silly to me. But he has a right to his personal views, and if he wants to sound silly when he expresses them in public, that's his business and not mine. He's still a famous ex-athlete and a great singer and actor.

I understand that there are some few Negroes who are members of the Communist party, and in event of war with Russia they would probably act just as any other Communists would. So would members of other minority and majority groups.

There are some colored pacifists, and they'd act just like pacifists of any color. And most Negroes — and Italians and Irish and Jews and Swedes and Slavs and other Americans — would act just as all

these groups did in the last war. They'd do their best to help their country stay out of war; if unsuccessful, they'd do their best to help their country win the war — against Russia or any other enemy that threatened us.

This isn't said as any defense of the Negro's loyalty, because any loyalty that needs defense can't amount to much in the long run. And no one has ever questioned my race's loyalty except a few people who don't amount to very much.

What I'm trying to get across is that the American public is off on the wrong foot when it begins to think of radicalism in terms of any special minority group. It is thinking of this sort that gets people scared because one Negro, speaking to a Communist group in Paris, threatens an organized boycott by fifteen million members of his race.

I can't speak for any fifteen million people any more than any other one person can, but I know that I've got too much invested for my wife and child and myself in the future of this country, and I and other Americans of many races and faiths have too much invested in our country's welfare, for any of us to throw it away because of a siren song sung in bass.

I am a religious man. Therefore I cherish America where I am free to worship as I please, a privilege which some countries do not give. And I suspect that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of almost any thousand colored Americans you meet will tell you the same thing.

But that doesn't mean that we're going to stop fighting race discrimination in this country until we've got it licked. It means that we're going to fight it all the harder because our stake in the future is so big. We can win our fight without the Communists and we don't want their help.

July 19, 1949

memo from nelson c. jackson

To: Mr Geo. Mitchell. 9/28/49

Thought you might be interested in this -

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1949
Southern Regional Council

Ve 29 51
Filed

PARISH PRESS, Inc., 333 Hudson Street, New York 13, N. Y., WAtkins 4-7580 • Printers • Lithographers

Chattanooga (Tenn) Times 6/14/44

SALARY RAISE FOR TEACHERS PLANNED HERE

School Board Says $242,587 More Money Will Be Needed Over Budget of 1943-44

The Chattanooga Board of Education, seeking further to raise the salary standards of its teaching staff, has prepared a new salary schedule that will require $242,587.80 more money than was allowed it in the 1943-44 budget, of which amount $100,000 would have to come from the city treasury, the board announced yesterday.

Commenting upon the ways and means by which the $242,587.80 can be provided, the board said as follows in its report:

"Now, the board of education is committed to a program of great economy and the strict application of the methods of business administration to the school system. The board proposes to maintain and extend its program of economical organization and administration and by this means to meet in part the advances now proposed. Of the $242,587.80 estimated as the cost of the proposed plan for teachers' salaries, it has been seen that the state will furnish approximately $116,000. The remaining $126,587.80 involved in the plan for teachers' salaries and the additional money needed for such services as might be added and for employes other than teachers would have to be provided by other means.

The board through savings in operation and maintenance, by means of savings in teaching positions, and by avoiding any provision for capital outlay in its 1944-45 budget will undertake to provide approximately $25,000 toward the $126,587.80 deficiency in the proposed plan for teachers' salaries and in addition by the same means will go as far as possible in meeting the other needs in its 1944-45 program. Thus, there would be approximately $100,000 which would have to be furnished as new money in addition to state funds and savings in order to make completely effective the plan proposed."

And even though the money is made available for the new salary schedule, the pay of Chattanooga teachers will still be the lowest of any other large municipal system in Tennessee, and will stand second from the bottom of 36 cities over the country having a population of between 100,000 and 200,000, the report stated. As the situation now stands, the report emphasized, Chattanooga is still at the bottom of the entire list of 36 cities from which reports were received.

It was explained, unofficially, that the school board obtained salary schedule reports from all cities [illegible] the 100,000 to 200,000 population bracket within the United States except about six. However, [illegible] 36 municipal systems from

which amount $100,000 would have to come from the city treasury, the board announced yesterday.

Commenting upon the ways and means by which the $242,587.80 can be provided, the board said as follows in its report:

"Now, the board of education is committed to a program of great economy and the strict application of the methods of business administration to the school system. The board proposes to maintain and extend its program of economical organization and administration and by this means to meet in part the advances now proposed. Of the $242,587.80 estimated as the cost of the proposed plan for teachers' salaries, it has been seen that the state will furnish approximately $116,000. The remaining $126,587.80 involved in the plan for teachers' salaries and the additional money needed for such services as might be added and for employes other than teachers would have to be provided by other means.

The board through savings in operation and maintenance, by means of savings in teaching positions, and by avoiding any provision for capital outlay in its 1944-45 budget will undertake to provide approximately $25,000 toward the $126,587.80 deficiency in the proposed plan for teachers' salaries and in addition by the same means will go as far as possible in meeting the other needs in its 1944-45 program. Thus, there would be approximately $100,000 which would have to be furnished as new money in addition to state funds and savings in order to make completely effective the plan proposed."

And even though the money is made available for the new salary schedule, the pay of Chattanooga teachers will still be the lowest of any other large municipal system in Tennessee, and will stand second from the bottom of 36 cities over the country having a population of between 100,000 and 200,000, the report stated. As the situation now stands, the report emphasized, Chattanooga is still at the bottom of the entire list of 36 cities from which reports were received.

It was explained, unofficially, that the school board obtained salary schedule reports from all cities within the 100,000 to 200,000 population bracket within the United States, except about six. However, of the 36 municipal systems from which reports were furnished to the Chattanooga school board, the local system is at the foot of the list in the matter of salaries.

$236,618 Increase

When the 1943-44 budget was adopted and approved by the City Commission, there was an increase of $236,618 in the appropriation over what had been allowed for the immediately preceding fiscal year. Of that amount, $205,000 came from the city treasury and $30,618 from the state treasury. With the additional $236,618 the board of education was able to bring salaries of Chattanooga teachers up to a schedule that it had adopted two years previously. The $205,000 increase in the city appropriation was allowed after the board of education, allied with various educational organizations, waged a vigorous campaign for the extra funds. But the board of education does not intend to conduct a similar campaign this year, that is for the $100,000 additional funds, the report stated.

"The board of education does not feel that it can again this year take an uncompromising position as it was forced by the circumstances to do one year ago and demand the additional minimum need for $100,000 in new money from local sources in order to achieve in full its program for 1944-45," the board's report stated.

"The board does feel that this money ought to be provided for even should that be the case, the Chattanooga schools will still be in an unfavorable position comparatively."

The school board emphasized, however, that it would insist upon the same appropriation from local sources as was received for the current fiscal year and indicated that it would be prepared to wage a fight to retain what it gained in the campaign for the $205,000 increase last year. Apparently the board anticipated that there might be an effort made to reduce the $205,000 increase for the 1943-44 budget in view of the fact that the Tennessee General Assembly, in extraordinary session last April, appropriated sufficient funds to grant every teacher and principal in all Tennessee public schools—the city of Chattanooga system included—an increase of $160 per

See Page Nineteen, Column Four

MORE TEACHER PAY PROPOSED IN CITY

From Page Three

year over what they were paid for the school term which ended only a short time ago.

Minimum Program

"As a minimum program the board will insist upon the same budget for 1944-45 as that provided for 1943-44. In the face of the grave needs of the schools, to do otherwise would be inexcusable," the report continued. "In addition, the board urges all citizens in positions of leadership and responsibility (and that, of course, includes the City Commission), and all other parsons concerned to take stock of the ways and means whereby Chattanooga, which compares so favorably in wealth and resources, without adverse effects can give more adequate support to the public schools next year and ultimately place her schools in proper position of service. There could be no better investment."

The board in its report emphasized that its request last year for a $205,000 increase in appropriation was only a "minimum requirement" at that time and does not, by any means, meet the problem. Commenting upon its action last year, the report stated:

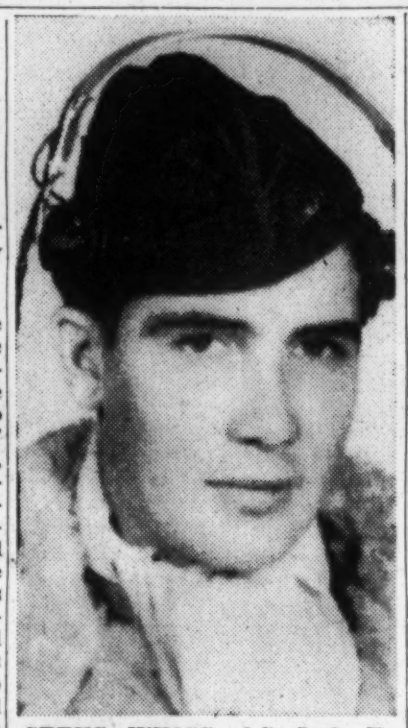
Budgetary Advance

"The needs were so great that the board of education did not deem it wise to insist all at once upon a school budget which would be fully adequate for this system. However, the board did ask as a minimum measure for a very large budgetary advance amounting to $205,000 in new money, exclusive of increases in state funds and in addition to such funds as might be derived from further economies in the operation of the schools.

"The board of education in the 1943 report stated, despite the grave needs and the fact that even such substantial increases would not be fully adequate, that its considered judgment was the schools could be operated during 1943-44 'with new strength and certainly without further impairment of efficiency' should the minimum requests as indicated above ($205,000) be confirmed."

"When you, the citizens of Chattanooga were confronted with the challenging facts about the public school system, your response was truly characteristic of the highest traditions of our city, which has the habit of success in meeting the issues of public need and public welfare. The board's minimum program was approved, the school budget having been increased from $1,173,824 to $1,409,442, including a $205,000 increase from the city and an increase from the state funds amounting to $30,618."

The board said that since the "minimum program" had been approved by city fiscal authorities, it has received numerous inquiries in regards to the results that had been obtained from the additional funds. Partly in response to these inquiries the board said that it prepared its second edition of "Your [illegible] in a Nutshell."



SEEKS WINGS—AC Jack E. Peffer, son of Mrs. F. C. McMillian of Chattanooga and Lloyd Peffer of Atlanta, is now enrolled for advanced training at the Frederick, Okla., army air field and expects to receive his wings and commission in August. He was married May 20 to Miss Bettye Jean Purvine of Atlanta.

since July 1 of 57 per cent, which simply emphasizes the urgency of providing year-round employment and points to the need of increasing pay.

"While not all janitors have been placed upon the 12-month basis, it has been possible to give this steady employment and provide this needed service in cases of more than half of the janitors who have been regular employes, and who are older in the service."

Textbook Stock

Another improvement which the $205,000 additional appropriation brought, according to the school board, was its ability to build up its stock of textbooks.

"Last, but not least, in reviewing the highlights of progress made possible by the increased budget for 1943-44, the board is pleased to report that the great majority of needed textbooks as adopted three years ago by the state textbook commission have been at long last supplied to the schools through the first eight grades," the school board asserted.

But despite the program that has been made, the school board declared that there are still serious problems facing the system and perhaps the biggest among them is the inability of the board, with appropriations allowed for 1943-44, to advance the salary of the teaching corps a step further.

The report makes an analysis of the salary schedules of teachers in the other major municipal systems in Tennessee — Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville — and showed that the Chattanooga schedule was well under those of the other cities. The increase granted last year, the board [illegible]

surances have been given that if these sums are insufficient to achieve the new program, the city tax rate will be advanced as much as necessary in order to guarantee success. The Nashville school budget for 1944-45 will total $1,892,373.96. This budget is for a system with a teaching staff numbering only 30 more than the staff for the Chattanooga system.

"Though Nashville has more pupils than Chattanooga, she has fewer teachers in proportion because all Nashville first and second grade teachers teach double sessions, thus carrying a double load. Nashville is making plans to change this type of organization, with its bad features, within the near future so as to eliminate all double session programs. This change will add substantially to the number of teachers and to the school budget of the system."

Lower Tax Rate

The combined tax rate of Nashville and Davidson County is much lower than the combined rate of Chattanooga and Hamilton County. This situation results from the fact that Hamilton County's tax rate is about twice higher than Davidson County's. But the Nashville rate is higher than the Chattanooga rate.

Concerning the Memphis system, the board of education's report stated:

"During 1943-44 Memphis teachers were allowed a $300 per year cost-of-living supplement in addition to the normal salary increments given to those teachers who have not reached a maximum salary. This will be continued for 1944-45 and is exclusive of the state emergency increase of $202. Thus, Memphis teachers may expect next year to have their salaries increased $502 per position above the 1942-43 levels which reached maximum salaries of $1,800 and $2,100; for 1944-45 these levels will be fixed at $2,302 and $2,602 for elementary and high school teachers respectively."

The board published, in its report, a table showing a comparison of the salary scales of the Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga systems. Chattanooga is at the bottom of the list. The table, together with the board's comment, follows:

	Maximum Salaries as Provided by Existing Salary Scales	
	Master's Degree	Bachelor's Degree
Memphis	$2,400	$2,400
	2,100	2,100
Nashville	2,100	2,000
Knoxville	1,950	1,850
Chattanooga	1,810	1,584

Memphis and Knoxville salaries for 1944-45 will be $202 higher since the state emergency salary supplements are to be added to the figures listed above. The Chattanooga figures include $42 of the state emergency salary supplement, but they, too, will be boosted by the 1944-45 state emergency money in the amount of $160. However, even this boost will leave Chattanooga at the bottom of the list.

Memphis does not operate under a salary schedule. These figures represent salaries paid to teachers in the highest groups.

Even if the $100,000 additional funds are furnished to supplement the extra money the state will provide, Chattanooga's salary scale will still be under those of Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, the report averred.

The proposed new salary schedule promulgated by the board of education follows:

Years of Service	Class I (Teachers with Master's degree—five or more years of college training)	Class II (Teachers with four years of college training)	Class III (Teachers with less than four years of college training)
1	$1,200	$1,000	$ 810
2	1,275	1,075	885
3	1,350	1,150	960
4	1,425	1,205	1,035
5	1,500	1,300	1,110
6	1,575	1,375	1,185
7	1,662	1,462	1,270
8	1,749	1,549	1,355
9	1,836	1,636	1,440
10	1,923	1,723	1,525
11	2,010	1,810	1,610
12	2,100*	1,900	1,700

*Under the proposed schedule at the maximums including state emergency salary supplements were it achieved in full, Chattanooga would still be $502 below Memphis; $52 below Knoxville, and $202 below what Nashville teachers may expect to receive, for the state supplements there will be paid in addition to the scale.

Commenting upon the new schedule, the board stated:

"It will be observed that Chattanooga would remain at the bottom of the list of comparable Tennesse systems even by the proposed scale. But to achieve this next step in the further standardization of teachers' salaries will require $242,587.80 in additional funds. Of this amount the state will furnish approximately $116,000 in emergency funds for 1944-45 leaving a balance of $126,587.80 which would have to be furnished locally to meet the full scale."

The report, a 15-page document, was prepared under the supervision of Supt. Lawrence G. Derthick. Various students of the Kirkman Vocational High School made contributions. All of the art work and printing was done at the vocational school. The front cover was contributed by Sherman Paul, commercial art teacher at the Kirkman school, and pen and ink sketches included in the publication were contributed by Lillian Hixson, Le Roy Wilson, Florine Ashcraft, and Robert Thompson, students at Kirkman school. Pictures were composed by Virginia Paul, a teacher at the Kirkman school.

The report will be distributed to interested persons and organizations.

"The board of education in the 1943 report stated, despite the grave needs and the fact that even such substantial increases would not be fully adequate, that its considered judgment was the schools could be operated during 1943-44 'with new strength and certainly without further impairment of efficiency' should the minimum requests as indicated above ($205,000) be confirmed."

"When you, the citizens of Chattanooga were confronted with the challenging facts about the public school system, your response was truly characteristic of the highest traditions of our city, which has the habit of success in meeting the issues of public need and public welfare. The board's minimum program was approved, the school budget having been increased from $1,173,824 to $1,409,442, including a $205,000 increase from the city and an increase from the state funds amounting to $30,618."

The board said that since the "minimum program" had been approved by city fiscal authorities, it has received numerous inquiries in regards to the results that had been obtained from the additional funds. Partly in response to these inquiries the board said that it prepared its second edition of "Your School Problem in a Nutshell."

Morale Improved

In the first place, the ability of the city to place its teachers even on the modest salary schedule devised in 1941 has "vastly improved" the morale of the teaching corps, the board's report stated.

"This advance," the board said of its adoption of the 1941 schedule, "is too significant and too rich in implications to make comment necessary other than to point out that morale in a school system, like morale in an army, is even more vital than morale elsewhere.

"This improvement in morale has occurred for two important reasons. First, because for the first time it has been possible to meet the terms of the modest 1941 salary schedule, and second, there is a feeling that the citizens are more and more awakening to the vital functions of the public schools in preserving the ideals of our country."

The report further pointed out additional progress that the $205,000 increase enabled the board to make during the school term which just ended. It stated that "by means of economies effected through the school organizations resulting in the saving of certain teaching positions, it has been possible to allow partial credit for experience outside of the system on the salary schedule, thus making it slightly more attractive for experienced teachers to enter this system."

"Another accomplishment made possible through savings," the report went on, "has been the assignment of principals to duty one week before the opening of school. This plan allows the solution of many organizational problems before the opening day with the result that the first week of the term is much more effective. It is highly desirable to extend the term of service by the principals even further.

Improvements Made

"Many citizens have been considerably troubled by reason of the sad state of repairs in which the school buildings have fallen. One of the first acts of the board of education was to make personal inspections of the school plants which were found to be in dire need of rehabilitation. For three years a systematic program of improvements has been strictly observed and even stepped up during 1943-44 until, though there is a big job yet to be done before the buildings are placed in a standard condition, the signs of progress are impressive throughout the system."

A further improvement made as a result of the $205,000 increase in the city appropriations pertains to the janitorial staff, according to the report.

"The janitors, despite a scale of pay which is too low, were not given pay increases for 1943-44, but their budget was increased by a greater percentage than was the teachers' budget in order to extend their term of service from nine months to 12 months, a plan which gives year-round employment and one which gives the school protection and much-needed maintenance service during the summer months in keeping with established and proven practices in city school systems. This plan also aided materially in holding together the janitorial staff, though there has been a turnover

Textbook Stock

Another improvement which the $205,000 additional appropriation brought, according to the school board, was its ability to build up its stock of textbooks.

"Last, but not least, in reviewing the highlights of progress made possible by the increased budget for 1943-44, the board is pleased to report that the great majority of needed textbooks as adopted three years ago by the state textbook commission have been at long last supplied to the schools through the first eight grades," the school board asserted.

But despite the program that has been made, the school board declared that there are still serious problems facing the system and perhaps the biggest among them is the inability of the board, with appropriations allowed for 1943-44, to advance the salary of the teaching corps a step further.

The report makes an analysis of the salary schedules of teachers in the other major municipal systems in Tennessee — Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville — and showed that the Chattanooga schedule was well under those of the other cities. The increase granted last year, the board pointed out, permitted it to meet the 1941 schedule, which calls for a minimum of $900 a year for the beginner and a maximum of $1,810 for the teacher with long years of experience in the system and with high professional experience. Moreover, it gave maximums ranging from $1,269 to $1,584 per year for 654 out of the 720 teachers in the system, according to the report. Furthermore, the $205,000 increase raised the per capita expenditure for Chattanooga's school children from $59.22 to approximately $76.

Retarded Status

"It is only when comparisons are made not simply with other systems throughout the country, but with comparable and neighboring systems here in Tennessee, that the retarded status of Chattanooga is properly emphasized," the school board said. "These systems * * * did not stand still this year when through the generous response of the citizens our schools partially caught up, but rather these systems without exception proceeded immediately to forge ahead once again."

Knoxville, the report observed, has a school budget for the 1943-44 term totaling $1,612,456, which was $203,104 more than the Chattanooga system received. During that school term, for instance, Knoxville increased its school budget by $247,380. Moreover, it has a smaller system than Chattanooga and for that reason the per capita expenditure for the 1943-44 school term was $89.48. In fact, the board's report averred, Knoxville has steadily increased its per capita expenditures from $75.96 in 1941-42 to $89.48 for 1943-44. Knoxville also has raised its minimum salary level from $900 to $1,200 a year, the increase to be effective with the beginning of the 1944-45 school term. Also, last December the Knoxville system paid all of its personnel a 12 per cent increase in salary and the increase was retroactive to October.

Nashville teachers were increased $10 per month in the middle of the 1943-44 term and that was "in addition to the regular increments," the board's report stated.

Nashville Plans

"For next year, Nashville has successfully completed plans to initiate a program of increases which will enable elementary and junior high schoolteachers at the top of the scale, heretofore prevailing, to advance at once $350, and hereafter consistently $200 and $300 more (depending upon the amount of training)," the report further observed. "In the case of senior high schoolteachers the advances to these same new maximum will be consistent and will amount to $300 and $400 (depending upon the amount of training).

"At the same time, Nashville is maintaining her beginning salary of $1,200. All of these figures are exclusive of the state emergency allowances of $202 ($42 for 1943-44, plus $160 for 1944-45) for each teaching position. Thus, the 1944-45 beginning salary in Nashville will be $1,402 (compared to $900 in Chattanooga), and the maximums likewise will be $202 higher.

"Exclusive of state funds, in order for Nashville to achieve her new program, the school budget will be increased $175,000 from city funds and $92,373.96 from Davidson County elementary school funds. Furthermore, as-

mentary and high school teachers respectively."

The board published, in its report, a table showing a comparison of the salary scales of the Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga systems. Chattanooga is at the bottom of the list. The table, together with the board's comment, follows:

	Maximum Salaries as Provided by Existing Salary Scales	
	Master's Degree	Bachelor's Degree
Memphis	$2,400	$2,400
	2,100	2,100
Nashville	2,100	2,000
Knoxville	1,950	1,850
Chattanooga	1,810	1,584

Memphis and Knoxville salaries for 1944-45 will be $202 higher since the state emergency salary supplements are to be added to the figures listed above. The Chattanooga figures include $42 of the state emergency salary supplement, but they, too, will be boosted by the 1944-45 state emergency money in the amount of $160. However, even this boost will leave

education follows:

Years of Service	Class I (Teachers with Master's degree—five or more years of college training)	Class II (Teachers with four years of college training)	Class III (Teachers with less than four years of college training)
1	$1,200	$1,000	$ 810
2	1,275	1,075	885
3	1,350	1,150	960
4	1,425	1,205	1,035
5	1,500	1,300	1,110
6	1,575	1,375	1,185
7	1,662	1,462	1,270
8	1,749	1,549	1,355
9	1,836	1,636	1,440
10	1,923	1,723	1,525
11	2,010	1,810	1,610
12	2,100*	1,900	1,700

*Under the proposed schedule at the maximums including state emergency salary supplements were it achieved in full, Chattanooga would still be $502 below Memphis; $52 below Knoxville, and $202 below what Nashville teachers may expect to receive, for the state supplements there will be paid in addition to the scale.

Commenting upon the new

$116,000 in emergency funds for 1944-45 leaving a balance of $126,587.80 which would have to be furnished locally to meet the full scale."

The report, a 15-page document, was prepared under the supervision of Supt. Lawrence G. Derthick. Various students of the Kirkman Vocational High School made contributions. All of the art work and printing was done at the vocational school. The front cover was contributed by Sherman Paul, commercial art teacher at the Kirkman school, and pen and ink sketches included in the publication were contributed by Lillian Hixson, Le Roy Wilson, Florine Ashcraft, and Robert Thompson, students at Kirkman school. Pictures were composed by Virginia Paul, a teacher at the Kirkman school.

The report will be distributed to interested persons and organizations.

Chicago Defender
Nov. 3, 1945

BATTLE OF THE BALLOT

Ga. White Press OKs Primary Ban

ATLANTA—Leading white newspapers in Georgia have endorsed the recent ban on the lily-white primary.

Throughout the state, the press commented favorably on the ruling by Middle District Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis which declared the white primary unconstitutional and invalid.

The Sunday Ledger-Enquirer, of Columbus, hometown paper of the Rev. Primus E. King, who won the decision over the Muscogee Democratic Executive committee, commented following the ruling:

"Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis' decision that Negroes are entitled to vote in Georgia 'white' primaries should surprise no one who is familiar with the supreme court's interpretation of universal rights in the Texas and Arkansas cases, and we rather think his opinion will prevail even upon appeal.

"Actually we know of very few persons who would question the moral right of Negroes to participate in primaries which in practical effect select the officers who govern him.

"They have been barred from white primaries simply because white Democrats have always felt they had the right to act as free agents in naming their own candidates for public office, and that they had the additional right to bar from their counsels anyone — regardless of race or color — whose participating was deemed undesirable.

"There are many of us who still feel that way about the inherent right of white Democrats—or blue black or purple Democrats — select their own candidates, but perhaps the time has come when tradition (and personal preferences) must bow to the compelling mandate of constitutional law which all Americans respect instinctively.

"For ourselves, we yield gladly, and with no fear of the outcome."

The Macon News declared:

"It is the opinion of this newspaper that federal Judge Hoyt Davis is right in his judgment in the Columbus election that Negroes cannot be debarred from voting in Georgia primaries without violating rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

"Let's be honest with ourselves and admit the obvious facts. The Democratic primary in Georgia is a state institution; there is nothing 'private' about it. It absolutely controls the election of all state officers. And exclusive of Negroes from it, solely because of their color, is therefore in direct violation of the federal constitution. We have a theory that no people ever went wrong by doing right. And this thing that Judge Davis has decided must be done in Georgia is right.

"The right of the citizen—white, black or yellow—to vote is a fundamental right of democracy. The question really is whether the people of Georgia are going to make

Bessemer were elected vice presidents at large.

During the meeting last Saturday, Hosea Hudson, a union president, took the floor in a brilliant speech pleading to the convention to set up machinery to aid "Your Negro brothers who are being turned down for nothing when they try to register." His speech was greeted with applause when he mention that in Japan General McArthur was giving the vote to the Japanese women while in Jefferson county the board of registrars is taking the vote away from Negroes.

Negro and white delegates met in the same auditorium, but were separated on the right and left side of the aisles.

Says New Deal Backers Lack 'Sense of a Goose'

COLUMBIA, S. C. (A N P) — Disturbed over the mounting fight by southern Negroes to vote as Democrats, a white Alabamaian who refused to sign his name sent from Fort Payne, Ala., a letter to John H. McCray, state chairman of the Progressive Democratic party, along with a newspaper clipping telling of the DAR's treatment of Miss Hazel Scott.

The letter said: "Any Negro who will organize or vote for the New Deal party should have been in Japan when the atomic bomb was loosed down there.

"If the Democratic par wanted you they would let y vote in South Carolina, y home state, Texas, Georgi A bama, Mississippi, Arkansas a in fact all the southern states

"Why was Rep. Powell's w denied admission to Constitut hall? Simply because the N Deal doesn't love her color. W were 25 Negro soldiers s down at Camp Sibert, Ala., buried like cattle in 1942? Th why has the New Deal not passed laws in the south to do away with public lynchings?

"A Negro who will sponsor the New Deal's cause hasn't the sense of a goose."

S. C. Whites Claim Bias In New Negro Demo Party

COLUMBIA, S. C. (A N P) — Following the two-day convention here last week of the National Council of Negro Democrats, several native white South Carolinians have complained to

Sweeping Decision Opens Primary To All Citizens

(From Saturday's Edition)

In a sweeping and eagerly awaited decision Friday, federal district Judge T. Hoyt Davis of the Middle Georgia Division, delivered the final knock-out blow to the Georgia White Primary when he declared unconstitutional, rules and regulations of the State Democratic Executive Committee which deny to any group the right to vote on account of race and color, a right he declared to be federally secured under the provisions of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth amendments.

Judge Davis' decision follows the formal closing of arguments on the primary, held at Macon on September 13, 14, tnd 15. in which the Rev. Primus E. King, Columbus, Georgia Negro minister, through his attorneys, sought damages of $5,000 and the right to vote in all elections, as a result of his denial of a ballot in the July 4, 1944 primary elections, conducted by officials of Muscogee County.

Defendants in the case included E. Chapman, W. E. Swinson, T. McGee, S. J. Green, Sim Garrett, Anna C. Cartledge, A. W. Jenkins, W. Moye and Wilbur Glenn, all of Muscogee County, Columbus, Ga.

Counsel for Rev. King included Harry S. Strozier, brililant Macon Georgia lawyer and liberal, Arthur Shores, Negro leader and able Birmingham lawyer, together with attorney O. D. Smith of Columbus, who engineered the primary suit and gave friendly counsel to Columbus Negroes. Counsel for defendants were Attorney Charles J. Bloch, Macon lawyer and president of the Georgia Bar Association; Ellsworth Hall of Macon, Georgia and A. Edward Smith of Columbus.

Judge Davis' decision, which he took under advisement and study, extends over a stretch of 22 days. and follows the formal introduction of evidence for and against the Georgia Primary. In the main argument for the plaintiff, Attorney Strozier introduced evidence to show that the Primary is an integral part of the State election machinery; that the sheriffs and all other law enforcing officers, together with the county and city officials are employees of the state, as such, they make the state liable for denying to Negroes the right to vote. So intimately woven are the election laws and election machinery that "even the Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee maintains his office in the State Capitol in Atlanta," declared Attorney Strozier.

Attorney Bloch, representing the defendants, contended that in Georgia, unlike in Louisiana, and Texas the Smith-All Wright decision could not obtain, since in this state unlike those two," Georgia has no statutory laws regulating the primary; that it does not require the holding of primaries and that only when such elections are held does the state seek to regulate their conduct.

'Acting as the duly constituted authorities of the Democratic Party in refusing to permit the plaintiff to vote," declared Judge Davis, "is said primary solely on account of his race and color, deprived the plaintiff of a right secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States and were in violation of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth amendments. In addition to this hard-fought and long awaited ruling, Judge Davis also ordered the State to pay $100 to Rev. King with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent annually.

Judge Davis suceeds to the federal bench the late Bascom S. Deaver. He was the prosecutor in the Claude Screws lynching at Newton, Baker County, Georgia. He based his decision on the Smith-Allwright decision in Texas case and the Classic decision against the state of Louisiana and adds: "However, a fair consideration of the foregoing Georgia statutes leads to the conclusion that whenever a political party holds a primary in the state, it is by law an integral part of the election machinery. Once a decision to hold a primary is made, the statutes of Georgia take hold and direct every essential step for registration and qualification of voters to the placing of the names of the nominees on the general election ballot."

Besides Rev. King other Columbus leaders involved in the vote denials of July 4, 1944, included T. H. Brewer, Columbus physician; Dr. K. H. Terry, Rev. H. I. Bearden, B. H. Strickland, John S. Stroniers, and scores of others, who threw the full weight of their influence behind the fight to establish the validity of their claims to an unrestricted ballot.

A similar case was filed in Atlanta, with Wallace Van Jackson suing for the right to have his and other Negro names submitted to the election officials. The Jackson suit, now that Registrar Suttles has complied with that phase in his complaint, will probably be expanded.

Attorney Bloch, promises to appeal the decision as soon as papers can be prepared. The dicision will permit some 250,000 odd thousands of Negroes to cast a vote in the next State Primary election.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

BATTLE OF THE BALLOT

Ga. White Press OKs Primary Ban

ATLANTA—Leading white newspapers in Georgia have endorsed the recent ban on the lily-white primary.

Throughout the state, the press commented favorably on the ruling by Middle District Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis which declared the white primary unconstitutional and invalid.

The Sunday Ledger-Enquirer, of Columbus, hometown paper of the Rev. Primus E. King, who won the decision over the Muscogee Democratic Executive committee, commented following the ruling:

"Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis' decision that Negroes are entitled to vote in Georgia 'white' primaries should surprise no one who is familiar with the supreme court's interpretation of universal rights in the Texas and Arkansas cases, and we rather think his opinion will prevail even upon appeal.

"Actually we know of very few persons who would question the moral right of Negroes to participate in primaries which in practical effect select the officers who govern him.

"They have been barred from white primaries simply because white Democrats have always felt they had the right to act as free agents in naming their own candidates for public office, and that they had the additional right to bar from their counsels anyone — regardless of race or color — whose participating was deemed undesirable.

"There are many of us who still feel that way about the inherent right of white Democrats—or blue black or purple Democrats—to select their own candidates, but perhaps the time has come when tradition (and personal preferences) must bow to the compelling mandate of constitutional law which all Americans respect instinctively.

"For ourselves, we yield gladly, and with no fear of the outcome."

The Macon News declared:

"It is the opinion of this newspaper that federal Judge Hoyt Davis is right in his judgment in the Columbus election that Negroes cannot be debarred from voting in Georgia primaries without violating rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

"Let's be honest with ourselves and admit the obvious facts. The Democratic primary in Georgia is a state institution; there is nothing 'private' about it. It absolutely controls the election of all state officers. And exclusive of Negroes from it, solely because of their color, is therefore in direct violation of the federal constitution. We have a theory that no people ever went wrong by doing right. And this thing that Judge Davis has decided must be done in Georgia is right.

"The right of the citizen—white, black or yellow—to vote is a fundamental right of democracy. The question really is whether the people of Georgia are going to make democracy effective in this state. We have an idea that they are, because deep in their souls they know they ought. And they want to do the right thing.

"Moreover, in our opinion they have nothing to fear from doing it. Negroes will divide on public issues like white people and will react like other ordinary human beings to the responsibilities of citizenship. We need to get rid of our foolish fears and make up our minds to practice the preachments of democracy."

The Atlanta Journal editorialized: "Is there anything revolutionary or ominous in this decision? The Journal does not regard it... There have been no radical upsets in Louisiana and Texas since their Democratic primaries were adjusted to the supreme court's ruling. The fact is, realistic Georgians have recognized that it is neither sound policy nor good politics to put the state in the attitude of evading or defying fundamental laws of the land."

Ala. CIO Meets; Rips White Vote Bill

BIRMINGHAM. (ANP) — Opposition to the Boswell White Supremacy Vote bill was voiced in resolutions adopted Saturday at the CIO State convention in session here October 19-21.

The convention also favored the FEPC, fair registration to vote, improving housing and the full employment bill among its resolutions.

About 100 Negro delegates attended this convention which also adopted a new constitution.

Robert McGruder Sr., of Montgomery and Asberry Howard of Bessemer were elected vice presidents at large.

During the meeting last Saturday, Hosea Hudson, a union president, took the floor in a brilliant speech pleading to the convention to set up machinery to aid "Your Negro brothers who are being turned down for nothing when they try to register." His speech was greeted with applause when he mention that in Japan General McArthur was giving the vote to the Japanese women while in Jefferson county the board of registrars is taking the vote away from Negroes.

Negro and white delegates met in the same auditorium, but were separated on the right and left side of the aisles.

Says New Deal Backers Lack 'Sense of a Goose'

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — Disturbed over the mounting fight by southern Negroes to vote as Democrats, a white Alabamaian who refused to sign his name sent from Fort Payne, Ala., a letter to John H. McCray, state chairman of the Progressive Democratic party, along with a newspaper clipping telling of the DAR's treatment of Miss Hazel Scott.

The letter said: "Any Negro who will organize or vote for the New Deal party should have been in Japan when the atomic bomb was loosed down there.

"If the Democratic par wanted you they would let y vote in South Carolina, yo home state, Texas, Georgia, A bama, Mississippi, Arkansas a in fact all the southern states

"Why was Rep. Powell's w denied admission to Constitut hall? Simply because the N Deal doesn't love her color. W were 25 Negro soldiers s down at Camp Sibert, Ala., buried like cattle in 1942? Th why has the New Deal not passed laws in the south to do away with public lynchings?

"A Negro who will sponsor the New Deal's cause hasn't the sense of a goose."

S. C. Whites Claim Bias In New Negro Demo Party

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — Following the two-day convention here last week of the National Council of Negro Democrats, several native white South Carolinians have complained to the Progressive Democratic party's leader, John H. McCray, that they were not being given sufficient prominence.

The complaints have been registered by liberal whites, those of Jewish extraction and several bolters from the "lily-white" Democratic party, all of whom supported the party's senatorial candidate last year, Osceola E. McKaine.

Open to all races and creeds, the Progressives plan a statewide membership campaign among white citizens, McCray said, and that by next spring when reorganization is undertaken at the 1946 state convention, many whites would hold offices now held by colored party members.

In a sweeping and eagerly awaited decision Friday, federal district Judge T. Hoyt Davis of the Middle Georgia Division, delivered the final knock-out blow to the Georgia White Primary when he declared unconstitutional, rules and regulations of the State Democratic Executive Committee which deny to any group the right to vote on account of race and color, a right he declared to be federally secured under the provisions of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth amendments.

Judge Davis' decision follows the formal closing of arguments on the primary, held at Macon on September 13, 14, tnd 15. in which the Rev. Primus E. King, Columbus, Georgia Negro minister, through his attorneys, sought damages of $5,000 and the right to vote in all elections, as a result of his denial of a ballot in the July 4, 1944 primary elections, conducted by officials of Muscogee County.

Defendants in the case included E. Chapman, W. E. Swinson, T. McGee, S. J. Green, Sim Garrett, Anna C. Cartledge, A. W. Jenkins, W. Moye and Wilbur Glenn, all Muscogee County, Columbus, Ga. Counsel for Rev. King included Irry S. Strozier, brililant Macon Georgia lawyer and liberal, Arthur Shores, Negro leader and able Birmingham lawyer, together with Attorney O. D. Smith of Columbus, who engineered the primary suit and gave friendly counsel to Columbus Negroes. Counsel for defendants were Attorney Charles J. Bloch, Macon lawyer and president of the Georgia Bar Association; Ellsworth Hall of Macon, Georgia and A. Edward Smith of Columbus.

Judge Davis' decision, which he took under advisement and study, extends over a stretch of 22 days. and follows the formal introduction of evidence for and against the Georgia Primary. In the main argument for the plaintiff, Attorney Strozier introduced evidence to show that the Primary is an integral part of the State election machinery; that the sheriffs and all other law enforcing officers, together with the county and city officials are employees of the state, as such, they make the state liable for denying to Negroes the right to vote. So intimately woven are the election laws and election machinery that "even the Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee maintains his office in the State Capitol.

Attorney Strozier, Attorney Bloch, representing the defendants, contended that in Georgia, unlike in Louisiana, and Texas the Smith-All Wright decision could not obtain, since in this state unlike those two," Georgia has no statutory laws regulating the primary; that it does not require the holding of primaries and that only when such elections are held does the state seek to regulate their conduct.

'Acting as the duly constituted authorities of the Democratic Party in refusing to permit the plaintiff to vote," declared Judge Davis, "in said primary solely on account of his race and color, deprived the plaintiff of a right secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States and were in violation of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth amendments. In addition to this hard-fought and long awaited ruling, Judge Davis also ordered the State to pay $100 to Rev. King with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent annually.

Judge Davis suceeds to the federal bench the late Bascom S. Deaver. He was the prosecutor in the Claude Screws lynching at Newton, Baker County, Georgia. He based his decision on the Smith-Allwright decision in Texas case and the Classic decision against the state of Louisiana and adds: "However, a fair consideration of the foregoing Georgia statutes leads to the conclusion that whenever a political party holds a primary in the state, it is by law an integral part of the election machinery. Once a decision to hold a primary is made, the statutes of Georgia take hold and direct every essential step for registration and qualification of voters to the placing of the names of the nominees on the general election ballot."

Besides Rev. King other Columbus leaders involved in the vote denials of July 4, 1944, included T. H. Brewer, Columbus physician; Dr. K. H. Terry, Rev. H. I. Bearden, B. H. Strickland, John S. Stroniers, and scores of others, who threw the full weight of their influence behind the fight to establish the validity of their claims to an unrestricted ballot.

A similar case was filed in Atlanta, with Wallace Van Jackson suing for the right to have his and other Negro names submitted to the election officials. The Jackson suit, now that Registrar Suttles has complied with that phase in his complaint, will probably be expanded.

Attorney Bloch, promises to appeal the decision as soon as papers can be prepared. The dicision will permit some 250,000 odd thousands of Negroes to cast a vote in the next State Primary election.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Let Negroes Vote—Arnall

Refuses To Join In Any Subterfuge

By JOHN COURIC

Gov. Arnall has called upon Georgians as "good citizens" to accept the Negro's right to vote and has flatly refused to "be a party to any subterfuge or 'scheme' designed to nullify the orders of the courts."

Declaring he will not call the Legislature into an extraordinary session, the Governor, in a statement yesterday, said he was convinced the General Assembly would refuse to repeal the State's primary laws even if convened.

However, he added, if such a repeal were effected, primary elections, in his opinion, still would be a part of the State's election machinery and therefore subject to federal laws.

Pointing out the County Unit System and laws against election fraud would be voided by a repeal of State primary regulations, the Governor said he would not assume responsibility for such a move.

"If the members of the Legislature want to assume the responsibility, they have the right," he declared.

He termed the County Unit System a "law that affords the small counties recognition in State political affairs." The importance of this section is the basis of his belief that the Legislature would not repeal the White Primary Law.

"Should the criminal statutes be abolished," he added, "the people would have no assurance the primary elections would not be 'stolen' by fraud and corruption."

Both House Speaker Harris and former Gov. Talmadge have advocated the repeal of the State's primary law as a means of preventing Negro voting. They also have argued for keeping the County Unit System and regulations against fraud by rulings from the State Democratic Executive Committee.

The Governor's statement in full follows:

"The courts having spoken, I call upon the people of Georgia to accept their decisions. It is our duty as good citizens to uphold the courts, the Constitution and laws of our land. As governor, sworn to uphold the Constitution and laws, I will not be a party to any subterfuge or 'scheme' designed to nullify the orders of the courts.

"I am persuaded that the General Assembly would refuse to repeal the law providing a county unit system in our primary elections. This is the law that affords the small counties recognition in state political affairs. Likewise, it is my opinion that the General Assembly would refuse to abolish the criminal laws governing our primary elections. Should the criminal statutes be abolished, the people would have no assurance that the primary elections would not be 'stolen' by corruption and fraud.

"It is my considered legal judgment that even if the county unit system and the criminal statutes against corruption in primary elections were repealed, the courts would still hold that the primary elections are a part of the state election machinery in that they are recognized on the official ballot and are, therefore, protected by the provisions of the United States Constitution.

"I do not propose to call an extraordinary session of the General Assembly to do away with the county unit system and the criminal laws governing primary elections. If the members of the Legislature want to assume that responsibility, they have that right."

Arnall Primary Stand Assures Session--Harris

House Speaker Roy V. Harris is sure that Gov. Arnall's statement calling for citizens to uphold the Negro's right to vote will guarantee an extra session of the Legislature either in May or June.

Harris, reached last night in Augusta, where he is waging a campaign to keep his seat in the Legislature, called the county unit system a smoke screen. "We had the county unit system before we had primary laws. We will always have the county unit system," the House Speaker declared.

"As far as I'm concerned, I'm in favor of the white primary. It will be reinstated in Georgia in an extra session or at the regular session in 1947," he added.

When asked if he thought any type of primary elections would be held as part of the state's election machinery and, therefore, subject to federal laws, Harris remarked: "There is nothing to that statement by the Governor. The courts have already held primaries not governed by state laws can restrict its voters."

B'ham Registrars Face Refusal Prosecution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—The Jefferson County Board of Registrars — Dr. J. B. Vines, R. J. Creel and Mrs. Eva M. Whitfield must stand trial for allegedly illegally refusing to register Mrs. Pastorah Vinson as an elector on April 10, 1945.

That is the substance of the opinion of Federal Judge Clarence Mullins on November 29 who "overruled in all other respects" but the class feature of the state's motion to dismiss the suit in which Mrs. Vinson, a registered nurse and property owner, asked for $5,000 damages from the registrars, declaratory judgment and an injunction to restrain the registrars subjected her to an oral test not required of white applicants and rejected her application solely because of her race and color.

Attorney Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Thurgood Marshall noted constitutional lawyer of New York City are representing Mrs. Vinson. County Solicitor Robert McAdory is representing the defendant registrars.

The Plaindealer Dec. 7, 1945

SUPREME COURT DECISION OPENS VOTE TO NEGROES IN ATHENS

Athens, Ga. (ANP)—Negroes voted without incident in the Democratic primary last week. It was the first time in 40 years that Negroes had voted in the Democratic primary election. According to the city clerk, upwards of 75 per cent of the 500 registered Negroes participated in the balloting which is tantamount to election.

Decision to permit Negroes to vote in the Athens city primary came a few days before the election when the Clarke County Democratic Executive committee voted 9 to 1 to comply with the federal election laws as decided in a ruling by Judge T. Hoyt Davis of the U. S. District court. Judge Davis had ruled that the Muscogee Democratic committee had erred in barring the Rev. Primus King from voting in the July, 1944, Columbus primary on the basis of his color and race and a fine was assessed with interest against the defendants. In his ruling, Judge Davis said the state of Georgia could not bar Negroes from voting in the vital elections on the basis of rulings in the Texas and Louisiana cases decided by the U. S. Supreme court and under constitutional law.

The Athens' committee's ruling followed a heated session in which officials let it be known they would not "hold the bag" in defying Judge Davis' ruling. It was pointed out that Judge Davis had the power to hold the committee members in contempt of court and to fine and imprison them, or impose both punishments, if the committee should fail to comply with the law.

According to the Athens Banner-Herald, two of the members of the Clarke Executive committee instituted the action to change the custom of holding a white primary to the exclusion of Negro voters. They informed Secy. Lumpkin they were of the opinion that the law required that Negroes be allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries. A meeting of the whole committee followed and after considerable debate, the body voted 9 to 1 to permit Negroes to vote without restriction.

There were no incidents on election day, although police watch was kept over the polling places at the provision of the committee and the promise of Mayor Robert L. McWorther that there would be no confusion at the polls. Mayor McWorther was renominated reelected to the post for the third term.

Unofficially, it was reported that one of the three candidates for the mayoralty nomination, faced with the prospect of defeat because of official allegiances and vote ties, brought pressure to bear on the Democratic Executive committee to permit Negroes to vote, using the Davis ruling for convenience.

Georgians generally were hailing the breakdown of the primary barrier in Athens, hopeful that other executive county committees would follow the Davis ruling pattern.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
January 4, 1946

PRIMARY VOTING ISSUE IS RAISED

PANAMA CITY, Fla., Jan. 3—(AP)—The question of Negro voting was injected into Alabama's gubernatorial campaign today with an appeal for candidates to support a proposed constitutional amendment tightening registration qualifications.

A request for endorsement of the amendment was addressed to four avowed candidates for governor by E. C. Boswell, Geneva, Ala., legislator, member of the State Democratic Exective Committee.

The constitutional proposal, which will be voted upon in the November general election, would require prospective registrants to be able to "understand and explain" instead of merely reading portions of the State's basic law. It also would eliminate from the constitution the provision that anyone owning $300 worth of property is qualified to register.

Boswell, an attorney who maintains an office here, said in his letter to the candidates that be believed passage of the amendment "essential to the preservation of white supremacy and an intelligent electorate."

He expressed belief "every white Democrat" in the State would favor the change "if it is fully understood."

The appeal was sent, Boswell said, to Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis, Chairman Gordon Persons of the public service commission, Agriculture Commissioner Joe Poole and Probate Judge Elbert Boozer, of Calhoun County, the four who have announced their intention to qualify for governor in the May 7 Democratic primary.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
January 13, 1946

copy so-called because it normally is kept in the Lincoln cathedral—is considered the finest of all.

Alabama Moves To Let Negroes Vote in Primaries

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 12.—(U.P.): The state Democratic executive committee of Alabama today, by failing to insert the words "white primary only" in their regulations governing the 1946 primary, opened the door for negroes to participate "providing they meet the qualifications".

The action departed from a procedure 75 years old.

The committee also officially designated May 7 as the date of the primary, and June 4 as the time of a run-off, if necessary; set up qualifications for candidates, designated entrance fees for the candidates, specified that no citizen could enter the lists for a judgeship of a court who was under disbarment or suspension, and endorsed and asked for the voters' support of the Boswell amendment, which will be offered in the general elections in November.

The Boswell amendment sets up qualifications of voters, among other things, on their ability to understand any article in the U. S. constitution, as well as their ability to read and write it.

In a short address before the committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, of Mobile, said:

"The federal law prevents our excluding negroes from our primaries and we must abide by it. There will not be many who will vote in this year's elections, and they will be more intelligent negroes. The white folks will run the state like they always have, and always will."

Atlanta Ga. Journal
Jan. 13, 1946

Alabama Demos Open Primaries To Negro Votes

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12. (AP)—Alabama democrats discarded Saturday their traditional "white" primary and, in effect, left the rolls open to Negroes otherwise qualified by law to participate in party elections.

The action, presaged by previous recommendations by party leaders, featured a meeting of the state executive committee which formally opened the state's 1946 political campaign.

With qualifications for the May 7 primary set—a runoff will be held June 4 where necessary—four candidates for governor and several others for lesser officers filed their formal declarations.

Abolition of the white primary was urged by Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile lawyer and committee chairman, who said it was necessary to meet conditions set out in a U. S. Supreme Court decision to the effect that Negroes could not be barred from Texas democratic primaries.

At the same time, however, the executive group went on record urging adoption of a constitutional amendment, to be submitted next November, fixing more stringent requirements for registration.

The proposed amendment would require the applicant for registration to be able to understand any section of the Constitution, as well as to read it as now required, and would eliminate a $300 property ownership clause.

McCorvey told the committee the amendment would "prevent those residents who are not yet qualified from participating in elections."

Birmingham Ala. News
January 13, 1946

—Safia Zaghloul, 69, termed "the mother of Egyptians" by her followers because of her long campaign for national independence, died Saturday.

Congr. Patrick said he would make an effort to have congressional action taken to have quantities of the drug reelased for civilian use.

'Qualified' Negroes Get Vote In State Democratic Primaries

Three Put Hats In Ring For Governor's Seat; Voting Requisites Meanwhile May Be Stiffened

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 12—Alabama Democratic Executive Committee members, with but one outspoken dissenter in the group, today removed traditional barriers against "qualified" Negroes voting in Democratic primaries but at the same time unanimously urged ratification next November of the Boswell constitutional amendment which would make it increasingly difficult for Negroes to register.

The action was taken, largely through necessity as the state committee formally designated May 7 as date for the 1946 state and local primaries and June 4 as the runoff date, and was followed by the formal entry of three candidates for governor.

Lt. Gov. L. N. (Handy) Ellis, Agriculture Commissioner Joe N. Poole and Calhoun County Probate Judge Elbert Boozer filed their declarations of candidacy with State Chairman Gessner McCorvey, of Mobile, at the conclusion of the state committee meeting.

Alabama Public Service Commission President Gordon Persons announced that he would mail his papers to the state chairman immediately.

* * *

A POSSIBLE FIFTH CANDIDATE for governor, James E. (Big Jim) Folsom, of Cullman, did not qualify and continued largely noncommittal regarding his candidacy plans.

By its action today the executive committee departed with apparent reluctance, from the long established custom of permitting only white persons to vote in Democratic primaries. State Chairman McCorvey recommended the step as a means of complying with a recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling that Negroes cannot be barred from voting in Democratic primaries when the cost is paid from public funds.

Despite McCorvey's explanation that the action was necessary if Democrats are to continue to conduct primaries for the nomination of candidates and his assurance that the Boswell amendment would guarantee continued control of party affairs by white people, T. H. Maxwell, veteran committee member from Tuscaloosa dissented.

Maxwell said he approved the resolution designating May 7 as the primary date and fixing qualifications of voters and candidates but added that he objected to removal of the word white in describing the Democratic primary.

We can't defy the U. S. Supreme Court, McCorvey replied.

A moment later McCorvey put the question and the resolution was adopted.

Previously McCorvey had explained the court ruling and its effect upon Democratic primaries in Alabama and added that we should go ahead and bow to the law as constructed by the Supreme Court. Even if we do permit qualified Negroes to vote, he added, "it won't amount to a row of pins. In come counties there are only two or three registered Negro voters and in Mobile County there are about 200 Negro voters against 19,000 white voters. The white people are going to run things. They always have and always will."

The Boswell amendment, he added, gives county boards of registrars enlarged powers to grant or deny applications by Negroes to become registered voters.

While Maxwell and ou[illegible] others vot[illegible]

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

Mobile, Ala. Register
January 15, 1946

Negroes Seek To Qualify Before Registrars Here

Mobilians Take Action To Be Placed On List Of Recognized Voters; Flock To Registration Booths

Chairman Milton Schnell reported Monday that more than 30 negroes appeared before the Mobile County Board of Registrars seeking to qualify as voters. Schnell said the number was "unusually large." He attributed the pickup to action of the State Democratic Executive committee Saturday in Montgomery in opening its primary elections to qualified negro voters.

All of applicants were given a written examination testing their ability to read and comprehend the United States constitution and Schnell said that only one of three applicants whose papers had been graded qualified as a registered voter.

Test Takes 90 Minutes

The tests required about an hour and a half, Schnell said.

In the group of negroes were several veterans. Under a 1945 state law, veterans are exempted from paying the state poll tax but are required to meet registration requirements.

Schnell said negroes and whites alike, who had little educational background, were given the constitution test.

Read Constitution

Present registration requirements in Alabama are, he said, that the applicant be able to read and understand any section of the federal constitution; that he must reside in the county one year, in the state two years and in the ward three months; that he must be 21 years old, and own real or personal property valued at $300.

Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of the state executive committee estimated recently only 275 of the approximately 19,000 registered voters in Mobile County were negroes.

Many Mobilians, meantime, acted

to get on the list of qualified voters prepared by the Board of Registrars, Schnell said. He referred them to registration booths which have been set up in the city's three banks and Gayfers and Hammel's or to the board's headquarters in the Board of Revenue assembly room at the county courthouse.

Young women have been stationed in these registration booths to aid persons whose names were excluded from the list. By going to such booths within the next 10 days, the elector will be enabled to have his name included in the list of qualified voters to be published by Judge of Probate Norvelle R. Leigh, Jr.

Birmingham, Ala. Ala. Herald
January 15, 1946

strangling a government employee here in October, 1944, was denied a review of his case. The victim was Dorothy Berrum, 18, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.

MOBILE NEGROES SEEK SUFFRAGE

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14—(AP)—Chairman Milton Schnell reported today that more than 30 Negroes appeared before the Mobile County Board of Registrars here today seeking to qualify as voters.

Schnell said the number was "unusually large." He attributed the pickup to the action of the State Democratic Executive Committee Saturday in Montgomery in opening its primary elections to qualified Negro voters.

All of the applicants were given a written examination testing their ability to read and comprehend the United States Constitution and Schnell said that only one of three applicants whose papers had been graded qualified as a registered voter.

The tests require about an hour and a half, he said.

In the group of Negroes were several veterans. Under a 1945 state law, veterans are exempted from paying the state poll tax but must meet registration requirements.

Schnell said that Negroes and whites alike, who had little educational background, were given the Constitution test.

Present registration requirements in Alabama are, he said, that the applicant be able to read and understand any section of the Federal Constitution; that he reside in the county one year, in the state two years and in the ward three months; that he be 21 years old, and own real or personal property valued at $300.

Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey of the State Executive Committee estimated recently that only 275 of the approximately 19,000 registered voters in Mobile County were Negroes.

Feb. 1 is the registration deadline.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
January 16, 1946

Perfect Weather and Fine Labor Conditions Make Montgomery Ideal for New Industries

Negro Registration Heavy In Mobile

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Twelve Negroes were registered as qualified voters today as registration seekers in that group continued to appear before the Mobile County board of registrars in what Chairman Milton Schnell described as "unusually large" numbers.

The board chairman said the negroes now seeking to get their names on the list of those eligible to cast ballots in the coming state elections are school teachers and returning servicemen. Many in the latter category he asserted, were attending Negro colleges before they entered the armed forces.

Four of some 30 Negroes who sought to register today were rejected after taking written examinations to test their ability to read and understand the United States constitution, Schnell reported, adding that many of the group could not be reached before the office closed for the day.

Negroes who are college graduates are not required to take the examination, but any white person or Negro whose ability to read and understand the national constitution is in question must pass the test, Schnell said.

The chairman expressed the view that when Negro school tachers of the county have completed their efforts to register, only returning servicemen will remain among the group of Negros aspiring to gain the voting privilege.

Schnell attributed the pickup in Negro registration efforts to the action of the State Democratic Executive Committee in opening its primary elections to qualified Negro voters, and also to the poll tax exemption granted ex-servicemen.

Miami (Fla.) Herald
January 16, 1946

Negro Vote Signup Tops Whites 2-1

By GEORGE BEEBE
Herald State Editor

Political events continued to hold the Florida news spotlight Tuesday, with the most startling announcement coming from West Palm Beach officials that negro

The Day In Florida

registrants for both city and county-state elections outnumbered the whites almost two to one.

It was estimated that of 2,800 persons who have registered there since the books opened Jan. 2, three fourths were negroes. Almost all of the negroes are signing up as democrats.

In Tallahassee, Assistant Secretary of State M. E. Tolson said that State Sen. Wilbur King of Zolfo Springs cannot run for the railroad commission office to be vacated next January by Eugene Matthews, because he supported a bill in the legislature increasing the salaries of railroad commissioners.

Under Florida law, Tolson said, no member of the legislature may be a candidate for an office of which he has increased the salary or helped to create, while he still is a member of the legislature.

New candidates announcing Tuesday were State Sen. W. A. Shands of Gainesville, who seeks re-election; C. Farris Bryant of Ocala, who seeks a seat in the house of representatives from Marion County; Tommy Kurtz, 27, Fort Meyers attorney, candidate for state representative from Lee county, and State Rep. Tim M. Seller of Leesburg, candidate for re-election.

In the meantime, Republicans of the First congressional district revealed they will fire their opening gun of the 1946 political campaign at a meeting Monday in Tampa.

Times
28, 1946

Florida. They came to St. Petersburg for the winter to visit their daughter, Mrs. John Wilhelm, 126 Fifteenth avenue northeast.

Democrats Grant Vote to Negroes

Over the angry, shouted dissent of a scant five members, the state's Democratic executive committee yielded Monday to a U. S. supreme court decision and granted negroes the right to vote in party primaries.

A resolution which omitted the traditional word "white" from the description of a Democratic elector slipped through without opposition at the comittee's meeting in Tampa.

But a second resolution, urging that separate voting places be set up for negroes "whenever advisable," drew the only negative notes that were registered during the meeting.

There was no discussion on the resolution and when Chairman Tom Conely of Okeechobee City called for a vote there was a murmur of "ayes" and a few loud "noes."

The resolution set forth that since the supreme court has ruled that negroes must be permitted to vote in Texas primaries and since Florida's laws are similar to those of Texas the same ruling would apply to Florida.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO voted to:

1. Place state's attorneys and juvenile judges on the primary ballot.
2. Request 25 per cent of the proceeds from Jackson day dinners for the state committee.
3. Support President Truman throughout his administration.

Numerous party leaders attended the brief session and speakers included Attorney General Tom Watson and two former governors, Fred P. Cone and Spessard L. Holland.

Holland's opponent in the race for the United States senate, Mrs. Polly Rose Balfe of Ft. Lauderdale, also spoke briefly.

Mrs. Beulah Hooks Hanna, a former vice chairman of the committee, urged members to support the administration's health bill.

Fuller Warren of Jacksonville, introduced as "Florida's atomic bomb," suggested that the committee should attempt to exercise greater influence in Tallahassee.

The Pinellas delegation included Committeeman Walter P. Fuller, Committeewoman Hattie P. Coke and County Chairman William B. Tippetts. Mrs. Coke, now secretary to Rep. Dwight Rogers of Fort Lauderdale, brought the committee the regrets of the state's congressional delegation that none was able to attend.

Miami Herald
January 24, 1946

...pure of 25% to ...per cent is expected, he said. Another provision of the bond issues would be for their amortization within 20 years, with one-twentieth of the principal retired annually.

Large Negro Turnout Seen

Election officials Wednesday were prepared for a record-breaking turnout by negroes after permanent city-county registration gets underway in Dade county Feb. 1.

It's anticipated, too, that a large proportion of the 5,700 negroes registered here in 1944 as Republicans will switch their affiliation, now that the state Democratic executive committee officially has buried the "white primary."

In Palm Beach county, where registration has been underway for some time, negroes outnumbered whites in qualifying to vote in the Democratic primaries.

Carl Holmer, jr., county supervisor of registration, said names of negro voters were kept separately, so it would be easy to handle negro voting at separate machines in the primaries in case the county Democratic committee decided to follow the state committee's recommendation for separate voting places.

Holmer was pessimistic about the likelihood of total registration for the May primaries exceeding the 1944 total of approximately 105,000.

"This is an off-election year," he pointed out. "There won't be so many races."

Registration will begin Feb. 1 in the 92 precincts into which the county has been divided under the new combined city-county permanent registration system which Holmer fathered and Frank J. Kelly, former city clerk, helped pass through the 1945 legislature.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
January 20, 1946

ment of responsibilities in occupying defeated countries.

The Forum

NEGRO REGISTERING

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

I hope that you will find it possible, through this letter, to correct an erroneous statement which was attributed to the writer in today's issue of The Age-Herald.

The story concerning the efforts of Negro veterans to register as voters described me as saying that "15 out of 100" veteran applicants were being rejected by the board. The facts are that I made no such statement and that the statement is incorrect.

Actually the vast majority of Negro veterans who have presented themselves to the Jefferson County Board of Registrars during these first two days have been rejected. Only a token few have been sworn in as voters. The board continues its long-standing practice of requiring of Negro applicants "interpretation" of the constitution, despite the fact that the law establishes as a requisite for registration the simple ability to read or write. In so doing, the board violates the law and applies the provisions of the undemocratic Boswell amendment, upon which the voters have not yet had a chance to decide.

The efforts of Negro veterans to register as voters, under the sponsorship of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, is the simple, patriotic endeavor of first-class fighting men to become first-class citizens. The question involved is whether men who fought to save democracy shall have the right to vote in it. We expect that white veterans with whom Negroes shared the battles overseas will join us in this battle, for the Boswell amendment and the practices it seeks to legalize are aimed at disfranchising the common people, whatever their color, and establishing the political dictatorship of the aristocratic few.

Alabama's behavior in this instance makes it increasingly difficult for America to exert a democratic influence in the affairs of a world so recently rescued from the terrors of fascism. The first step toward correction should be the dismissal by the governor of the present Board of Registrars which flaunts the tlaw. And this should be followed by the registration of all who qualify in fact without discrimination based on color and by the defeat of the Boswell amendment in November.

LOUIS E. BURNHAM.

Birmingham, Jan.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 2, 1946

Is This Constitutional?

The Mobile County Board of Registrars is giving written examinations on the United States Constitution to applicants for registration as voters. According to the board's chairman, Milton Schnell, the tests on ability to read "and understand" the constitution are being given uneducated white persons as well as Negroes.

The Alabama Constitution does not require any such test. Section 181 of the constitution sets up as a qualification for voters the ability to "read and write any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language." Specifically exempt from this requirement are those unable to read or write solely because of physical reasons. There are also certain property qualifications for suffrage.

The present State Constitution says nothing about ability to "understand" the constitution as a prerequisite for voting. The nearest approach to any such provision is in Sec. 180 of the constitution where it is declared that, except for those specifically disqualified, the right to vote shall be given "all persons who are of good character and who understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government."

* * *

Do these sections of the Alabama Constitution give a board of registrars the right to demand that applicants for registration undergo a written examination on the Federal Constitution? Does ability to explain the constitution fall among the "duties and obligations of citizenship" in this country?

If that ability is required as a *sine qua non* of citizenship, then Alabama has no need of the so-called Boswell amendment which would limit the franchise to those "who can read and write, understand and explain any article of the Constitution of the United States in the English language." But if the present law does not demand ability to explain the constitution as a prerequisite to registration, then what right has a board of registrars to give written, or oral, examinations on the constitution?

* * *

The loose, and sometimes autocratic, attitude taken by some Alabama boards of registrars toward their duties is a repudiation of constitutional law. It often, as one might expect, leads to a denial of justice.

It begins to appear that a basic reason for the proposed Boswell amendment is to give the color of legality to something boards of registrars are already doing. Perhaps what we need more than any new law on the subject is a higher sense of duty on the part of registrars, more devotion to the principles of justice, and more fidelity to practices of impartiality and fairness.

Lynchburg, Va. Times
February 24, 1946

asked for its continuance many leg-
islators would like to avoid that.

The search for some substitute was touched off by a proposal of

---

Ruling Bars Negroes From Florida Caucus

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23 (UP).—Circuit Judge Joseph H. White ruled today that Negroes are not entitled to vote in the city caucus scheduled for March 5, when candidates will be nominated for a city election in April.

White upheld the ctiy stand that the caucus has no legal standing, because it is conducted by a citizens' group and is not financed by the city government. The caucus is similary to a primary, and nomination is tantamount to election. The suit was brought by Dr. J. H. Terrell, a Negro dentist.

A total of 7,656 white voters are eligible to vote in the caucus, and 2,678 Negroes in the general election.

Mississippi Seeks Way To Keep White Primary

Chicago Defender 3/2/46

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss.—Alarmed over Mississippi Negroes' vote demands in resolutions to the state legislature and governor last week, the House of Representatives took initial action Friday to "protect" one of the state's "white supremacy" traditions—the Democratic white primary.

Legal artifices, which they hope may afford loopholes to permit circumvention of the recent Texas white primary decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, are being planned by Mississippi lawmakers.

The House, without a dissenting vote, approved and sent to the Senate a concurrent resolution directing the speaker of the House and president of the Senate to appoint a special committee to revise the state's primary election laws.

Act To Bar Negro Voter

A rush order has been given the Senate to take similar action this week in order that committeemen may be appointed to begin work to effect a change so that the present session of the legislature may pass the revised legislation to continue the political disfranchisement of Negro citizens.

The resolution provides for a committee of five members — three from the house and two from the Senate. Speaker Walter Sillers and Lt. Governer Fielding L. Wright will be ex-officio members of the group.

The resolution, offered by Rep. Hilton Waits of Washington county, charges the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing the Texas white primary laws has "provoked an acute and unprecedented problem with reference to the Mississippi statutes."

Proposals Stated

All other Southern states except Mississippi have revised all their primary laws to meet the "imperfections disclosed by said decision of the U.S. Supreme Court," the resolution declared.

It also stated that "in the judgment of the legislature of the state of Mississippi, the best interests of the people of the state of Mississippi would be best served by appointing a special committee to study said legislation and make its reccommendations to this legislature."

An opinion prevailed in legislative circles that a constitutional amendment may be required to bring about one of the proposed changes:

In the Texas white primary case, the Supreme Court ruled that primary elections held under state supervision and with taxpayers' money should be open to all eligible voters. The decision denied the state Democratic party or executive committee to bar Negroes from such elections. Mississippi primary elections are conducted with public funds.

Despite Mississippi's large Negro population, fewer colored people are believed to be now voting in its primary elections than in the Democratic primaries of any other state in the South.

WHAT!——

COMMUNISTS TAKING OVER IN JACKSONVILLE!

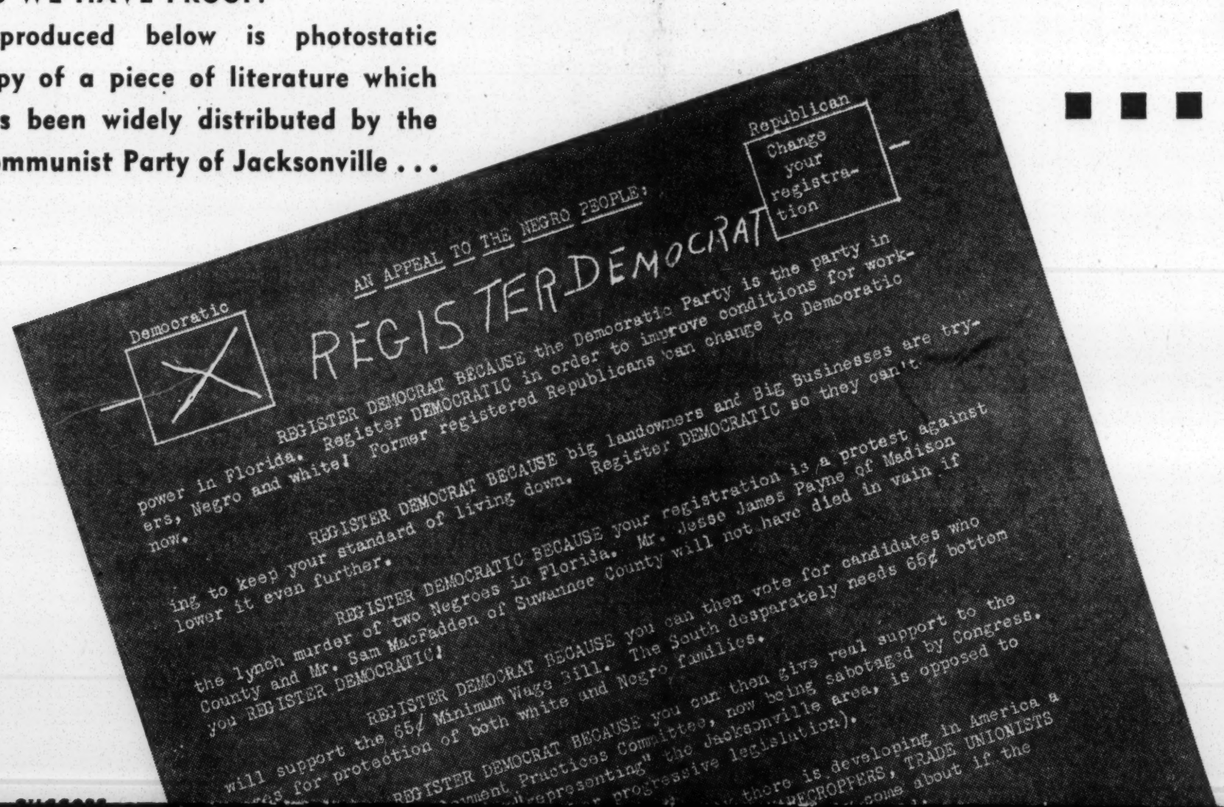
That Can't Happen Here—BUT

IT IS!

The mask of communism has been dropped! Through clever, well-financed operators, the Communist Party is busily engaged in taking over the Democratic Party in the South as a means of electing Communist candidates.

DO WE HAVE PROOF?
Reproduced below is photostatic copy of a piece of literature which has been widely distributed by the Communist Party of Jacksonville . . .

RIGHT NOW ... TODAY!



Democratic

REGISTER DEMOCRAT

Republican
Change your registration

AN APPEAL TO THE NEGRO PEOPLE:

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE the Democratic Party is the party in power in Florida. Register DEMOCRATIC in order to improve conditions for workers, Negro and white! Former registered Republicans can change to Democratic now.

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE big landowners and Big Businesses are trying to keep your standard of living down. Register DEMOCRATIC so they can't lower it even further.

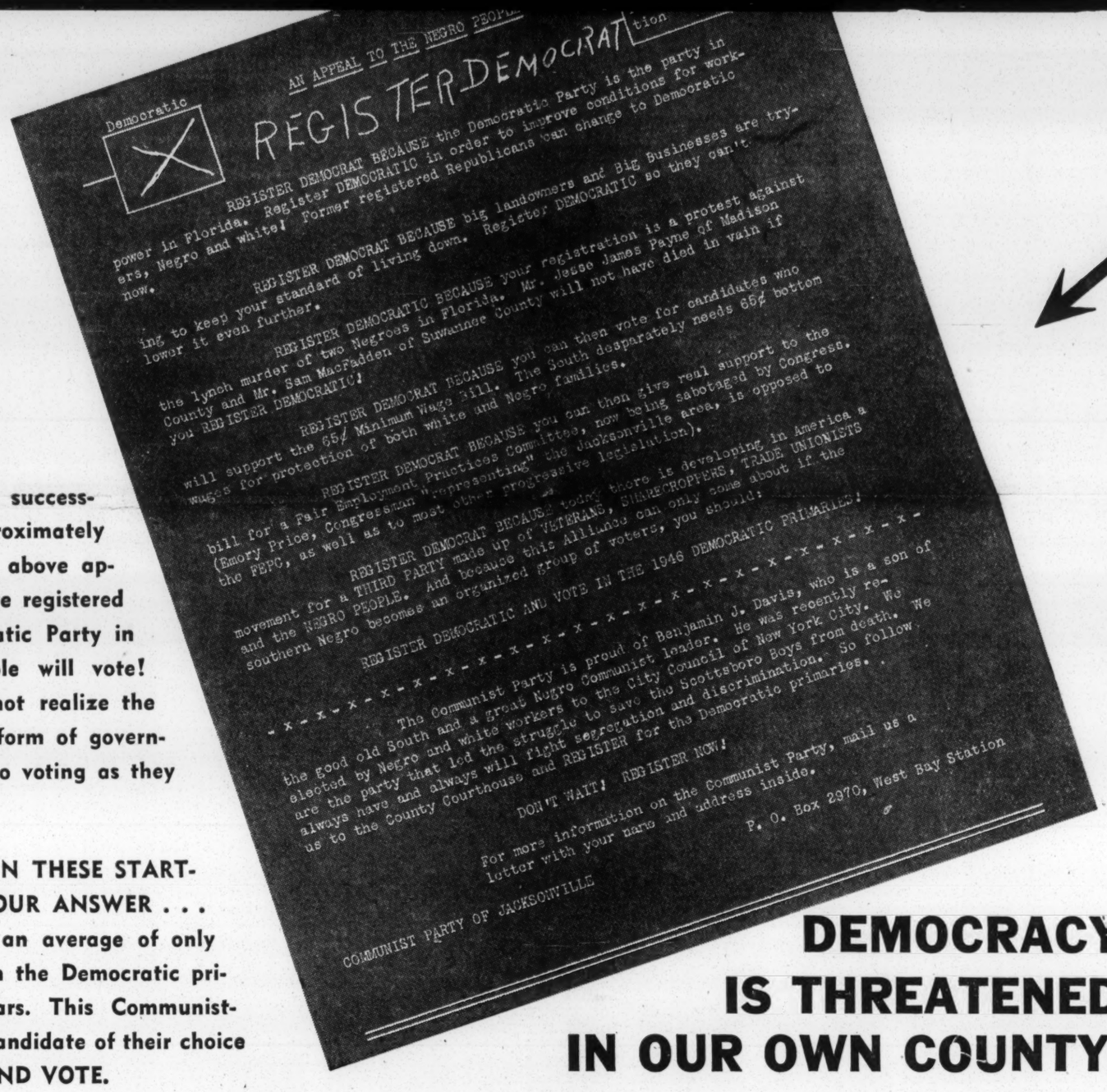
REGISTER DEMOCRATIC BECAUSE your registration is a protest against the lynch murder of two Negroes in Florida. Mr. Jesse James Payne of Madison County and Mr. Sam MacFadden of Suwannee County will not have died in vain if you REGISTER DEMOCRATIC!

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE you can then vote for candidates who will support the 65¢ Minimum Wage Bill. The South desparately needs 65¢ bottom wages for protection of both white and Negro families.

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE you can then give real support to the Employment Practices Committee, now being sabotaged by Congress. [illegible] "misrepresenting" the Jacksonville area, is opposed to [illegible] progressive legislation).

[illegible] there is developing in America a [illegible] SHARECROPPERS, TRADE UNIONISTS [illegible] about if the

YOU



AN APPEAL TO THE NEGRO PEOPLE

Democratic

REGISTER DEMOCRAT

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE the Democratic Party is the party in power in Florida. Register DEMOCRATIC in order to improve conditions for workers, Negro and white! Former registered Republicans can change to Democratic now.

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE big landowners and Big Businesses are trying to keep your standard of living down. Register DEMOCRATIC so they can't lower it even further.

REGISTER DEMOCRATIC BECAUSE your registration is a protest against the lynch murder of two Negroes in Florida. Mr. Jesse James Payne of Madison County and Mr. Sam MacFadden of Suwanee County will not have died in vain if you REGISTER DEMOCRATIC!

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE you can then vote for candidates who will support the 65¢ Minimum Wage Bill. The South desparately needs 65¢ bottom wages for protection of both white and Negro families.

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE you can then give real support to the bill for a Fair Employment Practices Committee, now being sabotaged by Congress. (Emory Price, Congressman "representing" the Jacksonville area, is opposed to the FEPC, as well as to most other progressive legislation).

REGISTER DEMOCRAT BECAUSE today there is developing in America a movement for a THIRD PARTY made up of VETERANS, SHARECROPPERS, TRADE UNIONISTS and the NEGRO PEOPLE. And because this Alliance can only come about if the southern Negro becomes an organized group of voters, you should:

REGISTER DEMOCRATIC AND VOTE IN THE 1946 DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES!

- x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x -

The Communist Party is proud of Benjamin J. Davis, who is a son of the good old South and a great Negro Communist leader. He was recently re-elected by Negro and white workers to the City Council of New York City. We are the party that led the struggle to save the Scottsboro Boys from death. We always have and always will fight segregation and discrimination. So follow us to the County Courthouse and REGISTER for the Democratic primaries.

DON'T WAIT! REGISTER NOW!

For more information on the Communist Party, mail us a letter with your name and address inside.

P. O. Box 2970, West Bay Station

COMMUNIST PARTY OF JACKSONVILLE

Have the Communists been successful? Up to this date, approximately 25,000 people to whom the above appeal has been addressed have registered as members of the Democratic Party in Duval County. These people will vote! Many of these people do not realize the dangers of the Communist form of government, and will be duped into voting as they are instructed.

IS THERE ANY DANGER IN THESE STARTLING FIGURES? HERE'S YOUR ANSWER . . . During the past ten years an average of only 36,233 people have voted in the Democratic primaries held every two years. This Communist-inspired vote will elect the candidate of their choice if YOU do not REGISTER AND VOTE.

DEMOCRACY IS THREATENED IN OUR OWN COUNTY!

YOU

are neglecting your duty as an American IF YOU DO NOT REGISTER, VOTE AND FIGHT to destroy this evil doctrine being openly preached in opposition to the American form of government. Demand that candidates for public office declare their position.

REMEMBER! MARCH 30th IS THE DEADLINE TO REGISTER!

ACT NOW!---REGISTER BEFORE MARCH 31st

CONSIDER YOUR FAMILY---YOURSELF---

You Owe It to Your Country, Your State, Your Community---To REGISTER AND VOTE

"GET OUT THE VOTE"

Prepared and Presented as a Public Service by the

Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce

Columbia, S. C., State
April 7, 1946

The State: South Carolina's Largest Newspaper

US Action on White Primary Won't Affect South Carolina, Says State Democratic Head

No Violation Here, Declares J. D. Parler

St. George, April 6—(AP)—An announced justice department policy of prosecuting party officials attempting to prevent Negroes from voting in primaries "shouldn't affect our Democratic party in South Carolina," State Democratic Convention President J. D. Parler said today.

"We have no primary laws on our statute books," Parler said, "as Georgia did. We removed them in our special legislative session two years ago.

"I don't think the Democratic party of South Carolina can be found to be violating any laws. Our rules specify nothing as to the race or creed of members, only that primary voters must be enrolled on the precinct enrolment books.

"Precinct clubs handle the books, the dates they are open and the places they are open, and supervise all enrolment. The only state party requirement is that primary voters must be enrolled."

Parler continues as president of the state party until its next convention at Columbia, May 15.

Columbia, S. C., Record
April 10, 1946

Every time a [illegible]
answers the call to arms.

No Answer

The Progressive Democratic party of South Carolina, made up of both Negroes and some whites, has petitioned Speaker Sol Blatt for permission to use the hall of the House of Representatives for its regular convention this year.

And the House already has set a precedent by granting permission to the regular Democratic party to use the hall of the House for its convention on May 15.

"Under present statutes all political groups enjoy identical status," Chairman J. H. McCray of the Progressive Democratic party points out, "and it is felt that a privilege extended to one should also be extended to others."

And there is no answer to his argument in logic. The House if it grants the use of the hall to one party, must logically grant it to all parties or place itself in the position, which it does not want to be placed in, of granting official recognition to the regular Democratic party. It took an act of the House—a House resolution—to grant the use of the hall to the Democratic party.

And there is a record made of this act of the House in the journal which may be cited in the eventual hearing of the case in the federal courts to compel the admission of Negroes to the regular Democratic party primary in South Carolina, the real election in the state.

Jackson, Miss. News
1946

I 10

BENEFITS ENACTED FOR NEGROES BY SOLONS CITED BY COMMITTEE

In a move designed to improve good will between the white and negro races, the Inter-Racial committee of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce made public Saturday a statement embodying a list of projects approved by the 1946 legislature which will be of benefit to the negro race and a list of developments planned by the city commission to help the negroes. The statement, signed by Maj. W. Calvin Wells, chairman, and bearing the names of W. F. Bond, Dr. G. T. Gillespie, C. Guy Lowe and Mayor Leland Speed, as members, said "in many respects the recent session of the Mississippi legislature did more for the negroes in an educational way than proportionately for the whites of the state, and passed more constructive legislation for both races than any other legislature in the history of the state."

It listed as important acts of the recent session especially helpful to the negroes of the state the following:

"(1) Creation of a Junior College for Negroes to be located in the Delta with an initial appropriation of $300,000 for buildings and equipment. Vocational subjects will be stressed.

"(2) Two acts are of special interest to Jackson College. One is to make available $12,000 to supplement salaries of faculty members for sessions of 1944-45 and 1945-46. The other is an appropriation to pay the college's part of abutting property assesment in the amount of $28,493.20 for paving along the boundary of the campus.

"(3) An appropriation of $275,000 to pave a road from Highway 61 to Alcorn College. This road when constructed will put Alcorn College in the same position for travel as the University and State College, as both of these white institutions have paved highways but poor railroad facilities.

"(4) The legislature made a special appropriation of $3,000,000 to be used in improving rural school buildings, mostly for Negroes, as a result of a study by a Legislative committee headed by Senator Kyle.

"(5) The appropriation for public schools was increased $3,500,00 and the negroes will share this amount in increased salaries for teachers.

"(6) $5,000,000 was appropriated and turned over to the Building Commission for the repair and construction of state owned institutions, and the two Negro colleges will certainly share well in the allocations of this fund.

"(7) House Bills 368 and 369 create a million-dollar revolving fund for G. I.'s tuition and expenses in college to be used by the institution as a source for ready cash, and a million dollars to provide buildings, accommodations, materials, equipment and supplies to effectuate the development and training of returned veterans. The benefits of these two bills are open to all races alike. Also state colleges may now accept tuition fees from Federal Government for service men and women.

"(8) Another bill gives the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning permission to lease college lands for oil, gass and minerals, and the revenue received will accrue to the institution owning or having control of the land. Alcorn College's nearly 800 acres is in the oil "hot spot" at the present time.

"(9) The legislature increased the appropriation to the Teacher's Retirement Fund 95 per cent and the aged, tired old Negro teachers, who have given of their years that their race might know better how to live, will share in all respects with white teachers as provided in this act.

"(10) The support fund for the Negro Juvenile Reformatory was increased from $25,000 to $60,000. A fine site had previously been selected and acreage set aside from the Oakley Farm for this institution. This increased appropriation will make it a real training institution.

"These are some of the acts that are of special interest to the Negro race, but, of course, these people will share alike in the many constructive acts that this legislature

(Continued from Page Two)

passed which will make Mississippi a better place in which to live for white and negro.

"Now, in addition to what has been done for the Negro race in Mississippi by the recent session of the Legislature, the City of Jackson is planning additional provision for the health and recreation of the Negro race in the city.

"This committee in informed that if and should the $3,500,000 bond issue be voted by the people of Jackson, the Negroes will share in the expenditure with others in a general way, but in a special way it is expected to provide two

olinas——SUNDAY, APRIL

NEGROES PLAN VOTING TESTS

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—(AP)—The Right of Negroes to enroll for the Democratic primary this summer will be tested next month when the party club books open, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Charleston County Progressive Democratic executive committee (Negro).

A. J. Clement, Jr., chairman, who presided, told the meeting that 10 persons would be sent to 10 precincts in the county each with two witnesses. If enrollment is denied, he said, affadavits will be taken and turned over to the district attorney.

Approximately five

Columbia, S. C., Record
April 24, 1946

210

TIME FOR WISDOM

Here and there in South Carolina and Georgia politicians are getting worked up into an oratorical frenzy by the possibility that Negroes may be voting in the Democratic primaries. There is talk of "perilous times" and not too vague references to "force" as the only remedy if others fail.

It is dangerous talk, calculated to excite passions and provoke violence. It should be condemned wherever it raises its head.

For there are reasonable solutions of the problem presented by the federal Supreme Court decisions, holding that Negroes have the right to participate in primary elections where these primary elections are regulated in any wise by laws. And they do present a real problem. Always a problem is created when the law gets ahead of education.

But the greatest problem involved is the threat to the established political hierarchies in the South. The professional Southern politican has made racial prejudice his chief stock in trade and the participation of the Negroes in the Democratic primaries in the South, even in comparatively small numbers threatens the overthrow of these demagogues.

In Georgia the problem seems to be approaching an acute stage, fanned into flame by Eugene Talmadge and others of his political ilk. Georgia could win a little time in which to work out its problem by following the South Carolina lead and repealing all of its primary laws, leaving the Democratic party organization, nothing more in theory than a private club, to make its own rules and regulations. But this would mean in Georgia the elimination of the county-unit systhem—that adaptation of the electoral college idea to a state's uses—which gives the rural sections of Georgia a disproportionate voice in the selection of men for all state-wide offices. And the Georgia politicians, especially those from rural counties, do not want to abolish the county-unit system. Having a choice of preserving the white primary or the county-unit system they have elected apparently to preserve the county-unit system.

But they refuse to content themselves with their own choice. They refuse to do what Alabama has done, provide for the orderly participation of the Negroes in the Alabama primaries by prescribing educational tests applying alike to voters of both races. Negroes vote now in every state except Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas. They have been accorded the vote in North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida without causing a revolution and what these states do Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas can do without revolution, without bloodshed.

South Carolina has a little more time than the rest of these four states to work out a solution, though Arkansas may also gain time by the device of separating the federal primaries

rules and regulations. But this would mean in Georgia the elimination of the county-unit systhem—that adaptation of the electoral college idea to a state's uses—which gives the rural sections of Georgia a disproportionate voice in the selection of men for all state-wide offices. And the Georgia politicians, especially those from rural counties, do not want to abolish the county-unit system. Having a choice of preserving the white primary or the county-unit system they have elected apparently to preserve the county-unit system.

But they refuse to content themselves with their own choice. They refuse to do what Alabama has done, provide for the orderly participation of the Negroes in the Alabama primaries by prescribing educational tests applying alike to voters of both races. Negroes vote now in every state except Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas. They have been accorded the vote in North Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida without causing a revolution and what these states do Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas can do without revolution, without bloodshed.

South Carolina has a little more time than the rest of these four states to work out a solution, though Arkansas may also gain time by the device of separating the federal primaries from the state primaries. When South Carolina repealed its primary laws it guaranteed that no test case carried to the Supreme Court from any other state would apply to South Carolina. The South Carolina law and the right of the Negroes to participate in South Carolina primaries can be decided only by the appeal of a case from South Carolina to the Supreme Court of the United States. It presents issues that the court has not passed upon.

And South Carolina has another trick up its sleeve, even if the Supreme Court should, as it hinted in the Texas decision, find ways to get around the device of eliminating the primary laws. It could abolish the primary and return to the convention system, as the Charleston News and Courier urged and still proposes. But this seems to be a scheme for punishing the whites of South Carolina in order to get at the Negroes, a device for effectively disfranchising the great majority of the white voters as well as the Negroes. It would make the general election in South Carolina what it hasn't been since the primary was evolved, the real election in South Carolina, an election in which both whites and Negroes would participate alike.

The aim of The News and Courier is to hold white conventions and put out a "white" Democratic party ticket in the general election. The Negroes in self defense would have to select their own ticket and the general election would as a result present the picture of an election conducted, not in the interest of better government but strictly along racial lines. It is a dangerous idea, and so also is the "white" primary idea—South Carolina was retrieved from carpetbag rule by the votes of both whites and Negroes, supporting Wade Hampton, and it wasn't until comparatively recent years that the Democratic party in South Carolina became what it is now an exclusively white party. Now in South Carolina, if the Negroes are to vote they must run their candidates in the general election and so long as South Carolinians are indifferent to participation in the general election they may even win in some elections.

The State Democratic convention should have adopted the advice of a small group of Columbians six years ago and set up a committee to study the problem of Negro participation in the primaries. It did not. This year, however, it should do so. If the Negroes are to participate in South Carolina's primaries it is better that the South Carolina Democrats should voluntarily admit them and fix the conditions, applicable to both races, of their admission. Why wait for the Supreme Court to compel the state and the party to do so? Isn't it a South Carolina problem?

South Carolina and the Democratic party of South Carolina have a little time. They should use it and use it wisely.

Apr. 1946 ?

Cracker Politics:

Duval Politicos Worried About Negro Vote; Lex Green May Poll Good Ballot in Second

By ALLEN MORRIS
[Special to The Sunday Sentinel-Star]

JACKSONVILLE — There are three explosive situations this spring in the Second Congressional District, and two revolve to some extent around the third—negro voting.

Florida may find in Duval county on May 7 an answer to questions which have been troubling people since the possibility first arose that negroes eventually would vote as democrats.

Negroes have registered by the thousands as democrats, without harass, all over the state this year. They amount in Duval county to around 14,000 out of 72,000 registrants: certainly the largest number for a single county and perhaps the greatest on a percentage basis, too.

It is an incontestable fact that negroes now are a part of Florida politics.

Cracker Politics has canvassed the triangle from Pensacola to Tampa-St. Petersburg and Jacksonville within recent days, and only in Duval has alarm been expressed by politicoes over negro voting.

Elsewhere, the feeling seems to be that negroes will be no more regimented or voted as a bloc than any group of white voters reflecting the same economic or educational background.

But in Jacksonville, however, you will be told the negroes are to vote as a unit either, depending upon your source of information, [1] against all incumbents, or [2] for a slate of candidates.

This slate, so goes the account, will be disclosed by unidentified leaders to the negro voters on the day before the primary of May 7, and possibly could prove stories 1 and 2 to have the same end.

Off-setting of negro influence by getting whites out to register and, later, to vote has been the aim of white organizations and their campaign stimulated activity along the same line by the other race.

You also will hear in Jacksonville:

That the Communist Party spearheaded a drive to get negroes registered as democrats.

That the CIO relies upon negro voters to unseat congm. Emory Price.

That friends of Price were shouting communist! and CIO! to divert attack upon his congressional record.

★ ★ ★

This being the district which Lex Greene represented in congress for so many years, it is not surprising to hear predictions that he will roll up a majority vote in many of its counties. Some qualified observers include Duval.

Greene's campaign for the U. S. senate has here a substantial backlog of oldtime friends, while his rival, ex-Gov. Spessard L. Holland, labor is under the additional burden of a charge of being a "silk-stocking" candidate because of the big names in his local committee.

About the most attractive piece of this year's campaign literature was put out by Sen. W. A. Shands of Gainesville—who would be on Millard Caldwell's purge list if the governor had one. Shands has E. M. Deaton of Gainesville as his opponent.

Shands bore down hard upon his legislative experience, his pamphlet headlining this: "A Senator's Effectiveness is Measured by the Esteem in Which He Is Held by His Fellow Senators."

Letters of commendation are included from fellow senators: 1945's Pres. Walter W. Rose praised Shands for "your courageous fight to eliminate waste," while 1947's president-designate S. D. Clarke said he knew of no lawmaker of higher statesmanship or sounder views.

Incidentally, Clarke said Shands, if returned by his people, would be back on the keystone finance and taxation committee. He served as its chairman in 1945. The consensus: Shands should win.

Jackson, Miss. News
May 1, 1946

party, openly prejudiced [illegible] and misery throughout the Holy Land." In London, a spokesman for the Jewish agency for Palestine said

(Turn to Page 8, Column 2)

White Supremacy Is Settled in State, Levings Declares

GULFPORT—(AP)—The issue of white supremacy is settled in Mississippi, Nelson T. Levings of Gulfport declared here Tuesday night in opening his campaign for the United States Senate seat now held by Theo. G. Bilbo (D-Miss).

He asked Mississippi voters for "your help toward extinguishing the Bilbonic plague which has so long ravished Mississippi."

"White supremacy," Levings asserted, "is not an issue so far as the people of Mississippi are concerned. We have it and will continue to maintain it in Mississippi."

He pledged if elected to "fight with every influence I may command such evils as the anti-poll tax bill, the anti-lynching bill and the fair employment practices act." He termed these "our state's own business."

Levings outlined a program of legislation he said he would support including a bonus for veterans of World War II, maintenance of America's superiority in military and economic power, guarantee of freedom either to join a union or not, trial of voluntary military training but compulsory training if the voluntary method fails, equalization of freight rates, and an end to deficit spending by the national government.

Levings, the only World War II veteran in the Senatorial race, said he would not deal in personalities but would let Bilbo tell "the lowdown on Ross Collins" and "if you want the lowdown on Bilbo, Ross Collins will tell you that."

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
May 4, 1946

... daughter, Carol Bee Kunze, 15 months old, they are residing with Mrs. Kunze's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Samuel Bee, at 172 Tradd street.

Negroes Informed Georgia Ruling Applies to S. C.

Columbia, May 3. (AP)—James M. Hinton, president of the South Caroline state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today he was officially informed that a recent justice department ruling that private party primaries were open to negroes "applies" to South Carolina.

The ruling was made recently aftef a federal circuit court of appeals decision in a Georgia case, in which the court held that Georgia Democratic primaries, which excluded negroes, were open to them.

The justice department said it interpreted tnis deciison as meaning that party primaries were a part of the general election machinery, and, as such, were open to negroes.

Hinton said he wrote the department "to make certain that South Carolina was included in the department's announced intention to enforce its interpretation of the law."

He received a letter, he said, from Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle, whose reply said in part:

"You request information as to whether or not South Carolina is included (in the department's statement) x x x to the effect that the department of justice would prosecute where the right to vote was denied on account of color or race.

"Please be advised that the press release mentioned in your letter applies to all of the states x x x."

Columbia, S. C., Record
May 9, 1946

210

Hinton Insists Primary Open To Negroes

The Democratic view that the party primary belongs to Democrats under their own rules, and as defined yesterday by James H. Hammond, state executive committeeman from Richland county, was opposed in a contrary view today by James M. Hinton, president of the state NAACP conference.

Mr. Hammond stated the position held by the Democratic party was that since the party maintains its own individuality as any private club, the recent court decision in the Georgia application does not apply in South Carolina. He pointed out that the Georgia and Texas decisions were on points of law, since both states retained primary laws on their statute books.

The NAACP counter view today was expressed in a letter from the NAACP president to Mr. Hammond as follows:

"It is very surprising to find, that such an outstanding lawyer would make the public statement, that the United States Supreme Court's decision did not apply in South Carolina.

"Negroes are willing and ready to carry the fight for participation in the Democratic primary to the courts, and will be willing to abide by the decision, after the court in the last instance has spoken. The Court of the last instance is the United States Supreme Court, and Negroes will not stop shorter than that court.

"Evasion" Charged

"The Democratic party officials, through the extra session of the South Carolina general assembly, attempted to plan evasion of the decision of the United States supreme court, and as such, Negroes are not the least bit afraid of the outcome of the cases that will be carried to them. . ."

The exchange of opinion on the matter will be viewed with interest by the Democratic party since delegates from over the state will convene here Wednesday for the annual state convention to be held at the Columbia Township auditorium.

The matter will be considered then as the issue was raised at the Richland county Democratic convention, and was passed on to the state convention for a decision.

Columbia Republicans today distributed literature through the mails asking registered voters to support the Republican municipal ticket at the polls next Tuesday.

I. S. Leevy of the Tolbert-Leevy Republican faction stated today that the two-party system would benefit Columbia and that while Republicans faced defeat their presence at the polls were educational to members of that party.

He said the heavy Democratic registration was due to the fact that Republicans were entering their first slate in 75 years.

The GOP candidates are: H. A. Hawkins for mayor. I. S. Leevy and the Rev. L. C. Jenkins for city council.

Columbia, S. C., Record
May 9, 1940

1/10

The Columbia Record

Negroes Call On U. S. Attorneys To Back Bid To Vote

The South Carolina chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today called on the state's three federal district attorneys to support its attempt to enrol Negroes for Democratic primaries this summer.

President James M. Hinton of the state NAACP, in letters addressed to District Attorneys O. H. Doyle at Greenville, Claud N. Sapp at Columbia and Assistant District Attorney Ben Scott Whaley at Charleston, said that in the event Negroes were denied voting privileges at the polls they planned to file with the attorneys "sworn affidavits of the denial."

Hinton enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to him from U. S. Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle reaffirming the solicitor general's statement that the department of justice "would prosecute where the right to vote" in primaries "was denied on account of color or race" in any section of the country.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
May 12, 1940

1/10

THE NEWS AN

Columbians Would Admit Negroes to Democratic Ranks

Columbia, May 11.—(AP): Delegates to the biennial state Democratic convention here next Wednesday will be presented with a resolution proposing "serious and open-minded consideration" of the opening of party ranks to negroes.

The resolution, referred by the Richland county convention to the state convention for "appropriate action", said that "we (the authors: Mrs. Margaret Howe, W. G. Belser, Jr., Dr. William Weston, Jr., all of Columbia) believe that the time has come when this question can no longer be ignored and that the choice now lies between accepting qualified negro voters into the Democratic party where they may reecive wise counsel and leadership or forcing them into other parties subject to radical and alien influences."

"We feel that the Democratic party has nothing to fear and much to gain from the qualified negro vote . . ." the resolution added.

Might Provoke Fireworks

The issue can probably be neatly sidestepped, if the convention is so-minded, by referring the resolution and any other matters bearing on the subject to a committee for study. Several party leaders and officials were of the opinion that would happen although they agreed reading of the resolution might provoke fireworks.

At least one county delegation, that from Williamsburg, was instructed "to support and maintain the white Democratic party in South Carolina".

Admission of "qualified negroes" to the party, long an exclusively white organization, has been requested by James M. Hinton, state president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, who also has served notice that "qualified negroes" would present themselves for enrolment for participation in the coming primaries.

Danger Believed Eliminated

Party leaders have expressed the belief that 1943 erasure from state statutes of all references to the party and its primaries eliminated any danger of federal interference.

Members of a special party rules committee said privately here this week that they still were convinced the federal government could not legally touch the state Democratic party and its primaries. They expressed the opinion that the party's stand would be the same as it has been and that no action one way or the other would be taken by the convention.

The convention, for which U. S. Senator Burnet R. Maybank, of Charleston, is slated to be the keynote speaker, will be held in the Columbia township auditorium instead of the hall of the house of representatives in the state house, the scene of the conventions for years.

Practice Called Dangerous

The change to the auditorium, for which the party will pay rent, was announced by Winchester Smith, chairman of the state executive committee, although the representatives invited the convention to the state house. The Progressive Democratic (negro) party also sought use of the state house for its convention but its requests were not acted upon by the legislators.

In line with Smith's decision to hold the convention at the auditorium rather than the state house, former State Senator James H. Hammond of Columbia, Democratic executive committeeman from Richland county, said "the practice of using tax-supported buildings for party purposes is a dangerous one in view of the undesirable infiltration of our party ranks for which outside groups are pressing."

Hammond contended that if the party were "to remain its own boss, we must keep our skirts clear of aid from the taxpayers" and "we must provide our own facilities". He advocated discontinuance of the old practice of using county courthouses for receiving primary election returns and for county conventions.

In this connection, the special rules committee met at the Jefferson hotel and "not in the state house", members pointed out.

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
May 14, 1948

ITEM, SUMTER, S. C.

Dabbs Speaks Before Rotary On Negro Vote

Professor James McBride Dabbs, Sumter county farmer and former head of the English department of Coker college, spoke to the Rotary club today on the question of allowing negroes to vote in Democratic primaries.

Professor Dabbs gave his reasons for advocating changes in rules of the Democratic party so as to allow negroes to vote. Chief of these was the action of the supreme court in ruling several years ago that negroes in Texas must be allowed to vote in Democratic primaries and also a similar federal court ruling more recently in a Georgia case.

The speaker contended that the South Carolina Democratic party is in fact a part of the governmental machinery. The action of the state legislature several years ago in passing legislation divorcing the Democratic party from the state government does not in fact change its status, he declared.

Edwin B. Boyle spoke briefly in reply to Professor Dabbs' remarks. He said he disagreed with Mr. Dabbs that the Democratic party was still a party of the state governmental machinery.

Professor Dabbs was introduced by Rabbi Sam Shillman.

William Boyle, son of Rotarian Ed Boyle, was welcomed as a new member by Bill Eldridge.

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
May 16, 1946

Party To Back Officials If Negroes Sue

Columbia, May 16—(AP)—The State Democratic Party executive committee has agreed to defend party officers against prosecution for their enforcement of the party rule restricting membership to white persons.

A resolution, setting forth this support was offered by J. M. Moorer of Colleton County at a committee meeting here yesterday. Its adoption ended a lively discussion of what one member termed "this threat to prosecute" if Negroes were not permitted to vote in the party primary.

The committee agreed to return to the old practice of a county-to-county campaign tour for state candidates and adopted the same entrance fees charged candidates two years ago.

These fees were $1,200 for governor, $200 for lieutenant governor, $600 for treasurer, Comptroller General, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissioner of Agriculture and Superintendent of Education, and $400 for Solicitors.

If more than one candidate listed for a race, the entrance fee would be reduced half.

Long Pays Fee

Rep. John D. Long of Union last night became the first of eight announced gubernatorial candidates to pay the qualification fee when he deposited $600 with party secertary James Hunter.

The committee also appointed a special committee of three members to arrange a county-to-county itinerary, and made a special rules group, appointed recently to draft rules changes, into a permanent committee.

James H. Hammond of Richland County broached the subject of Negro attempts to vote in the primaries and to seek party membership. "Something is going to happen," he warned and said party members should be prepared.

County and local organizations should be advised "in keeping with the rules of the party," Senator W. B. Harvey of Beaufort said. "A lot of people are afraid of this threat of prosecution."

A member of the special rules committee, Harvey said "we are confident that 1943 removal from state stautes of all references to the Democratic party and its primaries removed all dangers of successful Federal interference,

Gulf Port, Miss. Herald
May 17, 1948

May, and Miss Lola Anderson, guest of Mrs. Laura Carey. Miss Anderson spoke a few words about her work as Pilot International field representative organizing new Pilot Clubs.

Negroes Discuss Rights to Vote in State Primaries

Jackson, May 17 (AP) Further plans to assure qualified negroes the right to vote in Mississippi Democratic primary July 2 were under discussion here today at a meeting sponsored by the Mississippi Progressive Voters League.

More than two score negro leaders, most of them from the Delta and northeast area of the state, attended the two-day meeting. A nine-man committee was named yesterday to study a proposal to raise $20,000 to test in court any refusals of circuit court clerks to register qualified negroes.

Percy Green, negro editor of Jackson, told the meeting that the negroes did not want to dominate the white race and could not if they desired. He said they merely want to join the white voters in giving Mississippi good government.

Another plan adopted provided for the formation of county units of the league in each congressional district, with the units to conduct voting schools to teach negroes how and where to qualify to vote.

5-19-46

CIO SETS DRIVE AT OAK RIDGE

Chattanooga Times 5/19/46

Bomb Project Is First Major Goal in South—Offices Set Up by 6 Unions

Copyright, 1946, by The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18 — The Congress of Industrial Organizations said today that Oak Ridge, Tenn., home of the atomic bomb project, is now the first major concentration point in the southern organizing campaign.

A corps of CIO organizers, veterans of World War II and of organizing drives previously conducted by the CIO, is already in the city. The CIO said the project employs more than 40,000 workers who will be asked to join the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers Union.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., May 18 (AP) — Six national unions have opened offices in Oak Ridge and have organizers at work among workers in atomic energy plants here.

During the war, through an agreement with the War Department, the CIO and AFL made no attempts to organize the workers at the plants, officials said today.

"The main reason for this was security," an official said, but emphasized that it was an agreement, and that the Government had received complete co-operation from the unions.

"Now, if they want to organize the workers, it is up to them," he stated.

The unions represented are the Chemical Workers Union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Fire and Oilers Union and Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, all of the AFL; the Coke and Chemical Workers Union of the CIO, and the Machinists International, an independent union.

Officials said a National Labor Relations Board representative had recently investigated claims by the CIO and AFL chemical workers units and had returned to Washington to finish his report.

Columbia, S. C., Record
May 20, 1946

an, First Presbyterian church, and F. F. Whilden, who became clerk of the original session of the then newly organized church.

Negro Party To Open Drive For Ballot Here

"Winning the right of all citizens to free voting" will be the keynote of the Progressive (Negro) Democratic party convention here Wednesday, State Party Chairman John H. McCray said today.

"Foremost . . . will be the white primary" to which the Progressive Democratic party's executive committee committeed it two weeks ago, according to McCray, with reference to an announced attempt of the party to enrol Negroes in the regular Democratic party primary.

He said the Progressive Democratic party had "officially" asked the U. S. Department of Justice to assist in removing what he called "new extensions of the poll and personal property taxes" by some county auditors "in an avowed attempt to restrict voting privileges of the Negroes."

Ability to interpret the constitution was added to the requirements for membership in the state Democratic party at its convention last week in what Senator Kearse of Bamberg told the Democrats would "shut out" 90 per cent of the undesirable element should the United States Supreme Court rule that no person may be banned from the party because he is not a "white Democrat."

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
May 22, 1946

Wednesday, May 22, 1946

Negro Party Plans Action If Vote Denied

Columbia, May 22.—(AP)—Resolution recommending immediate legal action against boards of general election registration "suspected of deliberately and wilfully restricting" registration and qualifying of "certain citizens" was debated here today by the second biennial convention of the South Carolina Progressive (negro) Democratic party.

This was one item in a 14-section resolution that dominated the convention program.

The resolution, prefaced by the statement that "we wish to prevent future local, national and international conflicts and violence," called for all party members to enroll "on the club books of the Democratic party of South Carolina" on June 5 and to support candidates "appearing to be the least prejudiced and able to render the most impartial service to all citizens."

Would Educate Voters

"A program of education of citizens on all phases of voting and enrolment" was suggested in the resolution offered by the resolutions committee of which John H. Green of Charleston is chairman. Payment of a poll tax as a qualification for voting was opposed.

The resolution urged the federal government to "reallocate the number of representatives for states found guilty of deliberately denying the ballot to any race or group of persons, but at the same time professing to hold congressional seats in the interests of these denied persons."

Endorsement of "the efforts of labor organizations to organize and improve the living standards of all workers in this and other states" was recommended "in establishing further the rights of the common man."

Other parts of the resolution advocated a national health improvement act, "firmer action * * * in settling strikes" by President Truman, federal aid to education, and enactment of a federal law to prosecute law enforcement officers "proved guilty of inciting mob action and crimes against any group of citizens."

A. J. Clement, Jr., of Charleston was keynote speaker.

Columbia, S. C., State
May 23, 1946

...Joseph A. Putnam of Greenville, ...ation grand knight of the Columbia council; Father Sidney F. ...ate warden; Thomas N. Ficking of Columbia, state deputy; W. B. ...st state deputy. Gregory Duffy of Charleston, elected state advocate,

Negro Progressive Party Reaffirms Determination To Vote in State Primaries

By The Associated Press

Last week's state Democratic convention was charged here yesterday with "defiance and utter disdain of the highest court of the land" for failure to open the party ranks to Negroes.

In a ringing keynote speech to the South Carolina Progressive (Negro) Democratic party biennial convention, A. J. Clement, Jr., Charleston insurance man, said the "white" Democratic party not only "refused" to admit Negroes "in defiance and utter disdain of the highest court of the land but dared to fool themselves into a false state of security by adoption of some ram-shackled, bombastic and redundant porridge of words as to who is a 'Democrat.'"

The resolution to which he referred defined the word "Democrat" as having the meaning "understood in South Carolina since 1876, and not necessarily as understood nationally or as exemplified by the national chairman or leader of the party; and is to include those who believe in local self-government as against the idea of a strong centralized, paternalistic government; and excludes those whose ideas or leadership are inspired by foreign influences, communism, fascism, statism, totalitarianism, or the fair employment practices commission, or some purely race committees . . ."

Clement said "by that definition a Democrat can only be a white person rather than a whom" and that, if applied, the definition would rule ineligible for membership "over 80 per cent" of the white people of the state.

"Full participation by Negroes in the affairs of the Democratic party in South Carolina" was called for by both Clement and J. M. Hinton of Columbia, state president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, before approximately 150 delegates assembled in a Negro lodge hall.

Clement said participation in the Democratic primary was "the only avenue by which a voter in this state can enjoy his full constitutional rights" and Hinton expressed confidence that the U. S. supreme court would hold that Negroes must be permitted to participate in the primary.

"The NACCP is sure that the eight old tired men will liberate the Negroes in South Carolina as they did the Negroes in Texas, Georgia and Florida," Hinton said. He promised that "the case will come up."

"We are going through the white man's courts and the white man's

Hinton was sharply critical of U. S. Senators Maybank and Johnston whom he said "consistently voted against rights for Negroes." He also criticized W. W. Ball, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, as an editor "who has outlived his usefulness."

He urged and promised "orderly" Negro attempts to enroll for the Democratic primary, saying, "We are not going to give anyone trouble" but "if presenting ourselves brings trouble then let trouble come!" This statemnet set off loud applause.

"I do not believe the white people of South Carolina are looking for trouble or for bloodshed," Hinton continued. "I believe the white people want to live peaceably with colored people . . . Only some hotheads like John D. Long (Union county representative who is a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination) and Editor Ball will even talk of Redshirts (the white organization which functioned in 1876 against the Carpetbag and Negro state government).

Hinton introduced Harold L. Boulware, Negro attorney of Columbia, whom he said had been retained to represent the Negro citizens committee if Negroes were not permitted to enroll for the Democratic primary.

A resolution calling for a state holiday for Negroes June 5 for the purpose of "orderly and organized efforts to enroll in the club books of the Democratic party" was defeated after Clement said that it would "defeat some of our purposes and injure our cause."

Enactment of federal laws to make officers found guilty of participating in mob actions guilty of insurrection against the federal government, re-allocation of the number of congressmen in states "which circumvent" free voting of all citizens, immediate court action against boards of registration "suspected of deliberately" restricting Negro registration and inclusion of "competent colored citizens" on groups "charged with projects "of interest to all citizens" were advocated in a group of 13 resolutions adopted as the party platform.

John H. McCray, editor of The Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia Negro weekly newspaper, was re-elected party chairman for the next two years. Other officers elected included John H. Green of Charleston, first vice chairman; the Rev. B. F. Sumpter of Union, second vice chairman; and Clement, executive secretary.

Negro Progressive Party Reaffirms Determination To Vote in State Primaries

By The Associated Press

Last week's state Democratic convention was charged here yesterday with "defiance and utter disdain of the highest court of the land" for failure to open the party ranks to Negroes.

In a ringing keynote speech to the South Carolina Progressive (Negro) Democratic party biennial convention, A. J. Clement, Jr., Charleston insurance man, said the "white" Democratic party not only "refused" to admit Negroes "in defiance and utter disdain of the highest court of the land but dared to fool themselves into a false state of security by adoption of some ram-shackled, bombastic and redundant porridge of words as to who is a 'Democrat.'"

The resolution to which he referred defined the word "Democrat" as having the meaning "understood in South Carolina since 1876, and not necessarily as understood nationally or as exemplified by the national chairman or leader of the party; and is to include those who believe in local self-government as against the idea of a strong centralized, paternalistic government; and excludes those whose ideas or leadership are inspired by foreign influences, communism, fascism, statism, totalitarianism, or the fair employment practices commission, or some purely race committees . . ."

Clement said "by that definition a Democrat can only be a white person rather than a whom" and that, if applied, the definition would rule ineligible for membership "over 80 per cent" of the white people of the state.

"Full participation by Negroes in the affairs of the Democratic party in South Carolina" was called for by both Clement and J. M. Hinton of Columbia, state president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, before approximately 150 delegates assembled in a Negro lodge hall.

Clement said participation in the Democratic primary was "the only avenue by which a voter in this state can enjoy his full constitutional rights" and Hinton expressed confidence that the U. S. supreme court would hold that Negroes must be permitted to participate in the primary.

"The NACCP is sure that the eight old tired men will liberate the Negroes in South Carolina as they did the Negroes in Texas, Georgia and Florida," Hinton said. He promised that "the case will come up."

"We are going through the white man's courts and the white man's law," he said, adding that he was certain "the white people in South Carolina" would be "good sports" like "they were in Texas' and other states when the Negroes won.

Clement asserted that "the Negro in the South is on the march for the things that he has been denied politically for too many years . . . we are seeking the political emancipation that belongs to us.'

He said the present situation in this state was "not altogether . . . the fault" of the white people because "the Negro is his own greatest enmy." There was a "race-created barrier," he said.

"Too many of us are too indolent, too downright lazy and don't give a damn," Clement said, and "those of us who are fighting politically . . . should realize this environmental situation first."

Negro participation in primaries in other states "has blazed the way for us in South Carolina," he said. Negro participation in pollitical affairs in South Carolina, he promised, would "guarantee both races . . . more of the better things of life.'

Clement contended that "the proud and mighty and haughty state of South Carolina" was "not controlled by its best brains" because "its best brains refuse to indulge in the dirty, petty and hypocritical politics that dominate the state."

He said that "the teachings of Christianity have been too long denied by the poliltical forces in South Carolina and the South" and predicted that "the Southern system of segregation will pass into oblivion." In this connection, he said, "we should want our sons and daughters to attend "the University of South Carolina and Clemson college."

Clement's address sent the delegates into wild delight. He was congratulated on all sides, slapped on the back by the men and hugged and kissed by the women delegates. Someone started the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and all joined in.

Hinton was sharply critical of U. S. Senators Maybank and Johnston whom he said "consistently voted against rights for Negroes." He also criticized W. W. Ball, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, as an editor "who has outlived his usefulness."

He urged and promised "orderly" Negro attempts to enroll for the Democratic primary, saying, "We are not going to give anyone trouble" but "if presenting ourselves brings trouble then let trouble come!" This statemnet set off loud applause.

"I do not believe the white people of South Carolina are looking for trouble or for bloodshed," Hinton continued. "I believe the white people want to live peaceably with colored people . . . Only some hotheads like John D. Long (Union county representative who is a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination) and Editor Ball will even talk of Redshirts (the white organization which functioned in 1876 against the Carpetbag and Negro state government).

Hinton introduced Harold L. Boulware, Negro attorney of Columbia, whom he said had been retained to represent the Negro citizens committee if Negroes were not permitted to enroll for the Democratic primary.

A resolution calling for a state holiday for Negroes June 5 for the purpose of "orderly and organized efforts to enroll in the club books of the Democratic party" was defeated after Clement said that it would "defeat some of our purposes and injure our cause."

Enactment of federal laws to make officers found guilty of participating in mob actions guilty of insurrection against the federal government, re-allocation of the number of congressmen in states "which circumvent" free voting of all citizens, immediate court action against boards of registration "suspected of deliberately" restricting Negro registration and inclusion of "competent colored citizens" on groups "charged with projects "of interest to all citizens" were advocated in a group of 13 resolutions adopted as the party platform.

John H. McCray, editor of The Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia Negro weekly newspaper, was re-elected party chairman for the next two years. Other officers elected included John H. Green of Charleston, first vice chairman; the Rev. B. F. Sumpter of Union, second vice chairman; and Clement, executive secretary.

Columbia, S. C., Record
May 31, 1946

se (right). Doctors are giving
tment to Rose, lying on top of
wall in rear. He escaped with
(AP Wirephoto).

Negroes Try To Register, Are Refused

The first attempt to enrol Negro citizens in the Democratic club books was made here at 11:09 this morning when an effort was made to place three names on the Ward 2 book at Jordan's drug store.

The group was denied permission, after a call to county Democratic party in which their spokesman, who identified himself as the Rev. J. P. Reeder, was informed that under party rules only white persons were eligible to enrol in party ranks in South Carolina.

Reeder said that those Ward 2 residents with him included John H. McCray and C. L. Lilliwood.

Others, however, accompanied the group as witnesses.

John H. McCray, editor of The Lighthouse and Informer, is party chairman for the Progressive (Negro) Democrats.

Today's effort to enrol was regarded merely in the light of seeking material which will be used to test the barring of Negroes in the Democratic party in South Carolina.

Under party rules, only white persons are permitted membership in the party in this state.

After the first attempt to enrol in Ward 2, attempts were made this afternoon in Wards 7, 9, 3 and 8.

Refusals were encountered in all except Ward 9 (Millwood avenue), where the names of four Negroes were placed upon the books.

At county party headquarters, Lane L. Bonner, acting secretary, said the names will be purged. Mr. Bonner said several Negroes called there, but said they would return tomorrow as John I. Rice, county party chairman, left Columbia this morning, and was absent from the city at the time the group called.

Jim Crow Ruled Off Bus By U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP)—The Supreme Court Monday decided a state cannot require segregation of white and Negro passengers in buses crossing state lines.

The decision was given on a Negro's appeal from a Virginia Supreme Court ruling. The Virginia court upheld that State's Jim Crow law which requires bus drivers to segregate the races.

Justice Reed delivered the high tribunal's 6-1 decision.

Justice Burton wrote a dissenting opinion. Justices Black and Frankfurter delivered concurring opinions.

The appeal was filed by Irene Morgan, a Negro fined $10 because she refused to change seats on request of a Greyhound Bus driver. This bus was traveling from Norfolk to Baltimore. The woman was ejected and fined in the Circuit Court of Middlesex County, Va.

UNDUE BURDEN?

The Virginia Supreme Court said the law did not result in discrimination against whites or Negroes and did not violate the Federal Constitution.

Justice Reed held that the Virginia statute imposes an undue burden on interstate commerce.

"As there is no Federal act dealing with the separation of races in interstate transportation," he explained, "we must decide the validity of this Virginia statut on the challenge that it interfere with commerce, as a matter c balance between exercise of th local police power and the nee for national uniformity in the reg ulations for interstate travel.

"It seems clear to us that seating arrangements for the different races in interstate motor travel requires a single, uniform rule to promote and protect national travel."

RAIL QUESTION OPEN

The two opinions dealt with motor bus travel. They did not refer to possible effects of the majority decision on "Jim Crow" laws affecting railroad transportation.

Reed said that 18 states prohibit racial separation on public carriers. Ten require separation on motor carriers.

"Where uniformity is essential for the functioning of commerce, a state may not interpose its local regulation," he added.

Justice Burton, in his dissent, was unconvinced that the majority was right in assuming that "there exists today a requirement of a single uniform national rule on the subject."

WANT UNIFORMITY

Burton said he believed that "the inaction of Congress is an important indication that, in the opinion of Congress, this issue is better met without nationally uniform affirmative regulation than with it. . . . The fact that 18 States have prohibited in some degree racial separation in public carriers is important progress in the direction of uniformity.

"The fact, however, that 10 States in some degree require some racial separation of passengers on motor carriers indicates a different apprisal by them of the needs and conditions in those areas than in others. The remaining 20 States have not gone equally far in either direction.

Burton said it was a fundamental concept of the constitution "that where conditions are diverse the solution of problems arising out of them may well come through the application of diversified treatment matching the diversified needs as determined by our local governments."

Court Is Interfering, Says Alabama Governor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 3—(AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks criticized as "interfering with State's rights" Monday a United State Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation on buses in interstate commerce.

"Decisions of this kind are a fertilizer for the Ku Klux Klan," the Governor declared.

He predicted they would lead to demands for social equality for Negroes in schools "or any kind of facility supported and controlled by the State."

"I think the people who promote this kind of stuff are not realists," Sparks commented. "Never in history have any two races which are diametrically opposite—like the white and black or the white man and the Indian—ever gotten along except by independent association."

"If we are going to prevent violence," he added, "we must learn to promote the development of the races in their own spheres."

Gov. Sparks said he stood for "two things which are fundamental":

1. Absolute segregation.
2. Independent racial development with equal opportunity for both races.

Louisiana To Continue Segregation in Buses

BATON ROUGE, La., Ju (AP)—Louisiana will conti enforce its laws relating to gation of races on buse trains in intrastate co despite Monday's decision United States Supreme Cou such segregation in buses c State lines is legal, Clayto man, Acting Secretary o Louisiana Public Service Co sion, declared Monday.

Louisiana's laws on segre of the races in railway c and depots date from 189 1894, Coleman said, and we tended to cover buses by a mission resolution in May 19

"Enforcement of the ba race segregation in buses en in Interstate transportation matter under the jurisdicti the Interstate Commerce Co sion," the Secretary said, ' can tell you that Louisiana' on segregation in buses in state transportation will co to be enforced."

Carolina Official Fear Segregation Is Doome

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3— North Carolina's utilities co sioner, Stanley Winborne, M described as 'regrettable' a sion of the U. S. Supreme banning the segregation of and Negro passengers on inte buses.

Winborne said that he w the opinion that all inter buses operating in North Car would have to discontinue the gregation of white and Negro assengers.

Tickets May Determine Enforcement of Decree

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 3 — (AP)—Enforcement of a Supreme Court of the United States' decision Monday that interstate buses may not segregate white and Negro passengers, as required by South Carolina law, may depend on tickets, State's Atty. Gen. John M. Daniel said Monday.

"Not having seen the opinion I can only surmise," Daniel said in reply to questions from newsmen, "but previous Supreme Court rulings lead me to believe that the decision may have been based on the fact that the Negro passenger held an interstate ticket, and not on the reported fact that the bus was traveling interstate."

Daniels said it was possible that while a bus might be traveling interstate, from Georgia through South Carolina into North Carolina, that South Carolina's law requiring segregation might continue to apply to passengers getting on at points in the state and off at points in the state.

Atlantic Greyhound 'To Comply at Once'

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 3 — (AP) — Immediate compliance with a Supreme Court ruling that states cannot require segregation of whites and Negroes in interstate buses - as indicated Monday by the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, which operates in most of the so-called "Jim Crow" Southern States.

"We will naturally comply with whatever the Supreme Court of the United States says is the law," said George S. Engle, Executive Vice President and General Manager of Atlantic Greyhound.

'Nooga City Transit Is Affected Slightly

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 3—(AP)—The City transportation system of Chattanooga, close to the Tennessee-Georgia border, will be affected, although only slightly, by the U. S. Supreme Court's decision Monday banning racial segregation on interstate buses, it was indicated here.

City Attorney J. W. Anderson said the ruling would apply to buses of the local system, operated by the Southern Coach Lines, which crossed into Georgia.

Only one major route, that joining Chattanooga with Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is affected.

Returning servicem

Jim Crow Ruled Off Bus By U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP)—The Supreme Court Monday decided a state cannot require segregation of white and Negro passengers in buses crossing state lines.

The decision was given on a Negro's appeal from a Virginia Supreme Court ruling. The Virginia court upheld that State's Jim Crow law which requires bus drivers to segregate the races.

Justice Reed delivered the high tribunal's 6-1 decision.

Justice Bu ton wrote a dissenting opinion. Justices Black and Frankfurter delivered concurring opinions.

The appeal was filed by Irene Morgan, a Negro fined $10 because she refused to change seats on request of a Greyhound Bus driver. This bus was traveling from Norfolk to Baltimore. The woman was ejected and fined in the Circuit Court of Middlesex County, Va.

UNDUE BURDEN?

The Virginia Supreme Court said the law did not result in discrimination against whites or Negroes and did not violate the Federal Constitution.

Justice Reed held that the Virginia statute imposes an undue burden on interstate commerce.

"As there is no Federal act dealing with the separation of races in interstate transportation," he explained, "we must decide the validity of this Virginia statu on the challenge that it interfere with commerce, as a matter c balance between exercise of th local police power and the nee for national uniformity in the reg ulations for interstate travel.

"It seems clear to us that seating arrangements for the different races in interstate motor travel requires a single, uniform rule to promote and protect national travel."

RAIL QUESTION OPEN

The two opinions dealt with motor bus travel. They did not refer to possible effects of the majority decision on "Jim Crow" laws affecting railroad transportation.

Reed said that 18 states prohibit racial separation on public carriers. Ten require separation on motor carriers.

"Where uniformity is essential for the functioning of commerce, a state may not interpose its local regulation," he added.

Justice Burton, in his dissent, was unconvinced that the majority was right in assuming that "there exists today a requirement of a single uniform national rule on the subject."

WANT UNIFORMITY

Burton said he believed that "the inaction of Congress is an important indication that, in the opinion of Congress, this issue is better met without nationally uniform affirmative regulation than with it. . . . The fact that 18 States have prohibited in some degree racial separation in public carriers is important progress in the direction of uniformity.

"The fact, however, that 10 States in some degree require some racial separation of passengers on motor carriers indicates a different apprisal by them of the needs and conditions in those areas than in others. The remaining 20 States have not gone equally far in either direction.

Burton said it was a fundamental concept of the constitution "that where conditions are diverse the solution of problems arising out of them may well come through the application of diversified treatment matching the diversified needs as determined by our local governments."

Court Is Interfering, Says Alabama Governor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 3—(AP)—Gov. Chauncey Sparks criticized as "interfering with State's rights" Monday a United State Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation on buses in interstate commerce.

"Decisions of this kind are a fertilizer for the Ku Klux Klan," the Governor declared.

He predicted they would lead to demands for social equality for Negroes in schools "or any kind of facility supported and controlled by the State."

"I think the people who promote this kind of stuff are not realists," Sparks commented. "Never in history have any two races which are diametrically opposite—like the white and black or the white man and the Indian—ever gotten along except by independent association."

"If we are going to prevent violence," he added, "we must learn to promote the development of the races in their own spheres."

Gov. Sparks said he stood for "two things which are fundamental":

1. Absolute segregation.
2. Independent racial development with equal opportunity for both races.

Louisiana To Continue Segregation in Buses

BATON ROUGE, La., June 3—(AP)—Louisiana will continue to enforce its laws relating to segregation of races on buses and trains in intrastate commerce despite Monday's decision by the United States Supreme Court that such segregation in buses crossing State lines is legal, Clayton Coleman, Acting Secretary of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, declared Monday.

Louisiana's laws on segregation of the races in railway coaches and depots date from 1890 and 1894, Coleman said, and were extended to cover buses by a commission resolution in May 1939.

"Enforcement of the ban on race segregation in buses engaged in Interstate transportation is a matter under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission," the Secretary said, "but I can tell you that Louisiana's laws on segregation in buses in intrastate transportation will continue to be enforced."

Carolina Official Fears Segregation Is Doomed

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3—(AP)—North Carolina's utilities commissioner, Stanley Winborne, Monday described as 'regrettable" a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court banning the segregation of white and Negro passengers on interstate buses.

Winborne said that he was of the opinion that all interstate buses operating in North Carolina would have to discontinue the segregation of white and Negro passengers.

Tickets May Determine Enforcement of Decree

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 3 —(AP)—Enforcement of a Supreme Court of the United States' decision Monday that interstate buses may not segregate white and Negro passengers, as required by South Carolina law, may depend on tickets, State's Atty. Gen. John M. Daniel said Monday.

"Not having seen the opinion I can only surmise," Daniel said in reply to questions from newsmen, "but previous Supreme Court rulings lead me to believe that the decision may have been based on the fact that the Negro passenger held an interstate ticket, and not on the reported fact that the bus was traveling interstate."

Daniels said it was possible that while a bus might be traveling interstate, from Georgia through South Carolina into North Carolina, that South Carolina's law requiring segregation might continue to apply to passengers getting on at points in the state and off at points in the state.

Gene Would Have Negroes Buy New Tickets at State Line

Constitution June 5

By JOHN COURIC,
Constitution Staff Writer.

CARTERSVILLE, June 4—Replying to a United States Supreme Court decision prohibiting race segregation on interstate buses, Gubernatorial Candidate Eugene Talmadge Tuesday promised to enforce Georgia Jim Crow laws by requiring purchase of new tickets each time a bus crosses the State line.

"We won't have any interstate travel through Georgia," Talmadge declared in an address here. "All travel will become intrastate. Georgia can control licenses on intrastate tickets and on intrastate buses," he said.

Talmadge explained that Negroes on buses entering Georgia will be required to purchase tickets for the distance traveled within the State and, therefore, will not be classed as traveling in interstate commerce.

The Supreme Court ruling, which held that races cannot be segregated on buses, applied only to buses in interstate travel.

Referring to the decision, handed down Monday, Talmadge said: "If Congressmen think Georgia will take this laying down, they will quit fighting against FEPC."

Twice during his speech, he repeated this phrase: "Supreme Court decisions follow elections." Explaining his point, Talmadge asserted: Elect the right man and the Supreme Court will get in line and realize they will have to deal with things in a practical manner.

Talmadge also promised his audience he would do his utmost to make the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights a reality for every Georgia veteran.

Urging voters to support him, the former Governor discussed in detail his program for veteran assistance, including free business licenses, five-year ad valorem tax exemptions and honorary drivers licenses for life. He promised that 50 per cent of those he appointed to public office would be veterans.

Talmadge discussed the necessity for a sound health program and pledged to set aside $1,000,000 for aid to Georgia's rural communities to construct and equip hospitals.

In addition, he promised support for expansion and improvement of farmers' markets.

Turning to the need for highway construction, Talmadge said, if elected, he would show Georgia the largest road-building program the State has ever known.

Ill, May Es

TOKYO, Sunday, June 2—Yosuke Matsuoka and Shumei criminal suspects, will be made Military Tribunal convenes Mon

Both men are seriously ill, Matsuoka reportedly of tuberculosis and Okawa of tertiary paresis, the last stage of a complete break down of mental capacities.

Defense attorneys will move tha Matsuoka be confined to a pri vate sanitarium and his nam stricken from the indictment, i was reported Sunday. A reques for a stay of proceedings will b made on behalf of Okawa.

Matsuoka is a former Foreig Minister and leader of the radi cally imperialist Showa restora tion who helped set Japan on th path of world aggression. Okaw was the leading Japanese rabble rouser, crying for expulsion of al white races from Asia.

Two physicians appointed by th Tribunal to examine the two de fendants, one recommended by th defense and one by the prosecu tion, reported on May 23 that the were too ill to stand trial.

After receiving the report, th Tribunal ruled that the two me should remain in the U. S. Arm Hospital for treatment until further ruling could be hande down.

The Japanese public has re fused to accept the medical diag nosis of Okawa's illness. There i a rumor which insists he was sub jected to a new, mysterious "in sanity gas" by the Americans t keep him from revealing some un known "startling revelations which would damage the prestig of the Tribunal.

Jones To Lead

too, inasmuch as "Hell Bent"—long a Talmadge stalwart—was noticeably missing.

THE FAITHFUL

Others of the faithful were present, however, and duly introduced. These included:

Susie T. Moore, Tifton, whom Talmadge named to the State Board of Regents; Taxi Smith, Albany, whom Talmadge appointed Treasurer of the State Highway Department; and John Blease, for-

23 Virginians Quit Bus When Negroes Sit Tight

SUFFOLK, Va., June 10—(AP)—The first repercussion of the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling against segregation of races on interstate buses was felt in Virginia Monday when 23 white Nansemond County draftees left a Greyhound bus rather than sit next to Negroes.

The draftees, headed for Richmond for induction, walked off the bus because, they said, Negroes occupied half of the many available seats and refused to double up.

M. P. Spivey, in charge of the Suffolk men, and Melvin Brinkley, of White Marsh Road, in charge of the men living out in the county, said that Negroes occupied about half of the seats in the rear of the bus, with only one Negro to a seat and that they refused to double up.

"The men left the bus on their own initiative," Spivey said, "and I joined them, along with Brinkley. We are waiting for the next bus, and if we have to sit with Negroes, we'll keep on waiting."

The bus was one bound for Washington from Norfolk. To conform with a ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States a week ago that a state cannot require segregation of white and Negro passengers on interstate buses, the interstate lines have abolished the "Jim Crow" system from buses crossing state lines.

The draftees, however, boarded the next Greyhound bus which left here at 11:50 a. m. for Richmond.

GEORGIA EDITORS SAY:

ALL OUT FOR COPPERHILL

(North Georgia Tribune, Canton)

Eugene Talmadge says now that if he is elected Governor he is going to force everybody who rides buses from one State to another, to get off at the Georgia State line and buy another ticket, replying to a Supreme Court decision prohibiting segregation of the races on interstate buses. When this day comes, if it ever does, everybody who plans to go to Copperhill are reminded that they will have to get off at the river bridge and walk on into town or else carry an extra three cents along for another ticket into Copperhill.

here. "All travel will become interstate. Georgia can control licenses on intrastate tickets and on intrastate buses," he said.

Talmadge explained that Negroes on buses entering Georgia will be required to purchase tickets for the distance traveled within the State and, therefore, will not be classed as traveling in interstate commerce.

The Supreme Court ruling, which held that races cannot be segregated on buses, applied only to buses in interstate travel.

Referring to the decision, handed down Monday, Talmadge said: "If Congressmen think Georgia will take this laying down, they will quit fighting against FEPC."

Twice during his speech, he repeated this phrase: "Supreme Court decisions follow elections." Explaining his point, Talmadge asserted: Elect the right man and the Supreme Court will get in line and realize they will have to deal with things in a practical manner.

Talmadge also promised his audience he would do his utmost to make the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights a reality for every Georgia veteran.

Urging voters to support him, the former Governor discussed in detail his program for veteran assistance, including free business licenses, five-year ad valorem tax exemptions and honorary drivers licenses for life. He promised that 50 per cent of those he appointed to public office would be veterans.

Talmadge discussed the neces-

hospitals.

In addition, he promised support for expansion and improvement of farmers' markets.

Turning to the need for highway construction, Talmadge said, if elected, he would show Georgia the largest road-building program the State has ever known.

groes occupied half of the many available seats and refused to double up.

M. P. Spivey, in charge of the Suffolk men, and Melvin Brinkley, of White Marsh Road, in charge of the men living out in the county, said that Negroes occupied ... eats in ly one hey re-

n their , "and Brink- e next t with iting." d for . To he Su- States cannot te and erstate have system ines. oarded which Rich-

Talmadge Would Order Jim Crow Sleeper Hunt

By JACK TARVER,
Constitution Associate Editor

MOULTRIE, June 1—"Elect me Governor and I'll put inspectors at the State line to look into every sleeping car and see that there's no mixing of the races in Georgia."

That's the plank former Gov. Eugene Talmadge nailed into his already bulging anti-Negro platform here Saturday.

Citing an alleged instance where "a feather-in-his-hat Negro zoot-suiter went into Atlanta's First Baptist Church and tried to set down right there alongside a white lady," Talmadge invoked the memory of the State's Confederate dead as he pledged himself to keep Georgia "a white man's State."

He was introduced by Roy V. Harris, lame duck speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, who declared Talmadge gave Georgia the best and most honest government in his memory.

CHASED BY SHOWER

The crowd, which gathered early, was dispersed by a brief shower a few moments before time for the program to get under way. For a while it appeared that Talmadge's speech was to be rained out, as was his July Fourth opener here four years ago, but the clouds cleared, and, by the time activities finally got under way, several thousand persons were in attendance.

Like the weather, Talmadge was in better fettle than four years ago, having carefully avoided the roadside resting place where a lurking black widow spider incapacitated him in 1942, making it necessary for "Hell Bent" Edwards to take over midway the proceedings. And a good thing, too, inasmuch as "Hell Bent"—long a Talmadge stalwart—was noticeably missing.

THE FAITHFUL

Others of the faithful were present, however, and duly introduced. These included:

Susie T. Moore, Tifton, whom Talmadge named to the State Board of Regents; Taxi Smith, Albany, whom Talmadge appointed Treasurer of the State Highway ... her Talmadge stalwart in the Legislature. But for the addition of Roy Harris to his retinue, Talmadge's show Saturday was remarkably little changed from those of four years ago.

In addition to his promise to put inspectors at all State lines to enforce Georgia's Jim Crow laws on passenger trains, Talmadge added two new planks to the platform on which he is seeking a come-back. These were:

1. To establish a veterinary college in South Georgia.
2. To put a Georgia Bureau of Investigation deputy in every county to combat cattle thieves, and "the postwar crime wave."

HARRIS HITS PAPERS

Following Roy Harris, who blasted Jim Cox and carpetbag newspapers attempting to control politics in Georgia, Talmadge renewed his threat to establish "the biggest newspaper in the South in Atlanta." It was also announced that solicitors would be present after the meeting to take subscriptions to The Statesman.

Ole Gene was running against carpetbaggers and nigger-lovers and alien influences, just as he was four years ago.

WHO WILL RULE?

"The people of Georgia must decide whether or not the white people will continue to run the State or whether they are willing to turn it over to the Moscow-Harlem zoot-suiters," roared Talmadge. "If the white primary is not preserved, the Negroes will vote in a bloc and soon will dominate the elections. Colored candidates will then be elected to office and our Jim Crow laws will be destroyed. South Carolina retained its white primary and so can Georgia."

Talmadge did not tell his audience that South Carolina has never had the county unit system which would automatically be abolished if Georgia followed South Carolina's example and repealed all statutes pertaining to primary elections.

He did contend that the white primary can be retained without jeopardizing the county unit system by writing the latter into the State constitution, a device which most authorities on organic law say would merely bring on more litigation.

HIS CONTENTION

Talmadge would continue the white primary by writing it into the rules of the State Democratic Committee with a provision that such rules cannot be changed except by a four-fifths vote of the delegates assembled at the Democratic convention. Delegates to the convention are appointed by the successful candidate for Governor.

In addition to his pledge to retain the white primary, to which he devoted the greater part of his speech, Talmadge renewed his promise to increase salaries of teachers and bus drivers, provide free driver's license to veterans, hard surface roads over which school buses and mail carriers must travel, and increase old-age pensions.

"I have received thousands of pitiful letters from old persons in Georgia who are hardly existing in the bare necessities of life," said Talmadge. "The people who are entitled to a pension are getting a mere pittance or nothing at all. When elected Governor, I shall work to see that every old person in this state who makes application receives a pension substantial enough to support himself and his family."

Legion Post A...

GEORGIA EDITORS SAY:

ALL OUT FOR COPPERHILL

(North Georgia Tribune, Canton)

Eugene Talmadge says now that he is elected Governor he is going to force everybody who rides buses from one State to another, to get off at the Georgia State line and buy another ticket, replying to a Supreme Court decision prohibiting segregation of the races on interstate buses. When this day comes, if it ever does, everybody who plans to go to Copperhill are reminded that they will have to get off at the river bridge and walk on into town or else carry an extra three cents along for another ticket into Copperhill.

STOP DR...

Columbia, S. C., Record
June 6, 1946

ston, James Blackston and W. E. Blackston.

Negroes Seek Federal Aid In Gaining Ballot

Intervention of the department of justice to force the South Carolina Democratic party to enrol negroes for party primaries was sought today.

Affidavits from four Columbia negroes that they were denied the enrolment privilege were "in the mail" to Washington, Chairman James M. Hinton of the state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said.

Hinton said the justice department had informed him it would prosecute "any state or party official who attempts to prevent any person from voting because of color" in a primary or general election.

Negroes were being encouraged by the South Carolina Progressive (negro) Democratic party to go to enrolment places in the state today in attempts to get their names on Democratic party books, despite a party rule that limits membership to whites.

Democratic party officials have declared their party a private one, not subject to state or other election laws.

Lakeville N. C. Citizen
June 4, 1946

..., treasurer, and
F. Ketchum, Mrs. L. A. Bryan,
ung, Mrs. Vincent Vallejo, sec-
etchum, and Mrs. H. J. Cain.

ALABAMA MOVES TO TIGHTEN UP VOTE PRIVILEGE

Trend Follows Recent Negro Balloting In Primaries

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 3. (AP) A constitutional amendment to "tighten up" on voter qualifications is the answer of Democratic party chieftains to the question of Negro voting in Alabama.

The traditional "white party" label was ripped off this year's primaries by the state Democratic executive committee, the party's governing body, in keeping with a U. S. supreme court decision that Negroes cannot be barred because of race or color.

Before the Negro can vote, however, he must register, and to do that he has to meet certain qualifications. That's where the amendment comes in.

Boswell Amendment

When the state committee discarded the racial restrictions last January, it also endorsed the Boswell amendment which will be voted on in the general election in November. The amendment, sponsored by Rep. E. C. Boswell, Geneva, Ala., attorney, and passed by the 1945 legislature, would do two things:

Remove from Alabama's 45-year-old constitution the property ownership clause which gives the right of ballot to anyone who owns $300 worth of property or whose wife or husband is similarly situated.

Require registrants to be able to read and write, "understand and explain" any section of the federal constitution. They can qualify now if they can "read and write" it.

County boards of registrars are the sole judges of a prospective voter's qualifications and their word is law until questioned in court, a long and often costly procedure.

Race Not Mentioned

Of course, the language of the amendment makes no mention of race, and in principle it applies to all alike. But Boswell told his fellow legislators he felt passage of the act was essential to "white supremacy," and party chairman Gessner T. McCorvey has referred to it as an "effective way of keeping Negroes from voting in primaries in the future."

Some Democrats disagree with the Boswell proposal, however, and have begun a campaign to defeat it at the polls.

Richard T. Rives, Jr., Montgomery attorney widely known in Alabama political circles, is one. He argues that enactment would "encourage Negroes to go to court to enforce their right to vote" and that court action "inevitably breeds bad feeling between the races."

One such suit is pending now in federal court.

...REALE

Miami, Fla. Herald
June 6, 1946

79 6 p. m. 76
6 p. m. 76

110

Democrats Ask 'White Primary'

Repeal of Laws Which Permit Negroes To Vote Urged By Executive Committee

By HENNING HELDT
Herald Political Writer

The State Democratic Executive committee called for a return of the "White Primary" Wednesday, less than a month after the first Democratic primaries in this state in which negroes voted in numbers.

Meeting in Jacksonville, the 98 members qualified to vote adopted a resolution asking the state legislature to repeal at the 1947 session all election laws "which prevent the Democratic Party from remaining an exclusively white party."

It was only last Jan. 21 that the same committee failed for the first time since 1904 to include in its qualifications for voting in the Democratic primaries that the voter be of the white race. Wednesday's action followed state and federal court decisions that negroes could be barred from primaries conducted by the state.

The committee Wednesday was meeting in the one county—Duval—in which the negro vote became a major issue last month in a legislative race.

SOUGHT CHANGE

State Sen. John E. Mathews who won re-nomination in a second primary runoff with Mabry Carlton who received a big majority of the negro votes, charged that "the CIO-Communists" were organizing the negroes into a voting bloc.

Mathews fought at the 1945 legislative session for a change in election laws to "save" the white primary, but had only one other supporter on a joint committee which kept the issue from reaching the floor in either house.

Aging Fred P. Cone of Lake City, governor of Florida from 1936 to 1940, made a brief talk lauding "white man's government."

Nothing was said in the committee's motion concerning the method by which the white primary should be restored.

ONE WAY

The one way in which it could be done, however, would be by transfering jurisdiction over the Democratic party primary from the secretary of state and county commissions, to the party machinery of state and county Democratic committees.

its qualifications in Democratic primaries that the voter be of the white race. Wednesday's action followed state and federal court decisions that negroes could be barred from primaries conducted by the state.

The committee Wednesday was meeting in the one county—Duval—in which the negro vote became a major issue last month in a legislative race.

SOUGHT CHANGE

State Sen. John E. Mathews who won re-nomination in a second primary runoff with Mabry Carlton who received a big majority of the negro votes, charged that "the CIO-Communists" were organizing the negroes into a voting bloc.

Mathews fought at the 1945 legislative session for a change in election laws to "save" the white primary, but had only one other supporter on a joint committee which kept the issue from reaching the floor in either house.

Aging Fred P. Cone of Lake City, governor of Florida from 1936 to 1940, made a brief talk lauding "white man's government."

Nothing was said in the committee's motion concerning the method by which the white primary should be restored.

ONE WAY

The one way in which it could be done, however, would be by transfering jurisdiction over the Democratic party primary from the secretary of state and county commissions, to the party machinery of state and county Democratic committees.

Costs of the primaries then would have to be borne by party members. This probably would be defrayed through membership fees or annual assessments.

Nearly all Democratic leaders in the state have expressed the utmost opposition to any return to the convention form of nominating party candidates.

This method is particularly susceptible to machine control.

An alternative suggested during committee discussions at the 1945 session, was nomination by petition. Anyone who could get the required number of signatures on a nominating petition would qualify as a candidate for the primaries.

In its resolution Wednesday, the committee said that if the legislature should see fit to pass laws giving the party control over its affairs, "this committee will call and hold white Democratic primaries for the nomination for candidates for office of the Democratic primary."

ONE CONTINGENCY

Before the state committee met, it was reported that introduction of such a resolution was contingent upon the election as chairman of Assistant State Attorney Joe Hill Williams of Lake Butler.

Williams was elected early in the session to succeed Tom Conely of Okeechobee who was not a candidate for re-election. Williams defeated Judge E. B. Donnell of West Palm Beach, 56 to 42.

Mrs. Lucille Tally of Tavares defeated Mrs. Myrtie G. Brown of Lake City for vice-chairmanship. Irvin Walden, Sarasota, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

There is considerable likelihood the legislature will reject the party committee's request for legislation to re-establish the white primary.

Negro voting played an insignificant role in the primaries in most Florida primaries last month.

FEAR PARTY CONTROL

Many election officials, including Secretary of State R. A. Gray who heads them all in Florida, fear that the evils of party control over primaries would more than offset any problems created by negro voting.

Gray's strong appeal to the legislative committees in 1945 not to tamper with the present primary system was largely responsible for their decision to leave it in status quo.

On the other hand, the North Florida counties are closer to Georgia where negro voting played an important part in the election of congresswoman Helen Mankin and in the defeat of Speaker Roy Harris, Gov. Ellis Arnall's chief legislative foe.

The United States supreme court has ruled that the negro may not be barred from Democratic primaries in states in which they are conducted under supervision of the state.

Columbia, S. C., State
June 6, 1946

210

Efforts Made By Negroes to Enroll Meet With Rebuffs

Spartanburg Finds 13 Names Placed on Books

(By The Associated Press)

Attempts by Negroes to enroll at several places Wednesday for the coming "white" Democratic primary met rebuffs about as expected, although Spartanburg reported that the names of 13 Negroes were placed on club books there.

Chairman John H. McCray of the Progressive Democratic (Negro) party said here that the rebuffs were expected and that refusal of permission for Negroes to enroll was "what we want." The United States Department of Justice will be notified, he said that the South Carolina Democratic party officials refused to allow Negroes to enroll as he contended they had a right under federal court rulings to do.

Negro enrollment at Spartanburg was apparently without objection on the part of those in charge of the books in the two precincts where the incidents occurred. McCray expressed surprise when informed by the Associated Press, saying that he was sure the names of the 13 Negroes would be "purged" from the books.

(State Democratic rules provide that names of "unqualified" persons—those persons not "White Democrats" and those who do not meet age and residence requirements—shall be removed from enrollment books).

Negro groups were turned away from enrollment places at Columbia, Charleston, Greenville and Sumter. At Charleston, the group, McCray said he was informed, was told that "this is a strictly White Democratic book."

In all instances, the Negroes were referred to the county Democratic chairmen when turned away.

Meanwhile, affidavits of five Columbia Negroes who were refused permission last week to enroll were "in the mail" to Washington, Chairman James M. Hinton of the South Carolina Conference of National Association for Advancement of Colored People said. They were directed to the attorney general of the United States, whose office, Hinton said, had informed him it would prosecute "any state or party official who attempts to prevent any persons from voting because of color."

At Union, Representative John D. Long, a gubernatorial candidate in the August 13 Democratic primary, issued a statement challenging "the right of the federal government in Washington to threaten a group of citizens in South Carolina with criminal prosecution for forming their own political party to nominate candidates of their own choosing for election to public office" or "to dictate the personnel and policies and rules of political parties in South Carolina."

A few hours after Long's statement, Hinton gave to the Associated Press a copy of a letter to Long in reply.

"Your words....are a travesty on justice and democracy," Hinton's letter said. "They can only be interpreted as calling for riots and bloodshed in South Carolina.

"They are most unfortunate at this time, and more especially coming from an official sworn to uphold law and order.

"The state conference of NAACP condemns in no uncertain terms, the words attributed to you in the press on June 5.

"The sons of this day, of both races, who fought sided by side, and the cry from the graves of those who perished upon battlefields do not think like you, and if left alone, would fight just as hard to bring economic and political freedom to all peoples in America....Negroes in South Carolina will be free, in spite of Mr. Long."

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
June 8, 1946

rising junior at Converse college and a student of voice. Mr. Floyd studied piano two years at Converse college and for the last two years has been a piano student of Professor Ernst Bacon at Syracuse university. Lake is the Rev. Mr. Floyd's home.

Negroes Denied Right to Enroll In Georgetown

Georgetown, June 7. — Special: Several attempts have been made by negroes to enroll to vote in the Democratic primary election here but enrolment has been refused them.

T. H. Rhea, secretary for the county organization in Georgetown, said Friday that a delegation of about nine negroes called on him Wednesday and asked if they would be allowed to enroll. Mr. Rhea told them that "the party rules stated that registration was restricted to whites 18 years old."

He said that there was no resentment displayed but that the group formally asked for his name. Mr. Rhea said that negroes had tried to enroll at two registration points but the keepers had denied them access to the books.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
June 10, 1946

The nation's war dead and members of the VFW who died during the past year were honored at the department's memorial service held in the Snyder Memorial Methodist church.

Jackson Would Bar Negroes

MARIANNA, [UP] The Jackson county democratic executive committee yesterday went on record against permitting negroes to vote in white primaries.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION . . EDITORIAL PAGES

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1946.

Tell the Whole Truth, Mr. Talmadge

Ex-Gov. Eugene Talmadge has an unadmirable habit of dealing in half-truths and of twisting facts to meet his own selfish ends.

Thus it is that Mr. Talmadge is currently citing South Carolina to prove that Georgia can maintain lily-white primaries by the simple expedient of abolishing all State laws pertaining to party elections.

What Mr. Talmadge is not saying, of course, is that South Carolina does not have the county unit system as Georgia does. Therefore it was not necessary there to repeal any act similar to Georgia's Neal Primary law, wherein the county unit system is provided.

Nor is Mr. Talmadge telling his audiences that South Carolina's action has been but lately taken, that there has not been time as yet for fraudulent election practices to become prevalent as inevitably they will once those so inclined realize they may stuff ballot boxes without fear of prosecution.

Mr. Talmadge is ignoring the fact that countless South Carolinans have great apprehension that, by removing party primaries from the influence of the law, they have opened the floodgates to an era of flagrant violation of the canons of honesty and decency.

Georgia can follow South Carolina's example and maintain—at least for a little longer—its white primary.

But Georgia cannot do it without:

1. Abolishing the law providing for a county unit system.

2. Inviting election stealing on an unprecedented scale.

And that is the whole truth which Mr. Talmadge has not been telling.

JACK TARVER

Ole Gene Running Under Wraps?

Personally, I have been a little disappointed with Gene Talmadge's uncharacteristically modest approach to the gubernatorial campaign.

Instead of pussyfooting around with promises to abolish all the primary laws, I mean, why doesn't he go ahead and propose that we do away with all elections of any sort, setting up a Talmadge dynasty? He could be Eugene The First and Herman could still take over in four years, as currently planned, and then Herman's boy . . . and so on ad infinitum, or at least until Georgia really gets ready for democracy.

And why, instead of some weak-kneed action like stopping all trains and buses at the State line, doesn't Ole Gene just outlaw them altogether? That way, we wouldn't be bothered with all these alien influences from Alabama and Tennessee and South Carolina. We wouldn't have to worry about freight rates any more, either.

And why, while he's about it, doesnt Talmadge lay bare his heart and recommend that we solve the Negro question once and for all by a general lynching? There are only about a million Negroes in Georgia. Hitler killed that many Jews a month in Germany and Gene is just as capable as Adolf.

I don't think his ex-excellency is playing fair with his followers, running on such a milk-and-water platform. He ought to throw them more raw meat along, take off his inhibtions along with his coat, and give the faithful the type stuff they really want to hear.

Come, come, Gene . . . Let's not be bashful. You've got a reputation to uphold.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION EDITORIAL PAGES

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1946.

CLARK HOWELL, President and Publisher
H. H. TROTTI, Vice President and Business Manager

RALPH McGILL, Editor
RALPH T. JONES, Associate Editor
JACK TARVER, Associate Editor

Albert Hardy on the Governor's Race

Ex-Gov. Eugene Talmadge has been threatening to put up a new newspaper in Atlanta, where both the established dailies are against him.

Mr. Talmadge has not said so, but we assume he is also prepared to start additional "Statesmans" in Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Albany and Waycross; in Brunswick, Statesboro, Rockmart, Griffin, Americus, Hawkinsville and a hundred other Georgia communities where the present newspapers are opposing him.

Mr. Talmadge has also been berating the editors of the Atlanta papers, impugning their honesty and questioning their sincerity.

Yet Mr. Talmadge has said not a word against editors like Henry McIntosh, Jack Williams, Isador Gelders, Dave Turner and Roy McGinty, to mention just a few of the hundred-odd who are opposing him just as vigorously—and ofttimes more intelligently—than we.

No man in Georgia, for instance, is more loved and respected than Albert Hardy, of The Gainesville News. Mr. Hardy has been watching and writing about Georgia since the turn of the century. This week, in a characteristically succinct editorial, "Queer Political Race," Mr. Hardy evaluates the present gubernatorial picture.

"Have you ever stopped to think that the present gubernatorial campaign is one of the most peculiar in the annals of Georgia history?" Mr. Hardy begins. "It is queer in that two have-been Governors are running again and both are jumping on the third man in the race, who has never been Governor. They seem to fear him more than they fear each other.

"It appears to The News that Rivers and Talmadge seem to think that the other's record in office is so odoriferous that it will defeat him, hence they both are doing everything in their power to stave off, hog-tie, belittle, and besmirch the character and integrity of Mr. Carmichael.

"They are doing this more or less to put up a smoke screen to hide their records in office. What they did in office is a hush-hush secret. Every time they open their mouths about what they did in office, someone brings out the record book and shows their present claims to be contradictory to the facts.

"Talmadge, for example, was making a speech before the labor unions in Atlanta and stated how he favored unions, yet he was the one to call out the State militia when some textile workers went on strike during one of his terms in the Governor's office. He stated that he was a man in favor of equal rights, yet his record shows where he ran roughshod over business interests.

"Rivers claims he is honest and for law and order, yet he had duly elected officers thrown bodily out of office when they refused to obey his orders, which were in violation of the law. He also granted pardons right and left to criminals which the State spent thousands of dollars trying in courts before conviction.

"If there were nothing else to choose from except the records of the two Governors' terms in office, a majority of the voters in Georgia would vote for anyone besides Rivers or Talmadge.

"Georgia is fortunate in having Jimmie Carmichael to run in opposition to these two. He has had enough experience in the Legislature to know what it is all about, and through his own ability and initiative demonstrates that he is capable of conducting the affairs of Georgia in a creditable manner."

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer
May 11, 1946

I 10

Any Moves To Circumvent Negroes' Right To Ballot Opposed By Women Voters

The Georgia League of Women Voters concluded a two-day biennial convention here Friday with the unanimous adoption of a resolution upholding the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic white primary, election of officers and adoption of a seven-point legislative program for the next two years.

The resolution, prepared by Mrs. Harry Green of the DeKalb County league and introduced at a general session, stated:

"Any endeavor to circumvent the supreme law of the land is in violation of the fundamental principle of democracy that each individual is entitled to have a voice in the selection of those who are to rule over him."

In adopting the seven new projects, the league also carried over eight points from last year's general program and dropped two others because the recommendations had been adopted by the state. Two other issues were held "for study".

The League elected Mrs. Leonard Haas of Atlanta president, succeeding Mrs. J. C. Blalock of Atlanta. Mrs. Olaf Krogland, 1637 Seventeenth avenue, Columbus, was named secretary, and other new officers are:

Mrs. Harry Green of DeKalb county, first vice president; Miss Johnnie Hillbun of Augusta, second vice president; Mrs. James Selvage, Atlanta, treasurer.

Placed on the board of directors were Mrs. J. C. Blalock, retiring president; Mrs. Deane Chivington, Savannah, president of the Savannah league; Mrs. W. L. Steinhauer, 1614 Springer street, Columbus, and Miss Josephine Wilkins, Atlanta.

The seven new points adopted were:

1. Improvement of legislative procedure through careful checking of bills to prevent ambiguous and contradictory legislation; improvement of machinery that would give the public easy access to any bill from time of introduction, and compulsory advertising of local bills.

2. Primaries: legal regulation of primaries to insure fair, honest and democratic procedure. No state primary before Sept. 1 and change from a plurality to a majority vote under the county unit system.

3. Equalization of freight rates.

4. Conservation of natural resources with emphasis on forestry.

5. An adequate probation system for Georgia.

6. Enforcement of Georgia law prohibiting sale of liquor to minors.

7. Placing the institution for the insane at Milledgeville under the state health department rather than the welfare department.

Points on the general program carried over from last year were:

1. Safeguarding of constitutional rights, with special reference to freedom of speech, assembly and press.

2. Strengthening of health, recreation, education and welfare departments th[illegible] proposed increase in train[illegible] Mrs.

3. State-wide [illegible]ing

4. Substantial [illegible] the ber of counties [illegible] dation. [illegible]ent,

5. Continued [illegible]. E. constitution. [illegible]nal.

6. Strengthen[illegible]rtive governmen[illegible]as-

7. Strengthen[illegible] the system.

8. Continued [illegible]m-system. [illegible]an-

Two other p[illegible]va-[illegible]ur-[illegible] for

Savannah, Ga. Press
April 3, 1946

I 10

ATTEMPT TO SAVE WHITE PRIMARY

PETITIONS ARE PLANNED TO CALL LEGISLATURE INTO SESSION

ATLANTA, April 3 (AP).—Petitions asking Gov. Ellis ASrnall to call a special session of the legislature to preserve the white primary will be circulated this week, Representative Jim Dykes of Cochran declared.

Dykes said he had joined Roy V. Harris, House speaker, in a move for a special session because of their mutual interest in the white primary.

He reported 107 lawmakers already have indicated they would approve a special session.

"We're definitely going to have a special session," he said.

Signatures of 125 House members and 30 senators are required under the law for convening a special meeting of the legislature.

Asked if he was affiliated with former Governor Eugene Talmadge, Dykes said he had never supported Talmadge for governor but that "it looks like he's the only one a white man can vote for now. Ed Rivers hasn't said anything and Ellis Arnall definitely wants the negro vote for his people's candidate."

Both Talmadge and Rivers have been mentioned as probable candidates for governor. Harris faces opposition for re-election to the House in Richmond county. The Atlanta Constitution quoted Harris as saying a statewide movement to preserve the white primary would be too late for the Richmond primary April 16.

"We are going to have to handle the situation locally," he was quoted.

A student voters' league was organized at the University of Georgia and its president, George Doss of Canton, said the group was dedicated to the defeat of former Governors Eugene Talmadge and E. D. Rivers.

The Constitution reported that Represeptative John Gibson of the Eighth congressional district is conferring with friends in South Georgia on the possibility that he might run for governor.

Gibson Has No Comment

DOUGLAS, April 3 (UP).—Representative John Gibson (D.-Ga.) declined comment on reports that he was in Georgia to discuss the possibility of running for governor in the forthcoming election

Gibson recently was endorsed for re-election to Congress by the Eighth Congressional district Democratic executive committee. He had been a member of Congress since 1941 and prior to that was solicitor general of the Waycross Superior Court circuit for six years.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer
May 11, 1948

I 10

Any Moves To Circumvent Negroes' Right To Ballot Opposed By Women Voters

The Georgia League of Women Voters concluded a two-day biennial convention here Friday with the unanimous adoption of a resolution upholding the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic white primary, election of officers and adoption of a seven-point legislative program for the next two years.

The resolution, prepared by Mrs. Harry Green of the DeKalb County league and introduced at a general session, stated:

"Any endeavor to circumvent the supreme law of the land is in violation of the fundamental principle of democracy that each individual is entitled to have a voice in the selection of those who are to rule over him."

In adopting the seven new projects, the league also carried over eight points from last year's general program and dropped two others because the recommendations had been adopted by the state. Two other issues were held "for study".

The League elected Mrs. Leonard Haas of Atlanta president, succeeding Mrs. J. C. Blalock of Atlanta. Mrs. Olaf Krogland, 1637 Seventeenth avenue, Columbus, was named secretary, and other new officers are:

Mrs. Harry Green of DeKalb county, first vice president; Miss Johnnie Hillbun of Augusta, second vice president; Mrs. James Selvage, Atlanta, treasurer.

Placed on the board of directors were Mrs. J. C. Blalock, retiring president; Mrs. Deane Chivington, Savannah, president of the Savannah league; Mrs. W. L. Steinhauer, 1614 Springer street, Columbus, and Miss Josephine Wilkins, Atlanta.

The seven new points adopted were:

1. Improvement of legislative procedure through careful checking of bills to prevent ambiguous and contradictory legislation; improvement of machinery that would give the public easy access to any bill from time of introduction, and compulsory advertising of local bills.

2. Primaries: legal regulation of primaries to insure fair, honest and democratic procedure. No state primary before Sept. 1 and change from a plurality to a majority vote under the county unit system.

3. Equalization of freight rates.

4. Conservation of natural resources with emphasis on forestry.

5. An adequate probation system for Georgia.

6. Enforcement of Georgia law prohibiting sale of liquor to minors.

7. Placing the institution for the insane at Milledgeville under the state health department rather than the welfare department.

Points on the general program carried over from last year were:

1. Safeguarding of constitutional rights, with special reference to freedom of speech, assembly and press.

2. Strengthening of health, recreation, education and welfare departments through proposed increase in trained personnel.

3. State-wide merit system.

4. Substantial reduction in number of counties through consolidation.

5. Continued work for ideal state constitution.

6. Strengthening of representative government.

7. Strengthening of state finance system.

8. Continued reform of penal system.

Two other points were adopted for study, but not included in the general program. They were:

1. In field of categorical relief, funds should be made available to permit full minimum budget grants to be given instead of 75 per cent of minimum budget as now is allowed.

2. Extension of educational facilities for handicapped children.

Savannah, Ga. Press
April 4, 1948

I 10

ATTEMPT TO SAVE WHITE PRIMARY

PETITIONS ARE PLANNED TO CALL LEGISLATURE INTO SESSION

ATLANTA, April 3 (AP).—Petitions asking Gov. Ellis ASrnall to call a special session of the legislature to preserve the white primary will be circulated this week, Representative Jim Dykes of Cochran declared.

Dykes said he had joined Roy V. Harris, House speaker, in a move for a special session because of their mutual interest in the white primary.

He reported 107 lawmakers already have indicated they would approve a special session.

"We're definitely going to have a special session," he said.

Signatures of 125 House members and 30 senators are required under the law for convening a special meeting of the legislature.

Asked if he was affiliated with former Governor Eugene Talmadge, Dykes said he had never supported Talmadge for governor but that "it looks like he's the only one a white man can vote for now. Ed Rivers hasn't said anything and Ellis Arnall definitely wants the negro vote for his people's candidate."

Both Talmadge and Rivers have been mentioned as probable candidates for governor. Harris faces opposition for re-election to the House in Richmond county. The Atlanta Constitution quoted Harris as saying a state-

...ato county, first vice president; Mrs ...rve the white
...usta, second vice president, and M... late for the
... 16.
...ve to handle
... was quoted.
...e was organ-
... Georgia and
...ss of Canton,
...licated to the
...ernors Eugene
...vers.
...eported that
Gibson of the
District is con-
...por South Geor-
...un hat he might
on

Gibson Has No Comment

DOUGLAS, April 3 (UP).—Representative John Gibson (D.-Ga.) declined comment on reports that he was in Georgia to discuss the possibility of running for governor in the forthcoming election

Gibson recently was endorsed for re-election to Congress by the Eighth Congressional district Democratic executive committee. He had been a member of Congress since 1941 and prior to that was solicitor general of the Waycross Superior Court circuit for six years.

Mrs Ratliff
Papers

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1946

Two Southern Customs Hit

Recent State Law, High Court Ruling, Affect White Vote Supremacy, Segregation

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., June 8.—Two deep-rooted Southern customs and traditions—white supremacy at the ballot box and segregation—were dealt blows this week which threaten them to an alarming degree. Responsibility for one of the threats rests on the doorstep of the State Legislature, where it was least expected. The other rests on the United States Supreme Court whose ruling on interstate "Jim Crow" segregation was to be expected, but not so soon. An insight on where the legislative action could lead was given in a Democratic city election at Pass Christian on the Gulf Coast when 10 per cent of those voting this were mostly If that hould

senger buses operating interstate. Governor Bailey pretty well answered the issue when he said Mississippi negroes will continue to respect Southern segregation custom. Whether those crossing state lines will have the same regard for that Southern custom, however, remains to be seen.

In regard to Pullman accommodations and dining car service, "Jim Crow" in the South has been ignored ever since the war began. Chair car service on railroads, however, continues along Southern segregation lines.

A big influence in the trend, which until recently has gone unchallenged, has been certain "teachings and conclusions" by one of the most powerful religious denominations, the Methodist Church. 't has taken root since merger of he denomination's two branches. Now, however, certain Mississippi leaders of the church have alled on their leaders to "take a ok at what's going on." They plan carry their fight to the high uncils of the church within the ate and to its controlling Council Bishops.

At Inverness, a district conference of the Methodist Church, once ith a Northern and Southern division, went on record as "prayerlly petitioning" its Council of

tarian legislation. If it is for the people it is dubbed Socialism or Communism.

210

Whites Divide on Negro Vote

Georgians are not quite agreed on the manner in which they will face the new situation created by the United States Supreme Court that opens the Democratic primaries of Georgia to Negro voters. Some of the best people in Georgia, and some of our lifelong Democrats, favor bowing to the decision of the court and accepting the Negro citizens as voters in our primaries. There are groups forming, however, that are opposed to this. They are asking that we create a new sort of primary that will evade the court decision and make it possible for white voters alone to participate in it. What they propose is that we shall have an extra session of the legislature and repeal all laws that have to do with our Democratic primary. With this machinery out of the way they would then proceed to work outside of the framework of Georgia laws and the Georgia constitution and set up primary machinery as a sort of society or independent organization. Using the club system for operating the party machinery it is contended that we can hold our nominating elections exclusively for the whites. Of course, there would be some features of the primary law that could not very easily be utilized in the strictly party election regulation. For one thing, we would probably lose the country unit system. The Observer would shed no tears about this. Majority rule is good enough for us and we are perfectly willing to elect our state officers by a statewide majority vote. But the county unit system is very dear to some of our politicians and they would not be happy without it.

There are still other suggestions being made by a great many that we regulate our primaries by an educational yardstick or a sort of voters IQ. This could be used to keep many Negroes from voting, but it would also apply to a considerable number of whites. The Observer holds with those who think that we should first give the Negro a trial at voting in the primary and govern our action for the future by what develops when the colored man shares the voting privilege with the white man.

ond week at Loew's Palace
both, there's a hard-bitten
man infatuated with the sedu
wife of his boss, Lana Turner
John Garfield being the cul
of James M. Cain's novel, G
Ford being the leading man
Rita Hayworth's "Gilda." Nei
is a completely pleasant item,
for patrons who prefer sex, ah
in' and sluggin', they certa
have their points.

The Palace will fire "The P
man" to make way on Thurs
for "Badman's Territory," a
country crime feature pla
principally by Randolph Scott,
Richards and George (Gab
Hayes, and filled with such
torically horrendous personali
as the James boys, Belle Sta
the Dalton Brothers, Hank Mc
and Sam Bass.

"Uncle Harry" Showing

The Malco will release "Gil
in time to introduce on Satur
the Technicolored "Renegad
with Evelyn Keyes as an outle
spouse, Larry Parks as her
gun husband, and sundry char
ters distributed among such p
ers as Willard Parker, Edgar
chanan, Jim Bannon, For

Mrs Ratliff Papers Ho

THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL, MEMPHIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1946

Two Southern Customs Hit

Recent State Law, High Court Ruling, Affect White Vote Supremacy, Segregation

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., June 8.—Two deep-rooted Southern customs and traditions—white supremacy at the ballot box and segregation—were dealt blows this week which threaten them to an alarming degree. Responsibility for one of the threats rests on the doorstep of the State Legislature, where it was least expected. The other rests on the United States Supreme Court whose ruling on interstate "Jim Crow" segregation was to be expected, but not so soon. An insight on where the legislative action could lead was given in a Democratic city election at Pass Christian on the Gulf Coast when 10 per cent of those voting this week were negroes, mostly veterans. If that ratio should govern in the July 2 Democratic primary when a United States senator, four of the seven representatives in Congress and several state judges are to be named, then around 20,000 negroes could be counted among the 200,000 or more votes expected to be cast.

Mr. Toler

Because of the sharp division among Democratic factional lines in Mississippi, the negro vote could develop as a balance of power as it has in other sections of the Nation. Even more could develop here in view of the close division in population between the races; 52 per cent white and 48 per cent negro.

88,000 Negro Veterans

Another angle is that of the 210,000 Mississippians who served in World War II, around 88,000 were negroes.

Eager to give veterans, who were more concerned with bullets than ballots and as a result did not pay their poll taxes for the two preceding years, an opportunity to vote in the July 2 primary, the Legislature at its recent session passed a bill permitting them to do so without the poll tax requirement. It also extended to June 17 the time to register in order to be "otherwise qualified" to vote next month.

Protests were raised against the bill because of its threat to white supremacy at the ballot box, but due to its veteran-vote appeal, they were brushed aside. Proponents felt secure in the state constitution's literacy provision as a guard against negro veterans taking advantatge of the measure and becoming qualified to participate this Summer. They had overlooked the educational progress made by negroes while in service, along with other indoctrinations, and a friendly United States Supreme Court and Federal Department of Justice.

Hardly had the session formally adjourned, than out of Washington came a mandate from the Justice Department that any person or party denying a qualified person the right to vote because of color would be criminally prosecuted. Therein lies one of the threats, affecting the county circuit clerks, who have the sole authority in determining the qualification of a voter.

That negro veterans are taking advantatge of the statute was demonstrated in the Pass Christian election, and reports from many sections say they are presenting themselves for registration. In Jackson, more than 400 have been registered, with the number here and other places likely to increase before the June 17 qualifying deadline.

Bailey On Segregation

Little trouble is anticipated at this time as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision breaking down segregation on passenger buses operating interstate. Governor Bailey pretty well answered the issue when he said Mississippi negroes will continue to respect Southern segregation custom. Whether those crossing state lines will have the same regard for that Southern custom, however, remains to be seen.

In regard to Pullman accommodations and dining car service, "Jim Crow" in the South has been ignored ever since the war began. Chair car service on railroads, however, continues along Southern segregation lines.

A big influence in the trend, which until recently has gone unchallenged, has been certain "teachings and conclusions" by one of the most powerful religious denominations, the Methodist Church. It has taken root since merger of the denomination's two branches.

Now, however, certain Mississippi leaders of the church have called on their leaders to "take a look at what's going on." They plan to carry their fight to the high councils of the church within the state and to its controlling Council of Bishops.

At Inverness, a district conference of the Methodist Church, once with a Northern and Southern division, went on record as "prayerfully petitioning" its Council of Bishops to investigate certain inter-racial literature being sent South. More recently, the board of stewards of the Millsaps Memorial Methodist Church at Jackson took the same action and plan it as an important item on the agenda at the district conference meeting in Canton later this month.

Meanwhile, these leaders plan to continue their fight "until something is done." Oldtimers are fearful where the "liberal" movement will lead. They admit a changed order is in store. Some admit their positions in present day trends are comparable to the horse and buggy day, but they will continue to challenge the swift-moving events, "even if as horse and buggy believers all we can do is to stay in the way and slow up the movement as much as possible."

ABOUT THE CAPITOL

John Kuykendall Jr., son of the circuit judge at Charleston and World War II veteran, is now attorney for the State Highway Department . . . He has headquarters in Jackson . . . Gene Roper, former tristate editor of The Commercial Appeal and lately with the Arkansas Democrat at Little Rock, Monday becomes managing editor of the Tupelo Daily News . . . Walter Milner, former bookkeeper for the State Game and Fish Commission and recently discharged from Army service, is handling public relations for the conservation agency . . . Frank Mayerhoff, World War II veteran formerly with the State Forestry Commission, and Harrison Saunders, nephew of the late Senator Pat Harrison, are handling publicity for Senator Bilbo . . . Rex Magee, former managing editor of the Jackson Daily News, is Ross Collins' publicity man . . . There are good jobs open with two of the other senatorial aspirants . . . Jack Hancock, managing editor of the Jackson Daily News, recently stricken with a brain hemorrhage and heart attack, is now at home but still has "no visitors" . . . State Senator William McGraw, Bentonia, author of one of the defeated black market liquor tax repeal bills, said he will seek re-election next year

Va.'s J.C. Bus Law Enacted in 1930

Gives All Drivers Wide Police Powers

1902 ACT RECALLED

Court Ruling Might Outlaw Both Measures

RICHMOND — Virginia's segregation statute (enacted in 1930) as it applies to bus and motor vehicle travel, which now has been outlawed by the U.S. Supreme Court, is almost an exact replica of the act passed in 1902 affecting common carriers.

Primary difference in the statutes is that the 1930 law affects motor vehicle travel only, while the older law is applicable to inter and intrastate railroad, streetcar and water transportation. It embodies chapters covering each mode of travel.

1930 J.C. Law

Full text of the latter act by sections (1930) follows:

"4097z—Segregation of Colored and White Passengers—

"All passenger motor vehicle carriers operating under the provisions of Chapter 161 of the Code of Virginia shall:

"Separate white and colored passengers in their motor buses and set apart and designate in each bus or vehicle a portion thereof, or certain seats therein, to be occupied by colored passengers;

Violators Subject to Fine

"Such company or corporation, person or persons that shall fail, refuse or neglect to comply with these provisions shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $250 for each offense.

"4097a—Discrimination Prohibited—

"The said companies, corporations or persons operating motor vehicle carriers shall make no difference or discriminate in the quality or convenience of the accommodations provided for the two races under the provisions of the preceding section.

"4097bb—Driver May Change

"Any driver or operator in charge who fails or refuses to carry out provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a

Designation of Seats—

"The driver, operator or person in charge of motor vehicle shall have the right, and is directed and required, at any necessary time, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, to change the designation so as to increase or decrease the number of seats set apart for either race;

"But no contigious seats on the same bench shall be occupied by white and colored passengers at the same time; and said driver, or person in charge may require any passenger to change his seat as it may be necessary or proper;

misdemeanor, and upon conviction

Chronology of Morgan Case

Uphill Fight Took Two Years

1. Arrested July 16, 1944.
2. Fined $10 by Trial Judge, Oct. 18, 1944.
3. Conviction Upheld by Virginia Court, June 6, 1945.
4. Petition for Rehearing Denied September 4, 1945.
5. Appealed to Supreme Court, March 2, 1946.
6. Decision Reversed, June 3, 1946.

Supreme Court's Ruling in Morgan Case Stirs Va.

RICHMOND.—The 6-1 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Irene Morgan, upsetting Virginia's jim-crow bus transportation statute, came like an earthquake Monday and shook the State from center to circumference.

Mrs. Morgan, en route from Hayes Store, Gloucester County, to Baltimore aboard a Greyhound bus in July, 1944, was seated in the second seat ahead of the long rear seat there were two vacancies and six white passengers were standing.

The driver ordered her to take one of the vacant rear seats, citing the segregation law, but she refused to move. He then caused her arrest on a warrant charging violation of the State segregation law—Section 407dd of the State code.

Ignored Fine

She was later fined $10 in Middlesex County Circuit Court, noted an appeal to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, which sustained the ruling of the lower court, whereupon she appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court.

The case was fought through the courts by Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd of the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson of Richmond, with the support of the Richmond and Virginia branches and the national office of the NAACP.

Although Greyhound Bus Lines officials expressed the opinion they would abide by the ruling, they were cautious in defining the effects of the decision, since they had not received an official copy of the text of the opinion.

Early Test Looms

While buses in most cases in Virginia carry no signs, indicating seating space for passengers of either race, this being left to the drivers' discretion, it is believed that colored citizens will lose no time in testing out their new freedom.

One man had informed his attorney Tuesday morning that he was preparing to purchase a ticket to a destination in North Carolina on a Greyhound bus and had planned to seat himself in one of the front seats in order to test the effectiveness of the decision.

Buses Checked

A check at the local Greyhound bus station, however, revealed that most colored travelers either are not so eager to test the efficiency of the new ruling or have not given the matter any serious consideration.

The reporter checked three outgoing buses at the Greyhound terminal—two bound for Washington and another for Jacksonville, Fla., and on none of them were colored passengers found in any other section of the bus than the traditional rear section.

Porter's Comment

Discussing the matter with a porter at the station, the reporter was informed that no colored passengers leaving Richmond had been noted taking forward seats in the buses, but that several had arrived here from the North with the races mixed.

The porter pointed out that it would probably be some time before colored passengers in the South begin taking advantage of their new freedom, having been for so long accustomed to riding in the rear.

He added that "fear will force some of them to run to the rear" for a long time to come.

Started Ball Rolling

SPOTTSWOOD ROBINSON, Richmond attorney, whose defense of Mrs. Irene Morgan and appeal Oct. 18, 1944, started the ball rolling toward elimination of segregation on interstate buses.

Riders Just Can't Believe End of Jim Crow in D.C.

Baltimore Lines Rules Unaffected

Southbound Busses Stop in Washington

NO RIDER CHANGE

Say Jim Crow Policy Begins Farther South

BALTIMORE

Managers of the bus lines operating through Baltimore were not particularly concerned with the action of the U.S. Supreme Court, which, on Monday, ordered an end to jim crow interstate bus travel.

Basis for the lack of special concern was the fact that most busses going south from New York, terminate their runs in Washington.

Consequently, managers of the local offices of both the Greyhound Lines and Safeway Trails Inc., were not bothered over the seating arrangement of passengers traveling through the South.

Safeway Office Notified

Both company representatives were familiar with the Supreme Court's ruling; and one had already complied in following orders received from a higher office.

John F. Peterman, resident agent for the Safeway Trails Inc., said he had received notice of the court action from his national office in Washington.

He said that his drivers had always been able to work out an amiable seating agreement with passengers and that the ruling would cause no radical changes in the local policy.

D.C. Southern Limit

The Safeway Trails Inc., is a chain of 20 individual bus operators with separate divisions for various sections of the country.

The line that runs through Baltimore covers the territory from New York to Washington. Travelers going farther south transfer there to the Virginia Trailways Line, with headquarters in Charlottesville, Va.

G. J. Sills, district superintendent of the Greyhound Lines pointed out that 99% of its busses end their southbound run in Washington.

Greyhound Gets No Orders

From there riders are shifted to the Virginia Greyhound Line for continued travel. Mr. Sills disclosed that there are three buses running into the Baltimore Terminal daily from Virginia.

They are operated by the Virginia branch of the network; and therefore all orders for drivers come from the office in that State, he said.

Mr. Sills stated that he had learned of the recent ruling through the newspapers and admitted that his national office had not sent out any formal notice.

Va. Leaders Glad Over J.C. Ruling

RICHMOND.—Civic and religious leaders here rejoiced Tuesday when the news became generally known that the U.S. Supreme Court had outlawed Vir-

Her Fight Ends Bus Jim Crow

MRS. IRENE MORGAN of Baltimore and New York, who was plaintiff in the NAACP suit against the State of Virginia, which resulted in the Supreme Court ruling Monday ending segregation of races on all buses traveling between the States regardless of local laws.

Passengers Made Victims by J.C. Travel Laws—Court

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — In the 6-1 decision handed down in the Irene Morgan bus jim-crow case, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation by each separate State constitute an "undue burden" on interstate commerce.

In explanation, the opinion read by Justice Stanley Reed pointed out that "an interstate passenger must if necessary [under Virginia law] repeatedly shift seats while moving in Virginia to meet the seating requirements of the changing passenger group."

Inconvenience to Passengers

Continuing, the court said:

"Interstate passengers traveling via motors between the North and South or the East and West may pass through Virginia on through lines in the day or in the night.

"The large busses approach the comfort of pullmans and have seats convenient for rest. On such interstate journeys the enforcement of the requirements for reseating would be disturbing."

Other Laws Debatable

In order to appraise the weight of the burden of the Virginia statute on interstate commerce, the court, the decision revealed, considered related statutes of other States as important in showing the cumulative effects which not clearly defined.

Moreover, it added that although the States plead a desire to "promote amicable relations in difficult areas by legislative segregation," local custom would have to give away to the need for national uniformity in the regulations for interstate travel.

Jurisdiction Question

In his separate but concurring opinion, Justice Hugo Black expressed belief that the Congress has the power to regulate commerce but added that as long as the Court is given that function, "I must make decisions under it."

Also giving a separate but concurring opinion, Justice Felix Frankfurter said:

Setup Called 'Crazy-Quilt'

"The imposition upon national systems of transportation of a crazy-quilt of State laws would operate to burden commerce unreasonably, whether such contradictory and confusing State laws concern racial commingling or racial segregation"

The sole dissenter, Justice Harold H. Burton held that since Congress has not acted to supply legal uniformity throughout the South that evidently national uniformity was not required.

He also stated that invalidation of the segregation laws of 10 Southern States may lead to ques-

Cases of Bus Jim Crow Show Barbarity of Policy

BALTIMORE

For over a quarter of a century, jim-crowing of colored passengers on busses engaged in interstate transportation has made that mode of travel a dreaded experience for non-white people.

Among the legion of cases reported are those in which women, ministers and persons in the service of their country have been stranded, beaten, fined, and imprisoned.

The following cases, cropping up since 1932, show to what barbarous lengths hate-filled bus drivers and law enforcement officers have gone in maintaining discriminatory policies, now outlawed by the Supreme Court:

Mrs. Bessie Nelson and Mrs. Mamie Kinchlowe of New York, in August, 1932, were dragged off a Greyhound bus in Alexandria, Va., jailed a week and two days, and fined $25 apiece for refusing to take a rear seat.

They entered suit for $20,000 damages in the D.C. courts, which, after being continued for five years, fizzled out when the District Court of Appeals upheld the infamous action in 1937.

On Sept. 25, 1932, Mrs. Phineas Bethel of 1231 Irving St., N.W., Washington, D.C., was denied transportation because of her race, by the Nevins Atlantic Bus Line at Salisbury, N.C. Her suit for $1000 was to no avail.

In Spite of Law

Mrs. Isabella Smith of Philadelphia was kept in jail all night in September, 1934, after she was ejected from a Greyhound bus in Salisbury, Md., although the State's jim-crow laws did not cover interstate bus travel.

In March of 1939, Gertrude Herndon of Cleveland was slapped in the face, refused a seat on a Greyhound bus and then arrested and forced to serve a month in a Birmingham workhouse for "forgetting her place."

To show that they meant it, Birmingham authorities slapped $50 fines and 30-day jail sentences on Mrs. Odell Moore and Mrs. Mahalia Webster of Philadelphia in August, 1939, for the same "crime."

Mrs. Dorothy H. Hydes and Miss Littie Mayor of New York were forced off a Greyhound bus without their baggage at 2:30 one night in August, 1942, when they would not move to rear seats after a Greyhound bus driver ordered them to do so.

Sgt. Charles Salter, 93rd Div. soldier of Nicholsville, Ky., and his wife were hustled off a Greyhound bus at Cincinnati in August, 1942, when they refused to move to a rear seat of a Greyhound bus.

At war's beginning, September, 1942, white cops in Montgomery, Ala., beat and jailed Second Lt. Nora Green, an Army nurse stationed at Tuskegee Air Field Hospital, because she sat in the wrong seat of a bus.

Two Navy Department clerks, Misses Mildred [illegible]

Tonito Holmes of Alexandria, Va., was beaten, forcibly ejected from a Greyhound bus in Johnson City, Tenn., and fined $14,25 for refusing to move to a rear seat.

Va. Bus Line Acts

The Alexandria (Va.), Barcroft and Washington bus line discontinued segregation of passengers immediately.

A company spokesman stated instructions had been given to all bus drivers to discontinue the separation.

The policy as it would apply to intrastate passengers was not decided upon, it was said.

The company, it was stated, was awaiting a ruling from the Attorney General. In the meantime, colored passengers are permitted to sit any place they desire.

Attorneys Hail Morgan Decision

WASHINGTON

Hailing the decision in the Morgan case as a great victory, Charles H. Houston of Washington, veteran NAACP attorney, declared that the affect on future developments in transportation will be far reaching especially in relation to air travel.

Observing that more and more colored people are traveling by plane, he said that there was a growing tendency to seek ways to apply the separate seating arrangements to this mode of travel.

The Morgan case will relieve the air companies from attempts made to compel them to comply with State segregation laws as most plane travel is interstate, he pointed out.

Expects Subterfuges

Mr. Houston, however, had no doubts, that many subterfuges will be employed before the Southern States willingly abandon their jim crow policies.

He believes that bus companies will attempt to follow the techniques employed by the railroad which extend the Jim Crow line into Northern States at the point where tickets are purchased. Railroad companies circumvent the law by selling tickets to colored passengers in jim crow cars in Philadelphia and New York, limiting the number who can travel on any given train.

Hailed as Precedent

Speaking from Columbia, Tenn., where he is now working on the "riot" cases, Thurgood Marshall of New York, one of the attorneys in the Morgan case said Monday.

"The opinion of the United States Supreme Court declaring that State statutes requiring the segregation of races cannot be applied to interstate passengers, is one of the most momentous decisions in the history of the country.

"It is a decisive blow to the evil of segregation and all that

"The said companies, corporations or persons operating motor vehicle carriers shall make no difference or discriminate in the quality or convenience of the accommodations provided for the two races under the provisions of the preceding section.

"4097bb—Driver May Change

"Any driver or operator in charge who fails or refuses to carry out provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a

Designation of Seats—

"The driver, operator or person in charge of motor vehicle shall have the right, and is directed and required, at any necessary time, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, to change the designation so as to increase or decrease the number of seats set apart for either race;

"But no contigious seats on the same bench shall be occupied by white and colored passengers at the same time; and said driver, or person in charge may require any passenger to change his seat as it may be necessary or proper;

misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense.

"4097cc—Drivers Are Special Policemen with Powers of Conservators of the Peace—

"Each driver, or person in charge of any vehicle, while actively engaged in the operation of a vehicle, shall be a special policeman and have all of the powers of conservator of the peace in the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Powers of Arrest

"In the discharge of his duty, the driver, shall likewise have the powers of conservator of the peace and special policeman while in pursuit of persons for disorders for violating the provisions of this act.

"These powers hold until such persons as may be arrested by him shall have been placed in confinement or delivered to the custody of some other conservator of the peace or police officer.

"For the purpose of this chapter, the driver shall be the judge of the race of each passenger whenever such passenger has failed to disclose his or her race.

"4097dd—Violation by Passengers; Misdemeanor or Ejection—

"All persons who fail while on any motor vehicle to take or occupy the seat or space assigned by the driver, or the person whose duty it is to take up tickets or collect fares, or who fails to obey the driver's directions to change seats as occasions may require, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense.

Forfeiting the Fare

"Furthermore, such persons may be ejected from the vehicle, and in case such persons ejected shall have paid their fares upon such vehicle, they shall not be entitled to the return of any part of same.

"For any passengers' refusal to abide by the request of the person in charge and his subsequent ejection from the vehicle, neither the person in charge, owner, manager nor bus company shall be liable for damages in any court."

SPOTTSWOOD ROBINSON, Richmond attorney, whose defense of Mrs. Irene Morgan and appeal Oct. 18, 1944, started the ball rolling toward elimination of segregation on interstate buses.

Riders Just Can't Believe End of Jim Crow in D.C.

WASHINGTON

In compliance with the anti-jim-crow ruling, all segregation signs had been removed from the Alexandria, Barcroft, and Washington bus lines, late Tuesday evening, but a majority of colored passengers were still finding back seats as late as Thursday morning.

At the bus terminal, 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., the platforms were crowded with a heterogeneous collection of colored and white passengers.

Workers Looked Tired

There were suave and immaculate businessmen, wrinkled old women with gnarled claws clutching enormous bundles, and tired clerks and government workers with drooping shoulders and gaunt looks.

A group of laborers with red mud spattered over their greasy coveralls hovered at the edge of the crowd. All were waiting to ride on the busses under the 6-1 decision handed down Monday by the Supreme Court.

A bus marked "Seminary, King Street Express" eased its way into the narrow lanes a few minutes later. Persons of all races pushed and elbowed their way aboard.

Three colored girls, after dropping their coins in the fare box, surveyed the surroundings, and by strong impulse, wiggled themselves through the tightly-filled aisle to the back seats.

Whites Watch Effect

White passengers watched the effects of the new law with mixed emotions, exhibiting neither pleasure nor displeasure. The bus driver, busily accepting fares and making change, apparently paid little attention to the seating arrangement.

Several colored passengers, either still laboring under the delusion that all is a farce, or from exceptionally strong conditioning, selected back seats.

Seating Reverses

One middle-aged woman pushed and offered apologies until she had reached the back of the bus. Finding the back seats occupied, she turned to a fellow passenger and said. "I see we got blocked out."

(A few whites had taken back seats, making it necessary for the woman and her fellow passenger to stand.)

However, a few obviously timid souls sat three or four seats from the back. Even though seats beside white passengers were available, colored riders inevitably sought seats with colored passengers.

3 Classes Passengers

In accepting the new law, the colored passenger seems divided into three classes: The conditioned passenger who has formed a habit by custom, and is reluctant to depart from the back seats.

For this type of rider, it will be years before he will adequately adjust himself to the new ruling.

Secondly, the timid passenger who will select a seat about two from the back. He feels that he will not offend anyone by sitting here, as he was doing it before the law was passed.

It will be months before he will attempt to test his civil rights.

Finally is the progressive passenger, who is quiet and conservative, and is cognizant of his civil rights as an American citizen and seizes every opportunity to assert ert Amos, father of the plaintiff,

Musicians' Union Hits Fla. Jim Crow

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—"If our colored delegates are not good enough to go there, we figure we aren't either."

Speaking those words, James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Music, on Tuesday cancelled the AFM's convention's scheduled outing for its 800 delegates.

The stormy prexy of the musician's union became irked when two night clubs, Bill Williams, on Treasure Island, and the Penguin Club at Sunset Beach, refused to admit 45 colored delegates.

Twenty-nine Greyhound busses chartered for the scheduled all-day outing were cancelled. The two clubs, which refused to serve the delegates, had prepared $3,500 worth of foods and liquors.

Petrillo ordered the food given charitable institutions.

The 45 delegates attending the convention stayed in the homes of local colored residents, having been refused rooms at the headquarters hotel, the Soreno. All 45 musicians were from various parts of the country.

Greyhound Bos Co. Stops Interstate Jim Crow

CHARLESTON, W.Va. (NNPA)—Immediate compliance with the Supreme Court ruling that States cannot require segregation in interstate busses was to be ordered by the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, which operates in most of the "Jim Crow" Southern States, according to a statement of George S. Engle, general manager, last Monday.

Interstate Bus Officials Abolish Jim Crow Signs

WASHINGTON

Officials of Washington bus lines, engaged in interstate commerce, were busy this week removing jim crow signs from carriers, following the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on Monday that segregation on interstate buses is unconstitutional.

Several managers of local bus lines were polled by the AFRO to ascertain what action they had taken or contemplated taking to conform with the new ruling.

Officials Polled

Their answers are as follows:

George Staeth, publicity director, A.B. & W. Bus Line, 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.:

"We are abolishing segregation on the several bus lines operated by this company by removing the 'jim crow' signs."

W. C. Beard, Greyhound Lines, 1110 New York Ave., N.W.: "I can't tell you a thing—you have to see the operating heads for the Southern lines, whose offices are located in Richmond and Charleston, W.Va."

N. Barry, manager of the Trailways Bus Lines, 1201 New York Ave., N.W.:

"I don't know a thing, as I have no authority over the Southern lines—you will have to call up Mr. Gray in the morning."

Franklin K. Lane, head of the Arlington and Fairfax Motor Transportation Co.: "We will obey the law, whatever it is."

An Arnold Bus Line Co. spokesman said that the company is awaiting a ruling from the State attorney general, but that in the meantime, colored passengers may sit anywhere they wish.

ton and another for Jacksonville, Fla., and on none of them were colored passengers found in any other section of the bus than the traditional rear section.

Porter's Comment

Discussing the matter with a porter at the station, the reporter was informed that no colored passengers leaving Richmond had been noted taking forward seats in the buses, but that several had arrived here from the North with the races mixed.

The porter pointed out that it would probably be some time before colored passengers in the South begin taking advantage of their new freedom, having been for so long accustomed to riding in the rear.

He added that "fear will force some of them to run to the rear" for a long time to come.

dent of the Greyhound Lines pointed out that 99% of its busses end their southbound run in Washington.

Greyhound Gets No Orders

From there riders are shifted to the Virginia Greyhound Line for continued travel. Mr. Sills disclosed that there are three buses running into the Baltimore Terminal daily from Virginia.

They are operated by the Virginia branch of the network; and therefore all orders for drivers come from the office in that State, he said.

Mr. Sills stated that he had learned of the recent ruling through the newspapers and admitted that his national office had not sent out any formal notice.

Va. Leaders Glad Over J.C. Ruling

RICHMOND.—Civic and religious leaders here rejoiced Tuesday when the news became generally known that the U.S. Supreme Court had outlawed Virginia's jim-crow travel laws and issued a second "Emancipation Proclamation."

While these leaders were jubilant, however, an almost impenitrable blanket of silence hung low over official circles, most of those in official positions refusing politely to comment on the decision one way or the other, while some awaited the official text.

Those asked by the AFRO to state their reactions to the momentous decision in the Irene Morgan case gave the following comments:

2nd Emancipation

WILEY A. HALL, executive secretary, Richmond Urban League:

"Here again is a milestone in the history of the colored American that parallels the Emancipation Proclamation.

"In my opinion, they (such far-reaching decisions) will be coming with increasing swiftness. The great question is: Will they find us as colored Americans ready?"

Democratic Action

DR. W. L. RANSOME, pastor of Second Baptist Church, South Richmond:

"I am glad to see that the personnel of the present Supreme Court have advanced to the stage where it can render a decision in harmony with the policy of democracy.

"I hope that in the not distant future this same court will abolish segregation on all common carriers everywhere."

People's Will

C. BERNARD GILPIN, secretary-manager, Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co.:

"It is in keeping with my opinion that there should be no segregation in either interstate or local transportation. It is the forerunner of the will of the American people that will mean the end of the segregation pattern in the U.S."

Important Decision

DR. LEON A. REID, local dentist:

"It is one of the most important decisions ever rendered by that body. It means the beginning of the end of segregation on all common carriers. Surely State authorities would not segregate the intrastate passengers, while not segregating interstate passengers.

"A few more decisions of this nature, and America will be moving in the direction of a true democracy."

Attorney General Abraham P. Staples: "He's out of the city," a clerk in his office told the AFRO reporter.

A Liberal Step

B. T. BRADSHAW, president, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.:

"I think that it is one of the most liberal steps that the Supreme Court has taken in many a year.

"I am happy that they were not swayed by the fact that the law had been upheld by a unanimous decision of the Virginia Supreme Court, but considered the matter on its merits and rendered a decision in the true democratic tradition of our country."

Magistrate Silent

CARLETON E. JEWETT, police court justice: "I have no statement."

J. E. BANKETT, insurance man: "I think it's fine. I simply hope that we will continue to fight such cases—and continue to win."

Pastor Not Surprised

DR. JOSEPH T. HILL, pastor of Second Baptist Church:

"It does not surprise me in the least. My prediction is, that in a very few years the segregation and jim-crow policy of the entire South will be wiped out in churches, schools, places of amusement and industries, for economic reasons if for no other.

"The white man will tire of supporting two institutions when one will answer the purpose. As it is now, there must be something for the white and something for the colored in every case, entailing double expense. Common sense dictates another policy.

Commends Litigant

"The whole Southland, and Virginia in particular, should feel grateful to Miss Morgan for the determination she manifested in the outcome of this case. This far-reaching decision will affect not only the buses, but every form of carrier.

"We are thankful for the achievements of Spottswood Robinson 3rd and his helpers."

separate State [illegible] due burden" on interstate commerce.

In explanation, the opinion read by Justice Stanley Reed pointed out that "an interstate passenger must if necessary [under Virginia law] repeatedly shift seats while moving in Virginia to meet the seating requirements of the changing passenger group."

Inconvenience to Passengers

Continuing, the court said:

"Interstate passengers traveling via motors between the North and South or the East and West may pass through Virginia on through lines in the day or in the night.

"The large busses approach the comfort of pullmans and have seats convenient for rest. On such interstate journeys the enforcement of the requirements for reseating would be disturbing."

Other Laws Debatable

In order to appraise the weight of the burden of the Virginia statute on interstate commerce, the court, the decision revealed, considered related statutes of other States as important in showing the cumulative effects which make local regulation impracticable.

Except in the case of Alabama, whose laws refer specifically to interstate travelers, the court found that the language of the statutes of other States were "susceptible to an interpretation that they do or do not apply to interstate passengers."

Distinctions Not Clear

In addition, the High Court also called attention to the fact that except in a few States the racial differences between persons are

Mrs. Morgan Hails J.C. Bus Victory

By RICHARD DIER

NEW YORK—Mrs. Irene Morgan, plaintiff in the now historic Virginia jim-crow bus appeal case which brought a momentous edict from the U.S. Supreme Court, Monday, said here Thursday morning:

"I'm very glad tension of the case is over. I know this will abolish jim crow for Northerners going to the South.

"But for Southerners doing interstate travel it is another matter that must be cleared eventually so that the whole jim-crow pattern of travelling in the South will be abolished.

Greyhound Problem

"I'm glad mine was a test case to bring the issue into the open. It's a victory for me and all colored people. The question remains whether the Greyhound Bus Company will instruct its drivers to observe the Court's ruling.

"Previously, you'd never know your treatment while travelling interstate. Now, on the basis of the Court's decision, you know you are right and the law is back of you.

Tension Removed

"Jim-crow tension has been removed by the edict, and the insult and degradation to colored people is gone."

Mrs. Morgan is employed here as a practical nurse for the children of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wolff, writers, 70 Haven Ave.

to give away to the need for national uniformity in the regulations for interstate travel.

Jurisdiction Question

In his separate but concurring opinion, Justice Hugo Black expressed belief that the Congress has the power to regulate commerce but added that as long as the Court is given that function, "I must make decisions under it."

Also giving a separate but concurring opinion, Justice Felix Frankfurter said:

Setup Called 'Crazy-Quilt'

"The imposition upon national systems of transportation of a crazy-quilt of State laws would operate to burden commerce unreasonably, whether such contradictory and confusing State laws concern racial commingling or racial segregation."

The sole dissenter, Justice Harold H. Burton held that since Congress has not acted to supply legal uniformity throughout the South that evidently national uniformity was not required.

He also stated that invalidation of the segregation laws of 10 Southern States may lead to questioning of the validity of the laws of the 18 States which prohibit segregation.

End of Bias Seen in Transportation

RICHMOND.—All persons who have been arrested in Richmond for violating the jim-crow laws on buses have been held under warrants charging them with being disorderly and refusing to obey orders of the driver.

Should the Supreme Court's decision barring jim crow bus transportation be interpreted to eliminate the practice, intrastate, also, bus passengers no longer would have to show obeisance to drivers. here.

Should the 1902 jim-crow transportation statute, which affects railroads, steamship companies and street railway corporations, be wiped out, Richmond would be minus any jim-crow transportation act, here and now.

Automatically Effective

Incidentally, the Virginia Transit Company has made plans to eliminate all streetcars here by 1950, substituting buses or trackless trolleys instead. This would end automatically all jim-crow transportation in Richmond.

Since Richmond has no ordinance segregating the races on buses, it has been necessary to arrest such persons on State rather than city warrants.

Invalid Arrests

In many cases, however, as in the case of John Raigns, Washington special police officer, magistrates have used city warrants.

Such warrants being invalid in these cases, the procedure in police court has been to draw a new warrant when counsel for the defendant challneges the validity of the original warrant.

This has not been done in the Raigns case, which is still pending in police court.

Wants to Dismiss Case

Mr. Raigns, special U.S. policeman, is represented by Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, NAACP attorney, and J. Thomas Hewin, associate.

His case came up first in police court May 21, was continued to May 28 and is now scheduled for a hearing June 13.

What Justice Carleton E. Jewett, police court justice, will do with the case when it comes before him again on that date is a question for lively speculation here.

He offered to dismiss it May 28, if the defendant would agree not to file civil action.

New Methodist Unit in N.Y. to Fight Bias

NEW YORK—The formation of a New York City chapter of the Methodist Federation for Social Service was recently announced by the Rev. Alson J. Smith, president, who is also the editor of the group's Social Questions Bulletin.

The chapter has sent a letter to the City Council advocating school and neighborhood projects to combat racial prejudice and a telegram to President Truman asking an immediate diplomatic break with Spain.

Birmingham workhouse for forgetting her place."

To show that they meant it, Birmingham authorities slapped $50 fines and 30-day jail sentences on Mrs. Odell Moore and Mrs. Mahalia Webster of Philadelphia in August, 1939, for the same "crime."

Mrs. Dorothy H. Hydes and Miss Littie Mayor of New York were forced off a Greyhound bus without their baggage at 2:30 one night in August, 1942, when they would not move to rear seats after a Greyhound bus driver ordered them to do so.

Sgt. Charles Salter, 93rd Div. soldier of Nicholsville, Ky., and his wife were hustled off a Greyhound bus at Cincinnati in August, 1942, when they refused to move to a rear seat of a Greyhound bus.

At war's beginning, September, 1942, white cops in Montgomery, Ala., beat and jailed Second Lt. Nora Green, an Army nurse stationed at Tuskegee Air Field Hospital, because she sat in the wrong seat of a bus.

Two Navy Department clerks, Misses Mildred Turpin of New York and Caroline Johnson of Carlisle, Pa., who worked at Arlington, Va., were jailed at Clarendon, Va., on Jan. 16, 1943, when when they refused to sit in the back of the bus en route to Washington.

Delayed Five Days

An unidentified soldier of the 92nd Division was denied bus transportation for five days in April, 1944, at DeRidder, La., although he held a telegram from relatives notifying him that his mother's funeral was awaiting his presence.

The Rev. DeWitt Alcorn, a presiding elder of the Methodist Church, and Eugene Mitchell, a Tulsa defense worker, on March 24, 1945, were put off a Union bus in Boley, Okla., to make room for whites to sit.

Only last year, on Feb. 19, Miss

Vet Seeks $10,000 for Bus Jim Crow

WASHINGTON

Charging that he was forcibly ejected from a bus in violation of his civil rights, Samuel G. Foshee, 2100 block of I St., N.E., this week, filed suit for $10,000 damages against the Greyhound Bus Lines, Inc., of 1110 New York Ave., N.W.

Foshee, war veteran, asserts that he boarded the bus as an interstate passenger on Mar. 4, and was forced off by military police who were summoned by the bus driver after he refused to move to a rear seat.

The soldier says he was subject to the orders of the MP's, but because of the ejection he was delayed reaching his destination at Aberdeen, Md., on time, and for the physical pain and embarrassment seeks $10,000 damages, and a jury trial.

doubts, that many subterfuges will be employed before the Southern States willingly abandon their jim crow policies.

He believes that bus companies will attempt to follow the techniques employed by the railroad which extend the Jim Crow line into Northern States at the point where tickets are purchased. Railroad companies circumvent the law by selling tickets to colored passengers in jim crow cars in Philadelphia and New York, limiting the number who can travel on any given train.

Hailed as Precedent

Speaking from Columbia, Tenn., where he is now working on the "riot" cases, Thurgood Marshall of New York, one of the attorneys in the Morgan case said Monday.

"The opinion of the United States Supreme Court declaring that State statutes requiring the segregation of races cannot be applied to interstate passengers, is one of the most momentous decisions in the history of the country.

"It is a decisive blow to the evil of segregation and all that it stands for.

"We earnestly hope that the States will abide by the decision with good faith. Now is the time to push for the end of all forms of segregation throughout the country."

George E. C. Hayes and Judge James A. Cobb, members of the same Washington law firm, stated that while the decision as handed down in the Morgan Case refers specifically to busses they have little doubt that the ruling will have a definite affect on the outcome of similar cases involving railroads.

Father Delighted

Questioned in Baltimore as to his reaction to the decision, Robert Amos, father of the plaintiff, Mrs. Morgan, said:

"I am especially delighted that my daughter has won the case and to know that I've lived to see an important result of her early training.

"She was taught to believe like her father that all men are equal before God and should be treated with equal respect in their daily living."

Sister Social Worker

Mr. Amos, a merchant, lives with another daughter, Mrs. James Finney at 2036 McCulloh St., Baltimore. Mrs. Finney is a social worker with the city welfare department.

She said: "I am extremely happy about the decision especially for my sister who has suffered so much humiliation and embarrassment while the case was pending.

"We are 100% for the NAACP which fought the case through. We are proud of the organization and will support it heartily in all of its future undertakings.

"I did not go South last summer as I usually do because of the inconvenience and humiliation of traveling jim-crow.

"It is quite a relief to know now that as the result of this case, better accommodations will be available. I and all my co-workers are grateful."

Richmond Greyhound Bus to Comply With Court Rule

RICHMOND — "Naturally, we will comply with any Supreme Court decision," C. L. Major, president and general manager of the Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc., declared Monday when asked if his company would bow to the court's edict on segregation.

"But," he added, "how far the opinion affects company rules or intrastate travel is unknown, of course, until we receive an actual copy of the text of the decision and the matter is turned over to our legal counsel for interpretation."

Many persons here, both laymen and those in the legal profession, are of the opinion, in the absence of the text of the ruling, that the decision wipes out all segregation in both intra and interstate travel.

Law Is Complex

The statute in question is based on a 1902 law affecting common carriers.

It is pointed out that the statute affecting interstate travel embodies also that applying to intrastate passengers, and the law carries no provision validating parts of it in the event any other part is declared unconstitutional.

A clerk in the office of Attorney General A. P. Staples, who argued the case before the U.S. Supreme Court, said Tuesday that he was "out of the city."

However, he had been quoted as expressing the opinion that the decision would apply to interstate rail as well as bus travel.

In the event the text of the opinion bears out the belief that the decision invalidates the segregation statutes in their entirety because of the nature of their construction, Virginia will be minus any segregation law—even on street cars—until a new statute is enacted.

This situation, should it come to pass, would obtain for approximately two years, unless the Governor calls the legislature into special session for the specific purpose of enacting such legislation. That body is not scheduled to meet again until 1948.

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORDER NUMBER

This clipping from

Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel
June 28, 1946

of borrowing "Hitler's tactics" in an effort to obtain re-election to the senate, will appear before the committee.

Negro Shot, Bus Driver Beaten in Seat Conflict

SAVANNAH, Ga. [AP] A negro man was shot and wounded and a bus driver beaten in a fight which allegedly grew out of a negro woman's insistence on seating herself by a white man, Chatham county Police Sgt. Lee Ingram reported yesterday.

Sgt. Ingram identified the principals in the case as James Braxton, 25, negro; J. R. Burton, bus driver, and Dorothy Bacon, negro woman.

Burton was charged with assault and freed on a $500 bond, ingram said, while Braxton is in a hospital suffering leg wounds and the negro woman is under arrest on charges of disorderly conduct, cursing and inciting to riot.

Atl. Const.
6-28-46

Negro Wounded In Savannah Bus Seat Clash

SAVANNAH, June 27—(AP)—A Negro man was wounded and a bus driver beaten in a fight which allegedly grew out of a Negro woman's insistence of seating herself by a white man on a city bus, Chatham County Police Sgt. Lee Ingram reported Thursday.

Sgt. Ingram identified the principals in the case as James Braxton, 25, Negro; J. R. Burton, bus driver, and Dorothy Bacon, Negro woman.

Burton was charged with assault and freed on a $500 bond, Ingram said, while Braxton is in a hospital suffering leg wounds and the Negro woman is under arrest on charges of disorderly conduct, cursing and inciting to riot.

In addition, said the policeman, another Negro woman, identified by him as Ruby Glover, is being held as a material witness.

Sgt. Ingram gave the following account of the incident:

The Negro woman boarded the bus and seated herself beside a white man. The man asked her to move and when she refused to do so, moved himself.

When the bus stopped for the Negro woman to alight, she began cursing Burton, who left his wheel to remonstrate. At this point several Negro men attacked Burton, who pulled his pistol and fired.

Ingram said the bus driver carried a pistol under a license issued by the Ordinary of Chatham County.

Braxton, who was hit, then began a struggle with Burton for the gun and when police arrived the battle was still in progress. All other passengers, including a lone white man, had left the bus.

The altercation was the third between Negroes and city bus drivers recently. Two drivers were beaten and robbed by groups of Negroes two weeks ago. Both drivers had to be hospitalized.

3 Negroes Held In Savannah Bus Argument

1946

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 29—(AP) Three Negroes, charged with attempting to incite a riot in an argument which grew out of a Negro woman sitting beside a white man on a bus, were ordered held for city court trial Saturday.

Charges against the bus driver of assault with intent to murder in connection with the shooting of one of the Negroes were dismissed after the police court hearing. Charges against a Negro woman also were dismissed.

The bus driver, J. R. Barton, told the court he had fired his pistol into the bus floor in an attempt to frighten two of the Negroes who he said assaulted him. Two of the bullets struck James Braxton.

Braxton, James H. Collins and Ruby Glover were ordered held for city court trial. Charges against Dorothy Bacon were dismissed.

The Negro women told the court they did not see the white man when they sat down. He later moved, they said, and an argument resulted in which Braxton was shot.

BUS PASSENGER KILLS OFFICER IN BIAS BRAWL

Atlanta Daily World July 3, 1946

TYLER, Texas — (ANP) — An unidentified 27-year-old Negro bus passenger furiously protested jim crow bus regulations here last week by fatally stabbing M. J. Buie, a local white policeman, who attempted to force him to move up the rear of the bus or get off.

Managing to escape the melee after being wounded in the abdomen, the furious passenger fled to his father's home near Corsicana in a taxicab. He was later seized there by a 10-man all-white posse on a tip by the Negro taxicab driver, who is reported to have supplied the information under duress.

According to police officers, a cache of arms near his bed plus his effort to use them indicated that he planned to continue the fight. He was wounded again in the insuing gunfight before he was captured and brought here for hos pitalization.

ATTEMPT SEIZURE

A white mob made two attempts to form to seize the wounded man as he lay in the hospital but were blocked by a cordon of about 50 police officers, who formed a line around the hospital.

"All it lacked of being a mob," said one of the officers, "was a ring leader."

The crowd started gathering in front of a sub fire station near the outskirts of town. About a half dozen cars arrived at the hospital after police brought the wounded suspect to the hospital.

Speculation is rife here that the wounded man is an ex-GI, who is among the first in this area to vehemently protest jimcrow bus segregation for Negroes.

Teacher Jailed For Not Moving On Bus

Journal & Guide, July 13/46

SPECIAL TO JOURNAL AND GUIDE

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Arliner Young, head of the department of biology at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., was arrested at Nashville, N. C. on Friday last week while en route by bus from Raleigh to Rocky Mount, N. C., because she refused to vacate the seat she was occupying and move back in order to seat a white youth who boarded the bus at Nashville.

When requested by the bus driver to move, Dr. Young invited the white youth to take the seat beside her. He declined and left the bus rather than sit behind her.

The bus driver called the police and Dr. Young was arrested. Dragging her from the bus and throwing her in a police car, Dr. Young was placed in the town lockup. Later she was transferred to the county jail and placed in a cell.

Some colored people on the bus, who witnessed the incident, notified Plummer R. Richardson, well known Nashville citizen, who furnished bail for Dr. Young in the amount of $200 pending trial on July 15.

A group of Nashville colored women called on the mayor in Dr. Young's behalf, and it is reported that he sent word to her that he would drop the charges if she would apologize. This Dr. Young refused to do.

The six-foot policeman placed charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest against Dr. Young.

TAUGHT 6 YEARS

Miss Young, who has taught in North Carolina for six years received her bachelor of arts degree from Howard University, the master of science degree in biology from the University of Chicago, and her doctor of phil-

(See TEACHER JAILED P. 2)

Teacher Jailed

(Continued from Page One)

osophy degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

During the summer Dr. Young is working as an A. F. of L. organizer. When arrested she was en route to Rocky Mount in connection with the organization of tobacco workers in that city under the A. F. of L.

Railway Bans Jim Crow Interstate Traveling

NEW YORK—(ANP)— In a letter to an ANP correspondent, Norman Call, president of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad connecting line between the north and the south on the eastern seaboard, said:

"Our recently adopted policy banning separation of passengers seems to be working out all right and I see no reason why it should not."

This is the first southern railroad to voluntarily act to comply with a recent ruling of the supreme court on the segregation of interetate passengers and its operation will be closely watched by other roads which will be effected by the same ruling.

CRACK ROUTE

Going south over the R F and P lines which run from Washington to Richmond are the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, two important passenger routes which haul many crack trains thru the coastal states.

Through passengers from New York to the south, especially Negroes, frequently have been embarrassed in the Pennsylvania station when officials direct them to a special car at the end of the train which would go straight through, eliminating the necessary change in Washington where the southern railroads pick up the northern cars. May protests have been filled with the Pennsylvania railroad over this practice and employes in the public relations department of the railroad have deplored the act and as far as possible tried to eliminate friction arising in the big New York station.

On the RF and P it was ruled that separate cars would be on all trains for intra-state passengers, white and colored would ride the same coach.

Mr. Call indicated that it was merely the duty of the railroad to comply with laws, both state and federal, so it may be assumed that when the state law is amended, the necessary changes will be made regarding the seating of colored passengers.

Light House & Tiger
August 11/48

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA GEORGIA

8-16-46

ORDER NUMBER

This Clipping from

Rockmart, Ga. Journal
Aug. 16, 1946

in the interest of these projects, because, to a great extent, Rockmart's future depends upon them.

The Teacher Situation

With another school term just before starting, Georgia is confronted with one of its most severe teacher shortages. And furthermore, it is pointed out, prospects don't look any too good for any betterment of the situation during the next several years.

According to latest estimates, if the state's public schools are to obtain an adequate number of instructors with a minimum of four years of college training— and certainly most of them should have that much—Georgia colleges must graduate in the neighborhood of 4,300 white and 2,000 Negro teachers annually for the next ten years. This is considered at present to be next to an impossibility.

Added to this dark prospect is the fact that the number of students now enrolled in colleges and universities in the state who plan to teach is just about half today what it was in the year preceding the war. Low salary schedules in the face of rising living costs have caused the drop in interest among young people who ordinarily would think of teaching as a career.

Another major factor contributing to the present shortage is the fact that a large number of teachers who have been teaching during recent years are inadequately trained and are slated to be replaced. In all, there are said to be 3,578 white and 3,201 negro teachers who would fall in that class, all of whom have less than two years of college training.

From all of this, therefore, it seems that Georgia is paying for its refusal during the past to pay its teachers salaries which were commensurate with the amount of preparation and work required of them. Such a situation is deplorable and the effect of it will be felt for years to come.

There is no profession more important than that of the teacher. It is he or she who deals with society's most precious possessions, the children—tomorrow's leaders. Although we have begun to realize that during the last three or four years and have provided substantial pay raises for our instructors there is still a lot to do.

Rockmart, as well as the hundreds of other school communities in the state, should do all in their power to provide the inducements which would draw more and better teachers as soon as possible.

Better teachers and more efficient schools are parts of a must program for any progressive state.

TAMPA TRIBUNE SEPT 3, 1946

Pinellas Teacher Pay Rating System Under Fire Of Many

This is another in a series of stories dealing with the educational system of Pinellas County.

By J. A. MURRAY
Tribune Staff Writer

CLEARWATER Sept. 2.—The Pinellas school administration a year ago put into effect a system to rate and pay teachers according to merit but ran into strong opposition from a group of teachers who disliked it. They are still fighting it.

Under the merit set-up the teacher is paid according to training, teaching experience, and a rating which takes into consideration her qualities as a teacher.

It is an effort to pay the good teacher more than her sister who is not so good, and to rid the system of those who fail. But some teachers do not like to have others say how good, or bad, they are. They say it is difficult for rating authorities to be fair, and it is too easy for favoritism to creep in.

Under the old system the teachers were paid on the basis of the number of years they spent in college, and their years in the school room. A poor teacher got just as much as a good teacher, if she had as much training and experience.

Many Complain

Supt. G. V. Fuguitt maintained he instituted the system to improve the teaching personnel in Pinellas schools and give the pupils the best instruction possible, but the teachers employed State Senator Henry S. Baynard and sought to have the new system revised or thrown out. News reports said from 50 to 150 teachers were complaining.

It is an issue that has been watched by other counties, all of which have more or less trouble deciding how teachers should be paid. Supt. Randolph McLaughlin, of Hillsborough County, which does not have a rating system, was quoted by Baynard as stating that any rating system for teachers is unfair because there was no definite way to evaluate the worth of a teacher.

But I talked with Fuguitt and he said he was more thoroughly sold on rating today than when he adopted it, although some revisions will be made in the Pinellas system.

How It Works

Here is the way it works:

The administration set up a rating committee made up of Dr. A. J. Geiger, principal of St. Petersburg High; J. F. Arnold, principal of Tarpon Springs High; Ashley R. Russ, principal of Southside Junior High; Miss Kathleen Plumb, county supervisor; Miss Mary Bainum, county supervisor; Miss Natalee Sterling, principal of

(Continued on Page 8—Column 3)

Pinellas Teacher Pay Rating System Under Fire of Many

(Continued from Page 1)

Central Elementary School, St. Petersburg; Miss Gladys Campbell, principal of Norwood Elementary School, St. Petersburg; Miss Lois Geiger, head of English department of Pinellas schools, and Miss Marguerite Morse, supervisor of science and mathematics in Pinellas schools.

This committee, with the help of principals and others in the system, rated all teachers as very good, good, average and fair. There is a top rating of excellent, but none was placed in that bracket, although some were rated excellent in certain particulars.

In rating a teacher the committee considered her health and vigor, personal attractiveness, poise, speech, imagination, judgment, cultural background, cooperativeness, leadership, understanding of children, teaching methods, resourcefulness, control, classroom management, accuracy, punctuality, effectiveness as shown by attitudes and interest of pupils and as shown by their study habits and work, planning, and her place in the community.

Scope Limited

Somewhat similar qualifications are set up for principals, teachers who come into the system from other sections and for beginners, but the scope of examination is more limited for those who are not well known.

The system, while intended to improve the quality of instruction, was put into effect, as in several other counties, after the school board has lost a federal court fight in which a Negro teacher asked for the same pay as white teachers. Negro teachers, therefore, are rated in the same way as white teachers.

Following is the result of last term's rating, as given to me by Fuguitt from memory:

Excellent, none; very good, white, 49 teachers; Negroes, none; good, white, 280; Negro, 21; average, white, 62; Negro, 52; fair, white six, Negro, 21.

A teacher rated "good" will get $1700 next term if she has had no experience, and $50 a year more each year until she has had 10 years experience. This is called the basic scale.

A teacher with a master's degree will get $150 more, one with only three years' training, $150 less, with two years training $300 less.

A teacher rated very good gets $150 more than the basic scale; one rated average, $300 less and one rated fair, $600 less.

Athletic directors get $600 above the basic pay; principals get $200 more plus $30 per class room in their schools.

These are the high points of the system. If a teacher is displeased with her rating she may take the standard teacher examination given by the American Council of Education, and be rated by this test.

For the first three years the system is in effect teachers will be rerated each year, thence once every three years.

Asks Scientific Method

In opposing the present set-up, Sen. Baynard asked that ratings be abolished "until a scientific and unbiased method" of rating teachers can be put into effect, or that the classifications be reconsidered.

Pinellas teachers received a blanket increase in pay for next term of $300, but Baynard said some would lose all of this under the low ratings given them. The school board said this was true.

He also alleged some members of the rating committee had favored relatives and that high school teachers were being rated by first grade teachers and vice versa. He said insufficient facilities in some schools kept teachers from getting good ratings.

Fuguitt replied that the system was new, and would be revised as the need arose. He told me it was planned to lengthen the time in which pay will be increased each year from 10 to 15 years, with the additional increase to be $30 a year and apply only to teachers rating "good" or better teachers, not to those in the lower brackets.

Combine Brackets

It also planned to combine the "good" and "very good" ratings and put all who make a grade from 60 to 95 in this bracket. The present bracket is 66 to 95.

Of the six white teachers rated fair, five have left the system, Fuguitt said, and a considerable number of teachers who never obtained degrees are off in school this summer working for them.

Pinellas County has no tenure law, but Fuguitt said he did not know of a good teacher who had lost her job in the last 10 years.

"A good teacher does not need a tenure law," he said.

"If you leave out the pressure that sometimes comes locally to give some girl a job, whether or not there is an opening, and the pressure that may arise to place somebody in a job for political purposes, tenure is not needed.

"In Pinellas we prize our good teachers so highly we don't pay much attention to pressure of any kind."

Florida Primary Open To Negroes, State Told

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida's Attorney General J. Tom Watson declared this week that Negroes should be registered as Democrats and permitted to vote in Democratic primaries in this bastion of white supremacy.

His opinion was rendered in reply to an inquiry from Secretary of State R. A. Gray of Tallahassee, with regards to the momentous question of Negro suffrage in the state. The Secretary of State turned over to the Attorney General for an opinion a letter from Boland X. Droit, supervisor of registration of Highlands County, who sought guidance as to whether he should permit Negroes to register and vote as Democrats.

In his reply to Gray the Attorney General said in part:

"You are referred to two recent cases of our Supreme Court: Davis vs. State ex rel. Cromwell, 23 So. 2d. 85, and Davis vs. State ex rel, Chavis, 23 So. 2d. 87. Cromwell and Chavis are Negroes, residents of Escambia County. Upon refusal of Mr. Ben L. Davis, supervisor of registration of Escambia County, to comply with the request of such Negroes that they be registered in the primary election books of such county as Democrats, these Negroes instituted action in mandamus to require said officers to so register them.

Supreme Court Mandate

"This office participated in the defense of said county officials in these suits. Upon final hearing the trial court issued peremptory writ of mandamus which, in effect, directed that said supervisor of registration so register such Negroes. The cases were appealed to our Supreme Court, and we participated in such cases on appeal.

"It was our contention in the trial court and in briefs filed and argument made in such cases in the Supreme Court that the registration officer of Escambia County was not required to register these

Pittsburgh Courier

Alabama Attorney

Hits Bill That Would Encourage Vote Suits

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Richard T. (Dick) Rives, noted white lawyer with political weight, came out in opposition to the proposed Boswell Amendment, to be voted on Nov. 5, in a speech sponsored by the Museum of Fine Arts Association.

Rives, a former president of the Alabama Bar Association, said that the Boswell "understand-and-explain-the-constitution plan" would "encourage Negroes to go to court to enforce their right to vote."

The eminent barrister, member of a powerful law firm here, is special counsel for the defendant Macon County Board of Registrars in the Mitchell Vote Denial case, now under advisement by the Federal Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

WOULD AVOID COURTS

Rep. E. C. Boswell of Geneva County, author and sponsor of the vote-restricting bill bearing his name, is one of the other three lawyers listed with Rives in defending the registrars.

Among other objections to the Boswell Bill listed by Rives were its conflict with the constitutional rights to vote, that it would give too much authority to board of registrars, would bring on so many suits nobody would serve as registrar and, racial ill-will would come from court litigation.

The Boswell Bill was passed unanimously by the Alabama Lower House and with six dissenting votes by the upper chamber. It is supported by the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee. Executive Democrats have urged all candidates to support the bill.

THE WALTON TRIBUNE

Prejudice and Passion Flame

(Editor's Note: Ralph Jones is on vacation.)

The Tribune has had little to say regarding Negroes voting in the July State white primary because we realized that the Supreme Court of the United States had decreed they could vote, and nothing we might say would or could alter that decree.

This fact is recognized by all the candidates in the gubernatorial campaign, and by a majority of the people, but the Negro appears to be the principal basis for the entry of Eugene Talmadge in the race.

The publisher of this paper supported Eugene Talmadge in two of his races, but left him at his second nominating convention because those running the convention made a bitter attack upon President Franklin D. Roosevelt, even though Talmadge had previously assured me that he would "hands off" the President.

Shame and Disrepute

Most everyone will agree that Talmadge made a good Governor during his first term, but later on, drunk with power, he assumed the position of a dictator, and was guilty of several acts which brought shame and disrepute to the State .

Aside from numerous promises which will be impossible of fulfillment even should he be elected, Talmadge's main plank in his present race is an attempt to array the whites against the blacks, and fomenting race hatred which could easily result in trouble among peace loving people, even before the primary.

And yet, Talmadge knows, as we know, and everyone knows, it is impossible to bar the Negro from voting in the approaching primary, for the reason that the Supreme Court declares he is entitled to that privilege, and the Department of Justice has said it would prosecute any person attempting to keep him from voting.

Ridiculous Proposal

Any pretense that the State of Georgia could pass laws or regulations to prevent the Negro from voting is too silly to consider, as the State would be powerless to nullify any act of the highest court in the land.

Now it is being proposed to abolish all State election laws and permit the whites and the blacks to have separate primaries in which they could register their choices.

Abolishing present laws would probably result in wholesale graft and corruption, and the suggestion for separate primaries might also result in confusion and trouble.

Many of our people probably haven't thought of it, but a number of Georgia counties have more Negroes than whites, and in these counties it would be possible for the Negroes to nominate and later elect all the county officers if they voted in a colored primary.

And in State elections it would be possible for them to vote for Negro nominees for Governor and State House officers, and send Negro delegates to the State convention.

Under the circumstances, it appears far better to obey the law as defined by the Supreme Court and let the Negro vote in the white primary, where he will be under the restraint of white people and in many cases, will follow their suggestions as to voting.

Bar Negro Vote, Bilbo Entreats 'Red-Blooded'

JACKSON, Miss., June 22—(UP)—Sen. Theodore Bilbo, Democrat, Mississippi, Saturday night demanded that the "red-blooded men" of Mississippi bar Negroes from voting. His demand came a few hours after a Negro Army veteran charged that he had been beaten and flogged by four white men when he sought to register.

In one of his strongest white supremacy statements of his current campaign for renomination, Bilbo said at Laurel that if a few Negroes vote in the Democratic primary this year, more will vote in 1947 "and from then on it will grow into a mighty surge."

He called on every "red-blooded, Anglo-Saxon man in Mississippi to resort to any means to keep hundreds of Negroes from the polls in the July 2 primary."

"And if you don't know what that means, your are just not up on your persuasive measures," Bilbo added.

Bilbo's speech came after Etoy Fletcher, Army veteran attending school under the GI Bill of Rights, charged in an affidavit that he had been seized, flogged and beaten at Brandon, Miss., on June 2 when he attempted unsuccessfully to register. His charge was made in an affidavit made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York.

Use Troops at Polls, Oust Bilbo, Cry Negroes

CHICAGO, June 22—(UP)—Edgar G. Brown, Director of the National Negro Council, Saturday night urged President Truman to send troops into Mississippi for the July 2 election to enforce a Supreme Court decision giving Negroes the right to vote in "white" primaries.

Brown, speaking before the annual meeting of the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union Congress, said that "if Mr. Truman could send troops to Gen. MacArthur to assure the right of the Japanese, our recent enemies, to vote, certainly he can do the same for our native Americans."

Some 17,000 delegates and guests, representing 4,000,000 Negro Baptists, signed petitions demanding the impeachment of Mississippi Sen. Theodore R. Bilbo.

Candidate Talmadge next week will make a mighty bid for the votes of Bibb and Hall Counties—with rallies scheduled for Macon and Gainesville. Talmadge leaders claim their Fourth of July program at Gainesville will be one of the campaign's highlights.

South Defending White Primary, Talmadge Says

By ROBERT H. McKEE
Journal Staff Writer

ROME, Ga., June 29. — House Speaker Roy Harris told a Talmadge rally that filled the city auditorium here Saturday that "this is your last chance to get the white primary back without bloodshed and race riots."

Mr. Harris said Mr. Talmadge's two opponents claim there is nothing they can do toward restoration of the white primary. "If they feel there is nothing they can do," he said, "they ought to get off the nest and turn it over to someone who thinks he can do something about it."

Mr. Harris predicted that Rivers would not carry more than seven counties in the July 17 primary, and at the most Carmichael would carry only 15 or 16 counties.

"The Only Man"

Mr. Harris said Gene Talmadge is the "only man running for governor this year that a white man can vote for."

Several Southern states are bestirring themselves energetically toward steps that will mean preservation of the white primary, Candidate Talmadge told a large crowd assembled on the lawn of the Polk County courthouse Saturday afternoon.

"The governor of Arizona," said Mr. Talmadge, "was found to be correct in his decision to preserve the white primary." He declared it was his understanding that Washington authorities were in agreement that the governor of Arizona had not violated the federal laws.

"Florida is getting ready to act," said Mr. Talmadge, "and watch the July 2 primary in Mississippi. They're getting ready to do things over there."

The candidate said the trend of the Negro vote is "a black cloud that will wither all it touches in Georgia. The South has always been good to the Negro. We educated them and we saw that they had justice. That is especially true in Georgia. Their civilization is an artificial civilization and the white people will never stand for turning over this country, in part or in whole, to Negroes."

Says C. I. O. for Him

He voiced the opinion that 90 per cent of C. I. O. members would vote for him.

"I didn't force that bus decision on you," he said. "That was brought up by a Negro in Virginia. A Negro that I know in McRae, my home town, recently stated that if he were invited to a white man's house he would go there, but that if he were not invited to take part in the white man's primary he certainly would not wish to participate.

"The best protection for the white people and the Negro as well, is for Talmadge to be elected. If I go in as your governor all these troubles will be obviated. Candidates will be soliciting the votes of white people exclusively."

46

BEST SHOWING IN LARGE CITIES

Negroes Pass Literacy Tests To Qualify as Georgia Voters

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Negroes registering to vote for the first time in a Georgia white primary are being given literacy tests in some counties and the larger cities are qualifying a larger proportion of Negro voters than other districts.

Under Georgia's county unit system of voting the smaller counties hold the balance of power.

In Fulton County, only 100 Negroes of the 24,000 registered have been purged from the voting list because of illiteracy.

In Sumter County (Americus), only 92 of the 650 Negroes who applied for registration were considered qualified.

In Muscogee County (Columbus) Tax Commissioner Sterling W. Dudley said only about 10 percent of the 2,940 Negroes who registered were purged because of illiteracy. Practically none of the Negroes applying for registration in Floyd (Rome) were disqualified. T. E. Clemmons, Floyd Tax Collector, said industrial areas such as Rome had fewer illiterate Negroes than country districts. That County qualified 1,200 Negroes among 17,200 voters.

DeKalb County (Decatur) reported it kept no record of the number of Negroes being disqualified for illiteracy or other reasons but that 1,300 Negroes were registered out of the total of 35,-520. Chatham County (Savannah) also had no figures on the number of Negroes disqualified. Registration there totals about 36,-000, compared to only 16,000 two years ago. Separate card files are kept but the number of Negroes registered has not been totaled.

Many counties are giving broad interpretation to educational requirements set up in the State constitution and leaning toward leniency in qualification tests. The constitution gives the ballot to "persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the constitution of the United States or of this State and correctly write the same in the English language."

The Muscogee Commissioner said "We are being as lenient as possible with Negroes. We give them the benefit of the doubt. The registration law, of course, applies to both whites and Negroes."

In Dougherty County (Al[illegible] 3,000 of the 13,000 applyi[illegible] registration are Negroes. [illegible]erty lists have not yet been [illegible]ed and the final registratio[illegible] not be determined for [illegible] days.

The question of separate [illegible] places for Negroes and wh[illegible] not dealt with in Georgia st[illegible] An unofficial opinion by t[illegible]torney General cited a co[illegible]tion limiting voting precin[illegible] one in each militia district, [illegible] districts lying in whole or i[illegible] in incorporated municipaliti[illegible]

J. M. Middlebrooks, Upson[illegible]ty ordinary, recently aske[illegible]gene Cook, Attorney Gener[illegible] an opinion on whether se[illegible] voting booths could be prov[illegible]

Cook's unofficial opinion [illegible]ed to lack of reference to th[illegible]ter in the statutes. He said, [illegible]ever, that the law provided [illegible] many voting precincts in [illegible] districts lying wholly or par[illegible] incorporated municipalities [illegible] may be necessary and conve[illegible] for holding elections."

A survey showed some Co[illegible] will have separate booths f[illegible]groes, some will not. Mus[illegible] County will have separate p[illegible] places. Dougherty and Ch[illegible] County also will have se[illegible] booths. Fulton and DeKalb [illegible]ties will use the same booth[illegible] both races. Many counties [illegible] not yet decided on this matt[illegible]

CRACKER CRUMBLER

Morris Flays

[illegible]ry' Brings [illegible] Carolina

[illegible] for Governor of Georgia [illegible]tate's primary election laws [illegible] South Carolina where the [illegible]tate's primary laws. But [illegible]ady are disturbed over [illegible]ces [illegible] told in the following [illegible]s prepared by Arthur Gurley, [illegible] Bureau:

COLUMBIA, June 1—A test case involving the rights of Negroes [illegible] enroll and vote in the Democratic Primaries seems inevitable.

[illegible]here is a variance of opinion [illegible]ong political observers as to the [illegible]come of such a test case should [illegible]e come, but many believe the [illegible]partment of Justice would [illegible]ing along with the Negroes in [illegible]eping with recent rulings of the [illegible]preme Court and interpretation [illegible] those rulings by the U. S. attor[illegible]y general.

[illegible]ACK TO CONVENTION

What procedure will the white [illegible]mocrats of the State take should [illegible] Negro leader, that an orderly attempt would be made by Negroes to enroll on June 5 and the promise that those refusing the Negroes would be hauled into the Federal courts.

The outcome is in the realm of conjecture but Democratic leaders are preparing for any eventuality and speculation as to what will happen is the subject of most conversations around the Statehouse.

Talmadge Rebukes PAC for Vote Stand

Predicts He'll Get Many CIO Ballots Despite Call for Defeat 'At Any Cost'

Former Governor Eugene Talmadge predicted Monday that he will get thousands of C. I. O. votes, despite the P. A. C.'s declaration that members may vote for any candidate they see fit, so long as it is not for Talmadge.

Commenting on the committee's decision not to endorse candidates, but to oppose Talmadge—action taken at a Sunday meeting—the former governor said he was sorry that the C. I. O. took such a position.

"I'm the only candidate in the governor's race that is trying to protect the wives and sisters and children of C. I. O. white members and all other white people in Georgia from being forced on terms of equality with Negroes," he said.

"I know that I will get the votes of thousands of white members of the C. I. O. in Georgia because I know that they don't want to see their wives and children riding on busses with Negroes on the same seat.

"The other candidates in this race for governor are condoning social, economic and political equality with Negroes. I'm against it now, will be against it when I am governor and I'll straighten the situation out in Georgia."

State C. I. O. Chairman Charles H. Gillman said that approximately 300 members attending the executive session of the P. A. C. Sunday decided not to endorse any candidate, but added that the group "wants at any cost to defeat Talmadge."

Mr. Gillman said, however, that although no candidates were indorsed, the P. A. C. executive board will meet shortly before the July 17 election, when it may throw support to one of the candidates in the Governor's race. Prior to that time complete records of the various candidates will be compiled and sent to members.

Numerous political issues other than the Governor's race were discussed at the Sunday meeting of the P. A. C. The approximately 300 delegates voted unanimous support to continuation of the OPA and price controls, condemned emergency antistrike legislation, urged veto of the Case bill, endorsed higher pay for Georgia teachers, and expressed new interest in the small farmer.

46 BEST SHO

Nege To C

ET'S GO

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Negroes registering to vote for the first time in a Georgia white primary are being given literacy tests in some counties and the larger cities are qualifying a larger proportion of Negro voters than other districts.

Under Georgia's county unit system of voting the smaller counties hold the balance of power.

In Fulton County, only 100 Negroes of the 24,000 registered have been purged from the voting list because of illiteracy.

In Sumter County (Americus), only 92 of the 650 Negroes who applied for registration were considered qualified.

In Muscogee County (Columbus) Tax Commissioner Sterling W. Dudley said only about 10 percent of the 2,940 Negroes who registered were purged because of illiteracy. Practically none of the Negroes applying for registration in Floyd (Rome) were disqualified. T. E. Clemmons, Floyd Tax Collector, said industrial areas such as Rome had fewer illiterate Negroes than country districts. That County qualified 1,200 Negroes among 17,200 voters.

DeKalb County (Decatur) reported it kept no record of the number of Negroes being disqualified for illiteracy or other reasons but that 1,300 Negroes were registered out of the total of 35,-520. Chatham County (Savannah) also had no figures on the number of Negroes disqualified. Registration there totals about 36,-000, compared to only 16,000 two years ago. Separate card files are kept but the number of Negroes registered has not been totaled.

Many counties are giving broad interpretation to educational requirements set up in the State constitution and leaning toward leniency in qualification tests. The constitution gives the ballot to "persons who can correctly read in the English language any paragraph of the constitution of the United States or of this State and correctly write the same in the English language."

The Muscogee Commissioner said "We are being as lenient as possible with Negroes. We give them the benefit of the doubt. The registration law, of course, applies to both whites and Negroes."

In Dougherty County (Albany), 3,000 of the 13,000 applying for registration are Negroes. Dougherty lists have not yet been purged and the final registration will not be determined for several days.

The question of separate polling places for Negroes and whites is not dealt with in Georgia statutes. An unofficial opinion by the Attorney General cited a code section limiting voting precincts to one in each militia district, except districts lying in whole or in part in incorporated municipalities.

J. M. Middlebrooks, Upson County ordinary, recently asked Eugene Cook, Attorney General, for an opinion on whether separate voting booths could be provided.

Cook's unofficial opinion pointed to lack of reference to the matter in the statutes. He said, however, that the law provided for as many voting precincts in militia districts lying wholly or partly in incorporated municipalities "as may be necessary and convenient for holding elections."

A survey showed some Counties will have separate booths for Negroes, some will not. Muscogee County will have separate polling places. Dougherty and Chatham County also will have separate booths. Fulton and DeKalb Counties will use the same booths for both races. Many counties have not yet decided on this matter.

CRACKER CRUMBLER

Morris Flays

'Saved Primary' Brings Woe to South Carolina

Eugene Talmadge is campaigning for Governor of Georgia on a platform pledging repeal of the State's primary election laws to keep Negroes from voting as did South Carolina where the Legislature hurriedly repealed that State's primary laws. But that South Carolina political leaders already are disturbed over the action and its possible consequences is told in the following article from the Greenville, S. C., News prepared by Arthur Gurley, of the paper's Columbia News Bureau:

COLUMBIA, June 1—A test case involving the rights of Negroes enroll and vote in the Democratic Primaries seems inevitable.

There is a variance of opinion ong political observers as to the come of such a test case should e come, but many believe the partment of Justice would ing along with the Negroes in eping with recent rulings of the preme Court and interpretation those rulings by the U. S. attor- y general.

ACK TO CONVENTION

What procedure will the white mocrats of the State take should e courts rule the Negroes must allowed to participate in the maries? One suggested answer this question heard this week uld abolish the primaries en- ely and nominate the Democrat- candidates at County and State nventions. These conventions, is pointed out, would not be as emocratic as the primaries in hich more people participate, but ight be made to serve the pur- ose of preventing the Negroes om having a hand in nominating he Democratic candidates.

However it seems doubtful if ven these conventions could be nade "lily white" for should the ourts open up the primaries it would seem the ruling would be xtended to include any other ype of political conclave.

Some members of the Democrat- party attending the State Con- ention expressed the feeling that he party did wrong in not facing he Negro issue by opening up the anks and taking in those who ould meet certain educational qualifications. The Richland Coun- ty Convention referred a resolu- tion to do just that to the State meet but, in the words of the Reso- lutions Committee Chairman, Cal- houn Thomas, of Beaufort, it was "lost in the shuffle."

SUPPORT PROMISED

The Democratic Executive Committee has promised to back any precinct enrollment clerk or other party official who may be forced into the courts for refusal to allow Negroes to enroll.

A declaration of policy by the Democrats earlier this week that theirs was a "voluntary organization" and therefore not subject to any statute or ruling in cases in other states was followed by a statement from John McCrary, Negro leader, that an orderly attempt would be made by Negroes to enroll on June 5 and the promise that those refusing the Negroes would be hauled into the Federal courts.

The outcome is in the realm of conjecture but Democratic leaders are preparing for any eventuality and speculation as to what will happen is the subject of most conversations around the Statehouse.

n and others fr
as Wisconsin,
New York.
the vets, thor
began leaving for
r three hours of
that didn't move
only a resident
ever be able t
to buy anythi
eet, of Daytona
p to buy an alu
ouse his building
ied in vain to
sle, W. A. A. fie
charge of the sa
lines for faster s
ter explained t
hysically impossi
till maintain an
ory of the good

buyer was Willi
ast Lake, who s
nday morning
nped on the do
night and was
gate when th
made off with a
ly one in stock.

lve Refrigerator
d buyer, who w
in, was W. R.
, S. C., who lin
onday morning
r 9 planked
highly coveted
s and five electr
He also plac
e aluminum hut
ite satisfied wit
overnment does

Talmadge Makes Bid On White Primary

Ex-Governor Begins 4th Term Drive On Racial Issue in Lyons Address

By L. P. PATTERSON, Journal Staff Writer

LYONS, Ga., May 18.—Bidding for a fourth term as governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge formally launched his campaign here Saturday with a speech mainly devoted to preservation of the Democratic white primary.

Urging his listeners to vote for James V. Carmichael if they favor abolition of Jim Crow laws and for E. D. Rivers if they don't care whether these laws exist or not, the former governor promised "a primary for the white people for Georgia at least for the next four years."

Promises Highways

The crowd stood for more than [illegible] hour in a scorching sun to hear [illegible] candidate. For the most part, it was a typical Talmadge crowd —the so-called "wool hat boys."

Mr. Talmadge promised to build more and better highways and said his program would include extensive benefits for veterans. It was the racial issue, however, the "White Primary" that brought out the yells, whistles and shouts of "That's telling 'em Gene" familiar to previous Talmadge rallies.

A motorcade met the speaker at the Toombs-Montgomery County line and escorted his party to the Lyons Public School where a platform had been erected. Before the time set for the speech, the school grounds began to fill with early comers. Fiddling John Carson, of radio fame, entertained them with music.

Master of ceremonies was D. D. Moore, Toombs farmer. The candidate was introduced by T. Ross Sharpe, Lyons attorney. Miss Marion Faircloth, of Savannah, presented Mr. Talmadge with a new straw hat in memory of her brother, the late Jack Faircloth, of Quitman, who had presented him with a hat in each campaign during his lifetime.

Takes Off Coat

The speaker, following demands of several supporters, shucked off his coat early in his speech, baring the familiar red suspenders.

"If you are opposed to a Democratic white primary," he continued, "vote for the Negroes, for James V. Carmichael, of Marietta, Georgia. The other candidates are trying to get the Negro votes but they are making a sad mistake."

"The influences that are controlling the Negro vote this year are far removed from Georgia," he charged. "They emanate from Moscow, Harlem, New York, Chicago and they are headed up by Henry A. Wallace, who is now campaigning for the presidency of the United States and he is trying to fool Ellis Arnall that he will put him on a ticket with him

Turn to Page 8, Column 2

as vice president as the champion of the Negro votes.

He charged Henry Walace, Secretary of Commerce, with making a speech at Tuskegee Institute two weeks ago in which he asserted, "we are going to ram the Negroes down the throats of the Southern white people."

"Most all of the candidates for Governor will agree on most points in the platform. The one thing that you want to remember is that any candidate can make promises to the people of Georgia. You want to remember which candidate will carry out his pledges to the people. You have tried me and you have tried Rivers, and you know our records. One candidate is completely untried, but you know that the average politician has no regard for a campaign pledge after he is once elected to office.

"Now, I will get to the plank in the candidates' platform upon which we differ. I favor a white primary. E. D. Rivers and James V. Carmichael are opposed to a white primary. The people of Georgia ought to know just how they have been robbed of the Democratic white primary. They have been told by Ellis Arnall and others among his friends that the law prevents it. This is not true and they know it. They know that South Carolina retained their white primary and they are having a white and a separate black primary in South Carolina.

"Judge Sibley, a native-born Georgian, in writing the decision in the District Court of Appeals of the United States, specifically went out of his way to tell the people of Georgia how they could retain the white primary when he used these words: ". . . but we [illegible] advised of no statute, state or federal, which undertakes to limit the right of citizens who form a political party to select those who shall participate in it. Nor is there any statute which prohibits those who do participate in a party caucus, mass meeting or election from agreeing to support the result thereof. Accordingly, there may be parties composed of wholly whites, or wholly colored people . . . or of men or of women. In a pure party activity by such parties there would result an exclusion from voting in that activity of those of another race, or sex, but it would not be a denial of the right to vote 'in any election by the people in any state, territory or county . . . or other territorial subdivision' in the words of 8 U. S. C. A. 31, nor within the meaning of the Fifteenth or Nineteenth Amendments.

"Ellis Arnall knows we can retain a white primary in Georgia, as well as the Atlanta newspapers. They know that we can also retain the county unit system in Georgia. They know the county unit system was maintained in Georgia before we ever had a white primary in Georgia. After the decision of the United States District Court of Appeals, I called for a special session of the General Assembly for the preservation of the Democratic white primary.

"All Georgia needs to do is exactly the same thing South Carolina has done. There is nothing whatever to prevent the laws that make the primary an instrumentality of the state from being changed and handle our primaries through party rules, which then will remove them from the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

"Now, here's what will happen if our Democratic white primary is not restored and preserved. The Negroes are going to vote in a bloc. The very purpose of the white primary is for the white people to vote in a bloc in the general election. Why should Negroes butt in and tell the white people who should be elected? The white people will not vote in a bloc in a white primary. That is what a white primary is for: it is to select the candidate for whom the white people will vote in the general election. If the Negroes want a primary to see who they will vote for, why don't they hold a separate Negro primary?

"There is no opposition to the Negroes voting in a general election, provided they can meet the qualification test and laws of our Constitution, but they should not come into our Democratic white primary.

Quotes 1940 Census

"Using the 1940 census figures as the basis for these computations, we find that in 47 counties of Georgia the Negroes represent 50 per cent and over of the population. In 92 counties the Negroes comprise 35 per cent or more of the population. In 114 counties the Negroes comprise 25 per cent or more of the population. What will happen in the 47 counties where the Negroes have a majority if the white Democratic primary is not restored and preserved? I will tell you what will happen; these Negroes in these counties will elect your judges, congressmen, sheriff, your tax collector, your ordinary, your clerk of superior court, your tax receiver, your county commissioners, your county treasurer, your county school superintendent, your mayor, and your council.

"Of course, when these Negroes have demonstrated that they vote in a ratio of 956 to nothing for their favorite candidate for office, it would be asinine to think these Negroes in the 47 counties of Georgia will look up white people to support. On the contrary, the Pittsburgh-Courier, the Chicago Defender, and the Atlanta Daily World, all Negro papers, are telling every one that the Negroes are on the verge of a new era in Georgia. They will soon be electing officials of this state; they have already elected officers in this state and defeated others.

"Ellis Arnall's chief sponsor, Jim Cox of Ohio, has carried him high on the mountains and had him look into the valleys, and his eyes since that time have been upon Harlem, the Negro settlement in New York City, and he idly for Carmichael. If we don't want to see the voting strength of Georgia turned over to the Negroes, you are going to have to combine. A split vote of the white people is dangerous, especially if split too much. I value my old friends and supporters as much as any man on this earth and I call on you that are true and tried, to forget factions in your county, stretch out your arms to newcomers, to the white people who want to join us, lay petty differences aside and let's have a solid march of white people who will go to the polls and save good old Georgia from the carpetbaggers who have invaded this state as strong, or stronger, than they did in the period of the sixties. The carpetbaggers took charge of Georgia then, they had a two-thirds margin of Negro members in our General Assembly; they had Bullock from New York for governor. The brave, courageous, God-fearing white men and white women rose to the emergency, threw off the shackles and restored Georgia to the white people.

"My election this year will be the greatest help on earth, not only to the white people of Georgia and this nation but to the Negro race. They are being used as tools by alien influences that care nothing about them. The white men of Georgia are their only protection—not only for the white people of this state but for the Negroes that dwell therein."

The former governor reminded his listeners of the accomplishments of his three terms in office, asserting he had saved the farmers millions of dollars through lower freight rates and development of livestock interests and co-operative auction sales.

He added that in 1940, during the Rivers administration, the state was overwhelmingly in debt and the schoolteachers were being paid in scrip, or not at all. All debts were paid and a surplus of more than seven million dollars was left in the State Treasury when his term ended, he said.

Officials from other sections of Georgia were present and a group of Talmadge Club members from the University of Georgia addressed the crowd when the former Governor had concluded.

WARMING TO HIS TASK—Lyons, Ga., May 18.—Former Governor Eugene Talmadge, coat off, collar open and red suspenders moist, was bearing down when this photo was made Saturday in his first open air speech of the present campaign.

Elect Me or Kiss Negro Babies, Says Talmadge

By KEN TURNER
Journal Staff Writer

WINDER, Ga., June 10.—If Eugene Talmadge is not elected governor there will be Negro delegates at the state convention in October, gubernatorial condidate Talmadge told a Barrow County

ERSHIP
RNMENT

portant of which is an 18½ cent per hour increase in pay.

Few Citizens Understand

"Few average citizens understand

expected low of 66 degrees. The high Monday was 90.

In contrast to the scenes in the sunny Southland, a high of 65 degrees was registered in Chicago over the week-end, and a General week-end temperature drop was apparent over the Northern and Eastern part of the United States.

Elect Me or Kiss Negro Babies, Says Talmadge

By KEN TURNER
Journal Staff Writer

WINDER, Ga., June 10.—If Eugene Talmadge is not elected governor there will be Negro delegates at the state convention in October, gubernatorial condidate Talmadge told a Barrow County audience here Monday, as he continued to stress his white supremacy and white primary platform.

He also declared that if Gene Talmadge is not elected, within two years county officers of this state, when they go campaigning, will have to take off their hats when they go to a Negro's house—and maybe have to kiss Negro babies.

"I'm the only white man's candidate in this race—C. I. O. or no C. I. O.," he said. Denying vigorously that he favored repeal of the county unit system of voting, Mr. Talmadge declared, "If it had not been for the county unit system you would never have known Eugene Talmadge."

He contended there is no reasonable doubt that the county unit system and the white primary can be reclaimed. He pointed out that the Supreme Court decision pointed the way for the continuation of the white Democratic primary.

Mr. Talmadge thanks The Atlanta Journal, he said, for publishing some time ago a statement which said that he was the only candidate for governor on a platform for restoration of the Democratic white primary.

"That is the truth, and I thank The Journal for publishing it," he said.

He criticized Governor Ellis Arnall, although not mentioning his name, for not doing more for the veterans of Georgia.

He said that the present Governor spent most of his time speaking to Negro groups rather than attending to the veterans' business in Georgia.

Promises Highways

The crowd stood for more than [illegible] hour in a scorching sun to hear [illegible] candidate. For the most part, it was a typical Talmadge crowd—the so-called "wool hat boys."

Mr. Talmadge promised to build more and better highways and said his program would include extensive benefits for veterans. It was the racial issue, however, the "White Primary" that brought out the yells, whistles and shouts of "That's telling 'em Gene" grounds began to fill with early comers. Fiddling John Carson, of radio fame, entertained them with music.

Master of ceremonies was D. D. Moore, Toombs farmer. The candidate was introduced by T. Ross Sharpe, Lyons attorney. Miss Marion Faircloth, of Savannah, presented Mr. Talmadge with a new straw hat in memory of her brother, the late Jack Faircloth, of Quitman, who had presented him with a hat in each campaign during his lifetime.

Takes Off Coat

The speaker, following demands of several supporters, shucked off his coat early in his speech, baring the familiar red suspenders.

"If you are opposed to a Democratic white primary," he continued, "vote for the Negroes, for James V. Carmichael, of Marietta, Georgia. The other candidates are trying to get the Negro votes but they are making a sad mistake."

"The influences that are controlling the Negro vote this year are far removed from Georgia," he charged. "They emanate from Moscow, Harlem, New York, Chicago and they are headed up by Henry A. Wallace, who is now campaigning for the presidency of the United States and he is trying to fool Ellis Arnall that he will put him on a ticket with him

Turn to Page 8, Column 2

as vice president as the champion of the Negro votes.

He charged Henry Walace, Secretary of Commerce, with making a speech at Tuskegee Institute two weeks ago in which he asserted, "we are going to ram the Negroes down the throats of the Southern white people."

"Most all of the candidates for Governor will agree on most points in the platform. The one thing that you want to remember

"Judge Sibley, a native-born Georgian, in writing the decision in the District Court of Appeals of the United States, specifically went out of his way to tell the people of Georgia how they could retain the white primary when he used these words: ". . . but we [illegible] advised of no statute, state or federal, which undertakes to limit the right of citizens who form a political party to select those who shall participate in it. Nor is there any statute which prohibits those who do participate in a party caucus, mass meeting or election from agreeing to support the result thereof. Accordingly, there may be parties composed of wholly whites, or wholly colored people . . . or of men or of women. In a pure party activity by such parties there would result an exclusion from voting in that activity of those of another race, or sex, but it would not be a denial of the right to vote 'in any election by the people in any state, territory or county . . . or other territorial subdivision' in the words of 8 U. S. C. A. 31, nor within the meaning of the Fifteenth or Nineteenth Amendments.

"Ellis Arnall knows we can retain a white primary in Georgia, as well as the Atlanta newspapers. They know that we can also retain the county unit system in Georgia. They know the county unit system was maintained in Georgia before we ever had a white primary in Georgia. After the decision of the United States District Court of Appeals, I called for a special session of the General Assembly for the preservation of the Democratic white primary.

"All Georgia needs to do is exactly the same thing South Carolina has done. There is nothing whatever to prevent the laws that make the primary an instrumentality of the state from being changed and handle our primaries through party rules, which then will remove them from the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

"Now, here's what will happen if our Democratic white primary is not restored and preserved. The Negroes are going to vote in a bloc. The very purpose of the white primary is for the white people to vote in a bloc in the general election. Why should Negroes butt in and tell the white people who should be elected? The white people will not vote in a bloc in a white primary. That is what a white primary is for: it is to select the candidate for whom the white people will vote in the general election. If the Negroes want a primary to see who they will vote for, why don't they hold a separate Negro primary?

"There is no opposition to the Negroes voting in a general election, provided they can meet the qualification test and laws of our Constitution, but they should not come into our Democratic white primary.

Quotes 1940 Census

"Using the 1940 census figures as the basis for these computations, we find that in 47 counties of Georgia the Negroes represent 50 per cent and over of the population. In 92 counties the Negroes comprise 35 per cent or more of the population. In 114 counties the Negroes comprise 25 per cent or more of the population. What will happen in the 47 counties where the Negroes have a majority if the white Democratic primary is not restored and preserved? I will tell you what will happen; these Negroes in these counties will elect your judges, congressmen, sheriff, your tax collector, your ordinary, your clerk of superior court, your tax receiver, your county commissioners, your county treasurer, your county school superintendent, your mayor, and your council.

"Of course, when these Negroes have demonstrated that they vote in a ratio of 956 to nothing for their favorite candidate for office, it would be asinine to think these Negroes in the 47 counties of Georgia will look up white people to support. On the contrary, the Pittsburgh-Courier, the Chicago Defender, and the Atlanta Daily World, all Negro papers, are telling every one that the Negroes are on the verge of a new era in Georgia. They will soon be electing officials of this state; they have already elected officers in this state and defeated others.

"Ellis Arnall's chief sponsor, Jim Cox of Ohio, has carried him high on the mountains and had him look into the valleys, and his eyes since that time have been upon Harlem, the Negro settlement in New York City, and he forgets the people of Georgia who elected him to office.

"I was amused to see in the Atlanta press a few days ago an article about one of the candidates for governor that he had been called by the Supreme Being to offer as a candidate. Of course, I have been watching the press and the issues involved in this campaign. I have nothing but the highest regard for any one who is sincere in his religious faith, but when a candidate for governor, or a newspaper supporting a particular candidate for governor, goes to the extent of believing that the Supreme Being has called upon him to make a political race, then I think it is blasphemy of the worst form. This particular candidate for governor mistook his call. His call was from Jim Cox of Dayton, Ohio, and the Atlanta Journal and the Pittsburgh-Courier of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warns of Negro Vote

"Here is another important thing we want to remember in Georgia this year. The Negroes are going to vote in a block. We don't know how many but we do know that they will vote solidly for Carmichael. If we don't want to see the voting strength of Georgia turned over to the Negroes, you are going to have to combine. A split vote of the white people is dangerous, especially if split too much. I value my old friends and supporters as much as any man on this earth and I call on you that are true and tried, to forget factions in your county, stretch out your arms to newcomers, to the white people who want to join us, lay petty differences aside and let's have a solid march of white people who will go to the polls and save good old Georgia from the carpetbaggers who have invaded this state as strong, or stronger, than they did in the period of the sixties. The carpetbaggers took charge of Georgia then, they had a two-thirds margin of Negro members in our General Assembly; they had Bullock from New York for governor. The brave, courageous, God-fearing white men and white women rose to the emergency, threw off the shackles and restored Georgia to the white people.

"My election this year will be the greatest help on earth, not only to the white people of Georgia and this nation but to the Negro race. They are being used as tools by alien influences that care nothing about them. The white men of Georgia are their only protection—not only for the white people of this state but for the Negroes that dwell therein."

The former governor reminded his listeners of the accomplishments of his three terms in office, asserting he had saved the farmers millions of dollars through lower freight rates and development of livestock interests and co-operative auction sales.

He added that in 1940, during the Rivers administration, the state was overwhelmingly in debt and the schoolteachers were being paid in scrip, or not at all. All debts were paid and a surplus of more than seven million dollars was left in the State Treasury when his term ended, he said.

Officials from other sections of Georgia were present and a group of Talmadge Club members from the University of Georgia addressed the crowd when the former Governor had concluded.

WARMING TO HIS TASK—Lyons, Ga., May 18.—Former Governor Eugene Talmadge, coat off, collar open and red suspenders moist, was bearing down when this photo was made Saturday in his first open air speech of the present campaign.

Carmichael Paints Talmadge As Paul Revere of Race Issue

By M. L. ST. JOHN,
Constitution Staff Writer.

TIFTON, June 4—Gubernatorial Candidate Jimmie Carmichael came into Georgia's "Black Belt" Tuesday and talked frankly about the racial issue, on which he said Ex-Gov. Talmadge is trying to ride into office. Crowds at Tifton and Douglas applauded Carmichael.

He traced the racial question back through 26 years of "Talmadge poppycock" and to the War Between the States, and then brought it up to date with this week's ruling by the United States Supreme Court holding that "Jim Crow" laws cannot be enforced on interstate bus transportation.

"Ever since I was 10 years old, Eugene Talmadge has been running for office in Georgia on the race issue," Carmichael told the laughing audiences. "He has played the role of a modern Paul Revere, hollering 'Wake up, wake up, the nigger is coming.' He has been trying to spread hatred for 26 years, purely to get into office.

"He has said each year that if you didn't elect Talmadge there would be a mixture of the races—but there has not been. He talks about a white primary, and says if he is not elected the Negroes will rule Georgia. The Negroes have been voting in Georgia's general elections since the War Between the States. The Negroes have been legally eligible to hold office in Georgia since that time. Yet, the Negroes have never ruled Georgia politics.

"The United States Supreme Court has ruled that segregation laws cannot be enforced on buses crossing the State lines. Talmadge already has pledged himself to stop vehicles at the State line and enforce the Jim Crow laws. If Georgia wants to do this, we have got to make up our minds to secede from the Union and match our National Guard against Federal troops.

"I will say that as long as I am Governor, Negroes will not attend white schools, there will be no interracial marriages, and there will be no mixing of the races in our institutions.

"I am just as steeped in Southern tradition as Talmadge is. My grandfathers both fought for the Confederacy. But, if I take the oath as Governor to depend the laws and Constitutions of our Nation and our State, I will not perjure myself. And if Eugene Talmadge were honest, he would say the same thing. The United States Supreme Court has decided who will vote in Georgia, and there is nothing I, nor Talmadge, nor anyone else can do about it. We must either have law and order, or chaos and anarchy," Carmichael declared.

St. John Story

Editor Constitution: Reference is made to an article written by M. L. St. John in your May 18 edition. This article purports to describe the appearance of Mr. Talmadge as a guest of the Student Veterans' Organization at the University of Georgia.

While a recent straw vote on the campus indicates that James V. Carmichael is an overwhelming favorite for Governor, in the spirit of fair play, the Student Veterans' Organization thinks the above mentioned article was overdrawn and colored to show Mr. Talmadge in an unfavorable light.

The purpose of our organization in bringing candidates for Governor to the campus is so that students may decide issues for themselves and not have decisions made for them by highly colored journalistic stories or other misleading information.

Also, in the above stated article our organization is referred to as the Student Voters League and I am listed as President of the Student Voters League. The Student Voters League is the Carmichael Club on the campus. We are the Student Veterans' Organization and we are maintaining a nonpartisan status in this election.

We would like to reiterate that this organization is not backing Talmadge or any other candidate, but we can not stand idly by without raising a voice in protest.

J. FRANK MYERS,
President, Student Veterans' Organization.
Athens.

(Editor's Note: Mr. Myers, a new member, was excused from part of the Gridiron Club's initiation so he could help keep down anticipated trouble at the Talmade speaking. In view of what he, faculty members, and student leaders said they were expecting, Myers did a good job. Even the effigy—which DID swing from the second-story window of the Joe Brown dormitory—was cut down and hidden before a photographer could be summoned. The Constitution regrets referring to Mr. Myers as President of the Student Voters' League instead of the Student Veterans' Organization.)

The Constitution welcomes letters from its readers. They must be signed, should not exceed 200 words.

For Talmadge

Editor Constitution: The white people of Georgia are going to vote for or against social equality. They are either going to uphold or do away with our Jim Crow laws.

Eugene Talmadge is the only man in the race for white supremacy. His opponents are for Negroes voting in our white primary. You know there are a lot of Negroes in Georgia with their face painted white. Some of these people are running for Governor.

I don't believe that the white people of Georgia will let a bunch of high-paid Negro-loving newspapers tell them how to vote.

It's the people with lots of money who are trying to mix the white and black folks together.

If we are going to give this country away, let's give it back to the Indians, not to a bunch of Negroes.

As for these little two by four weekly newspapers that have gone against our Southern traditions, we won't worry about them. You can walk out of their circulation in 15 minutes.

A white man will vote the white way.

JACK GREGORY.
629 N. Highland Ave., N. E.

Would Leave State

Editor Constitution: I read the statement made by Ole Red Gallus at Athens to the effect that he would not allow the Negro veterans of World War II to vote if he was elected Governor of Georgia.

By uttering these words, Talmadge removed all doubt as to how small and narrow-minded he actually is!

I have been in 27 States. Of these I dislike Illinois the most. However, I promise you one thing—if Ole Red Gallus is elected Governor of Georgia, I will move to Illinois—live there the rest of my life, and, furthermore, I will consider the State a paradise! JAMES I. LUNSFORD.

Bonnie Banks of the Sugar

Editor Constitution: Hod-dogy, Gene, you have the Knights of the Flaming Sword with you, leaving little Eddie, Evans and Brack out in the cold. I don't know whether you are fortunate or not, but Georgia, my dear Gene, will be fortunate because you will still be on the bonnie, bonnie banks of The Sugar, casting a wistful eye to the Capitol!

Gene, you've been in many respects a pretty good old wagon, but you have had your day, you have broken down and there isn't but one thing for you to do—take it now as a gentleman, on the chin, because you are going to take it on the chin.

Fayetteville. J. M. ELLIS.

Snake Bite

Editor Constitution: I would like to add another heartbeat to the Pulse of the Public by saying that I think it would be a great calamity if either Talmadge or Rivers should be elected as Governor of Georgia. It would be like going back to be bitten by the same snake again.

I am for Carmichael because I don't know what kind of a Governor he will make. I'm against Talmadge and Rivers because I do know the kind of Governor they would make.

MOTT A. RUSSELL.
Macon.

Knew Jimmie as Boy

Editor Constitution: I am tired of some people trying to cast a shadow on Jimmie Carmichael.

I have known Carmichael from childhood; know his parents and grandparents intimately, and am sure there are no finer people to be found; and as to an unkind word about Jimmie — well, it is another dirty falsehood.

A. C. CANTRELL.
911 Williams Mill Road, N. E.

Slogan for Jimmie

Editor Constitution: Every campaign needs a snappy slogan. My suggestion is "You've tried the rest, now try the best—vote for Jimmie Carmichael."

E. L. CARTER.
Albany.

THE PULSE OF THE PUBLIC

The Constitution welcomes letters from its readers. They must be signed, should not exceed 200 words.

Broke Up Playhouse

Editor Constitution: Mr. Hiram Dunn, in his recent letter, had very little to do to pass judgment on what Mr. Carmichael did at Bell Bomber plant. I'll admit it was just a playhouse for some who were put there by the Army and stayed there until it was turned over to Bell and Mr. Carmichael became manager.

He really did a fine job, especially in the breaking up of the playhouse permitted to exist there, even though he had no co-operation from a few foremen and general foremen who didn't care about anything but getting by.

Mr. Carmichael had the plant running very efficiently when it closed and I congratulated him for his part in turning out the B-29 that undoubtedly played a major part in winning the war.

In regards to Mr. Talmadge, he had his chance to write his little piece when he was Governor and he didn't, so why help a man who won't help himself?

A former Bell employe.
GORDON L. FINCHER.
Rome.

Carmichael Record

Editor Constitution: I have never voted in my life, but this year I am going to the polls and vote for Mr. Carmichael. I am proud of the opportunity to vote for such a fine person.

I feel certain that the thousands of peoples that worked under him at Bell Aircraft, in Marietta, will quickly recognize all of these false statements that have been made about Mr. Carmichael.

I am glad to know that my income tax was used to help build a B-29. Our pride at seeing a B-29 on her maiden flight was reward enough for the long hours spent producing it.

What some people don't stop to realize, is the fact that Bell Aircraft mushroomed up practically overnight. Personnel had to be hired and trained regardless of the cost. We cannot count the cost of noble American boys' lives in dollars and cents, and the planes had to be built quickly in order that their lives be spared on the fighting front. The production of the B-29 did hasten the end of the war. Sure, it cost money, and barrels of it, but it was spent for a good cause.

After V-E Day there was a little tension among workers at Bell. That is only natural, due to the fact that men and women who worked there were breadwinners at home. Mr. Carmichael sensed this, and knew the time had come for him to talk to us, so a meeting was called. It was his speech at this particular meeting that made us so very proud of him.

He didn't fill us with false hopes or promises, but told us very frankly that if war should end in Japan that very moment that he, as well as we, would be out of a job so far as he knew. But—if the war would only hasten to an end he would be glad to walk the streets with us, shoulder to shoulder, seeking employment.

That is the sort of fellow we need as Governor. One that will be frank and not afraid to speak the truth. One able to meet any emergency at any time, and know how to cope with the situation.

Mr. Carmichael reduced the production cost of the B-29 by half, and I am sure that if possible for any Governor to reduce the costs of the State of Georgia, Mr. Carmichael is the man who can do it.
MRS. J. D. QUARLES.
1047 Lee St., S. W.

Matter of Courtesy

Editor Constitution: I am 43 years old and have been voting ever since I was 21. I think we have had enough of Red Gallus Gene and Eurith D. Rivers. As for Jimmie Carmichael, I was glad when he entered the race. My wife and I read his announcement and looked at his picture and decided he was our choice. But the Atlanta newspapers and Mr. Carmichael's supporters at the University of Georgia have disgusted us with him. I think it a disgrace to the University of Georgia for its students to treat any speaker that is invited there like M. L. St. John says they did, and especially one who has been three times honored with the highest office in our State, and to think those young men are, or should be, the most intelligent and refined of our State. Am afraid we won't ever be hearing any more about that Southern hospitality in Georgia. If I could not listen attentively to any speaker, even though I did not like him, I would have the decency to keep quiet and give the fellow a chance who did want to hear him.

I will vote for Hoke O'Kelly. Why not give this crippled veteran a little publicity?
W. H. STREETMAN.
Thomaston.

Knocked and Knocked

Editor Constitution: I'm 51 years old and never voted, but I'm voting this time to try to help get a good Governor.

It says in the Bible, "Woe unto the man that is spoke well of." That's the reason I'm for Gene Talmadge. He has been knocked and knocked. I think he is the best Governor Georgia has ever had.

Mr. Talmadge always speaks what he thinks is right and holds fast to his promises. I admire a man of his fine character.

There is always a little good in a man no matter what people say about him, so come on all you ladies, let's vote for Gene Talmadge. MRS. A. C. BRASILL.
Smyrna.

Storm Trooper Action

Editor Constitution: Equally un-American as the Ku Klux Klan is the action of young hoodlums from Georgia Tech in attempting to break up a Talmadge meeting.

As an overseas Navy veteran I strongly protest the wearing of Naval uniforms in this disgraceful Storm Trooper action. These Naval ROTC members were guilty of conduct unbecoming future Naval Reserve officers. Unfortunately during this war there were far too many Reserve officers who also had no regard for the rights of others. NAVY VETERAN.
Columbus.

He Has Got To See It

Editor Constitution: I dislike Talmadge so much I just gotta see it in print. BILL KEITH.
Newnan.

MORGAN BLAKE

How About the General Election, Mr. Talmadge?

THE OTHER NIGHT over the air Mr. Talmadge issued the stern warning that unless he was elected governor there would be Negro judges, sheriffs, solicitors general, legislative representatives, etc. Mr. Talmadge said this with great solemnity and in a voice that trembled with apprehension.

The only way to keep the Negroes from electing such officials, he declared, was to keep them from voting in the primary where they would vote in a bloc and thus accomplish their purpose.

Would Vote as a Bloc

I have heard Mr. Talmadge suggest that the Negroes hold their own primary and nominate their own candidates for the general election. But if Negroes would have the power to elect members of their race in a primary, they would certainly have the power to do so in the general election, when they would naturally vote in a bloc for the nominees of their own primary.

So if this danger impends as Mr. Talmadge says it does then the only way to prevent it would be to keep the Negroes from voting at all, either in the primary or the general election. Mr. Talmadge, as I understand him, favors Negroes voting in general elections. Or at least he has expressed no opposition to it. So it would seem, according to the logic of Mr. Talmadge's contention, that it would be safer to let them vote in the primary with the white voters.

Nothing Like That Will Happen

Now Mr. Talmadge is intelligent enough to know that no Negroes are going to be elected to public office in this state, nor will segregation be lifted, nor Negro and white boys and girls go to school together. But evidently he thinks he can scare people into believing it.

Mr. Talmadge continues to charge that both of his opponents favor social equality of the races, and abolishing of the segregation laws. He knows full well that neither Mr. Carmichael nor Mr. Rivers favors any such thing. He is aways charging that the newspapers misrepresent him. Well, here is a clear case of Mr. Talmadge making untrue statements about his opponents.

Mr. Talmadge cites, as authority for his statement that by voting in the primary Negroes will be able to repeal the segregation law, the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper. If the Courier believes that, it is just as far wrong as is Mr. Talmadge. It is entirely probable that Mr. Talmadge and the Courier could both be wrong in many other matters.

In a speech at Elberton Tuesday Mr. Talmadge declared that a great majority of "Bible-reading preachers in Georgia" are for him. There has been no poll of the preachers so far as I know, so Mr. Talmadge has as much right to guess on the matter as I have.

I am inclined to believe that Mr. Talmadge is far off on his guess. If he is correct it is indeed a fearful thing to contemplate. If a majority of the preachers in this state endorse the rabble-rousing, race-hate-promoting propaganda of the Sugar Creek statesman then Christianity in the state is indeed at a low ebb.

I am in receipt of many letters couched in violent language from Talmadge supporters telling me that I am going to hell because of my hatred for Mr. Talmadge. I do not hate Talmadge nor any other man, not even the cowardly creatures that call up anonymously over the phone. Such are the lowest form of animal life but their antics amuse rather than annoy me. However, it is certainly ironical for Talmadge supporters to accuse anybody of hating. For they are the most prodigious haters of all time. They hate with a vicious hate. All their letters breathe hatred.

If Mr. Talmadge should be governor for four years this state would be in a constant turmoil, one broil after another. The peace and tranquility of the past four years in the state would disappear.

Happily, this won't happen. Mr. Talmadge took an artistic lacing four years ago from Governor Arnall and he will fare even worse on July 17.

Notable Reinforcements

Gerald L. K. Smith, one of the most ingenious rabble rousers in the country, and who has amassed a good-sized fortune stirring up race and religious prejudice and hatred for the Jews and Negroes, and Americans of foreign birth, has announced his support of Gene Talmadge. He is quoted in an Associated Press dispatch that "I urge all my friends in Georgia to support Eugene Talmadge."

Mr. Smith, one of the old Huey Long gang, left Louisiana when the pickings became scarce and took over the whole country as his oyster. He opposed all legislation to get the nation prepared for war, and was an ally of the German Bund here and other subversive organizations. He is a smooth customer, but I don't think his help will be of much value to Gene Talmadge.

The Law as it Stands

Housing: The present would be a psychologically bad time in which to try to test the constitutional basis of restrictive covenants by an appeal to the Supreme Court, since the Court has just refused, six to two, to consider such a case for review. This indicates that the judges are not ready to question the social pattern involved in restrictive covenants, and it may take as much as a generation for them to reach a different point of view. Alternative strategies are: (1) educating of the public by all possible means on implications and the facts of covenants; (2) making efforts to secure state legislation against covenants; (3) nibbling at the covenants, and making their enforcement difficult by taking advantage of every legal device.

Employment: The present judicial view seems to be that a bargaining agent who represents an entire craft or class, regardless of their membership in unions. The law now tends to union a closed union with an open shop and an open union with a closed shop, but not a closed union with a closed shop. These rulings have been developed in the Railway Brotherhood Case and in the Boilermakers case on the West Coast. As an illustration of the unevenness of progress, what appears to be a step backward has been taken in the NLRB ruling on June 30, 1945 that separate locals for whites and Negroes do not violate the principles of collective bargaining. It is a known fact that such locals are actually discriminatory.

Education: The Gaines case raised the ceiling of Negro Education through the ruling that facilities substantially equal to those available to white students must also be available to Negro students who desire them. Efforts were made in Arkansas to fight the equalization of teachers' salaries by abolishing salary schedules, but evidence of differentials, based upon customary payments over a period of years, was accepted by the court.

The purpose of this type of legal attack is not to secure more money for a few teachers, but to benefit the masses of Negro ch[illegible] through raising teaching standards, since the state pays more attention to the quality of the teachers it employs when the consideration of higher salaries is involved. This is true of the fight for civil rights in general. Moreover, forcing a governmental agency to act democratically results in the establishment of a precedent for private individuals and institutions.

Transportation: The right of equal facilities for interstate train travel has been won on Pullmans and dining cars, [illegible]ttle has been done on busses. A test is now being brought in Virginia as to whether segregation can be enforced on a bus that crosses the state line.

Suffrage: The Texas primary case was a recent victory in this field. Anti-poll tax legislation is an illustration of the fact that the law moves through legislative as well as court action.

Other aspects of civil rights at the present time include virtual elimination of peonage, the right of Negroes to picket peacefully establishments which have denied them jobs, and the right of

PAGE (s) MISSING

Cases of Bus

Jim Crow

Florida

Mississippi

Alabama

South Carolina

the new veteran

June, 1944
Vol. 1, No. 1
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

EDITORIAL STATEMENT

THE veteran problem is not something in the future. It is with us now. According to last official statistics, between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 men had been discharged from the armed forces up to April. The patterns that are set in dealing with the re-establishment and the re-employment of these men are the same patterns that will apply during the period of mass demobilization.

What does THE NEW VETERAN want for the returning serviceman? The things that every veteran, today, wants: a chance to make a decent living, to raise a family, and to live in freedom from the threat of another war.

If this war ends in a peace involving mass unemployment, then we are fair game for a native version of Fascism. It would be a mockery, indeed, for the fighting men to come home from battle against Hitler, only to become, through economic desperation, followers and advocates of a native Hitlerian counterpart who would offer them security in return for their freedom.

There is reason to believe that the men in uniform are not too clear about what they are fighting for, but there is one thing all of them are clear about wanting, and that is jobs and security when they come home. The American army of 1944 is far different from that of 1918, when victory in that earlier "war to save democracy" was at hand. They are the children of men who were disillusioned by the betrayal of World War I. They know the score.

THE NEW VETERAN is dedicated to the task of providing full information on all aspects of the veteran problem. It is dedicated, also, to the task of presenting and supporting realistic programs to cope with veterans' aid and rehabilitation. The problem upon us today is a major one. It cannot be solved by a bonus system alone or simply by providing government hospitalization. Veterans must be helped to find a place in society. Few of those who witnessed it can forget the bewilderment and soulsickness of millions of Americans released from the services after the last war to resume a life that had become strange to them.

This time the problem is infinitely greater. The average age of the Marines today is 20. These boys were taken straight from school into

the new veteran

July-August, 1944
Vol. 1, No. 2 & 3
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

FIGURES IN A PATTERN—AN EDITORIAL

SHOCKING examples of the move now under way to split the veteran in uniform from his brother, the veteran in overalls, continue to multiply with increasing rapidity. As the war progresses to its victorious finish, the dividers who seek to turn veteran against worker, and worker against veteran, do not rest from their labors. They are bent on separating the men who have wielded the arms from the men who have produced the arms.

The last few months have brought more than the usual quota of such effort, and in addition have produced two of the most outrageous—and enlightening—maneuvers in the whole poisonous scheme thus far.

Taken together, these two figures in the pattern reveal the whole pattern. They offer the whole design by themselves.

The first occurred at the time of the invasion. General Motors Corporation inspired a news story to the effect that the UAW-CIO had asked the corporation to discharge five ex-servicemen because they failed to comply with the maintenance of membership clause of the UAW collective agreement.

The invasion, with its strong appeal to national unity for the sake of those whose lives were at stake, challenged different people in different ways. Some were spurred to greater war production to meet the needs of an invading army; others were moved to prayer on behalf of soldiers battling within a conquered continent. Not so the dividers. The General Motors-inspired story was carried on June 7, the day after D-Day, in the Washington *Post*, with appropriate overtones of threatening conflict between veterans and workers. Without losing any time, Representative John E. Rankin rushed into print to smack his lips in anticipation of what the boys "over there" would have to say about this latest atrocity of the CIO when they returned.

This was only the beginning; anti-union myths have a way of swelling

SPECIAL "GI BILL OF RIGHTS" ISSUE!

Owing to the importance of this new piece of veteran legislation, THE NEW VETERAN has combined July and August in a special omnibus issue. Also to make room for an extended treatment of the GI Bill, several of the regular departments have been omitted; they will re-appear in the next issue.

the new veteran

December, 1944
Vol. 1, No. 4
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

CIO'S PLEDGE TO VETERANS

AT the national convention in Chicago last month, the CIO adopted the following resolution concerning veterans:

"**WHEREAS**, the unity between our fighting men and the working men and women of the production lines who make up the CIO has been built and maintained through our common war effort.

This unity is forged in our common stake in victory over Axis oppression and is born of the fact that workers and fighters in this war are of the same roots in the American people.

Despite malicious attempt to divide the American people on the home front from their sons and brothers on the fighting fronts, this unity has not been broken.

In addition, it must be recalled that 1,500,000 members of the CIO are today serving in the armed forces, using the weapons and supplies produced by their fellow CIO members at home.

The interests of veterans returning from the fighting fronts are identical with those of workers at home, and can only be served through the carrying out of the program of jobs for all and security that has been outlined by the CIO.

This program of jobs and security can only be guaranteed to veterans through the continued existence and strength of industrial unions, which offer them a protection that goes beyond the present provisions of law and a protection that is assured through the operation of collective bargaining contracts; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that (1) the CIO shall continue to press its program for full production, full employment and security for all and assure means of furthering the welfare of workers and veterans and all the people of the United States.

(2) The CIO recommends to its affiliated unions to provide in their collective bargaining agreements that veterans who are employed for the first time in their plants be accorded cumulative seniority rights for the time spent in service since September 1, 1940, the date of the passage of the Selective Service Act.

(3) The CIO and its affiliated unions shall of course continue their present practice of waiving any requirement of initiation fees from those veterans who upon returning to employment desire to become members of our unions.

the new veteran

January, 1945
Vol. 1, No. 5
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

GI JOLT!

Veterans discover "Bill of Rights" has limitations that threaten job training program 2

The New York Veterans' Center 3

The UAW Suggests Amendments to the Selective Service Act . . . 6

Race Discrimination in the Seabees 7

The Veteran Against V.D. 9

The Veteran Asks 11

DEPENDENTS' BENEFITS 12

the new veteran

February, 1945
Vol. 1, No. 6
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Frontal Attack

New Jersey CIO Council dodges no issues at conference on many and complex problems facing the veteran 3

One Job Barrier Removed 6

A Vital Role in Rehabilitation 7

Book Digest: Soldier to Civilian, Problems of Readjustment 9

Home Again, Home Again 10

The Veteran Asks 11

MERCHANT MARINE BENEFITS 12

ARMY AND NAVY DISCHARGE NOTATIONS . . 13

the new veteran

March-April, 1945
Vol. I, No. 7
$ 1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Reemployment and Seniority

Selective Service Seniority Questionnaire 3

CIO Position on Seniority 5

Labor States Reemployment Policy 11

The Timken Decision 19

The Veteran Asks 24

Seabees Win Case 25

Home Again, Home Again 26

How A CIO Veterans' Committee Operates 27

the new veteran

May-June, 1945
Vol. I. No. 8-9
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

As Veterans See It

Labor Legionnaires 3

Shall We Go With or Against the Grain? 10

An Approach to Veterans 12

Home Again! Home Again! 14

Veterans' Benefits at the Source 15

The Veteran Asks 20

Information and Referral Centers 21

the new veteran

July, 1945
Vol. I. No. 10
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

Veterans-And CIO Policy

Resolution of

CIO Veterans' Conference 3

Statement of

CIO Veterans' Committee 8

Business "Opportunity" Rackets 13

Home Again! Home Again! 15

the new veteran

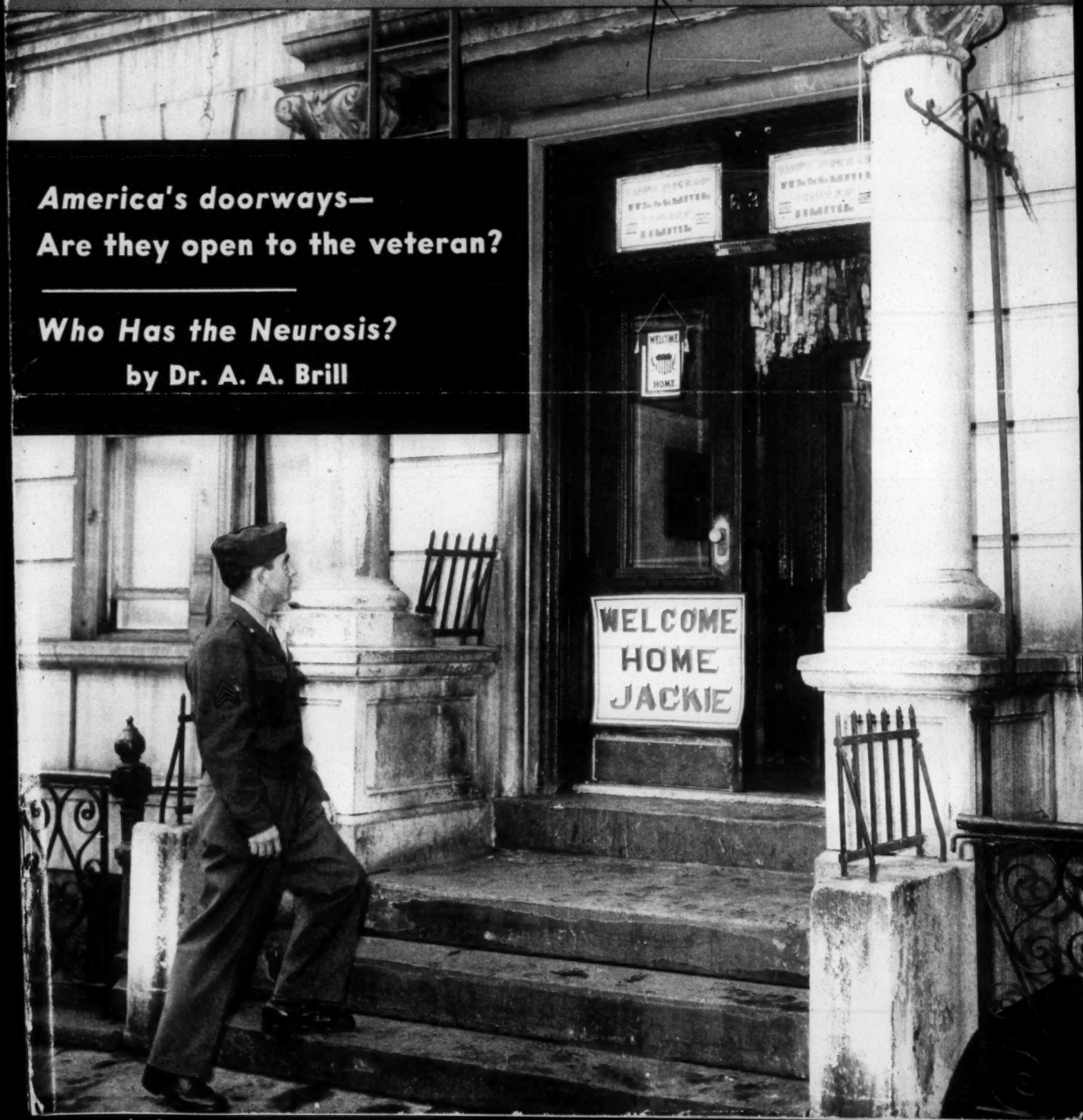
Aug.-Sept., 1945
Vol. 1. No. 11-12
$1 a year

NATIONAL CIO WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE

NEGRO VETERAN

CITIZEN CIO

Vol. 1—No. 3 National CIO Community Services Committee JANUARY, 1946



America's doorways—
Are they open to the veteran?

Who Has the Neurosis?
by Dr. A. A. Brill

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Shall I Be a Farmer?

Washington, D. C. July 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

T COPY AVAILABLE

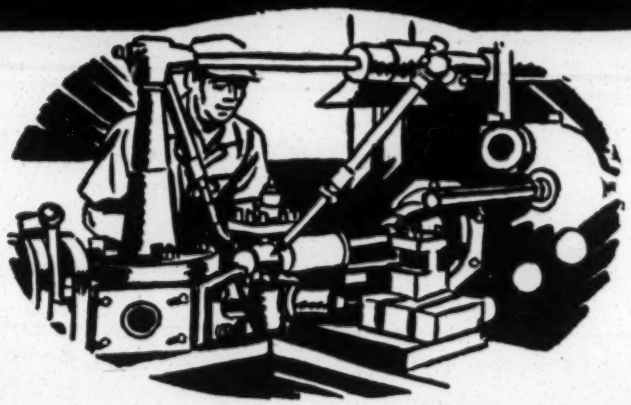
occupational

WAR DEPARTMENT EDUCATION MANUAL **EM 945**

Your Post-War Career

UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE
MADISON 3, WISCONSIN

Establishing and Operating a...



Metal Working Shop

•

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

MAY 1945

FACTS

Veterans should know before STARTING A Business

COMPLIMENTS OF THE
BRIDGEPORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU
FACT FINDING AND DISTRIBUTING
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This booklet, "Facts Veterans Should Know *Before* STARTING A BUSINESS", is prepared for and dedicated to service men and women, three million of whom, according to estimates of the United States Department of Commerce, may elect to go into business for themselves during the first three or four years after the war. To this number will be added war workers and others who may start new businesses or reopen many which were closed.

The booklet is limited in scope. It covers only a few important points that should be familiar to veterans *before* deciding to go into business for themselves. They are:

I Loans Under G.I. Bill

II Opportunities and Risks

III Business "Opportunity" Schemes to Avoid

IV Sources of Additional Information

* * * *

Better Business Bureaus have published the following series of FACT booklets on business, merchandise, financial and other subjects which business, through Better Business Bureaus, is publishing in the interest of consumer education — to aid consumers in their everyday money management problems and relations with business.

FACTS You Should Know About

ADVERTISING

*BORROWING

BUDGETING

**BUYING OR BUILDING A HOME

BUYING USED CARS

COMMERCIAL BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

COSMETICS

DOMESTIC TEXTILE RUGS

FURS

HEALTH CURES

HOUSEHOLD PESTS

INVESTMENT BANKING

INVESTMENT (TRUST) COMPANIES

JEWELRY

*LEGAL PROBLEMS

LIFE INSURANCE

MAN-MADE TEXTILE FIBERS

SAVINGS

*SCHEMES

SECURITIES

SECURITY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES

VITAMINS

YOUR EYESIGHT

* *Of particular interest to veterans starting any business.*

** *Of particular interest to veterans exercising their rights under the G.I. Bill to purchase or construct a home.*

Revised May, 1945

LOANS UNDER G. I. BILL

It takes money to start a business. This money must be provided by the veteran. The Government under the G.I. Bill of Rights does not make a gift to a veteran to start a business; neither does the Government make the veteran a loan. It does provide assistance if, and only if, the veteran can comply with definite and rigid requirements. For example, assume the veteran is qualified by experience and ability to manage a business. If he can induce a bank, insurance company, manufacturer, wholesaler, supply company, or individual to lend him money to go into business, at an interest rate of no more than 4%, he can apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for a guaranty by the Government not to exceed 50% of the loan, with the guaranteed part of the loan not to exceed $2,000. To illustrate, if the loan is for $6,000, the veteran can apply for a guaranty of $2,000 of it. If the loan is for $3,000, the veteran could apply for a guaranty of only $1,500.

A loan for the purchase of business property includes any business, land, building, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in the operation of a business. Also included are such working capital items as the accounts receivable and inventory of a *going* business. No working capital items needed in starting a *new* business are included.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will approve the application if, after investigation, he finds:

1. That the ability and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to operate are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful.
2. That the proceeds of the loan will be used to pay for real or personal property that the veteran needs and will use in the operation of a business.
3. That the purchase price does not exceed the reasonable normal value, as determined by proper appraisal.

If the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs approves the application for a guaranty, the entire loan (including the guaranteed amount) must be payable in full in a specific period of time. The Government will pay interest for the first year on the guaranteed part of the loan. As the guaranteed part of the loan is limited to not more than $2,000, the Government is limited to pay 4% interest for one year on this amount, or $80. In the event the guaranteed part of the loan is half this amount, the amount of interest the Government may pay is $40, or 4% interest on $1,000, for the first year. This represents the only cash or money outlay contemplated by the Government to aid veterans in starting a business.

Unquestionably the guaranteed part of the loan will be a valuable inducement for a lender to agree to make the full loan. However, the veteran should frankly face the fact that he must get a responsible

party to be willing to make him the loan at 4% interest. This may be difficult. First, the lender must assume at least half of the risk and second, the interest rate is low in comparison with the speculative risks involved in financing new businesses. A bank or lending institution, as the custodian of funds of its depositors, must be guided by these considerations, In addition, the loaning activities of banks are regulated and subject to investigation by banking authorities to assure that all possible protective safeguards for the funds of depositors are in force. Thus the decision of a bank or lending institution to make the loan may have to be based, in addition to the character of the applicant, his experience and ability, and the fact that the government guarantees one-half up to $2,000, on what security the veteran can put up to cover the loan.

Two important facts the veteran should fully understand are: 1. If the debt or interest is not paid and it becomes necessary for the Government to make any payment on account of the guarantee, the veteran is obligated to repay such amount and the Government will hold him or his estate responsible. 2. Under the G.I. Bill, a veteran can apply for a guarantee of loans for (a) purchase or construction of a home (b) purchase of farm and farm equipment and (c) purchase of business property. However, *the aggregate amount guaranteed shall not exceed $2,000* whether the loans are for more than or only one of the above purposes.

OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

The number of business enterprises operating in the United States declined from 3,400,000 in 1941 to 2,900,000 in 1943, or a decrease of about 500,000 in the first two war years of 1942 and 1943. This decline has been particularly heavy among small firms. The number of retail establishments decreased about 18%, the greatest decline being in the number of household appliance stores, radio stores, meat markets, and filling stations. The number of service trades declined about 15%, whereas finance, insurance, and real estate decreased about 9%. On the other hand, the number of firms engaged in manufacturing, mining, and quarrying increased 3%.

These figures are particularly striking when compared with the fact that, had it not been for the war, we could have expected, on the basis of increased population and business activity, an actual increase in the number of business enterprises. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that there will be many opportunities to start a business after the war, even if the number of business enterprises increases only to the pre-war figure.

But, in addition to this, business, through the Committee for Economic Development, is setting a goal for 35% to 45% increase in production and distribution over the year 1940. The veteran must realize there is no certainty his goal will be reached although it is a highly desirable and important one. It would mean general prosperity and

employment and would definitely stimulate the starting of many businesses, particularly to engage in distribution and in services, as normally, we have about 5 times as many firms engaged in distribution and 2 times as many firms engaged in services as in the production of commodities.

The time for starting a new enterprise is very important and any one thinking of doing so should consider carefully general economic and business conditions. Among these, he can consider the possibilities of (1) new businesses to take the place of those which have discontinued, and (2) having expanding production and distribution in excess of pre-war levels.

Studies of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate immediate postwar increases in construction activities and smaller increases in retail, wholesale and service fields. Also, immediate increased postwar activity is indicated in the paper, lumber, and furniture industries in addition to the manufacture of consumer durable goods such as refrigerators, automobiles, etc.

How about the risks? Business is a hard competitive struggle and the yearly mortality is high. Nearly as many businesses discontinue each year as start up. In the ten-year period from 1932 to 1941, both inclusive, approximately 3,600,000 enterprises discontinued business, whereas during the same period there were approximately 3,700,000 new enterprises.[1] In normal times more than 1,000 new concerns open their doors each business day and about an equal number close. Mortality rates in the first year of life are high. In retailing, 1 out of 3 new concerns do not survive the first year and 2 out of 3 close their doors within 6 years. In wholesaling and manufacturing, 1 out of 5 concerns discontinue in the first year and 2 out of 3 close within 9 years.

A study of retail stores in 207 Indiana towns showed that 25% of the retail stores closed their doors in the first year of life, another 18% in the second year, another 10% in the third year, an additional 7% in the fourth year, another 5% in the fifth year, another 5% in the sixth year, and 3% in the seventh year, leaving only 27% still in business after seven years.[2] Another study showed that of slightly more than 10,000 enterprises established in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., between 1844 and 1926 a total of only 47% lasted for three years or more and almost 80% were out of business within ten years of starting.[3]

Similar studies made in other parts of the country show essentially the same facts.

Many and varied reasons are given for failure. But practically the only one recognized in the business world is lack of experienced and intelligent management. In the final analysis, management makes

[1] *Vital statistics of industry and commerce, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.*
[2] *A study by Starr & Steiner published in Dun's Review.*
[3] *Business Life and Death in a Hudson River Town by R. G. Hutchinson, A. R. Hutchinson, and Mabel Newcomber, published in Dun's Review.*

or breaks the business enterprise. This fact can not be stressed too strongly. To repeat it in another way, management ability is the simple reason for the difference between success and failure in the business world.

Some types of risks, such as floods, storms, fires, etc., can be insured against. But other risks of business depend entirely upon the experience and the ability of the management to cope with them. So, although many reasons are given for failures, these usually represent the *occasions* for the failure rather than the *causes*. Had the management been efficient, it would have anticipated and controlled them. For example, the United States Department of Commerce made a study of 487 business establishments which went into bankruptcy in New Jersey. Of the total number of businesses studied, 23.5% kept no books, 29.4% kept inadequate books, and 39% never took an inventory. Although many of those who failed blamed the failure on a business depression, an analysis of the data indicates that business depression was the occasion rather than the cause of the failure and that inefficient management was the real cause.

The following, taken from a study of 570 cases of businesses that became bankrupt, shows the causes or occasions for failures as expressed in the opinions of the owners of the bankrupt businesses and as expressed by the creditors of the businesses:[1] (Many listed several causes.)

Causes or Occasions of Failures	*Owners' Opinion Percentage of Enterprises Affected*	*Creditors' Opinion Percentage of Enterprises Affected*
Business depression	67.7	29.1
Inefficient management	28.2	58.7
Insufficient capital	48.2	32.9
Adverse domestic & personal factors	35.1	28.1
Bad-debt losses	29.8	17.6
Competition	37.9	9.1
Decline in value of assets	31.6	5.8
Dishonesty and fraud		33.7
Excessive overhead expense	24.0	8.9
Too rapid expansion	10.5	7.2
Losses from speculation	11.6	5.8
Poor business location	14.6	2.7
Buying too much on credit	9.5	3.9
Excessive interest charged on borrowed money	11.1	2.1
Unfavorable changes in trading area	11.2	1.9

[1] *Study of 570 cases of business that became bankrupt from "Business Principles and Management" by Bernard A. Shilt and W. Harmon Wilson, published by South-Western Publishing Co.*

All of these reasons for failure expose the poor quality of management. For example, insufficient capital is given by the owners of the business as one of the causes of failure in 48% of the cases and by creditors in approximately 33%. Yet this is entirely due to management not properly analyzing the financial requirements of the business. It is poor management which is responsible for concerns either starting up or expanding without sufficient capital.

Certainly a business can not know where it stands if it doesn't keep books and the number of concerns that either keep no books or keep inadequate books or who never take an inventory is extremely high. It shows up repeatedly in various studies of bankruptcies and failures.

For all of the above reasons a veteran considering starting a business should determine if his education qualifies him for the business, what experience he has had to qualify, and what management ability he possesses. *Experience in business and managerial ability* are two prime requisites for the veteran to make a success in business. If he doesn't have experience, the best course is for him to get it by working for some one else before going into business for himself. Actually, failure to do so would be evidence of lack of managerial ability. Management ability also includes full knowledge of financial requirements, both as to invested capital and working capital. Those contemplating applying for a Government guarantee of a loan should note that the application cannot be approved unless the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs finds *that the ability and experience of the veteran, . . . are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful. . . .* [1]

BUSINESS "OPPORTUNITY" SCHEMES TO AVOID

The great amount of war savings in this country, together with the problems which will be faced by millions of people during the reconversion period, offer the swindling fraternity unusual opportunities for their schemes and promotions. Veterans will be high on their list of prospective victims. Many will have ready cash in mustering-out pay, in savings, or invested in war bonds. Only a few have had business experience and are aware of the many schemes which the unscrupulous endeavor to promote at all times and among all prospective victims. The swindler will try:

1. To rush veterans into taking hasty actions.
2. To prevent veterans from making investigations.
3. When this is impossible, to discredit what the swindler knows in advance will be the outcome of such investigations.

[1] *Sec. 503 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (G.I. Bill of Rights).*

Better Business Bureaus have records of over 800 schemes of various sorts. Not all of these relate to business "opportunity" schemes. For the purpose of this booklet, therefore, we are confining the discussion to those types of schemes which the veteran, looking for an opportunity to go into business, should avoid. A few highly speculative "opportunities" are also included. The list is not intended to be all-inclusive.

ABSENTEE FARMING The offering of land in a distant state on a co-operative arrangement to raise fruits or nuts, has its share of racketeers. Some sell land at exorbitant prices, minimize the hazards and quote misleading figures.

ADVANCE FEE If your business needs financing, don't fall for an unscrupulous promoter who offers to arrange a loan if you first pay his expenses. Front-money operators may offer to incorporate your business and assist in selling stock. But, when advance fees have been paid to them or their associates, service usually stops or is found to be worthless.

BUSINESS BROKERS Some business brokers, in acting as agents for sellers of businesses, are irresponsible, unfair to prospective purchasers, avoid all liabilities, and are interested only in collecting a fee. Do not be rushed into a deal. Go to the neighborhood in which the business is located and interview business men there. Get all verbal understandings in writing from the seller. Put the deal in escrow with a third, reputable, disinterested party. Before you sign an agreement to purchase, have all papers checked by your attorney and all books and records showing earning capacity, past profits, inventory, equipment, obligations, etc., checked by an accountant.

BUY-BACK CONTRACTS Buy-back contracts, like money-back guarantees, are no better than the guarantors. They are frequently worthless promises made by dishonest promoters.

CASH BOND The advertising of attractive jobs by swindlers who request applicants to deposit a cash bond, is a vicious scheme that has swindled thousands.

FUR FARMS Animal breeding promotions or fur farms are sometimes designed only for the promoters' profit. They appeal for your investment through biological statistics which appear mathematically sound but which neglect to include the natural hazards incidental to such enterprises. Many include worthless offers to buy back the progeny at high but fictitious prices.

HOME WORK Lucrative home employment is often advertised in help wanted columns when the real and only purpose of the promoter is to make a tremendous profit on "Home Work" equipment which he has to sell.

JOB INVESTMENTS Invariably large earnings or a better than average weekly salary are offered to those who will "invest" in the business of a promoter who misrepresents.

LISTING FEE This is a variation of the Advance Fee Scheme. The fake business broker gets you to pay a fee for listing your name with him for finding the type of business you wish to engage in. Listing fees are sometimes disguised as expenses for advertising or circularizing prospects.

LOAN SHARKS "Loan Sharks" take advantage of borrowers by imposing very unfair if not illegal terms. Some get as high as 400% interest.

NEW PROMOTIONS Decide whether you can afford to lose before you invest in any new enterprise. A large number of new enterprises fail.

PARTNER WANTED Partner wanted propositions are sometimes nothing but deceptive frauds to get your investment in a supposedly profitable business claiming the need of new funds. In a partnership, each partner is responsible for all the debts of the firm. *Know* your partner.

PATENTS AND INVENTIONS Investments in new inventions, patents, or patent litigation ventures are usually risky speculations and sometimes frauds.

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS Should a high-pressure promoter lure you with the right to sell his product in exclusive territory, reserve your decision until you possess the facts. Some promoters misrepresent their products to get quantity orders and often sell several people the same territorial rights. Check.

VENDING MACHINES Some promoters of coin-operated vending machines for nuts, confections, etc., exaggerate probable earnings and otherwise deceive.

Inasmuch as the foregoing business opportunity schemes represent the activities of an unscrupulous minority of schemers masquerading under the good name of business, it is fitting to emphasize that nearly all business is fundamentally honest and anxious to help the veteran.

You can protect yourself by making sure you deal only with legitimate business, reliable persons, and responsible concerns. This you can be sure of doing by following the slogan of Better Business Bureaus, namely, "BEFORE YOU INVEST—INVESTIGATE". Before committing yourself, it will be useful to get the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the facts? Do they agree with the representations?
2. What are the promises or predictions? Are they reasonable?
3. What is the past record of the seller or his agent? Is he worthy of confidence?

Practically every business transaction involves a contract in some form. It does not always need to be in writing, although that is advisable in any important transaction because oral agreements are sometimes difficult to prove or may not be enforceable. You should not sign a contract without reading it and understanding its terms. A complete understanding serves to guard against ill-advised undertakings, as well as fraudulent or unfair schemes. If you do not understand certain terms, phrases, or fine print in a contract, delay signing until you have found out what they mean. The reasons are obvious. Your signature to a contract means that you have agreed to all its terms and provisions. Furthermore, the written document usually speaks for itself, holding participating parties strictly accountable for the performance of their mutual promises. Remember:

"READ BEFORE YOU SIGN AND KEEP A COPY"

SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This booklet, as stated in the introduction, covers only a few important "FACTS" that are not generally known. If helpful to the veteran, its purpose will be fulfilled. If the risks, disappointments, and schemes of business appear to have been emphasized, it is only because there is a lack of general and widely circulated information on these phases and because of the availability of extensive data on other phases, such as the rich rewards and satisfactions for those successful in business.

There are many thousands of worthy opportunities to start in business and the warnings are given only in an attempt to avoid disaster. The country needs growing and successful businesses and there is plenty of room for experienced and intelligent management. Service men and women can profitably study the success stories of individual businesses, most of which originally started as small concerns not so many years ago.

There is much more studying and investigating ahead of the veteran before and after he decides to go into business and he cannot start too soon. Fortunately, under the G.I. Bill, ample educational facilities have been made available to the veteran at Government expense at any *approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll.* The veteran does not have to "rush" into business to obtain the guaranteed loan benefits of the G.I. Bill. He has at *least* two years in which to complete his plans and many veterans may, with profit, decide to spend some or all of this time getting a business education. Those now in active service should discuss their problems with their personnel officers, get the advantage of their advice and of the literature and courses on business subjects already available to him. He should also discuss with them what military training will have helped to prepare him to run his own business.

He must know the advantages and disadvantages of the various forms of organization; sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporate. He must decide the type or types of businesses he is best fitted for by experience and education and make a special study of the operation of these businesses. Trade journals and personal contacts with trade associations will help in these studies. An increasing number of businesses must be licensed by local, state, or federal governments. So, he must be familiar with the laws and regulations pertaining to such businesses and determine if he can qualify. He must be familiar and prepared to cope with the ever-increasing burden on business concerns by reason of increased Government controls and regulations of business. Indications are that some fields may be crowded while others offer better opportunities. For example, one small city discovered that 250 servicemen were planning to go into the "radio repairing" business in that community. So, the veteran must decide what the need is for his business in a particular community and keep abreast of present and prospective future conditions. He must understand that the period of early operation may be one of losses and that financial capital should be in sufficient amount to tide the new business venture over a period of early failure or small success. In some kinds of businesses it will be valuable for him to know what priorities make surplus property more easily available to servicemen. How the Government handles reconversion problems will affect business, either favorably or unfavorably. So, the veteran must familiarize himself with Government policies and practices on reconversion. There are but a few of hundreds of problems that, the more he knows about, the better his chances of success.

Many agencies stand ready to help the veteran and already there are extensive aids and literature available. Business men will welcome veterans into business and consider it a privilege to help them. Call on them for information and advice. Banks, of course, will be a particularly valuable source of helpful information and advice. Local

Credit bureaus have files showing people who are good credit risks and bad risks. Credit Bureaus can be consulted before, as well as after going into business. Better Business Bureaus, as representatives of business, will also help. They have extensive files on many rackets and racketeers. If they do not have information on a particular enterprise, they will endeavor to get such data for a veteran. Call upon the Better Business Bureaus at any time. They will make no charge for services, are keenly aware of the problems facing veterans, and are anxious to help them with unbiased fact information.

The following agencies, listed alphabetically, are all interested in helping the veteran. Some have national headquarters and in such instances, their headquarters addresses are listed. In most cases, however, there are regional, field, district, or local offices which may render more direct and personal service. The service man or woman can profitably contact these agencies, state his or her problem in some detail, and be assured of valuable help on the problem of establishing and managing a business. Communicate with each one, checking off the list as you do so.

- ☐ Committee for Economic Development
  285 Madison Ave.
  New York 17, N. Y.
- ☐ Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
  United States Department of Commerce
  Washington 25, D. C.
- ☐ Educational Institutions offering courses and providing information on business administration and research and Libraries.
- ☐ Local Chamber of Commerce.
- ☐ Local Veterans Service Center. (Sometimes called "Information and Reception" or "Information and Referral".)
- ☐ United States Armed Forces Institute
  Madison 3, Wisconsin.
- ☐ Veterans' Administration
  Washington 25, D. C.
- ☐ Veterans Personnel Division
  Selective Service Systems
  Washington 25, D. C.

★ *The distribution of this booklet should not be considered an endorsement by the Better Business Bureau of any security, product, service, or concern. Better Business Bureaus are non-profit, service corporations, maintained by business firms to elevate the standards of business conduct, fight frauds, and assist the public to achieve maximum satisfaction from its relations with business. They do not endorse or recommend any security, product, service, or concern, and no concern is permitted to indicate otherwise in its advertising and selling.*

PRINTED IN U.S.A

Occupational

OCCUPATIONS

The VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE JOURNAL

OCTOBER
1945

U.S.E.S. APPOINTS EMPLOYMENT COUNSELORS
LILIAN ALEXANDER

A UNIVERSITY VETERANS GUIDANCE CENTER
ROBERT H. MATHEWSON

POST-WAR COUNSELING FOR
" 'TWEEN AGE YOUTH"
HOWARD Y. McCLUSKY

A COUNTY PLAN FOR COUNSELING VETERANS
FRANKLYN S. BARRY

NEW PAMPHLETS ON OCCUPATIONS
HARRY D. KITSON

POSITIONS IN YOUTH-SERVING AGENCIES
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, A.Y.S.O.

WASHINGTON FLASHES

VOLUME XXIV
NUMBER 1

Published By
NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, INC.
New Address
ROOM 510, 82 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Establishing and Operating . . .

Your Own Business

•

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

OCCUPATIONS

The VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE JOURNAL

JANUARY
1946

INDUSTRY AND THE EX-SERVICEMAN
JAMES ONARHEIM

AUDITIONS FOR SERVICEMEN
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RORSCHACH METHOD IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
GOLDIE RUTH KABACK

PART IV OF THE DICTIONARY
PVT. ELLIS P. TORRANCE

COUNSELING AND PLACEMENT PROGRAM FOR NURSES
FRANCES O. TRIGGS

MINNEAPOLIS COUNSELORS ANALYZE THEIR JOBS
BARBARA H. WRIGHT

VOLUME XXIV
NUMBER 4

Published By
NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, INC.

PROGRAM

SOUTHERN
REGIONAL CONFERENCE

THE COUNCIL OF GUIDANCE
AND
PERSONNEL ASSOCIATIONS

MARCH 15-16, 1946

REGISTRATION FEE
$2.00 Per Person

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
BILTMORE HOTEL

PROGRAM

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

March 15: Morning Session

Biltmore Hotel, Pompeian Room, 9:30 A. M.

Presiding: PAUL W. CHAPMAN, University of Georgia, Athens, Chairman, Southern Regional Conference Committee

OBJECTIVES OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE—DR. HILDA THRELKELD, Dean of Women and Professor of Education, University of Louisville, Ky., and President of the National Association of Deans of Women.

POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SOUTHEAST, a symposium from the viewpoints of . . .

BUSINESS—W. E. MITCHELL, President and General Manager, Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Ga.

AGRICULTURE—FRANK D. ALEXANDER, Regional Leader, Division of Population and Rural Welfare, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, Atlanta, Ga.

WOMEN—MISS ROCHELLE RODD GASHET, Director, Vocational Advisory Service, Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala., National Chairman, Committee on Education and Vocations, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

VETERANS—J. C. HOLBROOK, Regional Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service, Veterans Administration, Atlanta, Ga.

PLACEMENT—THOMAS H. QUIGLEY, State Director, United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

March 15: Afternoon Sessions

Biltmore Hotel: 2:00 P. M.

Group meetings of the following associations holding membership in the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations will be held in the Biltmore Hotel in rooms designated on the bulletin board. The name of the chairman of each group is given below:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ALTRUSA CLUBS—Mrs. Martha T. Fitzgerald, Columbia, S. C.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEANS OF WOMEN—Miss Carrie Scandrett, Dean of Women, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS—Mrs. Odessa Henson, Rich's, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION—Mrs. Mary Huey, Atlanta Opportunity Schools, Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

March 15: Evening Session

Biltmore Hotel, Pompeian Room, 8:00 P. M.

Presiding: MRS. ODESSA HENSON, Southern Regional Conference Committee, representing National Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

B. & P. W. Club Collect—MISS BESSILU MAULDIN, Georgia State President.

Vocal Selections.....MRS. PAUL MCGEE

Accomanist—MISS INEZ CALHOUN

PLANS FOR EFFECTIVE GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES—DR. ALICE M. BALDWIN, The Woman's College, Duke University, Durham, N. C., and representative of the Alliance for the Guidance of Rural Youth.

SUGGESTED PATTERNS FOR COMMUNITY COUNSELING—HARRY J. JAGER, Chief, Occupational Information and Guidance Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

March 16: Morning Session

Biltmore Hotel, Pompeian Room, 9:00 A. M.

Presiding: DR. HAROLD H. BIXLER, Director of Guidance and Research, Atlanta Public Schools, Atlanta, Ga., Committee on Planning, Southern Regional Conference.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR COUNSELING: Informal discussion of organization, methods, activities designed to improve and extend guidance and counseling services with special reference to Council Associations and the Southeastern Region:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ALTRUSIA CLUBS—MRS. MARY KATE DUSKIN, President, Altrusa Club, Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEANS OF WOMEN—DR. ROSA LEE WALSTON, Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Ga.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS—MISS BLANCHE R. LANCASTER, Chief Occupational Analyst, U. S. Department of Labor, United States Employment Service, Raleigh, N. C.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION—MRS. ELLA STEPHENS BARRETT, State Supervisor, Occupational Information and Guidance, State Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMMUNITY COUNSELING: (Report of Reviewing Committee: To be presented, discussed, and, perhaps with changes and modifications, adopted).

Reviewing Committee Report: R. D. PULLIAM, Chairman, Regional Reviewing Committee and State Supervisor, Occupational Information and Guidance, State Department of Education, Atlanta, Ga.

You Are Cordially Invited to Attend

This Southern Regional Conference in Atlanta is being held at the request of the national Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. Similar conferences are being held in other sections of the nation. All will give consideration to the same general theme. All persons interested in guidance, counseling, and occupational adjustment—including these services as they relate to the placement of Veterans—are invited to attend.

OCCUPATIONS

The VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE JOURNAL

MARCH
1946

PROGRESS IN OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK RESEARCH
A. HINRICHS

LOOKING AT THE JOB MARKET
FORREST H. KIRKPATRICK

GUIDANCE IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES OVERSEAS
MAJ. CURTIS H. MOORE

THE PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE
IRA ISCOE, DONALD S. TAHL, CARL GOLDBERG

ADULT EDUCATION IN THE ARMY
LIEUT. COL. F. W. CRUMB

THE COMMUNITY'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THE VETERAN
LIEUT. GENERAL DOOLITTLE, GENERALS ARNOLD, BRADLEY, SPAATZ

POST-WAR VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE OF NEGROES
AMBROSE CALIVER

VOLUME XXIV
NUMBER 6

Published By
NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, INC.

79th Congress
2d Session } SENATE COMMITTEE PRINT NO. 4

SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN FM BROADCASTING

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS

UNITED STATES SENATE

APRIL 10, 1946

Printed for the use of the Special Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
83016 WASHINGTON : 1946

B'NAI B'RITH

NEWS SERVICE

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
1003 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1946

B'NAI B'RITH CHART SHOWS USE OF OFFICER TRAINING IN CIVILIAN JOBS

Washington, D. C.:---The only study so far made on the relationship of officers' jobs in the armed forces to civilian employment was completed toady as the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, national occupational research agency, announced publication of a 38-by-48-inch two-color wall chart entitled WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR OFFICER TRAINING IN A CIVILIAN JOB.

The fourth of a series of postwar research projects by the national Jewish service organization, the chart follows two previously issued charts dealing with the civilian counterparts of jobs for enlisted men in the Army and Navy. More than 60,000 copies of the earlier charts have been posted at camps, installations, posts, bases, hospitals, ships and other points of concentration of American servicemen throughout the world, as well as in schools, selective service boards, employment offices, and other agencies serving veterans.

The new guide, which was prepared with the co-operation of the War and Navy departments, classifies officer jobs into 43 broad groups, such as welfare, public relations, flight administration, food, physical training, communications, accountancy, artillery, etc. Below each of these groupings is a list of the numerically significant Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Coast Guard officer jobs pertinent to it. Next to the service jobs are listed and described in three columns representative types of civilian employment for which the officer - veteran may be qualified with little or no additional training, with more training, or with extensive training.

For example, there is a broad group of service jobs for officers known as "Communications, Radar And Radio Operations." Specific service jobs listed in this category are Aircraft Warning Officer, Combat Information Center Officer, Intercept Officer, Radar Operations Officer, Radar Observer and Radio Officer. The chart indicates that with little additional training such officers may qualify in civilian life as Radar Equipment Operator, who operates radar transmitting and receiving, or other electronic equipment or they may qualify as Continuity Tester, who tests resistance of circuits of various parts and subassemblies of radio receiving sets. With more training, these officers may qualify as Manager of a Telegraph Office, or as Electrical Draftsman. With extensive training, officers in this group may qualify as Electrical Repairman, keeping electrical equipment and mechanisms in good repair and operating condition, or as Control Supervisor, co-ordinating work of traffic and program departments.

The officer-veteran is reminded that he may not want civilian work related to his officer job, or that he may not be able to get such work in the community in which he plans to live, or that there may be little relationship between his officer job and what he can do in civilian life. "Maybe you'd rather go back to your old civilian job (if you had one)," it is suggested. "Or, you may want to train for or enter a different occupation after considering your interests, hobbies, and past training and experience both in and out of the armed services."

There is space on the chart for a local vocational counseling agency to insert its name and address. The chart is being made available as a public service to all agencies rendering professional service to veterans. It may be secured from the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1746 M Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C.

* * * 30 * * *

P - 40 '46

OCCUPATIONS

The VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE JOURNAL

MAY
1946

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION IN COUNSELING
FLORENCE E. CLARK AND CLEO MURTLAND

PLACING THE HANDICAPPED IN JOBS
VIRGIL SMIRNOW

AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO A PROFESSIONAL JOB IN V. A.
HUGH M. BELL

PROFESSIONAL COUNSELORS IN V. A.
GWENDOLEN SCHNEIDLER

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
MAJ. GEN. G. B. ERSKINE, M.C.

THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST
ROSALINE GOLDMAN

ANNUAL INDEX

VOLUME XXIV
NUMBER 8

Published By
NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Hazards of Retailing

Could you make
a success of a retail store?
Some facts, figures and
requirements

A
Public Policy Bulletin published by
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND
330 West Forty-second Street · New York
NUMBER 10

Hazards of Retailing

IF YOU WANT to risk your money—open a store. That is, unless you have had a lot of experience and a thorough training in the scientific fine points of modern retailing practice, you will do better to get into something comparatively easy and simple, like selling on commission. If you fail at that, you will lose only your time, not your savings.

Gloomy? Consider these facts.

In one prosperous city nearly half of all newly-opened grocery stores went out of business before they were one year old. Forty per cent of the shoe stores, about a third of the drug stores and a quarter of the hardware stores never saw their first birthdays. Some closed not because of business failure but because of the death or ill-health of the proprietors, fires or similar causes. But at least three-quarters died of malnutrition and were buried by the bankruptcy court.

In another large town it was found that regardless of how long they had been established, 36 per cent of the grocery stores went out of business every year. The figures for the shoe stores were one out of every five; hardware, one out of six; and drugs, one out of every eight. A large number of these "withdrawals from business" were out-and-out failures—due to poor planning in the first place, insufficent capital to tide over lean periods or inexperienced trial-and-error management.

The Urge to Try

But no matter how rapidly stores fold up, there are always other optimists anxious to take a chance. Store keeping looks so easy.

What could be softer than to buy a carton of twenty-four candy bars for 65 cents and sell them for a total of $1.20? Or a man's hat for $5.75 and sell it for $10? Or to pay 38 cents for a bottle of an alkaline remedy and sell it for 89 cents?

If your leaning is toward a little shop selling women's clothing and millinery, it looks like easy and sure money to buy cotton dresses for $1.88 and pass them on to the customers for $2.95. The hats you pay $2.75 for, you sell for $5. And if you think you can build up an "exclusive" clientele you may sell for $39.50 a dress that cost you only $18.75. That certainly sounds like a quick and easy way to make $20.75.

Then there's the retired farmer who for years has complained about the difference between what he got paid for his butter and eggs and the prices they charge in the stores. He thinks he might as well cash in and open up a cheese-butter-and-egg store of his own.

A couple of college girls who can't find jobs open a book store for no better reason than that they are "book-conscious" and, in the light of their inexperience, have an inflated idea of the neighborhood market for books. Or a widow who is a good cook and has brought up a large family thinks it would be easy to make a success of a small bakery shop. And so it goes.

Where the Money Goes

Unfortunately many of these people do not know or find out in time that there is a lot to retailing besides buying cheap and selling dear. Very little of what appears to be an attractive difference between cost and selling price seems to stick to their fingers. Some of it goes for rent. Some is paid out as wages to clerks and delivery boys. Insurance, light, telephone, wrapping paper, interest on bank loans, and dozens of other unforeseen but necessary expenses take a slice out of the "profit."

Some of the merchandise you paid your good money for does not sell, and has to be marked down below cost. That is especially true of apparel, and accounts for the relatively high markups in those lines. Fresh fruits and vegetables spoil and so reduce the grocer's anticipated profit.

To meet competition, or oblige a good customer, the store will probably extend credit. But the average store owner does not have the facilities for investigating credit standings, so some of his "profitable" sales turn into bad debts.

Profit—and Loss!

All in all, these costs of doing business are so large that the average profit of the million and a half retail stores in the United States is estimated by authorities to be only from one to two cents out of every dollar of sales. The Harvard Bureau of Business Research studied the operation of a group of several hundred department stores over a period of eight years. In 1929 the group made a profit of 1.2 cents on the dollar of sales, and in 1936, 1.6 cents. In all of the other years the group lost money. In 1932 the loss was 6.4 per cent of sales.

These are average figures and give only a general picture of what may be expected in the way of profits in retailing. Some well-managed stores make profits in "good years" that exceed this level—profits which help to keep them in business during the bad years. And, of course, some of the newer lines and branches of retailing have been conspicuously profitable.

But for every outstandingly successful distributor there are thousands who barely break even or who operate at a loss. Unluckily, not many people who open a small store realize just what they're up against. They don't realize, for instance, that in most lines it costs more per dollar of sales to operate a small store than it

does a large one—perhaps the large, established store on the same block.

When poor management, due to inexperience, is added to this initial disadvantage, it is no great wonder that so many small retail businesses fail to survive the first year.

Some Chief Mistakes

It is evident that a poorly managed store has practically no real chance. Incompetence and poor management can be seen in poor location of stores, bad layout, unattractive display and lighting, poor selection of merchandise, slow stock turnover and inadequate inventory control, bad credit losses, losses from returned goods, excessively expensive service, poorly trained help, inefficient advertising, wrong pricing policies, and, most common and dangerous of all, lack of knowledge of actual costs.

But suppose that the beginner has been trained and has had experience. Suppose he is skillful enough to do as well as the average of our 1,500,000 stores, and make say two per cent profit on his sales. It is reasonably certain that he will start small, hoping to grow. How will he fare in the early years, if he survives?

Too Little to Go 'Round

One of the chief hazards of retailing is caused by the small amount of business done by the average store. A study of distribution by The Twentieth Century Fund showed that 60 per cent of all stores—900,000 of them—had annual sales of less than $10,000 a year each. Two per cent of this amounts to the not impressive profit of $200 a year.

Worse yet: there are hundreds of thousands of stores—many of them run by one man with the help of his family, perhaps—that ring up sales of less than $15 a day. Out of this, the stock

must be paid for and replenished; rent, heat, light and upkeep provided for; and the storekeeper's day-to-day living expenses met. This can't be very profitable business—or even a good living—for the small store owner, even though it's quite possible that storekeeping seems to offer the only job open to him at the present time.

It Can Be Done

But let's look at the other side of the picture.

Retailing is an essential part of our economic system and well-qualified people can and do make a success of it. First of all, one reason so many people try it is the relatively small amount of capital required to start a retail venture. To get any kind of business on its feet takes time, however, and you need enough money to carry over at least a year. Today more than ever before, cash on hand is necessary. It enables the retailer to take advantage of a two per cent discount for paying cash for his stock. This discount for cash may itself constitute a large share—or all—of his total net profit on sales.

Some knowledge and experience in the kind of business you intend to enter is essential. A meat market, tea room, grocery store, millinery shop all seem simple enough to run, but actually each has its special problems and special requirements. Also, you should make sure that a real need exists for the kind of store you plan to open. In many communities there are already too many garages, beauty shops, drug stores or other types of stores—far too many for the available supply of customers.

What It Takes

Training in merchandising, store management and cost accounting is available, although much more could be done by high schools, colleges and government bureaus to prepare people to

enter the retail field. For instance, the Department of Commerce takes a Census of Retail Business periodically which gives information about all lines of trade and is free to everybody. Special retailing courses are given in some cities. Many studies of retailing problems have been made by the government and other groups.

Perhaps the greatest need among retailers is for better management and knowledge of costs. A great many stores don't know whether they are actually making or losing money. They don't know which lines or products are profitable and which are losing. Improved cost-accounting methods are badly needed.

When retailers are better prepared to do their job than the average of them now are, the prospects of the individual will be brighter, and retail trade as a whole will be greatly improved. After all, the Census shows that even a retail business with total sales of $12,000 a year can make a modest living for the proprietor if he is competent, works himself, and has enough money so that he needn't borrow and can take cash discounts. It is on such a basis that thousands of stores do survive and give the owner $25 a week or so return for his time and investment. Done right, it can be done.

Other Bulletins

1. THE CHAIN STORE TAX: Is it in the public interest? (out of print)
2. SALES TAXES: Are they fair to the average consumer?
3. OLD-AGE SECURITY: Is the present government program adequate?
4. HIDDEN VERSUS INCOME TAXES: Everybody is a taxpayer. How much do you pay?
5. DOUBLE TAXATION: You now pay many different taxes on the same item.
6. SAFEGUARDING FARM AND HOME MORTGAGES: Some experiences of the past, facts of the present, and recommendations for the future.
7. DIRECT OWNERSHIP VERSUS DEBT FINANCING: Does our careless use of debt create dangers both for individuals and the nation?
8. GOVERNMENT POLICIES TOWARD DEBT: Do government policies dangerously encourage the growth of debt in the United States?
9. HOW CONSUMERS ADD TO DISTRIBUTION COSTS: Our buying habits and the special services we demand all figure in the price we pay for goods.
10. HAZARDS OF RETAILING: Could you make a success of a retail store? Some facts, figures and requirements.
11. WALLS BETWEEN THE STATES: Interstate trade barriers and how they affect the national welfare.
12. PRODUCER TO CONSUMER: The job that distribution does for us.

(Quantity prices on request)

Public Policy Bulletins

THIS BULLETIN is one of a series of leaflets being published by the Twentieth Century Fund. The Bulletin is designed to make readily available, in popular, non-technical form, some of the results of Fund surveys in current economic problems.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND is an organization for research in economics. It was established in 1919 by the late Edward A. Filene and endowed by him as a philanthropic foundation. It has for its broad purpose the promotion of human welfare, and is administered by a Board of Trustees made up of representative leaders in various fields.

ACTIVITIES OF the Fund are entirely non-partisan and non-political. It conducts scientific fact-finding surveys of important economic problems and offers practical suggestions for their solution. "Improvement" of our economic life is defined by the Trustees as any advance that will increase the employment and purchasing power of the people as a whole.

THE TRUSTEES appoint a special committee of recognized authorities to take charge of each survey. A staff of expert research workers is retained to assemble and analyze the facts involved. On the basis of these factual findings the committee makes recommendations for action.

AS EACH study is completed, the factual findings and the committee's program for action are published by the Fund on a strictly non-profit basis. The main survey volumes are supplemented by a variety of materials treating specific points and offering condensations in simple, non-technical language for reading and study by schools, organizations and the general public.

THE MATERIAL in the present Bulletin is based on a two-year survey of the costs of distributing goods in the United States. This survey was directed by the special Committee on Distribution, whose members are listed on the back page of this Bulletin. The complete report, describing costs in the distribution system as a whole and presenting the Committee's recommendations, is published in book form under the title: *Does Distribution Cost Too Much?*—A Review of the Costs Involved in Current Marketing Methods and a Program for Improvement.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION

WILLARD L. THORP, *Chairman*
Director of Economic Research, Dun & Bradstreet; formerly Director, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

STUART CHASE
Formerly President, Consumers' Research; author, *The Tragedy of Waste*, etc.

ALVIN DODD
President, American Management Association

JOHN P. FREY
President, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

HELEN HALL
Head of Henry Street Settlement

CARL L. HAMILTON
of Booz, Fry, Allen and Hamilton

HECTOR LAZO
Executive Vice-President, Cooperative Food Distributors of America

PAUL H. NYSTROM
President, Limited Price Variety Stores Association; Professor of Marketing, Columbia University

ROBERT G. STEWART
Formerly Director, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey

Occupational

ATLANTA CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP STANDARDS

your future

Rowe

Occupational

NEW CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

in the

BUILDING INDUSTRY

☆

for High School Graduates
Planning to Enter College

On-the-farm Training

X

COUNSELING AND EDUCATION FOR THE VETERAN IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Edgar A. Schuler, Bur. of Agric. Econ., USDA, and
Douglas Ensminger, Bur. of Agric. Econ. and Extension Service, USDA

Published in
THE BULLETIN OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY-SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
Vol. 29, pages 24-28, March, 1945

> In short, the real work of rehabilitation must be done in the local community. There are two points that can never be stressed too much: That every veteran is in need of some sort of rehabilitation, and that the job must be done in the local community. It is the job of the local community to make the veteran a civilian again, to train him to think, feel, and act like a civilian once more.1/

It may well be that Waller is overstating the problem when he says "every veteran" will need rehabilitation to become a civilian again. But without doubt this country can look forward to substantial readjustments, either on a planned or an unplanned basis, when its most vigorous 10 per cent returns to civilian life.

It is the purpose in this article to raise some of the questions which will confront every rural community in its attempt to deal adequately with the educational needs of these returning servicemen. We shall consider primarily the problems of servicemen coming from or returning to rural areas.

WHO IS THE RURAL VETERAN?

A study made by the Information and Education Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, gives some idea of the proportion of servicemen who now plan to return to farms--a substantial proportion of those planning to return to rural communities. "Among a group approximating in most respects a cross-section of white enlisted men (except illiterates) in the Army, ten per cent of the men reported that they were seriously considering farming as a full-time occupation after the war."2/ Furthermore, "...the great majority of men seriously considering farming have a fairly substantial background of farm experience."3/ Of this group classified as "planning definitely to farm" the percentage distribution of schooling completed was

1/ Waller, Willard, "The Veteran Comes Back", New York: the Dryden Press, Inc., p.270. Quoted with permission.
2/ See "Soldiers' Plans for Farming After They Leave the Army," Post-War Plans of Soldiers Series, Report No.B-131, Dec. 20, 1944, p. 1.
3/ Ibid., p. 12

as follows: eighth grade or less, 43; some high school, 24; graduated from high school, 26; college (any amount), 7. These data, it is true, pertain to prospective farmers rather than to men now definitely planning full-time education immediately after leaving the Army. But if servicemen planning to farm should want specialized short courses or part-time education, for example, two out of three would not be qualified to take work of college grade. Under these conditions a new and appropriate type of adult educational program would be needed.

But anticipation of this need, and development of the requisite facilities if the demand develops, should not be left to guesswork. We need to know not only what are the serviceman's present occupational and educational intentions but also, on the basis of current and continuing studies, what is actually happening to veterans who are now returning to civilian life. The numbers already discharged--over 1,500,000--while not fully representative of those to be discharged later are adequate to make significant analyses now possible.

WHAT CHARACTERISTICS HAVE THESE SERVICEMEN?

Whether such studies are made or not, we can be fairly sure that the discharged serviceman returning to his local rural community will have certain characteristics.

First, as a veteran he will be a member of the military fraternity. The duration, type, and intensity of military experience to which he has been exposed will naturally vary tremendously from person to person. But always he will have behind him the experience of having functioned in a military machine, and as a result he is likely to have some common characteristic reactions. For example, as Waller points out:

> ...in school, as elsewhere, the veteran who has had his belly full of discipline, rebels against authority. Teachers, accustomed to their own strange world in which they maintain without too much trouble their ill-defined authority over a room full of fraternity men, football-players, non-entities and big men on the campus, do not quite know how to cope with this surly and unpredictable fellow who comes back from the wars, who sits apathetically through a dozen good lectures and then reacts with violence to some casual remark. To the veteran, the professor is just another civilian who has not been anywhere or seen anything, who does not know war and, therefore, does not know much. But the teacher who can establish a favorable relationship with the veteran finds in him a confused and bewildered boy in need of help.4/

4/ "The Veteran Comes Back" p.153

Second, whether the serviceman had actual combat experience on the islands of the Pacific or in the front line fighting of Europe, or whether he stayed within the continental United States, he is certain to have had his fund of experience and background broadened and deepened. He will probably have been more places, done more things, seen more people, and had a greater variety of experiences generally not only than the other members of his family, or than his teachers, but greater than almost all other members of his rural community. He is not likely to be willing to step meekly back into the role which he played as a youngster before he entered the armed services.

Third, since we are dealing with the returning rural veteran, we can be sure that he will in general have another set of common characteristics--those of the rural civilian. He is likely to be interested in farming, but he will not necessarily plan to farm for the rest of his life. The report referred to above contains a very interesting table which shows the relationship of plans to farm to the amount of farming experience reported by the sample of over 15,000 white enlisted men.5/ More than one fourth stated they had had full-time farming experience for a year or more; this category doubtless contains most of the servicemen who subsequently will become farmers. An additional seventeen per cent had had part-time farming experience for a year or more. Altogether 45.6 per cent of the sample had had some farming experience. We should not expect, however, that all or even most of these men would be planning to go into farming on their return to civilian life, for many through choice or necessity will be taking up various types of non-farm work. It is probably safe to say, however, that anyone interested in predicting who will be coming back to live in a particular community after the war would be making a good beginning if he determined exactly who left it to go to war.

WHAT DO RETURNED SERVICEMEN NEED?

While it is possible to speak in these general terms about the characteristics, desires, or needs of the returning veteran, it must be recognized that whatever is undertaken in his behalf as a person must be done on the basis of individual rather than group characteristics, needs, and experiences. Accordingly, he is going to require a sympathetic and informed adviser--one who will not only be able to deal with him as a person, but who will be in a position to draw on the resources of the immediate community, possibly of the state, and perhaps even of the nation, in order to care adequately for his various needs.

As a veteran he needs help and encouragement in picking up the burden of responsibilities which accompany the great liberties of civilian life. As a rural breadwinner he is likely to need some type of vocational training or a refresher course whether he returns to life on the farm, or to non-agricultural work in the village, or chooses to prepare for migration to the city. As a citizen he needs a broad reorientation into the civic life from which he has been separated and in which, because of his youth, he may never have played a significant role. As an adult family member--

5/ "Soldiers' Plans for Farming After They Leave the Army," p.11.

in his various roles as son and brother or as husband and father--he may need a wide range of types of assistance in learning to understand himself and his relations with the other members of his family. He may require special help in connection with health problems not so serious as to require hospitalization. He may have peculiar psycho-social difficulties which could be minimized with the aid of sound principles of mental hygiene. In any case, his needs as an adult will require far more than an orthodox academic or a strictly vocational type of training. And though the Veterans Administration and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration have certain responsibilities in this connection--which they will doubtless fulfill to the limit of their resources--they will also doubtless welcome qualified voluntary supplementation where their own facilities are not available.

WHAT COUNSELING AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IS NEEDED?

In the light of the foregoing, what sort of counseling and educational program will be needed in the rural community? While such a question cannot be answered satisfactorily in general terms a few concrete suggestions are in order. First, an inventory should be made of the needs for counseling services and educational programs in terms of the probable needs of serviceman returning to the community. Second, having determined the probable needs, the counseling services and educational facilities now actually available should be inventoried. Third, striking a balance between needs and available resources will indicate clearly the needs remaining to be met by the creating of new facilities. Furthermore, this procedure may show how existing facilities can be brought into mutually helpful working relations, thus reducing the chances both of duplication of effort and of competition between agencies.

The available resources of rural communities are bound to vary from place to place. But the rural high-school principal should consider at least the following types of potential aids if he would play a constructive and creative role in postwar education for returning veterans, and civilians too, for that matter.

1. The local representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with its vast but flexible social and technical machinery, are the county agent and the home demonstration agent. Through them it is possible to open up channels of information, guidance, and varied assistance both to the serviceman and to his wife, children, parents, fiancee, or whatever the case may be--and all may have their special problems in relation to the needs of their returning veteran.

2. These same channels will bring help from the responsible land-grant college and its three main branches: the Agricultural Extension Service, which may be able to assist in organizing series of meetings on special rural problems, and in mobilizing resources and services such as the Extension subject matter specialists from within and outside the

community which will be needed to solve these problems; the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, which may, as for example does Iowa State College, provide course work for grade-school graduates as well as for those who have taken some or all of the regular high-school work; and the Agricultural Experiment Station, which can initiate specialized research projects or programs if the need is shown to exist.

3. In many communities, in addition, there will be the teachers of vocational subjects, such as agriculture and home economics. They too are local representatives of a vast educational network, including the respective state departments of education, with the U. S. Office of Education in the Federal Security Agency providing national leadership.

4. Finally, there are the general extension systems of state and private universities which, with their varied offerings, bring the university campus right into the community.

Rare will be the rural community, given informed and aggressive leadership, which will be unable to reach out through one or more of these channels and place at the disposal of its returning veteran the very best the nation has to offer in the solution of his individual problems. The time to make preparations for his return, however, is not after he has returned and begins asking for help--the time is now.

4-1945

On-the-Farm Training

3/18/46

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF TRAINING VETERANS IN AGRICULTURE

I. Types of Programs in Agricultural Education and Training.

Agricultural education and training courses are offered under three main types of programs:

1. Institutional programs offered primarily on the campus of agricultural schools, with some off-campus inspection trips and projects of a supplementary nature sometimes being included.

2. On-the-job training programs offered by employers with some off-the-job instruction of a supplementary nature usually included. The responsibility for the accomplishment of the training rests with the employer rather than a school. The trainee trains for a position existing in the employer's establishment.

3. Combination training programs offered by agricultural schools, consisting of combinations of institutional instruction and on-the-job instruction, the two being so planned that each supplements the other and both contribute definitely to the accomplishment of the trainee's vocational objective. In this type of training, the responsibility for offering and providing the entire course rests with the school. The shcool offers institutional instruction and selects or approves the place where the trainee pursues the on-the-job portion of his program. This place is considered an extension of the school's facilities. The school furnishes both portions of the program, and when the job taining porition of the program is not under an employee-trainer, the staff of the school offers all of the necessary job instruction.

II. Training Veterans on Farms.

1. Wherever possible and practicable training veterans on farms will follow the plan set forth in paragraph numbered I-3 above.

   Wherever this is impossible, the training should follow a plan made up of a combination of training described in paragraph numbered I-2 above, supplemented by courses chosen from the best possibilities available from the types of training described in paragraph I-1 above.

2. In order to secure the best possible guidance and services in technical problems of the program of each veteran, the Veterans Administration through the Senior Agricultural Training Officer will organize state and local committees to be known as the Veterans Agricultural Training Committee. Wherever a state is divided by regional office boundry lines, the regional offices will coordinate their approach to the state agencies. The nucleus of these committees will consist of representatives of Vocational Agricultural Education and agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture active in the area. The membership of the committees will be increased if expedient by adding such other persons as leading farmers and representatives of other institutions operating in the area. The state committee will assist in organizing county committees and, if necessary, community committees with the same agencies represented. All committee members will serve without remuneration from the Veterans Administration.

In order that each agency may make its maximum contribution to the training program of each trainee and in order that the instructor may schedule these contributions into the training program at the time, rate and in the manner to effect maximum results with the trainee, instructors and Agricultural Training Officers will use the services of these committees in an advisory capacity for the following purposes:

a. Coordinating the services and technical information to be offered by the agricultural agencies with the teaching agency

b. Recommending farms as to suitability for training.

c. Assisting in developing individual training programs for veterans.

The work of this Committee will be closely coordinated with the work of the Veteran's County Agricultural Advisory Committee which has been created by the Agricultural Extension Service pursuant to an agreement between the Veterans Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture (See all Regional Office Letter, with attachments, June 19, 1944.) This coordination may be effected by the Committees having common membership or by holding occasional meetings in common.

III. Training Veterans on Farms under Plan Described in Paragraph I-3 above, Public 16, 78th Congress.

An eligible veteran with employment objective of "farmer" (farm manager or farm operator) will be enrolled with an institution for full-time training when the institution is using as a part of its facilities:

a. A farm under the management of the trainee when requirments of Paragraph A below are met specifically and other applicable instructions are met in general.

b. A farm of an employer-trainer when it has been established, with reasonable certainty, that the trainee will have an opportunity at the end of the training period to enter into self-proprietorship operation of a farm with operational control to be established through ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement which will fully protect the welfare of the veteran trainee.

An eligible veteran, whose employment objective as an employee is "farm foreman", "farm manager", or "farm hand", may be placed in training under an employer-trainer when those objectives show that attainment will require sufficient training in agriculture, skills or managerial ability to insure employability, and, as far as possible, to insure a continued demand for the trainee's services at a satisfactory income. The objective of "general farmhand" does not ordinarily meet these requirements.

A. Self-Proprietorship.

1. Enrollment.

Eligible veterans, with employment objectives of "farmer"(farm manager or farm operator) will be enrolled in a full-time course with an agricultural school or an agricultural teaching agency which institution must

provide satisfactory organized instruction in agriculture and related subject matter in the classroom, laboratory, shop or other satisfactory facility and additional operational instruction on the veteran's farm.

2. Training program.

A training program will be prepared by the Veterans Administration training officer with the assistance of the teaching agency, the Veterans Administration Agricultural Training Committee, and the veteran, which program will include organized classroom instruction and operational instruction, both based on a complete farm and home plan. The farm and home plan will be developed, after the trainee's farm has been surveyed, to include:

a. Financial statement.

b. Budget of income and expenses.

c. Schedule of production and disposal of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

d. Inventory of livestock, equipment and supplies.

e. Statement of family living to be furnished by the farm.

3. Farm Requirments

Before approving a farm as a proper place for a trainee to take the on-farm portion of his course of training, the Veterans Administration should be assured of these general requirements.

a. The veteran must have complete control of the operation of the farm through ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangment which fully protects the welfare of the veteran.

b. The farm must be of sufficient size and suitability for full-time instruction in all farm management operations necessary to the particular type of farming selected and of sufficient size and suitability so that the operation of it together with the course of training will occupy the full time of the trainee.

c. The size and quality of the farm must indicate that it will be sufficiently productive to insure the trainee a satisfactory income under normal conditions at the end of the training program.

4. Instructional Requirments.

The veteran shall be enrolled with the institution for a full-time course of instruction including:

a. Off-farm instruction of not less than 200 hours per year in agriculture and related subject matter, not less than eight hours of which shall be given in any month.

b. On-farm instruction of not less than 100 hours per year, at least 50% of which must be made applicable specifically to the veteran's individual farm by visits of not less than twice a month.

c. Instruction, guidance and assignments of work and study covering all phases of the operation of the farm between visits of the instructor.

The instruction both on and off the farm must be given at a time, rate and in a manner best suited to the needs of the trainee as indicated by his farm and home plan and the operation of the plan.

In order to properly assist the veteran to organize, interpret and apply instructions and information to his own needs and farm conditions, the instructor who gives the on-farm instruction should also give the off-farm instruction.

5. Supervision by the Veterans Administration.

Veterans Administration Agricultural Training Officers are required to supervise all veterans in training. This shall include visits to the farm at least once a month and visits as frequent as feasible to the off-the-farm classes. The training officer will coordinate his supervision of the trainee with the agriculture teacher, who will assist the training officer in determining the conduct of the trainee and his progress toward rehabilitation. This type of training should be carefully appraised to determine if the instruction:

a. Is timely and is based on the trainee's farm and home plan.

b. Is of a practical nature and in accord with recommended local farm practices.

c. Assists the veteran to solve his current problems.

d. Develops the trainee's ability to make plans and to make managerial decisions relative to the management and operation of the farm.

e. Is making maximum use of the information and services available to the trainee from other agricultural and educational agencies.

B. Training under an Employer-Trainer.

1. Enrollment.

An eligible veteran whose employment objective as an employee is "farm foremen", "farm manager" or "farm hand" will enroll for a full-time course of instruction with an agricultural school or agricultural teaching agency, which institution must provide on-farm instruction and organized instruction in agriculture and related subject matter in the classroom laboratory, shop or other satisfactory facility. In addition, the Veterans Administration will secure under Form 1904 agreement, a successful operating farmer who will train the veteran in all the elements of an adequate individual training program, under his direction, and pay the trainee a wage commensurate with the value of his services under training conditions. The employer-trainer will agree to cooperate with the institution, with which the trainee is enrolled, in order to effect maximum results with the training program.

2. Training Program.

A training program will be prepared by the training officer with the assistance of the teaching agency and the Veterans Agricultural Training Committee. The program will provide:

a. Organized classroom instruction.

b. Instruction on the job.

c. Coordination of "a" and "b" by the instructor of the institution with which the trainee is enrolled.

3. Selection of the Employer-Trainer.

Selection of the employer-trainer is the responsibility of the Veterans Administration and approval will be given on an individual basis will full consideration for the direct relationship to the trainee and his ultimate rehabilitation.

Farmers who have demonstrated their ability as outstanding general farmers or as farmers who have successfully specialized in phases of the occupation pertinent to the trainee's objective and who possess the ability necessary to assist in the training of the veteran will be approved to provide the on-the-job portion of the course. The employer-trainer's farm should be of sufficient size and suitability for full-time instruction.

4. Instructional Requirements.

The veteran shall be enrolled with the institution for a full-time course of instruction, including:

a. Off-farm instruction of not less than 200 hours per year in agriculture and related subject matter, and not less than eight hours of which shall be given in any month.

b. On farm instruction by the instructor of the institution of at least 50 hours per year and not less than one farm visit per month. This instruction will include the relating of the off-farm instruction with that which the trainee receives from the employer-trainer.

c. Instruction from the employer-trainer in various farm operations, as indicated by the trainee's Training Program Form 1905a.

The instruction both on and off the farm must be given at a time, rate, and in a manner best suited to the needs of the trainee as indicated by his individual training program.

In order to properly assist the veteran to organize, interpret and apply instruction and information to his own needs and farm conditions, the instructor who gives the instruction on the farm must also give the off-farm instruction.

5. Supervision by the Veterans Administration.

Veterans Administration Agricultural Training Officers are required to supervise all veterans training in agriculture. This shall include visits to the farm at least once a month. The Training Officer will coordinate his supervision of the trainee with the agriculture teacher who will assist the training officer in determining the conduct of the trainee and his progress toward rehabilitation.

This type of training should be carefully appraised to determine:

a. If the instruction is timely, practical, and in accord with recommended local farm practices.

b. If the instruction off-the farm is being related to that which the trainee is receiving from the employer-trainer.

c. If the trainee is receiving compensation communsurate with his services under training conditions.

d. If the employer-trainer is instructing the trainee in all the different phases of his training program as listed on Form 1905a.

e. If the course of instruction is making maximum use of the information and services available to the trainee from other agricultural and educational agencies.

IV. Training Veterans On Farms under Plan described in Paragraph I - 3 above. Public 346, 78th Congress.

Training under this plan, offered to veterans eligible under Public 346, may follow the same pattern as outlined for veterans eligible under Public 16. In accordance with the Law and Regulations, the following fundamental differences must be observed:

1. The course of instruction will be provided by agricultural schools or other teaching agencies which have been approved by the appropriate state agency for giving this type of training under Public Law 346.

2. Selection of the course which the veteran desires is a matter of his own choice.

3. The length of the training period is determined by the predetermined length of the course and by the extent of his entitlement under the law.

4. Preparation of the training program will be the primary responsibility of the institution offering the course.

5. Approval of the farm and/or the selection of the employer-trainer, where the veteran will receive his on-the-job instruction, will be the responsibility of the training agency.

Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENTS OFFERING AGRICULTURAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING FOR VETERANS

ADOPTED MAY 29, 1946

By

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF CRITERIA AND STANDARDS
FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

RRA 46–146 1

June 10, 1946.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF ALL STATES
AND TERRITORIES:

On April 8, 1946, I had the privilege of submitting to you the first report of the Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training. This report was issued under the title "Recommended Minimum Criteria for Approval of Establishments Offering Non-Agricultural On-the-Job Training for Veterans." Since that time, the committee has been engaged in the preparation of basic criteria for agricultural on-the-job training programs. These criteria have now been formulated by the committee, and I am pleased to submit them for consideration by the State agencies which have the responsibility of approving establishments for on-the-job training. The Retraining and Reemployment Administration clearly recognizes that such agencies have full responsibility for devising their own criteria and standards for approval, and that many States have established higher standards than those developed by the committee as a minimum.

The agricultural on-the-job criteria represent the combined thinking of Federal agency representatives and have been discussed with, and general approval has been obtained from, representatives of the following agencies:

American Council on Education.

American Farm Bureau Federation.

American Federation of Labor.

American Legion.

American Veterans Committee.

American Veterans of World War II.

American Vocational Association.

Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Council of Chief State School Officers.

Disabled American Veterans.

National Education Association.

National Farmers Union.

National Grange.

Veterans of Foreign Wars.

It is hoped that the State approving agencies will see fit to adopt these criteria as a minimum basis for the selection of units participating in agricultural on-the-job training. The nonagricultural criteria have received an encouraging response from all over the country. I feel, therefore, that the enclosed statement of minimum standards for agricultural on-the-job training will be of material aid in promoting uniformity of these programs throughout the country. It is believed that such uniformity in the on-the-job training programs will serve the best interests of the veteran, the employer, the State, and Federal Government.

Your appraisal of these criteria, or any suggestions which your State approving agency may wish to offer, will be most welcome to the Interagency Committee and to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

Sincerely yours,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

General Statement

Subsistence allowances have been provided under Public Law 346, Seventy-eighth Congress,[1] as amended (GI Bill of Rights), to assure economic security to veterans who want to learn a job which will increase their earning capacity and their opportunity for employment and advancement. The subsistence allowance is not a dole to the veteran nor is it intended as a subsidy to the employer. The value of the program in preparing veterans for agricultural pursuits would be lost and its integrity discredited if it were used as a scheme to obtain farm hands cheaply or if the period of subsidized training were prolonged unnecessarily or if the veterans were training for nonexistent employment or farming opportunities.

Some jobs in agriculture are not of such nature as to require a bona fide course of training and therefore do not justify the use by the veteran of his training entitlement. This is not intended to disparage any job, but where the amount of training is slight, and there is little or no differential between the beginning wage and the rate paid a trained worker, there would be little, if any, advantage to veterans in the approval of such training programs.

All groups concerned with the employment or training of veterans have recognized the need for greater uniformity among the States in approval of on-the-job training programs. Acting upon the request of State approving agencies and the evident need for common approach to criteria for on-the-job training, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration appointed an interagency committee under its Order No. 4 to develop suggested criteria for on-the-job training. The purpose of this document is to set forth recommended minimum criteria for approval of agricultural on-the-job training. Similar recommended minimum criteria for approval of establish-

[1] These criteria do not apply to disabled veterans receiving training under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress.

ments offering nonagricultural on-the-job training were adopted on April 8, 1946, and forwarded to the governors of the various States and Territories for consideration.

Definition of Agricultural On-the-Job Training[2]

As used herein, "agricultural on-the-job training" means any form of training under an employer-employee relationship in a specialized skill or job in any agricultural occupation such as dairy tester, chick sexer, budder in a nursery, nurseryman, or herdsman, and the like, (1) which requires full-time training work experience and related or technical training of at least 3 months' duration to attain reasonable competency, and (2) in which there is a differential between the beginning wage and the wage paid a trained worker.

Advisory Committees

It is recommended that advisory committees composed of representatives of State and Federal agricultural agencies, local educational authorities, and of leading farmers be established. In the organization of such committees recognition should be given to the veterans' county agricultural advisory committee. These committees should evaluate and periodically re-evaluate the situations on farms and in agricultural establishments to determine suitability for use in training veterans.

The Application for Approval of Agricultural On-the-Job Training

A farmer or agricultural establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program under Public Law 346 should be required to submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job

[2] Institutional-on-farm training refers to a combination of institutional training and work and study assignments on a farm. This type of training is exemplified by the program that has been set up by agreement between the Veterans' Administration and certain State boards for vocational education or local boards of education.

for which a veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the training program should include the following items:

1. The title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.
2. Length of the training period in months.
3. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each the job operations or work tasks to be performed and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.
4. Wage or salary (including fair value for any subsistence supplied by the employer) to be paid at the beginning of the training program, at each successive step in the program, and at the completion of training.
5. Wages or salary (including fair value for any subsistence supplied by the employer) paid by the farmer or agricultural establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained.
6. Number of hours of related instruction required, subjects to be covered, who will give the instruction, and where it is to be given.

Criteria for Approval of Agricultural On-the-Job Training

The State approving agency should consider for approval only those farms or establishments offering training programs which are submitted in conformity with the above specifications and should approve only those found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

1. Establishments and farms should not be approved for operational and managerial training, for general farming, or for specialized types of farming, such as dairy, poultry, truck farming, if institutional-on-farm training is accessible or practical.

2. The application for approval of training has been endorsed by the appropriate advisory committee if such committee exists in the community.

3. The training content of the program is designed to qualify the veteran for employment in the job for which he is to be trained.

4. There is reasonable certainty that the particular job, or a similar type job, for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period, as is evidenced by such factors as the ratio of trainees, veteran and non-veteran, to trained workers.

5. The job is not in a standard wage classification in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon such factors as length of service and normal turn-over, and not upon skills learned through organized training on the job.[3]

6. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid on the farm or by the establishment to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran.

---

[3] Training should not be approved where a job is set up according to a standard wage classification with prescribed duties and where advancement to the next higher job depends on length of service, and seniority.

7. In the case of specialized jobs, there is customarily required a period of training which justifies the setting up of a complete program of not less than 3 months of training. If the training objective is for full-time specialized or diversified farming, the minimum program for training should be the equivalent of a full cycle of production and marketing.

8. The length of the training period is not longer than that customarily required in the community to provide the trainee with the required skills, arrange for acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained. The length of the training period for each veteran should take into account the previous experience of the individual.

9. Provision is made for necessary related or technical instruction. Such instruction may be provided in adult farmer classes, short courses, by correspondence, or by selected individuals.

10. An employer-farmer who is to provide the training of the veteran—

    (*a*) Is recognized as a successful farmer —one who has depended on farming for most of his livelihood.

    (*b*) Is considered capable of instructing the veteran, or, where possible, is given special aid in the use of techniques for training.

    (*c*) Has a special interest in training the veteran rather than getting a hired hand.

11. An employer's farm where a trainee is to get his on-the-job training—

    (*a*) Is a farm or agricultural establishment which provides the facilities for the special type of training needed under practical conditions.

    (*b*) Is a farm which is operated with equipment, techniques, and practices consistent with economic production.

    (*c*) Provides satisfactory living conditions and conveniences for the veteran in case he lives on the farm during the training period.

12. In the case of an agricultural establishment, other than a farm, there is adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and qualified personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

13. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective.

14. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in military service or elsewhere, and his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him.

15. A copy of the training program as approved by the State agency and agreed to by the veteran and the person giving the training is provided to the veteran by the employer.

16. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given a certificate indicating the length and type of training provided and attesting to his competency in the job for which he was trained.

17. Other employees of the establishment are advised of the training program.

18. The approving agency has access to the establishment for the purpose of assisting in the development and improvement of the training program.

Adopted on May 29, 1946, by the Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training established pursuant to Retraining and Reemployment Administration Order No. 4.

Approved for transmittal to the governors of all States and Territories.

Dated: June 6, 1946.

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—48807-1

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF FARM TRAINING OF VETERANS

The _____ Board of Education hereby applies
(County - City)
for approval of a farmer training program for veterans who qualify for such training under public 16 and public 346.

The classroom and shop instruction will be done in accordance with the terms of the contract as previously outlined at _____ school.

The following veterans are qualified and have agreed to enroll for the training program:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

The instructor is _____ and has the following qualifications:
(Name)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Salary to be paid per month $_____; year $_____.
He will work under the immediate supervision of _____ Vocational Agriculture teacher at _____.

This program, the instructor and the veteran's name have been approved by the county committee _____ Yes _____ No

This program if approved will begin _____
(Date)

Signed _____
Supt. of Schools

Mail this application in triplicate to G. E. Freeman, Director, Vocational Education, State Department of Education, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1945

* * * *

On several occasions when Sergeant Rivers' tank became disabled, he dismounted, climbed into another, and continued fighting. It became a popular theme that when Company A entered battle, "Rivers Led the Way," for he was always there first.

The official citation states, in part: "During the daylight attack on ---, France, Staff Sergeant Rivers, a tank platoon sergeant, was in the leading tank when a road block was encountered which held up the advance. With utter disregard for his personal safety, Staff Sergeant Rivers courageously dismounted from his tank in the face of directed enemy small arms fire, attached a cable to the road block and had it moved off the road, thus permitting the combat team to proceed.

"His prompt action prevented a serious delay in this offensive operation and was instrumental in the successful assault and capture of the town. His brilliant display of initiative, courage and devotion to duty reflects the highest credit upon Staff Sergeant Rivers and the Armed Forces of the United States."

* * * * * * * *

GOING'S TOUGH FOR 92ND,
HEROIC MEDIC TESTIFIES

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy---Private First Class Hugh Galloway Warren, son of Mr. Frank Warren, Route 1, Belewis, North Carolina, thinks that the 92nd "Buffalo" Division is as great an outfit as can be found on any front in this war. This Negro youth is a front line medic with the 365th Infantry Regiment, and wears the Bronze Star Medal.

"There aren't many of us original medics left," said Warren who landed in the Mediterranean Theater with the Division. "We came over last October, and I've been on the line since early in November.

"It's been tough all the way." He pressed his hand to his chest, and simulated a gasp. It is a little habit he has when driving home his points.

"And--I think the 365th has had more than its share of the rough stuff. You hear a lot about Highway 65, and I guess it was pretty hot. But you should have gone up Number 12 with the 92nd Division. That's a coastal highway, not as many mountains as some places, maybe--but I believe I'd rather have the cover in the hills than always be pushing out across the open country.

Men Die Quicker on Plains

"It's on the plains that men die, that's where the casualties pile up, and where the medics really have to work. Yes, it takes a lot of guts to go where our infantry boys have gone. And where the infantry goes we have to go too. But I've never seen one of our medics lay down on the job."

Warren, asked how his Southern buddies liked this Italian winter, said, "They take it fine. We're in the mountains now, and I can like the snow as good as anyone else." The hand went to his chest. "And, brother, I can hate it just as good as anyone else too."

How He Won Bronze Star Medal

What about the Bronze Star Medal?

"Well, that was a bad day--pretty bad," he said.

"At six o'clock in the morning the First Battalion pushed off to attack. They never made it. That battalion suffered heavy casualties. Then the Second Battalion pushed off. I was out with the rest of the medics. We were between the Germans and the Second Battalion--patching up the wounded, giving first aid, evacuating what we could. The battle lasted till three in the afternoon, when the Germans started to take off.

MORE

"I don't know how many trips I had to make after wounded men--but I must have done a pretty good day's work. They gave me the medal for it.

"But all of us had to work. Three of my buddies (medics) got the Bronze Star Medal too that day. Two more of us were killed. Another one had both feet blown off.

"Yes, the 92nd sees a lot of fighting."

* * * * * * * *

INJURED CORPORAL AIDS BUDDY
WHEN NAZI SHELL BLASTS TANK

141ST GENERAL HOSPITAL, England---Wounded by enemy shell fragments last December while advancing with an armored unit toward Bastogne, Belgium, Corporal Charlie W. Brooks, 25, of 1152 Monroe Street, Norfolk, Virginia, is convalescing at this United States Army hospital in England. He has been awarded the Purple Heart.

"I was riding in a tank toward the town, giving support to the infantry," said Corporal Brooks. "German 88-mm shells were dropping like raindrops all around and when one of them hit alongside the tank, it blew the doors off and several of us got hit. I managed to get out and, after helping one of the men, whose leg was broken, out of the tank, I crawled about 75 yards to another tank where I was given first aid."

Corporal Brooks entered the Army February 16, 1942, and received his basic training at Fort Meade, Maryland. His brother, Private Samuel Brooks, is in the Southwest Pacific with an infantry division. He is the son of Mrs. Mary E. Brooks of the Monroe Street address.

* * * * * * * *

SOLDIER'S MEDAL TO FOUR GI'S
FOR HEROISM ABOARD TRANSPORT

U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC---"For heroism on board an Army transport," following a series of explosions when their ship hit a mine field, four Negro soldiers have been awarded the Soldier's Medal, it was announced today. The awards were presented at appropriate ceremonies by Brigadier General James W. Barnett, Commanding General of the New Caledonia Island Command.

The recipients were Staff Sergeant Peyton B. Givens, son of Mrs. Minnie Givens, Oakridge, Louisiana; Private First Class Edward McDowell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe McDowell, Tallulah, Louisiana; Private Lester White, Napoleonville, Louisians, and Private Milton Green, Sandersville, Mississippi.

According to his official citation, Sergeant Givens, "with utter disregard for his own safety, went to the aid of an injured comrade who was pinned beneath a pile of debris. Despite continuing explosions, he carried the soldier to safety. After thus rescuing his comrade, he freed a life raft and pulled other men, who were struggling in the water, to safety. He rowed back to the sinking ship several times to pick up survivors." Private First Class McDowell received the same citation.

Private White's citation said, in part, that he, "with utter disregard for his own safety, displaying remarkable coolness and leadership, rescued some of the men who could not swim and then boarded the sinking ship to aid his commanding officer in freeing some of the fouled life rafts."

"Unhesitatingly and with utter disregard for his own safety," said Private Green's citation, he "dived from the top deck" for a drowning soldier and swam with him to safety. "After rescuing his comrade, Private Green swam after four life rafts which had broken loose from the vessel, bringing them back one by one, so that other men trapped in the sinking vessel could reach safety."

* * * * * * * *

MORE

TRUCKERS' PERFORMANCE WINS
PLACE IN ANNALS OF SUPPLY

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---Maintaining its spectacular performance record set during two years of operations in Africa, Sicily and Italy, the 426th Engineer Dump Truck Company has carved out a niche for itself in the history of supply operations in Southern France.

Hampered by severe maintenance difficulties and working against a deadline that at times seemed impossible, the 426th played a vital part in supplying pipe needed to construct the pipeline that kept the armies moving up the Rhone Valley to the German border. All through this important supply operations, the 426th's truckers maintained a 24-hour delivery schedule, making 12 and 15-hour trips with a minimum of halts and snatching what sleep they could in their trucks.

Spare parts for their overworked vehicles were almost unobtainable, but the maintenance crews kept 'em rolling by improvising what parts they could and by "cannibalizing" from burnt-out motors where improvisation was impossible. Equipped only to perform first and second echelon maintenance, the battle-tried mechanics carried out complete fourth echelon repairs when Ordnance services were not available.

The 426th prepared for its supply role in France with combat trucking experience in Africa and Italy, where Luftwaffe strafings and runs through minefields were daily occurrences. The gradual elimination of the Luftwaffe and the speed of the southern advance made thier work in France less hazardous but more difficult since they shared the responsibility for maintaining the flow of supplies that kept the southern forces moving.

* * * * * * * *

"DUCK" MECHANICS FINISH 5,000TH
REPAIR JOB AT KEY SUPPLY PORT

WITH 486TH AMPHIBIAN TRUCK COMPANY, France---Largely responsible for keeping a large fleet of amphibian trucks ferrying high priority war cargo from Liberty Ships heaving on the harbor swells to shore, a crack crew of company maintenance mechanics recently completed their 5,000th major repair job.

Because thousands of tons of ammunition, food, clothing and equipment for American forces battering their way into Germany have been brought into shore by the "Ducks"--as the sea-going trucks are termed--their repair and maintenance in peak operating shape are tasks of great importance. They also are complex tasks, for the two-in-one vehicles have the mechanism and six-wheel drive of a 2½-ton, heavy-duty truck, plus the hull, rudder, and propeller of a powerful speed-boat.

Led by Technical Sergeant Willie McCain, motor sergeant, of Atlanta, Louisiana, this picked group of skilled mechanics work on round-the-clock schedules, sometimes under blackout conditions, to insure smooth performance of the Ducks. In the critical period of von Rundstedt's December offensive, when Nazi defeat depended heavily on additional tons of supplies rushed by the Ducks toward the resisting American forces, the crew toiled into the small hours of the morning with little rest.

Members of the maintenance team, who have worked together to keep war equipment streaming toward the front from this port, include:

INDIANA: Indianapolis--Sgt. James A Hutcherson, welder, 2826 Sangster St.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Cpl. Evans Collier, welder, 1344 Palmer Ave.

MISSISSIPPI: Coldwater--Sgt. Thomas Phillips, mechanic, Route 3; McComb--Cpl. Charles H. O'Neal, mechanic, Box 716.

NEW JERSEY: Newark--Sgt. Edward Gladden, mechanic, 48 High St.

MORE

NEW YORK: New York City--Staff Sgt. Lloyd A. Archer, machinist foreman, 107-37 Princeton St., Jamaica; Sgt. Alfred T. Cornelius, body repair specialist, 76 West 113th St.; Sgt. Leroy Harleston, mechanic, 108-07 160th St., Jamaica; Cpl. David Thomas, mechanic, 6 East 115th St.; Sloatsburg--Cpl. Woodrow J. Terry, welder.

NORTH CAROLINA: Greensboro--Sgt. Amos R. Caldwell, parts clerk, 1304 East Market St.; Kinston--Cpl. Edward M. Keys, mechanic, 617 Oak St.

OHIO: Cincinnati--Cpl. Willie H. Newton, mechanic, 955 Richmond St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Cpl. William Robinson, mechanic, 2524 Turner St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Abbeville--Cpl. Robert L. Rhodes, mechanic, 9 Harrisburg St.; Lexington--Sgt. Vandles Gardner, mechanic, Route 2.

TENNESSEE: Chattanooga--Cpl. Willie L. Todd, mechanic, 910 Poplar St.; Knoxville--Cpl. Robert L. Collier, armorer, 270 Court B, College Homes.

VIRGINIA: Portsmouth--Cpl. William M. Reynolds, mechanic, 1039 Calvert St.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO WACS SPEED LETTERS
TO GI'S ON WESTERN FRONT

UNITED KINGDOM BASE, England---Most people realize that mail is morale with fighting GIs, but few people do as much about it as WAC Sergeant Betty Jane Smith, of 2054 Hallock Street, Kansas City, Kansas, and Privates First Class Winona and Jacquelyn Fuller, sisters, of 135 N. Campbell Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant Smith and the two sisters are members of the Postal Directory Section of the all-Negro Wac Postal Battalion in England which handles the mail for the entire European Theater of Operations.

Under the supervision of Sergeant Smith, 56 Wacs are steadily engaged in redirecting mail to our fast moving soldiers on the Western Front.

Keeping the girls supplied with mail and seeing that it leaves their desk in the shortest possible time is only part of the sergeant's job, for she is also platoon sergeant and responsible for her platoon at company formations and training functions.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Smith of the Hallock Street address, Sergeant Smith was a student nurse in the City Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio, before she entered the Women's Army Corps.

The Fuller sisters in going overseas with the Wacs, are merely keeping up a precedent already set by the men of their fighting family in this war.

Their father, Mr. Jake George Fuller, discharged from the Navy last June, is a wearer of the Purple Heart and their two brothers, Seaman Second Class Donald Fuller and Private Ellison Fuller, with the Navy and the Army respectively, are both serving in the Southwest Pacific.

The sisters are graduates of John Marshall High School in Chicago, Illinois. Jacquelyn graduated from the Arts Institute of Chicago and was a clerk-typist in civilian life. Winona was a postal tube clerk at a department store in Chicago.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO GUARDS KEEP NAZI
POWs BUSY IN ENGLAND

A U.S. ARMY GENERAL DEPOT, England---German prisoners of war, who have exchanged their weapons for shovels and other implements of constructive

MORE

endeavor, perform their tasks at this depot under the watchful eyes of Negro guards, detailed from the 3226th Quartermaster Service Company.

Armed with carbines, these Quartermaster guards escort the POWs from early in the morning until late at night. Dispatched on a rotation basis as chasers, each guard is assigned to no more than 10 prisoners. His orders are to escort them from the stockade to their work assignments, keep them busy and return the same number.

A day generally lasts eight to nine hours, but frequently guards are required to maintain their alertness and vigilance over two groups of POWs for as long as 15 hours.

Under the command of Captain Edward Rappaport, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, the unit received basic training at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and went through maneuvers in Tennessee. Before D-Day in France, the company built camps for invasion troops along the south coast of England.

Up until the first of the year the outfit had been operating as a Quartermaster Supply Distributing Point, issuing supplies and rations to thousands of transient troops en route to the front. During an emergency last September, the men worked day and night loading 10,000 tons of fuel that were flown to General Patton's Third Army troops during their push across France.

* * * * * * * *

24 VETERANS FLOWN HOME
FROM POSTS AROUND WORLD

MIAMI, Florida---Speeded home in one of the Air Transport Command's huge transocean planes, 24 Negro soldiers, who have been on overseas duty for periods ranging from 14 months to nearly three years, this week felt the thrill of setting foot on home soil again.

Flown into the ATC terminal here, they have cleared the field and gone on to their homes for furloughs. They came from 14 States and the District of Columbia.

They were: Pfc. Percival A. Niles, son of Mrs. Louise Niles, 518 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., 14 months in the Middle East with a Quartermaster detachment; Cpl. Edward Christian, Jr., son of Edward Christian, Sr., 28-01 42nd Road, Long Island City, N.Y., 30 months in India and Burma; Pfc. William A. Greene, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Greene, 1219 Sumner Road, S.E., Washington, D.C., 34 months in Africa and the Middle East; and Tech. 4th Gr. Virgil Cato, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lem Cato, 541 School St., Daytona Beach, Fla., 25 months in Africa and the Middle East.

Sgt. Johnnie Rainge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Rainge, Route 1, Elmore, Ala., 33½ months in the Middle East; Staff Sgt. Joseph C. Robinson, son of Mrs. Marzette Robinson, 909 25th St., Bessemer, Ala., who came home from the China-Burma-India Theater; First Sgt. James L. Howell, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Howell, Sr., live at 260 Fairview St., Athens, Ga., and whose wife, Shirley M. Howell, lives at 421 Third St., Moultrie, Ga., spent 29 months in the CBI Theater; and Pvt. Willie J.T. Young, son of Mrs. Annie Willard, 1503 W. Savannah Ave., Valdosta, Ga., 27 months in India.

Staff Sgt. William B. Hall, whose wife lives at 1117a Vandeventer, St. Louis, Mo, and whose father, Robert H. Hall, resides at 219 Second St., Greenville, Miss., 32 months in the African-Middle East Theater; Pfc. Andrew Moses, son of Mrs. Genevieve West of Farmerville, La., 27 months in India and Burma with the Engineers; Tech. 5th Gr. E.F. Jackson, Alcom College, Miss., 28 months in India and Burma with the Medical Corps; and Tech. 5th Gr. Lee P. Camper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Camper, Route 1, Shivers, Miss., 26 months in Africa with a Military Police unit.

MORE

Pfc. Harry J. Watts, whose wife, Alyce L. Watts, lives at 407 West 25th St., Indianapolis, Ind., and whose mother, Mrs. Lillie Watts, lives at 1018 Edgemont St., in the same city, 34 months in the Middle East with an MP Unit; Tech. 5th. Gr. James H. Scober, whose father lives on Route 4, Wallace, N.C., 34 months in the Middle East with the Engineers; Tech. 5th Gr. Leroy Knighton, whose mother resides on Route 1, Seabrook, S.C., 34 months in the Middle East with the Engineers; and Tech. 5th Gr. James W. Brown of Spartanburg, S.C., 33 months in the Middle East.

Staff Sgt. Henry J. Hollier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollier, Sr., Rural Route 1, Beggs, Okla., 26 months in the India-Burma Theater with the Engineers; Sgt. James L. Davis, son of Mrs. Josephine Davis, 1550 Virginia St., Gary, Ind., 29 months in the India-Burma Theater with the Quartermaster Corps; Tech. 3rd Gr. Dave Ballard, son of Mrs. Bessie Oliver, 1350 South Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill., three months in the Middle East with an Ordnance outfit; Tech. 5th Gr. Hebert S. Henson, of Philadelphia, Miss., 34 months in North Africa with the Engineers.

Tech. 5th Gr. Louis Cains, whose parents and wife reside at 2304 Dennis St., Houston, Texas, 26 months in China-Burma-India with the Engineers; Tech. 5th Gr. Howard E. Archer, of 1508 Willard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., and whose wife resides at 2560 Wheeler Road, Augusta, Ga., 27 months in the CBI with the Engineers; Cpl. Aaron L. Finley, son of Mrs. J.Green, 1301 East 49th Place, Los Angeles, Cal., 27 months in the CBI with the Engineers; and Tech. 5th Gr. Vanel L. Hooser, whose wife resides at 2743 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo., and whose mother, Mrs. Hattie L. Hooser, lives at 2834 Laclede Ave., 31 months in the Middle East with the Engineers.

* * * * * * * *

"THE ROAD FROM SALALA"

(Note to Editor: Negro Engineers, already famed for their part in the construction of the Ledo Road in India and the Alaskan Highway, are now engaged in building one more vital road in another corner of the world--Liberia. The following story, written by Sergeant Ossie Davis, formerly with the Public Relations Office, Headquarters, United States Army Forces in Liberia, gives a vivid picture of the conditions our troops are facing in building this artery. Sergeant Davis was recently returned to the United States.)

LIBERIA---The men of the 899th Engineers are building a road in Liberia. They are sweating, digging, blasting, clawing, and scratching their way along 86 miles of the God-awfullest country that ever improved a GI's cuss vocabulary.

The road is being developed over a stretch of several miles simultaneously. Thus, on a stretch at a time you hear the bark of the caterpillars and the groan of the tournapulls, huge, awkward metal beasts of burden. They echo back from hills only little less steep than sheer walls.

Here and there like a tangle of frightened ants, the graders and scrapers, bulldozers and big trucks, jeeps and scoops, are busy digging, slicing, hauling, loading, dumping, grinding and chopping, filling in and smoothing out, coaxing this long red scar into a passable road.

Liberia is bound on the northwest by French Guinea, the two countries being separated by the St. John River. When this road is finished, a bridge will be thrown across the river linking the new road with one that runs through French Guinea. Thus a continuous trade route will be laid from the northern country through the southern one to the sea.

The terrain is by no means uniform. It ranges from one real mountain to numerous hills and stony knobs, and to lowlands, marshes and swamps. But every foot of the way is covered with high bush and jungle undergrowth; stuff so dense that a crew of 20 native laborers, working all day blazing a foot-wide trail, may walk back in 30 minutes over the trail it took them a whole day to blaze.

MORE

32 Bridges Must Be Built

In addition, 32 bridges, ranging from 20 feet to 150 feet in length, will be built. There will be concrete abutments and piers for each bridge. And steel beams will be laid with floors of thick wooden planks lashed to them. Gaps and draws will be spanned by logs carried into place on the heads of natives united into gangs 50 or 60 strong.

A number of the heavier timbers used on the bridges are cut from the tall tropical trees studding the jungle through which the road is passing. These trees, some of which stand 100 to 120 feet high, are sometimes so large at their base that TNT must be used to blast them out of the way. The usable sections are cut up by native sawers, into pieces about the length of a railroad cross tie. They are then placed on a six-foot scaffold where two sawers split them to the proper thickness with a rip saw.

Between the modern and ancient methods of road building lies a world and an age of difference, and this method of cutting timbers is but one of the many ways in which the old and the new methods are combined in this constructionn job.

Before the coming of the Americans with modern equipment, scoops of metal, and sometimes of bamboo like a pipe split down the middle, were used to cut down hills and rises. The soil was then loaded into baskets woven of palm leaves and holding at the most about a peck. These basket loads, carried by a long line of laborers, were then dumped into the low places.

The acme of native skill and patience is reached in the primitive method of cutting through large rocks which obstruct the right of way. A huge fire is built on top of the rock. When it has been heated to a high temperature, water is poured over it causing it to split and crack. Fragments are then chipped away with sticks and the process is repeated. Cuts 10 feet deep and 18 feet wide have been made by this ancient method.

No Accurate Maps of Interior

There are no accurate maps of the Liberian interior because it has not yet been fully surveyed. All the mapping and planning that preceded the actual trail-blazing for the road from Salala had to be done from scratch.

Engineer officers first went on foot along an old trail from Salala to Baila, to the St. John River, to get a general idea of the terrain to be crossed. Then a plane reconnaissance was made over the area. Compass bearings were taken and the route surveyed. Next a trail was blazed to guide the Engineers. After that a group of native laborers began to cut the right of way, always keeping a mile or so ahead of the actual work.

With the right of way indicated, the work for the 899th began in earnest. Today, bulldozers bite, dig, and scrape their way forward, pushing up trees, uprooting stumps, and clearing away the top soil. These are followed by tournapulls, or, when tournapulls are unusable because of mud, by a caterpillar with a large scoop pan attached, called by the men, "cat'n pan." These will cut the grades down to the desired depth and carry the excess dirt down to the swamps, marshes and other places which must be filled. A six-inch layer of laterite is then spread over the surface, after which the graders and scrapers level and pack and smooth the road down to a finished state.

When the Engineers began the job, at least half of the heavy equipment was out of order. It had to be repaired. And even now, maintenance ranks with supply as the two chief scourges of the 899th. The rough nature of the terrain makes for excessive wear and tear on tractor, bulldozer and scraper. But for the ingenuity of some of these GIs, the job would often be brought to a standstill.

Keeps Equipment in Shape

One man in particular has done more to keep the heavy equipment in top shape than any other. He is Staff Sergeant Richard Short, East St. Louis,

MORE

Illinois.. Once, when a big tractor was held up with a cracked frame because there were no welding rods to do a mending job, Sergeant Short experimented until he found that galvanized wire would do just as well. In a few hours the "cat" was back on the job. As to supplies, all rations, gasoline, fuel oil, spare parts, crushed rock, machine replacements, tentage, and most timber, must be hauled in by truck from supply stocks on the coast.

Every care and precaution is used to protect the Engineers from the dreaded tropical diseases which are ripe among the native populations.

Seasons in Liberia come in extremes. Extremely dry, or extremely wet. In the dry season the heat is almost unbearable. Dust hangs over the road like a thick cloud of smoke, and all the drivers and catskinners are forced to wear goggles and oftimes a dust filter to keep the fine red particles from their eyes and lungs. Due to the high hills and thick woods in the area, a breeze is practically a stranger. During the seasons of torrential rains, the average rainfall on the coast is 180 inches a year, and last year, July alone brought a 56-inch rainfall--a record said to surpass the record for Burma or Alaska. Streams swell into floods, threatening incompleted bridges. Often when culverts are too small, roads are swamped with water. The highway becomes a mass of slimy mud, and heavy equipment must operate in conjunction with tractors or not at all.

Sometimes, of course, the problems are purely local ones. Once the projected path of the road happened to run through a village burying-ground. The Engineers had to make an unplanned turn, driving the road through the center of the village instead, because the town chief would not permit the rest of the dead to be disturbed.

To Link Hinterlands, Coastal Areas

The Salala-Baila road will average about 25 feet in width when it is finished. It will link the Liberian hinterlands with the coastal areas, thus facilitating trade, communication, and travel. For centuries all trade goods brought to the coast from the interior, or vice-versa, had to be head-loaded in. Rice, the country's most important staple food product, ivory, gold, skins, cloths, basketry, mahogany, and other stuffs were brought in by porters carrying prodigious loads on their heads. Visitors were carried into the interior in hammocks. Due to these conditions, development and trade have been retarded. The new road will change all that by opening a trade route clear across Liberia, from French Guinea to the coast.

No one can safely predict when the important task of building this road will be finished. So many imponderables are to be considered, weather conditions, lack of replacements and supplies etc., that even a good guess is hazardous. But soon--a year, or more, or less--tired and grimy-faced engineering GIs, who have sweated out nearly three years in Liberia, will throw a one hundred and fifty foot truss span across the St. John River. The first load of trade goods, this time by truck, will start its journey across Liberia--the first such trip in the history of the Republic.

* * * * * * * *

SKILLED WACs AT FORT LEWIS PERFORM TECHNICAL ARMY DUTIES

FORT LEWIS, Washington---The 97 Negro women comprising Company F of the Women's Army Corps in the engineer section, Fort Lewis Army Service Forces Training Center, are engaged in a widely-diversified field of activity, with some performing highly-specialized tasks. The list includes hematologists, truck drivers, typists, and warehouse clerks.

Many have learned new skills since entering the service and some are utilizing knowledge acquired in civilian life, thereby adding invaluable experiences to their future capabilities.

MORE

The group includes a college-trained social worker, an artist, a dietician, and a graduate nurse. Thirty-three have soldier husbands; two are married to veterans. Some have degrees from universities.

Captain Irma J. Wertz, 1506 Albany Street, Brunswick, Georgia, company commander, is the wife of Lieutenant William J. Wertz, executive officer in the reconditioning service at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. She earned a B.A. degree at Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, then went to the Atlanta School of Social Work at Atlanta, Georgia. She attended the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, and also completed a course in business administration at Bryant-Stratton business college in Chicago. Before the war, Captain Wertz was active in social work as case supervisor and assistant director of Chicago's Parkway Community House.

Entering the Army in July 1942, the captain was in the first officers' training class to graduate at the WAC training center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, She came to Fort Lewis last November.

Private First Class Emily Harris, 4305 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, wife of Sergeant Thomas H. Harris with the 372nd Infantry Regiment at Fort Huachuca, completed three and a half years of pre-medical training at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. She is now a medical Wac working in the hematology laboratory at Madigan General Hospital at Fort Lewis.

"As a civilian," states Private First Class Harris, "I had the training but not the experience. Now I am getting the experience and intend to complete my necessary half year in college after the war." As a medical Wac, she checks blood counts and differentials.

Technical Sergeant Marguerite Wallace, 918 South Fourth Street, Monmouth, Illinois, a professional dietician before joining the WAC, is, appropriately enough, mess sergeant with Company F. She holds a B.S. degree in domestic science from Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, Illinois. With the professional dietician's authority, she declares:

"Ingenuity in preparing a meal is the Army mess sergeant's greatest asset. In the two years and eight months I have been in the Army, I find Wacs are just as particular about the things they eat as their civilian sisters."

Women in outside work that requires physical exercise eat more than office workers, she pointed out.

Acting as first sergeant of the company is Staff Sergeant Frances R. DeCourcey, 13906 Linden Boulevard, Jamaica, Long Island, a graduate nurse. She was formerly on duty at the Harlem Hospital in New York

One of the most popular girls in the company is the mail orderly, Corporal Georgia Cheatam, 609 West 13th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Though she majored in physical education at Indiana University before enlisting, she has established a reputation as a free-lance commercial artist, having studied at the John Herron Artists' Studios at Indianapolis. Samples of her work adorn the company orderly room.

END

Distribution: Ad.
3-27-45.

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1945

* * * *

VOLUNTEER NEGRO DOUGHBOYS PROVE
AGGRESSIVE, COURAGEOUS FIGHTERS

WITH THE U.S. 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION, EAST OF THE RHINE---The Negro soldier in the European Theater has long since proved that he is a capable and conscientious worker in the role of combat engineer, truck driver, artilleryman, and countless other Army assignments. Now, in his debut as a front-line infantryman, he has demonstrated beyond all doubt that he is an aggressive, courageous and resourceful fighter.

At least that's what the men of Company B of the 16th Infantry Regiment claim, and from the story they tell it seems reasonable to believe that the Jerries would echo a fervent "Amen."

On March 20, with Company B poised to jump off in the attack against Oberpleis on the east banks of the Rhine, the Fifth Platoon, composed entirely of Negro personnel, was about to get its battle initiation. Lieutenant Vincent J. Kachnik, of 4715 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Illinois, the platoon leader, oriented his men carefully and explained in detail what was expected of them after zero hour. He emphasized that speed and aggressiveness were essential—and apparently his audience took the words to heart.

Came zero hour and the fifth platoon took off, but fast! Throwing care and caution to the winds and quickly out-distancing their lieutenant, the Negro GIs headed for the objective. Ignoring the first burst of fire from the amazed Germans, they completely overwhelmed the opposition and in the space of a few minutes were astride the objective and looking for new towns to conquer.

When Lieutenant Kachnik finally caught up with his fighters the first sight that greeted him was that of a Negro soldier emerging from a house leading a most willing Kraut whom he had by the arm. Spying his platoon leader, the jubilant soldier shouted, "Look, Sir, I've got another Heinie."

* * * * * * * *

NEW YORKER NEW COMMANDER
OF AA GUN UNIT IN PACIFIC

WITH U.S. TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA---Lieutenant Colonel De Maurice Moses, of New York City, on March 6 assumed command of the 742nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, a crack all-Negro outfit, Headquarters, Southwest Pacific Area, announced today.

In introducing the new commander to the battalion personnel, Colonel Carl F. Tischbein, Chief of Staff of the 14th Antiaircraft Command, said, "He is an excellent, experienced artilleryman, and an outstanding leader."

In addition to Colonel Tischbein, other high-ranking officers who spoke at the ceremony were Colonesl Charles G. Dunn and John Alfrey, both of the 14th Antiaircraft Command general staff. They were generous in their praise of the record established by the 742nd, and extended congratulations to its new commander. Major Wilfred P. Eaton, former commander of the unit, stated that the 742nd was honored in receiving Lieutenant Colonel Moses and his staff. This move makes the 742nd a 100 per cent Negro outfit.

Lieutenant Colonel Moses has been on field duty since January 1941, when he commanded a Coast Artillery Battalion. After nine months in Hawaii, he returned to the States and took over the command of an Antiaircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion—in which capacity he served for 21 months. Eighteen of these months were spent overseas.

The new commander is a graduate of Fordham Law School and a former practicing attorney in New York City, where his wife, Mrs. Doris R. Moses, and three children, De Maurice, Jr., Merle Charlotte and John R., now reside.

MORE

Captain Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., a 1943 graduate of West Point, and a native of Arkansas, comes to the battalion as its new executive officer. Formerly commander of an Antiaircraft Automatic Weapons Battery, he makes his home in Detroit, Michigan.

List Other Officers

Other members of the new staff are: Captain William H. Taylor, New York City; Captain Sylvester R. Bly, Galesburg, Ill.; First Lieutenant Alexander Pitts, Jersey City, N.J.; First Lieutenant Buford Gordon, Memphis, Tenn.; Second Lieutenant Wesley M. Jacobs, New Orleans, La.; Chief Warrant Officers Laydell Buckmon, Detroit, Mich., and George Greene, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., and Russell T. Crawford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Warrant Officer (Junior Grade) Walter P. Tate, Washington, D.C.; Captain William H. Wilson, battalion surgeon, St. Louis, Mo.; and Captain Kenneth R. Williams, Chaplain, Winston-Salem, N.C.

Captains James F. Veal, New York City; George A. Adcox, Rome, Ga.; Guy M. Fultz, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and First Lieutenants Frank A. Nicholson, Davenport, Iowa; and Leon J. Penny were assigned as battery commanders.

Battery officers include: First Lieutenants Robert Byrd, Baltimore, Md.; Neville Harper and Lester Davis, both of New York City; Evans S. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; David J. Smith, Syracuse, N.Y.; Richard S. Bennett, Macon, Ga.; Second Lieutenants Bernard S. Phillips, New York City; Owen Jefferson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Warrant Officers (Junior Grade) Russell T. Barger, Springfield, Ill.; Edward F. Carpenter, New York City; Andrew Hayden, Birmingham, Ala.; and Chester Reavis, Brooklyn, N.Y.

* * * * * * * *

TOP-KICK WINS BRONZE STAR
FOR LEADERSHIP IN ITALY

WITH THE 94TH ENGINEERS IN FRANCE---First Sergeant William R. Wilson, of 4927 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations in direct support of the Italian campaign from June 5 to September 12, 1944, it was announced today.

The actual presentation was made in France by Brigadier General Ralph M. Immell, Deputy Commander of the Army Service Forces Advance Section, which supplies the Seventh Army front.

"Sergeant Wilson's outstanding performance of duty," his citation reads, "in assuming the responsibilities of a company administrative officer while his unit was engaged in rehabilitating a critical rail communication line proved his exceptional ability as a leader."

"By his excellent planning and foresight," the citation continues, "Sergeant Wilson procured and delivered many tons of engineer and railway supplies from a base 250 miles away, maintained a courier service with higher and adjacent elements of the regiment and performed special service functions for his company. Sergeant Wilson's efforts contributed materially to the successful completion of the unit's mission within the allotted time."

Sergeant Wilson, son of Mrs. Beatrice Seymour of the Chicago address, is now in France as first sergeant of Company F, 94th Engineer General Service Regiment. He has been in the Army for four years and has been overseas for 23 months, serving in North Africa, Italy and France.

* * * * * * * *

CORPORAL WHO LOST LEG IN BULGE
TELLS HOW OUTFIT WON CITATION

STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, South Carolina---All the world knows what a great fighting combination the famed 101st Airborne Division and the

MORE

fighting 969th Field Artillery Battalion made at Bastogne during the "Battle of the Bulge," but few people know that this battle was the second time that these two fighting units had joined hands in battle.

Corporal Namois Terry, of New York City, a gunner of C Battery of the 969th, who had his left leg blown off by a German land mine after firing his gun around the compass at Bastogne, revealed this fact here today at Stark General Hospital where he has just arrived from the European Theater of Operations.

In speaking of the hell that was Bastogne, where his unit won the coveted Unit Citation, in the name of the President, by fighting gun-to-gun with the 101st Airborne Division, the Negro artilleryman said, "I was a machinegun corporal and when we moved up within 18 miles of Bastogne I was put on a 6-inch howitzer, because we were short of men.

"We had set up on a valley and zeroed our guns in on a small town just over the hill when the order came down to hold our fire because the 101st Airborne was coming in. I asked an infantryman what was going on up there and he said the Jerries had a little patrol up in the town and the Yanks were going up with a few tanks to wipe it out.

"About an hour after they moved out with the tanks, I looked up and saw the infantry and the tanks rushing back toward us. Then it looked like everybody in that town was coming out way. I knew when I saw those tanks retreating that our artillery guns should have been gone long ago. But we couldn't leave then so we started firing point blank.

"The infantry was running about in confusion and when the doughs got near where my gun was set up, a colonel, who had been wounded, with blood running all over his face, started to rally them around my gun. He called for every man there to get a gun and dig in. The guys started to form a line and we continued to fire at every Kraut that appeared.

"Some of the artillerymen from my outfit grabbed rifles and dug in with the infantry, but we kept out howitzer going. Some guys dug foxholes two feet in front of my gun and I was just thinking that that was a hell of a place for an artilleryman to be when a Tiger tank broke through and reached the top of the hill looking down on us.

"Everybody had to leave then. You don't sit in a valley and look a Tiger tank in the mouth. We got the hell out of there with the infantry and took our big guns with us. Nobody would have said anything if we had destroyed our guns because it looked like all of us would be captured when that Tiger topped the hill. But we don't destroy our guns in my outfit. We take them with us or stay there and fight.

"We set up in front of the 101st Headquarters and started blasting away again. That was the night we lost so many men. They bombed us that night from 9 until 4 and Battery A really was hard hit.

"The next morning which was Christmas Day, we opened up again and knocked out an ammunition dump and a platoon of Jerry infantry with one barrage. By this time our ammunition was running low. You can imagine how good we felt when some C-47s flew over that evening and dropped packages containing 155-mm shells complete with powder, fuse and primers. It was the best Christmas gifts we ever got.

By this time the Jerries had the range on our guns and we moved them to keep the 101st headquarters from being destroyed by Jerry artillery fire. In moving around I noticed that A Battery was firing in one direction, B Battery in another and C Battery in still another direction. That left only one more direction and I took stock and found that we had just been firing in that direction, so I knew that we were completely surrounded.

Asked what his thoughts were when he found he was surrounded, Corporal Terry replied: "I didn't have time to think--I had to keep that gun going."

MORE

It was late in the evening of that bleak Christmas day when Major General Anthony C. McAuliffe, now known to the world for his famous "Nuts" answer to the Germans' demand for surrender, came around to visit the 969th at their guns and told them of the Nazi ultimatum and his reply.

"We told him that we would keep firing as long as we had a round left for the big guns and then when the big stuff gave out we would fall in beside his boys with rifles and tommies. He knew we had a good outfit and we knew they could fight for the 101st Airborne had battled with us for Hill 88 in Normandy. Nobody was thinking of surrender but the Germans."

Going back to the loss of his leg after the Bastogne battle, Terry said, "I guess it was just my time, that's all. I've had my share of narrow escapes. One time a white looey from the 9th Armored and I were going through the woods to find a wire switching center so that we could hook up our wires with theirs and coordinate our artillery fire when a shell hit the treetops around us. I I did not get a scratch that time.

"Another time, I was sitting by my gun firing away when a Tiger tank broke through the woods and started across an open field directly toward my gun. I didn't even fire at him for I knew my 6-inch shells would just bounce off his front. Just about the time I figured he had me in his sights, one of our M-8 tank destroyers came up behind him and knocked him out. That wasn't my time either.

"The third lucky time came when a German 170 shell landed so close to me I thought it was an earthquake, but I ended up unhurt.

"But this shoe mine," said the corporal as he shook his head, "it was just due for me, I guess. I had my gun set up in a German minefield. We had cleared out enough places for the guns and everyone was careful. There was a pillbox near by and I passed that pillbox on its right side for three days, but when we decided to move out of the area and advance forward, I walked on the left side of that pillbox for the first time and stepped on a German shoe mine. It took my leg right off."

The son of Mrs. Viola Terry, of 216-18 West 143rd Street, New York City, Corporal Terry, who is just 20 years old, was inducted into the Army in November 1942. He went overseas in April 1943.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO UNIT FIRES
10,000TH ROUND

WITH THE 578TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION---Ten thousand rounds of high explosive represents a lot of misery to Jerry. That's two million pounds, and Staff Sergeant Mack Leonard, Chief of Section of "C" Battery, 578th Field Artillery Battalion, is proud of his 4th Section which recently fired the battery's 10,000th round somewhere in the Schnee Eifel, Germany.

Only one thing worries the sergeant: How many of those 10,000 whackeroos were base hits, advancing Johnny Doughboys toward home plate. But he puts as the figure in the hits and runs column the word--"plenty."

The 578th FA Battalion is a Negro unit commanded by Colonel Maurice Diehl, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The battalion participated in the battle of Northern France, the Siegfried Line and aided in pushing Rundstedt's Belgian Bulge back to the Rhine.

* * * * * * * *

GI DROVE 10,000 MILES
IN INDIA WITHOUT MISHAP

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Corporal Ulysses Williams, of Detroit, Michigan, drove a 2½-ton truck over 10,000 miles of rough India terrain without

MORE

an accident. The 26-year-old Negro veteran hauled ammunition, food, airplane engines, gasoline and all sorts of equipment on every kind of road there was.

"And sometimes," he said at the AAF Redistribution Station Number 1 here, "there was no road at all—just mud."

Mountains, valleys, rice paddies couldn't stop this GI, and only once did he fail to arrive at his destination on time.

"That," Williams recalled, "was while I was on a lone night run to Calcutta. The thermostat in the radiator burned out, and the whole truck quit. I had to park there all night long. Finally, in the morning, a wrecker came along and towed me into town."

Now after 14 months overseas, Williams is awaiting his next Air Force assignment at this station. While here he will be examined by doctors and interviewed by personnel specialists to determine where he can best fit into the AAF set-up.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie E. Williams, who reside at 2816 Rivard Street, Detroit, Michigan. The corporal's wife, Lorene, lives at 3124 Brush Street, in the Motor City.

* * * * * * * *

COME HELL OR HIGH WATER,
TRUCKERS DELIVER THE GOODS

WITH THE 28TH QUARTERMASTER BATTALION IN FRANCE---Veteran drivers of six campaigns participated in by the 3421st Quartermaster Truck Company of this Negro battalion were singled out today by Headquarters, Continental Advance Section, as figuring prominently in hauling supplies to the Seventh Army front during a railway traffic jam in Northeastern France last winter.

Although many of the GIs experienced driving in show for the first time in France, they came through the emergency with a minimum of accidents. Hauls were so long that drivers often had to stay in their cabs for three or four-day stretches.

"My drivers carried on in the tradition they established while hauling ammunition at Mateur, North Africa, and on the Anzio beachhead," said Lieutenant Colonel James T. Stewart, battalion commander of Danvers, Montana.

The 3421st made 19 round trips by water to Anzio. They drove their huge trucks on LSTs, accompanied them to the beachhead where they were put ashore, and drove to supply dumps in forward areas under withering artillery fire.

First enemy fire faced by the veteran drivers was on landing in North Africa with the Western Task Force. They still tell jokes on each other about their first experiences as drivers in the trackless desert of North Africa.

On being told to report one dead-black night to British Headquarters in a certain town, they traveled for hours back and forth over a road studded with mines before they discovered that the town was a lone Arab hut and British Headquarters an armored car parked in front of it.

And today they laugh at what at one time was not funny at all. They tell of Corporal Joe Wainwright of Titusville, Tennessee, who jammed on his brakes when he saw German planes zooming right above him. Fortunately, he was near a bivouac area---or so he thought. Spotting another soldier running up a hill, Joe scrambled after him thinking the fellow was making for a fox-hole. Just as they both reached the top of the hill in a dead heat, the soldier turned to Joe and moaned: "Now where in the hell am I gonna go?"

MORE

Speaking of foxholes always reminds Corporal Sylvester Royal, Kerryville, Tennessee, of his experience. Glancing up ahead one day, Royal noticed a Stuka flying towards him right over the road. Definitely not a road-hog, Royal jumped out and made an almost perfect swan dive for a foxhole. He was still in mid-air when a British ack-ack gun popped out of the hole and started blasting the plane.

With sections fanned out on detached service all over North Africa, the outfit of which the 3421st was a part drove 4,000,000 miles, won a commendation for their work from Lieutenant General General George S. Patton, Jr.

Things have improved since North African convoy routes. Time was when a truck driver coming in after a hard drive was lucky if thrown a can of cold "C" rations. Now, in France, he can stop off during the haul at any of a number of roadside lunch stands operated by Continental Advance Section and get a piping hot dinner. Drivers still do their own minor repairs, but now the company has a smooth-working maintenance section that knows how to nurse a broken-down truck back into action.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO TROOPS SIGN UP
FOR ARMY STUDY COURSES

WITH THE 865TH QUARTERMASTER COMPANY IN FRANCE——With an eye to the future, members of this Negro Quartermaster company in northeastern France are the first to subscribe 100 per cent to U.S. Army correspondence courses among thousands of troops under Continental Advance Section, it was disclosed today by Major Ralph G. Smith, Conad Special and Information Services Officer.

"Although many Conad soldiers study correspondence courses in spite of long hours and strenuous duties, this is the first company called to my attention that subscribed 100 per cent," said Major Smith, a Philadelphian. "They have shown a highly commendable spirit in using their spare time for studying, and I'm sure that it will be repaid when they return to civilian life."

The program was established at the request of the men by Lieutenant Frank J. Valenta, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when the company first arrived overseas in November 1944. A class in beginners' reading, writing and arithmetic based on courses from the U. S. Armed Forces Institute is taught by Corporal Earl Brooks, former teacher of Carbondale, Illinois.

Members of the company who completed their formal education before entering the Army show a preference for advance studies in business correspondence and administration. Others are taking courses in music, art, and engineering.

The program is part of the War Department's policy to encourage soldiers to continue their education interrupted by the war. Most leading colleges and correspondence schools in the United States cooperate with this program, making it possible for the soldier to study any subject from beginners' reading to advance courses for college degrees.

Names of the officers and men taking the courses follow:

ALABAMA: Birmingham—Pfc. Isaiah Perry, 4054 N. 7th St.; Bessemer—Tech. 5th Gr. Floyd Hearns, Jr., 220 St. Louis Ave.; Ensley—Pvt. Clice O. Stevens, 212 Court O; Holt—Staff Sgt. Spencer J. Johnson, General Delivery; Mobile—Pvt. Willie L. Powe, 357 Gracie St.

CALIFORNIA: San Diego—Staff Sgt. James A. Hodge, 2552 L St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington—Cpl. Theodore E. Carter, 1441 Kearney St., N.E.; Cpl. Robert C. Taylor, 1615 12th St., N.W.; Tech. 5th Gr. George W. Brown, 6025 Clay St., N.E.; Tech. 5th Gr. Albert J. Hart, 1724 Euclid St., N.W.;

MORE

Staff Sgt. David A. Spells, 1104 Irving St., N.W.; Pfc. John A. Hawkins, 1104 Kenilworth Ave., N.E.; Pfc. Lawrence S. Gwynn, 1254 Half St., S.E.

FLORIDA: Miami--Pfc. James Dillard, 1322 N.W. 67th St.

GEORGIA: Dawson--Tech. 5th Gr. Arthur W. Hill, 356 2nd Ave.; Jasper--Pfc. Floyd Smith, 129 Cooper St.; Jeffersonville--Pfc. Sam Manson, General Delivery; Newton--Sgt. Alphonson Jones, Route 4, Box 23; Tech. 5th Gr. Oliver B. Cook, Route 5; Sylvester--Pfc. Charlie Keith, Jr., Post Office.

ILLINOIS: East St. Louis--Cpl. Earle M. Brooks, 1052 Paradise Ave.; Chicago--Pfc. Perry Thompson, 741 E. 47th St.; Pfc. Jeff Peters, 223 E. 53rd St.

IOWA: Cedar Rapids--2nd Lt. Frank J. Valente, 1112 C Ave., N.W.

KENTUCKY: Louisville--Pfc. Edward E. Anderson, 813 S. 6th St.

LOUISIANA: Washington--Pfc. Earl Celestin, Star Route, Box 3.

MARYLAND: Baltimore--Tech. 5th Gr. William S. Gibson, 1735 Druid Hill Ave.; Pfc. John J. Hill, 818 N. Carey St.; Pfc. Fred D. Whiting, 1410 McCoullough St.; Cedar Heights--Pfc. Roy M. Stevenson, 6404 Chapel Rd.; Leonardtown--Tech. 4th Gr. Andrew L. Shelton.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor--Tech. Sgt. James W. Wilson, 435 Glenn St.; Grand Rapids--Master Sgt. David S. Robinson, 110 Miller St., S.W.; River Rouge--Pvt. Mairthel Dudley, 501 Lenoir St.

MISSISSIPPI: Fernwood--Tech. 5th Gr. James Lowery; Leland--Tech. 5th Gr. Woodrow Hammond, Route 2, Box 237; Meridian--Tech. 5th Gr. Arthur W. Block, 1516 19th St.; Ruleville--Pfc. John C. Young, Route 2, Box 58.

MISSOURI: Kansas City--First Sgt. Edwin J. Brown, 4305 Washington St.

NEW JERSEY: Dumont--Tech. 5th Gr. Irving L. Drakeford, 51 Quackenbush Ave.

NEW YORK: Bronx--Tech. 5th Gr. Alton L. Beckles, 1305 Chisolm St.; Buffalo--Pfc. Lester Robinson, 203 Pratt St.; Jamaica--Pfc. Douglas Alexander, 107-18 171st Ave.; Rochester--Tech. 5th Gr. John J. Loppez, 201 Troup St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Durham--Pfc. Clarence Johnson, 321 Roney St.; Eagle Springs--Pfc. Charlie C. Smith, Route 1, Box 16; Lillington--Capt. Hugh L. McKinney, P.O. Box 134; Raleigh--Tech. 4th Gr. James C.E. Floyd, 1419 Lane St.; Warrenton--Pfc. Robert Hyman.

OHIO: Cincinnati--Pfc. Joseph A. Black, 519 Lincoln Park Drive.

PENNSYLVANIA: Ardmore--Pfc. Clifford O. Thomas, 229 Simpson Rd.; Bryn Mawr--Pfc. John A. Ashton, 221 Brooke St.; Chambersburg--Pfc. David D. Taylor, 65 Cedar Ave.; Erie--Tech. 5th Gr. Nathan Moyer, 336 Wayne St.; Media--Tech. 5th Gr. Edward G. Tinsley, Jr., 631 Painter St.; Philadelphia--Pfc. Irvin Johnson, 1220 Market St.; Pfc. Norris James, 1108 Olive Place; Tech. 5th Gr. William H. Mack, 1616 Naudin St.; Sgt. Lawrence R. Butler, 4915 Saybrook Ave.; Pittsburgh--Tech. 5th Gr. Ralph W. Moore, 2548 Wadsworth St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Ralph F.D. Silvers, 2407 Alliquippa St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Charleston--Pfc. William M. Goode, 144 President St.

TENNESSEE: Lewisburg--Tech. 5th Gr. John H. Hurt, 441 5th Ave., N.; Memphis--Pfc. John W. Jones, 1153 Krayer St.; Nashville--Cpl. Hershel E. Groves, 1108 7th Ave., N.

TEXAS: Palestine--Sgt. Charles Smith, 302 Texas St.

VIRGINIA: Alexandria--Tech. 5th Gr. Morris R. Siebert, 315 First St.; Sgt. George E. Lewis, 315 N. Payne St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Lee M. Scott, 1615 King St.

MORE

Freeman--Pfc. Frank Walker, General Delivery; Lynchburg--Tech. 4th Gr. George W. Hubbard, 627 Pierce St.; Norfolk--Tech. 5th Gr. Douglas Archer, 1336 Bolton St.; Pfc. Samuel Wood, F Ave. & Swells Rd.; Richmond--Tech. 5th Gr. Henry E. Payne, 1315 Parkwood Ave.; Pfc. Evan Morse, 1622 W. Cary St.; Tech. 5th Gr. John A. Arnold, 317 S. Branby St.; Stoney Creek--Pfc. Albert Y. Hall, Route 1; Waynesboro--Pfc. Guy E. Rose, R.F.D. 1.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee--Tech. Sgt. Dan H. Harrell, 1810 N. 9th St.

* * * * * * * *

SO MANY JAP BOMBS FELL,
GI THOUGHT LUZON WOULD SINK

MIAMI BEACH, Florida---For dogged determination when a mean job has to be done, Corporal Henry D. Hawkins, of Birmingham, Alabama, will take his old outfit, the 870th Aviation Engineers.

Those Negro troops served through New Guinea campaigns, then moved up to Luzon Island when General of the Army Douglas MacArthur returned to the Philippines. And they were always on hand when the going was rough.

"The base commander in New Guinea thought enough of our work to write us a letter of commendation," Hawkins declared at the AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital, Miami District, where he is resting and recovering from operational fatigue after 20 months overseas.

"He said that when it came to working men and working materials we were the best outfit in New Guinea."

Hawkins, who was a core maker for an iron pipe company in Birmingham before he became a GI, served as a mechanic with the 870th.

"It was just between times that I kept trucks and bulldozers in repair," the 37-year-old corporal said.

"When the going was rough, every one of us pitched in to do the job that had to be done.

"Our toughest assignment was at Finschafen, New Guinea, when our troops kicked the Japs out of there in the fall of 1943.

"We followed the infantry in and our job was to build an air strip. We were given a month to get it finished, but within 18 days fighter planes were taking off and landing. And a week later, bombers were using the strip.

"Despite all the handicaps, we completed the work we had been given to do. And we also built roads that led from the harbor to the air strip, bridges and a floating dock."

Hawkins left his outfit to return to the States shortly after it moved to Luzon, landing in the third wave behind the assault troops.

"Jap planes really gave it to us there," he said. "For several days there were so many raids and so many bombs dropping I thought the whole island would sink."

* * * * * * * *

MEDICS AWARDED PLAQUE
FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

HEADQUARTERS, 703RD MEDICAL SANITARY COMPANY, England---The Meritorious Unit Service Plaque, the first such award given a unit of this type, has been presented to this Medical Sanitary Company, "for actively participating in the evacuation of battle casualties from the Continent from 6 June 1944 through 6 August 1944, in an exemplary manner," Headquarters, United Kingdom Base has announced.

MORE

This duty was performed under the most adverse conditions of weather, time and unfavorable circumstances. Captain Paul E. Johnson, Jr., 32, of 3509 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, commands the company which has handled more than 75,000 patients since D-Day in Normandy.

The plaque is a dark mahogany shield, 14 inches in height, upon which appear a green laurel wreath, the word "Service" above, and the words "Award of Merit" below in gold letters.

The insignia prescribed for the right sleeve of the service coat consists of a two-inch olive-drab square on which a golden-yellow laurel wreath is embroidered. For every additional six-month period of meritorious service, a gold star will be awarded.

Much of the credit for the training of personnel and the success of this unit's operation goes to the following officers, who in addition to numerous other duties serve as litter officers: First Lieutenant James W. Summerower, of Chicago, Illinois; First Lieutenant John C. Alnutt, of Kansas City, Missouri; and First Lieutenant John R. Ritchie, of Springfield, Illinois.

The personnel of this unit are:

ALABAMA: Eutaw--Cpl. Ennis Johnson, 26, Box 333; Midway--Pfc. Mitchell Tarver, 25, Route 2, Box 78; Russellville--Pfc. Tom Williams, Jr., 31.

ARKANSAS: Camden--Sgt. Jesse P. Ike, 29, Route 3; Huttig--Pfc. Warner J. Brown, 21, 36 A St.

CALIFORNIA: Riverside--Pfc. Frank Tillie, 32, 2874 10th St.; Vallejo--Cpl. Joseph W. Purdie, Jr., 22, 256 Laramie St.

DELAWARE: Townsend--Cpl. Harrison B. Henry, 36, Route 2.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Sgt. Edward E. Smith, 37, 1516 R. St., N.W.; Cpl. James W. Lewis, 25, 1134 7th St., N.E.; Cpl. John W. Ross, 22, 632 Delaware Ave., S.W.; Pfc. Herbert E. Brooks, 24, 415½ 1st St., N.W.; Pfc. Percy E. Morris, 28, 2819 11th St., N.W.

FLORIDA: Jacksonville--Cpl. James H. Brinkley, 27, 704 Court I, Blodgett Homes; Lakeland--Cpl. Leroy Scott, 36, 1034 N. Dakota Ave.; Monticello--Pfc. Butler C. Hagins, 26, 535 Hollie St.; New Smyrna--Pfc. Thomas Teemer, 22, 572 Ronnoc Lane; Sarasota--Cpl. Lorenza Williams, 20, 170 W. 12th St.; Pfc. Anderson F. Hooks, 21, Route 2, Box 17X; Tampa--Sgt. Raynell E. Sloan, 28, 1117 6th Ave.; Cpl. Cortrell L. Harris, 24, 2608 12th Ave.

GEORGIA: Americus--Cpl. Wilton E. Jowers, 33, 1108 Phillips St.; Monroe--Pfc. Jimmy H. Jones, 22, Route 1; Pfc. Sylvester Malcom, 22, Route 1.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--1st Lt. James W. Summerower, 30, 3827 Giles Ave.; First Sgt. William Price, Jr., 36, 6156 S. Parkway; Staff Sgt. Oscar Crawford, 32, 2019 Maypole Ave.; Staff Sgt. Arthur Shay, 32, 5712 S. Michigan Ave.; Sgt. Elwood Ward, 32, 4212 Indiana Ave.; Cpl. Thomas H. Montgomery, 22, 6803 Langley Ave.; Cpl. William L. Reed, 36, 5811 S. Prairie Ave.; Cpl. Edward Tyler, 32, 4706 Evans Ave.; Pfc. Darnell D. Ferguson, 25, 5720 S. Michigan Ave.; Pfc. William Humphrey, 28, 3532 Giles Ave.; Pfc. Robert Jackson, 39, 4343 Calumet Ave.; Pfc. Walter Johnson,24, 559 E. 43rd St.; Pfc. Louis E. Jones, 30, 4934 Calumet Ave.; Pfc. George Latson, 28, 4240 Evans Ave.; Pfc. Marion W. Mayo, 20, 4934 Vincennes Ave.; Pfc. Theodore N. Metcalfe, 35, 4731 Evans Ave.; Pfc. Ernest Wolfe, 25, 4337 S. Michigan Ave.; Pvt. Robert L. Faulkner, 25, 1934 Roosevelt Rd.; Pvt. Felix Norman, 25, 4405 Indiana Ave.; Pvt. Walter L. Pace, 35, 4745 Indiana Ave.; Miller City--Cpl. Lee M. Cole, 24, Route 1; National Stock Yards--Pfc. Arthur Green, 31, Plank Road; East St. Louis--Pfc. John L. Nash, 25, 4259 Tudor Ave.; Springfield--1st Lt. John R. Ritchie, 30, 1015 Patton Ave.

INDIANA: Terre Haute--Pfc. Matthew W. Hunt, 22, 1415 S. 12th St.

MORE

KANSAS: Dodge City—Pfc. Samuel R. Robbs, 20, 804 Ave. G.

LOUISIANA: Covington—Pfc. Lawrence J. Brown, 24, 403 Florida St.; New Orleans—Pfc. Robert F. Lytle, 22, 3728 Constance St.

MARYLAND: Baltimore—Sgt. Thomas N. Cornish, 26, 1008 Edmondson Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS: Nantucket--Sgt. Frank A. Correia, 26, 4 W. York St.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Pfc. Theodore R. Talley, 39, 6125 Whitewood.

MISSISSIPPI: Brandon—Pfc. Arthur J. Minor, 21, Box 141; Lake—Pfc. Bernice W. Johnson, 25, Route 1; Meridian—Cpl. Cleophus Thomas, 30, 4611 RR St.; Star--Pfc. Marshall Alexander, 26, Route 1.

MISSOURI: Kansas City--1st Lt. John C. Alnutt, 31, 2820 Park Ave.; Moberly--Pfc. Franklin Owens, 23, 412 Emerson Ave.

NEW JERSEY: Bayonne--Pfc. Theodore A. Glover, 39, 77 W. 21st St.

NEW YORK: Brooklyn--Sgt. George McPherson, 39, 112 DeKalb Ave.; New York City—Pfc. Hugh A. Stephens, 23, 218 W. 113th St.; Pfc. Gordon R. Tunison, 20, 464 W. 152nd St.; Pfc. Eugene Q. Zacerous, Jr., 875 St. Nicholas Ave.; Rockaway Beach—Sgt. Ezeral R. Marshall, 29, 216 Beach 84th St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Asheboro—Pfc. James W. Bost, 23; Camden--Pfc. Edward O. Lamb, 23; Ahoskie--Pfc. Charlie R. Garris, 23, Route 2, Box 70; Franklinton--Pfc. Thomas Bass, 23, Route 2; Gates—Pfc. Mills E. Cross, 23, Route 2, Box 113; Hobbsville--Pfc. Hilton Eason, 24, Route 1; Matthews--Pfc. David R. Jackson, 23, Route 3, Box 98; Murfreesboro--Pfc. Charlie Lawrence, Jr., 23, Route 1, Box 83; New Bern--Pfc. Glenn H. Johnson, 27, Route 4; Wadeville--Pfc. Johnnie J. DeBerry, 32, Route 1; Winton--Pfc. Samuel D. Eley, 22.

OHIO: Cincinnati--Staff Sgt. Ermett E. Dudley, 36, 870 Rockdale Ave.; Cleveland--Sgt. Alfred N. Pierce, 28, 2268 E. 93rd St.; Sgt. Taylor Wells, 22, 4589 E. 147th St.; Pfc. Jesse L. Meadows, 19, 2233 E. 71st St.; Springfield--Pfc. James Robinson, 25, 1870 S. Timeston St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Chester—Pfc. Francis F. Brown, 22, 1901 11th St.; West Chester--Pfc. Robert W. Ringgold, 22, 113 S. Penn St.; Darby Township—Pfc. Harold H. Stevenson, 22, Grobes Ave; Philadelphia—Pfc. Thomas M. Bacon, 23, 8229 Botanic Ave.; Pfc. Albert Green, 26, 729 S. 12th St.; Pfc. Nathaniel Hines, 23, 4229 Fairmount Ave.; Pfc. Moses T. Lewis, 36, 3855 Haverford Ave.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Aiken--Cpl. Albert Myers, 27, Route 3, Box 32A; Clarks Hill--Pfc. Joseph McKie, 26, Star Route; Beaufort—Pfc. James Robinson, 23, Box 100; Pfc. Nathaniel Robinson, 25, 113 Prince St.; Frogmore--Pfc. Jack Miller, 26; Pvt. Cleveland L. Smith, 27; Greenville--Pfc. J.C. Robinson, 27, 309 Gibbs St.; Heath Springs--Pfc. Robert Stevenson, 27, Route 1, Box 46; Pamplico--Pfc. John McWhite, 26, Route 1, Box 87; Wagner--Sgt. J.P. Steadman, 25, Route 2, Box 51.

TENNESSEE: Gibson--Cpl. Burnett W. Midgett, 29, Route 4, Box 76; Memphis—Pfc. James E. Bethany, 25, 1579 Hanaver St.; Pfc. Warner Jones, 35, 930 Arkansas St.

TEXAS: Abelene--Pfc. David Summers, 20, 602 N. 11th St.; Pfc. Alonzo White, 35, 897 Magnolia St.; Vernon--Pfc. Emeral Mayse, 30; Victoria--Pfc. Rudolph Wyatt, 21, Route 1, Box 430; Wolfe City--Pfc. Fred D. Loftin, 24.

VIRGINIA: Aldie--Pfc. Thomas C. Moore, 20; Ashland--Pfc. Wilton H. Christion, 24, Route 1, Box 99; Farmville--Pfc. Alfred T. Goodhope, 23, Route 2, Box 74; Washington--Cpl. Howard Summons, 24, Route 1, Box 48.

WEST VIRGINIA: Keystone--Sgt. Jesse S. Wooten, 29, P.O. Box 351; Six--Pfc. Allen Hillian, 30.

CANADA: Windsor, Ontario--Staff Sgt. Otto W. White, 38, 779 Mercer St.

END

Distribution: Ad.

4-18-45

25-35796-450

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945

* * * *

"My BAR (Browning automatic rifle) put four, and probably more, Japs out of business," he said in an interview at a West Coast debarkation hospital. The young rifleman was evacuated from the Pacific by ambulance plane after suffering a severe leg injury while on a combat patrol.

"What we'd do was find a Jap bivouac, shell the place with mortars, and then lay for them with rifles and machineguns. Not many of them will ever surrender. They're funny people. They'd rather kill themselves first."

Operating as a separate unit, his regiment saw action early in the Bougainville campaign, more than a year ago, he went on.

"I wasn't in much combat on Bougainville myself," he related, "but some of our men were decorated for bravery there. A staff sergeant named Johnson was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

"Sergeant Johnson led his platoon on a mission across the bay where a couple of pillboxes had been making trouble. His men said he personally was responsible for knocking out the pillboxes. He was shot twice doing it, but he swam three quarters of a mile across a part of the bay after he was wounded."

Private Williams, who has the Combat Infantryman Badge, earned by exemplary conduct in action against the enemy, has been in the service since January 1941. He received his basic training with his regiment while it was stationed at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Williams, Sr., of 300 Railroad Street, Cartersville.

* * * * * * * *

GENERAL PATTON COMMENDS
NEGRO COMBAT ENGINEERS

WITH THE U.S. THIRD ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT---Fighting GIs of the 193rd Engineer Combat Battalion have been commended by General George S. Patton for superior performance in assisting the relief of Bastogne last December. The 183rd was the first Negro organization of its kind to go into action in the European Theater of Operations under the Supreme Command of General Eisenhower.

In spite of the cold, snow storms and enemy resistance, the 193rd Engineers continued to effectively execute their assignments with the famed Third Army. Their work consisted of building snow fences, improving main supply routes, constructing bridges, clearing mine fields, filling bomb craters, and making forward area reconnaissance under enemy fire.

For meeting their responsibilities with resourcefulness and effectiveness, the officers and men received additional praise from other high ranking commanders, including Major General John Millikin, Commanding General of the U.S. Third Corps; Colonel George A. Morris, Group Commander, and Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence J. Fuller, their immediate commander.

The 183rd Engineer Combat Battalion was activated in October 1943, at Camp McCain, Mississippi, the original cadre coming from experienced soldiers of the 379th Engineer Battalion. The bulk of the reinforcements came from the Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

After the completion of basic training, the battalion was returned to Camp McCain for advanced training. From there the organization was transferred to Camp Robinson, Arkansas, and shipped overseas shortly thereafter.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

BUILDERS OF ALCAN HIGHWAY
CARRYING ON IN NEW GUINEA

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA---It was back in early 1942 while the Japs were nibbling at the vital Aleutians, and the Alcan Highway was being blasted through the brutal terrain of Alaska, that the 97th Engineer General Service Regiment first adopted as its motto, "No Task Too Great."

No one who remembers the engineering history made by the 97th in this momentous undertaking will question their right to this motto. For it was in this campaign when men were pitted against the roughest and toughest terrain this side of hell, that these Engineers really earned the label.

In the face of lashing winds, and cruel temperatures of 50, 60, and even 70 below, the earth-eating men and machines of the 97th roared through a sea of forest, moving mountains, conquering glaciers and gulleys, and transforming obstinate hills and muskeg into an orderly strip of earth.

Everyone remembers with a sigh of relief, the results that dreary October day of 1942 when Corporal Refines Sims of Rockhill, South Carolina, driving the lead bulldozer of the 97th, met the lead bulldozer of the white 18th Engineers, and thus fittingly closed the last gap in the Alcan Highway, and a glorious chapter in the history of the 97th.

Today, Corporal Sims and his buddies are overseas once again. But this time, instead of the frozen wastes of Alaska, they are facing the steaming jungles of New Guinea. For a year now, these men have been working in the sweat, mud and mire that is the tropics, and still foremost in their minds is their motto, "No Task Too Great."

Their record here has been amazing. This base--one of the largest in New Guinea--from whose bowels are streaming the continuous flow of men and materials that is today carrying the war to the Imperial Sanctums of Nippon, was built almost entirely by the 97th.

They have established pumping stations, water purification systems, and laid miles and miles of water lines for this teeming, portable, Army city. They have thrown up Bailey and ponton bridges in record-breaking time, when floods wrecked the roads and minutes meant lives. They have hauled dirt, and rock, and coral, and even mud, until it must have seemed to them that the whole earth was being moved.

And when it was decided that valuable shipping space could not be spared for necessary construction lumber, it was these Engineers who pushed into the jungles, felled trees, and set up a modern sawmill which has been quickly transforming New Guinea palms and other trees, into neat piles of lumber.

Equipped before leaving the States with the latest and heaviest engineering equipment, these men quickly learned how to operate and coordinate it expertly so as to accomplish the maximum. Their shovels alone scoop up 1,500 pounds of earth in one operation. Their heavy bulldozers weigh 22 tons, and the tractor-drawn carryalls will gouge out 30,000 pounds at a time. With their heavy ditch-diggers, road rollers, cranes, road-scrapers, concrete mixers, and air compressed machinery, moving mountains becomes not an impossibility, but a daily job.

Other than Chaplain (Captain) Albert L. Smith of New York City, there are no Negro officers in the outfit, though one or two have come and gone.

The relationship between the officers and men has been summed up as follows by the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel W.J.W. Winter, of Iowa City, Iowa: "We all are one team with one job to do, to get this war over with as quickly as possible. I am thoroughly proud of the contribution that the 97th has made to this job, and will not tolerate for one minute any officer, or non-commissioned officer for that matter, who fails to treat the men with the respect and dignity due a soldier who is offering his life for his country, his home, and his fireside."

MORE

The colonel gives great credit to the key non-commissioned officers upon whom much responsibility rests. Administration is capably headed by Master Sergeant Otho Freeman, Regimental Sergeant Major, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Technical Sergeant Anthony Baldwin, Personnel Sergeant Major, of Corona, Long Island. Regimental supply is headed by Master Sergeant Edward Allen, of Savannah, Georgia, while Staff Sergeant Lionel Martin, of Ithaca, New York, heads the Medical Detachment. Two of the most important jobs are those of Construction Supervisor and Regimental Motor Sergeant, handled by Master Sergeants Carroll P. Boswell and George E. Spriggs, of Newport and Chester, Pennsylvania, respectively. First Sergeants of the various companies are O.M. Hill, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Clifton B. Monk, of Wilmington, North Carolina, Thurkiel Graham, of Gaffney, South Carolina, James Ward, of New York City, Willie Hansom, of Buffalo, New York, Augustus Chandler, of Chicago, Illinois, and Noah Williams, of Brooklyn, New York.

* * * * * * * *

NIPS ARE NO "SLOUCHES,"
DOUGHBOY FROM 93RD AVERS

LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO, California---Wounded during a skirmish in which his 93rd Infantry Division patrol killed five Japs on a jungle trail, Private Lamond Jackson, 31, of 4473 Enright Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, has been returned to the United States after more than two years in the Pacific.

The Doughboy rifleman, whose wife, Mrs. Patsy Jackson, lives at the above address, was en route to Winter General Hospital, Topeka, Kansas, for treatment, when interviewed at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California.

"We had waited one day to ambush Japs we knew were visiting a shack in the hills for food," he related. "I was up there the second day, with a 15-man patrol, when we caught them. We killed five before the rest of them got away from us, but one of them put a rifle bullet through my right hand."

Private Jackson first fought the Japs in March 1943, early in the Solomons campaign, and later saw months of action on Bougainville, where the Negro Infantry Division helped immobilize thousands of enemy troops.

"Although we had good training and a lot of it," he said, "we learned things from battle and we learned them fast. The Japs are no slouches at jungle fighting, and we had to be better than they were.

"They had a good set-up of pillboxes and positions, too. One of our toughest fights, taking Hill 75, was not long after we got to Bougainville. We were a whole week digging them out of their holes on that one hill."

Seldom seen in the daytime unless they attacked, the Japs used the cover of night for most of their fighting, he said.

"Their favorite trick," he declared, "was trying to sneak a few men into our perimeter with grenades at night. We always had to watch for that.

"I remember one night when a Jap officer and a Jap soldier were almost up to our foxhole before my buddy and I spotted them just in time and shot them."

Before entering the service in June 1941, Private Jackson was employed by an electrical appliance sales store in St. Louis. He received his basic training at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, with the Infantry Regiment in which he went overseas in January 1943, as part of the 93rd Infantry Division.

In addition to the Purple Heart, he has the Combat Infantryman Badge, awarded for exemplary conduct in action against the enemy.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Golden Jackson, of 4032 Finney Avenue, St. Louis.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

WOUNDED VETS TELL HOW
92ND TOOK "HILL ALASKA"

McGUIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, Virginia—Two battle-scarred veterans, one a doughfoot and the other an artilleryman, shook hands today at McGuire General Hospital in Richmond and said "Thanks" to each other in a way that only men who have faced death together can—and therein lies another story of the bitter struggle of the 92nd (Negro) Infantry Division to crack the Gothic Line in Italy.

Early on the morning of December 5, 1944, B Company of the 366th Infantry Regiment of the 92nd Division was ordered to take "Hill Alaska."

Infantry Sergeant Waften Stewart of 1159 James Street, Newark, New Jersey, had orders to take his communications section along and maintain radio connections with Battalion Headquarters so that the forward movements of the platoons could be coordinated.

B Company jumped off at 0400. At 0405 the men of B Company had reached the foot of the hill without incident. At 0410 they were half way up the hill--then the earth exploded.

The Germans struck with burp guns, machineguns and mortars, and the casualties skyrocketed. Something had to be done in a hurry.

Sergeant Stewart and his radio crew knew just what to do. They got their radios to working and called back for artillery. A mortar shell landed a few feet from Stewart, the concussion twisting his leg out of place. Shrapnel tore through his right arm. Both radios went dead. B Company was cut off from Battalion Headquarters.

Then began the longest sweat of the young infantryman's career. Unmindful of his wounds, he lay there praying that that last call for artillery had been received before the radios went dead; he knew it was life's only hope.

The years ticked by. Actually it was only a matter of seconds. Meanwhile, back at Headquarters the call had been received and B Battery of the 598th Field Artillery, which stood ready and willing with its 105s, was given the mission.

The rest of the story is a matter of bloody record. Encouraged by the murderous fire of the guns of the 598th, B Company renewed the attack on "Hill Alaska" and pressed the fight until it was taken.

Despite his wounds, Sergeant Stewart stayed in the fight. It was a time for bravery. Captain Charles F. Gandy of Washington, D.C., whose story has been told before, won his Silver Star that day. Private Steve Gibson, runner for Sergeant Stewart's Comminications Section, started out to Headquarters in a vain attempt to reestablish connections with them but he went down with bullets in both legs. Men died that day on every part of "Hill Alaska."

At McGuire Hospital where they are both convalescing, Sergeant Stewart, who lives at 1318 8th Street, South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, gripped the hand of artilleryman Walter C. Clark of B Battery of the 598th Field Artillery, and said, "It sure was nice having your outfit backing us up over there."

Returning the compliment, Sergeant Clark, of 1422 C Street, S.E., Washington, D.C., said, "It's a good feeling to the Artillerymen to know that companies like yours are up there in front of them, too." Sergeant Clark was wounded near Lucca when a German shell landed near him while he was on a reconnaissance mission.

Both men are wearers of the Purple Heart and the ETO Campaign Ribbons with appropriate Battle Stars. In addition, Sergeant Stewart has been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Expert Infantryman Badge.

* * * * * * * *

QUARTERMASTERS COMMENDED
FOR CAPTURE OF 40 NAZIS

WASHINGTON, D.C.---A special commendation from Third Army Headquarters in Europe has been given the 4404th Quartermaster Service Company, a Negro unit, for its capture of 40 German paratroopers during the Nazi breakthrough in Belgium last December.

Since landing in France in mid-July of 1944, members of the 4404th have seen their share of action. They have fully lived up to the tradition of their branch of the service, demonstrating capability to fight as well as to provide supplies.

In addition to their regular duties of providing necessary supplies to combat troops, members of the 4404th have served as stretcher bearers at an evacuation hospital, and have carried out many other assignments not ordinarily expected of a Quartermaster Corps service company.

The company crossed the Rhine recently with an armored unit and at last reports was not far behind advance units heading across Germany.

Last December the Germans dropped paratroopers in great numbers in the vicinity of the 4404th. With many civilians and several Army units in the area it was difficult to determine identity of either friend or foe.

One of the 4404th's men, a native of Brooklyn, captured two of the paratroopers when he noticed German boots sticking out of GI trousers worn by the Nazis in their disguise as American troops. "My feet had been bothering me, and I reckon I must have been foot conscious," the Brooklyn GI said in explaining how he happened to notice the Germans' footgear. "I knew then that I had me a couple of prisoners," he added.

* * * * * * * *

GIs WOUNDED AT REMAGEN
RECOVERING IN ENGLAND

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED KINGDOM BASE---Wounded in action at the Remagen bridgehead, Private James E. Patton of 5543 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and Private First Class Clearmoneas Jackson of 153 Christian Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, are now recovering at United States General Hospitals in England.

Private Patton, a rifleman, was hit by shell fragments while crossing mountainous terrain under heavy artillery fire. Wounded in the thigh, he walked back to his battalion command post after receiving first aid from a company aid man. He is convalescing at the 93rd General Hospital.

Jackson, a patient at the 68th General Hospital, was wounded first by shell fragments and then twice by machinegun fire before he was put out of action.

"The day I was hit we had just overrun a village and it was necessary to take the high ground overlooking the village," he said. "We started up the hill, meeting machinegun and rifle fire. All of a sudden, a huge barrage of shells came over and fragments from one hit me in the ear, but I kept going."

"We came to a clearing where only two or three of us could cross at a time because a Jerry machinegun was spraying the field. While a few of us crossed, the others kept the machinegunner busy. I was the last one to cross, so there was no cover for me. I managed to get almost to the other side before I was hit in the leg by a machinegun bullet. As I fell, I was hit again in the arm. I dragged myself the rest of the way across the field and was given first aid."

Private First Class Jackson is the husband of Mrs. Esque Jackson of the Christian Street address and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Jackson of Alemeda, California.

MORE

Patton's wife, Mrs. Aretha Patton, lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Byers, of 905 Muller Street, Gainesville, Texas.

Both men are wearers of the Purple Heart.

* * * * * * * *

UNITS SHARE ASSIGNMENTS
FROM ALASKA TO GERMANY

WITH U.S. FORCES IN BELGIUM---Adverse climatic conditions and difficult terrain have ceased to be problems for the 95th and 341st Engineer General Service Regiments, Advance Section, Communications Zone. These two veteran units have worked on assignments from the Alcan (Alaska) Highway to the Rhine and beyond.

After becoming separated upon leaving Alaska, the 95th and 341st met again last July in Normandy where they matched efforts in the repair of the peninsula's shell-torn roads.

Later, during the breakthrough at Bastogne in Belgium, they were united in an Engineer Group for the purpose of repairing bridges and railroad tracks to make possible the drive of U.S. Armies through France, Belgium and Germany.

The 95th, commanded by Colonel Edward J. Finnell, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is one of the oldest Negro Engineer General Service Regiments in the Army. It was activated April 15, 1941, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The 341st is composed of white personnel.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO TROOPS BUILD,
GUARD POW STOCKADE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---A prisoner of war camp large enough to accommodate 20,000 captured Germans has been erected by Company E of the 1313th Engineer Regiment, stationed in the Oise Section, Communications Zone, France.

Captain George B. Cropper, of Ocean City, Maryland, is commanding officer of the company which has been adjudged the best construction company in the regiment by Colonel John H. Carruth, commanding officer.

A detail from the company guards this immense area, where German soldiers captured during the lightning advance of the American Army through France are detained.

Among members of the company are the following:

ALABAMA: Lafayette--Pvt. B. T. Jackson, Route 4.

GEORGIA: Groveland--Staff Sgt. Joseph N. Stephens; Savannah--Staff Sgt. Carl A. Kemp, Route 3.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Staff Sgt. Roland Pugh, 528 Leichester St.

NEW JERSEY: Long Branche--Cpl. Joel B. Daniels, 199 Monmouth Ave.

NEW YORK: Brooklyn--Cpl. George Savage, 309 Halsey St.

OHIO: Springfield--Staff Sgt. Marvin Anderson, 255 Johnson Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Pvt. George F. Dorsey, 3813 Powelton Ave.; Cpl. Norman Penn, 3829 N. 17th St.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

RETURNEE WAS SWAMPED
IN ITALY--WITH SHOES

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Civilians finding it hard to get one pair of shoes have the sympathy of Sergeant Ambrose Lyles, of 63 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., an AAF supply sergeant from Italy, who has handled a lot of shoes.

It was the returnee's job to keep nearly a thousand men of the 332nd Fighter Group well supplied with foot wear on jobs in a climate that was particularly hard on leather.

"Shoes were my most important and hardest item of clothing to get, with trousers ranking a close second," said the sergeant. "I kept getting worn out brogues repaired until it was virtually impossible to fix them before I'd let the men turn them in for salvage. It took only two weeks to fix a pair but we had to wait a month or more for a new pair to come through."

Sergeant Lyles said that he had his greatest difficulty keeping the men's foot gear in condition during November, December and January, the three rainy months in Italy.

Now at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 for reassignment, the sergeant spent 15 months in Italy. He entered the service in February 1942 and was sent overseas in January 1944, after receiving training at McKay Field, Mississippi.

* * * * * * * *

COMPLETES COACHING COURSE
IN MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy---First Lieutenant Leonard M. Jordan, former Knoxville (Tennessee) College basketball player, recently completed a course in coaching at the central sports school sponsored by Special Services, Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

Lieutenant Jordan is the husband of Mrs. Maureen I. Jordan, 1312 Dora Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, and son of Mr. Frank Jordan, 4618 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He is a platoon leader with the 371st Infantry Regiment of the 92nd Division.

Students attending the sports school will serve as instructors and coaches in a post-war athletic program for soldiers. Classes are held in gymnasiums and stadiums once used by Mussolini to train Fascist troops. Immediately upon completion of the course, men are returned to their outfits to begin expansion of unit athletic programs.

* * * * * * * *

ARMY BAKERY TURNS OUT
14 TONS OF BREAD DAILY

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---The 4362nd Quartermaster Baking Company, one of many serving overseas troops, operates day and night to bake more than 14 tons of bread every 24 hours for American Army messes in a Communications Zone district in France. Since last fall, the company has turned out more than 2,500,000 pounds of bread.

The bakery machinery used by the company is of British manufacture, and is entirely movile, with ovens, automatic mixers, dough dividers and rounders mounted on trailers. The unit can pull its convoy off the road and within 8 hours have the first loaves of bread ready for delivery. Power is furnished by the unit's own electric generators and engines.

MORE

Captain John J. Gallen, of Cathedral Mansions, Pittsburgh, Pa., commander of the unit, was employed by the National Biscuit Company before entering the service.

Men working in the bakery are:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Staff Sgt. Willie E. McCracken, 913 North 31st St.; Castelberry--Pfc. Hood L. Betts, Route 1; Decatur--Pfc. Nathaniel Pleasant, 913 West McCarthey St.; Demopolis--Pvt. Jack Lawson, 303 Monroe St.; Montgomery--Pfc. Willie Larkins, 20 Harriet St.; Newbern--Pfc. Nathaniel Norfleet, Route 1.

ARKANSAS: Hot Springs--Pvt. George Hightower, 420 Church St.; Lake Village--Pfc. Willie Williams.

CALIFORNIA: Richmond--Sgt. Charles Bradshaw, 5019 State St.

DELAWARE: Harrington--Pvt. Hallie E. Coleman, Jr., 113 W. Mispillion St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pfc. Louis L. Nutt, 200 Irving St., N.W. Pvt. Emanuel Watson, 1823 Vermont Ave., N.W.; Cpl. William H. Turner, 503 G St. N.E.

FLORIDA: Crystal River--Cpl. Chester Scriven; Orlando--Cpl. Walter G. Orr, 707 S. Division St.; Pvt. Theodore Boyd, 817 Long St.

GEORGIA: Augusta--Cpl. D. Stallings, 507 Houston St.; Watkinsville--Pfc. Joseph Johnson, Route 2.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pfc. John B. Miles, 704 W. Maypole Ave.; Murphysboro--Cpl. Curtis Davis, 106 S. 4th St.

INDIANA: Muncie--Staff Sgt. Theodore H. Phillips, 1824 E. Highland Ave.

KANSAS: Garden City--Tech. Sgt. Marcellious Gladney, 709 Ida St.

LOUISIANA: Dodson--Pfc. William M. Copeland, Route 1.

MARYLAND: Baltimore--Pvt. Ellwood T. Harris, 518 W. Lee St.; Pfc. Albert R. Saunders, 422 N. Poppleton St.; Cpl. William P. Valentine, 1633 Booker Court; Cpl. Joseph L. Bell, 1317 N. Stockton St.; Frederick--Pvt. John S. Palmer, 122 East St.; Sykesville--Cpl. Earl A. Norris.

MISSISSIPPI: Ellisville--Pvt. Joe B. King; Hattiesburg--Pfc. Clifton Henderson, Route 6; Jackson--Sgt. Milton M. Bell, 1305 N. Grayson St.; Leland--Cpl. Robert Noldon, Box 251.

MISSOURI: Centerview--Pfc. Forrest E. Taylor, Route 1; Cape Girardeau--Cpl. Benjamin F. Wells, Route 2; St. Louis--Pfc. James Dotson, 2116 Biddle St

NEW JERSEY: Camden--Pfc. George Fisher, 1824 S. 10th St.; Newark--Sgt. Weldon R. Beverly, 215 13th Ave.; Sgt. Mack Elijah, Jr., 175 James St.; Sgt. Arthur H. Jackson, 78 Barclay St.; Palmyra--Pvt. Edward F. King; First Sgt. Milledge Cato, 208 Market St.; Pennington--Sgt. William J. Allen, Jr., 228 S. Main St.

NEW YORK: Bronx--Cpl. Harold C. Myles, 1365 Lyman Pl.; Sgt. Wendell I. Young, 1111 Union Ave.; Brooklyn--Sgt. Harold Marshall, 419 Summer Ave.; Long Island--Sgt. Christopher C. Heriot, 9 Alvin Pl., Inwood; Pvt. Lester Hawes, 108-15 164th St., Jamaica; New Rochelle--Cpl. Freeman J. Butcher, 38 Chatsworth Pl.

NORTH CAROLINA: Asheville--Pvt. Joseph E. Wright, 131 Blanton St.; Kittrell--Cpl. Ira C. Day, Route 2; Sedalia--Cpl. John W. Saunders.

OKLAHOMA: Tulsa--Cpl. Reethus D.T. Barber, Jr., 1923 S. Utica St.

MORE

OREGON: Portland--Pfc. Joseph C. Eaton, 33 N.E. Cherry Court.

TENNESSEE: Chattanooga--Cpl. Samuel M. Metcalfe, 1609 Long St.; Memphis--Pvt. Robert J. Speed, 657 Hasting St.

TEXAS: Breckenridge--1st Lt. Carroll A. Magers, Jr., 1407 W. Walner St.; Houston--Pfc. Wilbert Leonard, 2801 Capitol St.

VIRGINIA: Cambria--Sgt. Nathan C. Holmes; Danville--Pvt. Benjamin Chaney, 225 Old Front St.; Farmville--Sgt. Jackson A. Brown, 609 Ely St.; Sgt. Jack W. Brown, 524 S. Main St.; Lynchburg--Pvt. Rodney J. Anderson, Route 2; Oyster Point--Pvt. Glenwood Holcomb, c/o Suttor Co., Inc.; Pearisburg--Pfc. John E. Peery; Petersburg--Cpl. Alexander J. Peterson, 1114 High Pearl St.; Richmond--Sgt. Robert E. Dandridge, 4310 Corbin St.; Rural Retreat--Pvt. James H. Wise; Upperville--Sgt. Alonzo Roberts, Route 50.

PENNSYLVANIA: Harrisburg--Sgt. Howard Clemens, 1510 Drummond St.; Haverford--Sgt. Richard L. Harvey, Glyn Wyn Road; Philadelphia--Cpl. James C. Horner, 1705 Oxford St.; Pvt. William J. Brown, 1515 N. 10th St.; Pvt. James W. Brown, 1740 North St.; Cpl. Otto Coles, 1907 N. Camac St.; Pittsburgh--Capt. John J. Gallen, Jr., Cathedral Mansions, Apt. 623; Yeadon--Cpl. Ernest C. Nichols, 188 Park Pl.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Camden--Cpl. Arthur L. Baynard, N. Lyttleton St.

* * * * * * * *

THREE VETERANS HOME;
DID STINT IN LIBERIA

MIAMI ARMY AIR FIELD, MIAMI, Florida---A trio of Negro veterans, two with three years' overseas service behind them, today had cleared Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field and were en route to their homes on furlough.

Members of an Aviation Engineer Company, they were flown here from Liberia in an ocean-spanning ATC plane.

The two three-year men were Sergeant Felton L. Thomas, 27, 488 Putman Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and Sergeant Luther Woodard, 24, Bailey, North Carolina.

The junior member of the trio in point of overseas service, Technician Fourth Grade Harry Friedman, 23, Esmont, Virginia, said he thought he'd done pretty well, too, since he was overseas more than two years, 28 months to be exact.

Sergeant Thomas is the son of Mrs. Sarah F. Thomas, 233 Burron Street, Pittsburgh. His wife, Mrs. Mary E. Thomas resides at the Putnam Avenue address.

Sergeant Woodard's mother, Mrs. Mary Woodard, is a resident of Bailey.

Friedman, a student before he entered the service, is the son of Mrs. Katherine E. Friedman of Esmont.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
5-1-45

25-38288-450

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

F U T U R E R E L E A S E

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

* * * *

Moving about in Jap territory in the daytime is a risky operation, with the enemy holding every advantage. There was a real danger of ambush this morning on the narrow trail down which the patrol drove, but a thorough search of the underbrush was possible only in daylight.

The men rode in the truck until they reached the first Jap bivouac area. It was surprisingly close to our outposts. There was a cluster of wooden buildings which the Japs apparently had been using as a point from which to observe our movements. The buildings had been practically destroyed, probably during the fighting when the island was first "secured," but their frames of hand-hewn timbers had withstood even our flame throwers.

Although it was doubtful that the Japs would remain close to our positions in daylight hours, security had to be maintained every minute on the patrol. Lt. Sprouce sent Ross and a few other men out to search the undergrowth.

At the side of one of the skeleton buildings the Japs had recently built a crude lean-to with a thatch roof, capable of keeping them dry in the worst weather and providing cover for their little fires. Just in front of the lean-to the men found a large cistern. Sgt. Charles Blackwell of Anniston, Ala., the demolition man in the squad, was left with a guard to blow up the cistern. The rest of the patrol moved into the building.

At the entrance Cpl. Frank Wright of Montgomery, Ala, found two dead Jap soldiers wearing GI leggings and shoes. They evidently had not been dead many days, for their skins had not begun to decompose. There were indications that other Japs had been living in the building while the bodies lay at the doorway, and it was possible that the bodies had been booby-trapped. No one touched them.

In the area the men also found a chicken coop made from a 50-gallon GI gas can cut in half, with a strip of chicken wire in front of it. Inside a hen was sitting on 15 eggs.

When the men on security reported no Japs hiding in the vicinity, Lt. Sprouce ordered gasoline poured over the thatch lean-to and lighted. Though it had been raining almost steadily for a week, the thatch caught fire instantly. But the timbered frameworks refused to be destroyed. Pfc. Luther Walker of McKamie, Ark., tried without success to knock down some of the corner posts with a sledge hammer, and the patrol had to move on and leave the job for later.

Since the trail was wide, the men continued in the truck. They passed the site of a building which already had been destroyed and kept going until they reached a small Shinto shrine at the side of the road. Here the lieutenant had the truck halted and everybody climbed out.

The trees and shrubs bordering the trail were so thick at this point that it was impossible to see more than a few hundred yards into the underbrush. But the lieutenant had a map which showed a building of some sort just above on the rise to the right. Pfc. Joe Scale of New York City first made a search of the hillside to the left, and when he had reported all clear the patrol began moving through the trees toward the point indicated on the map. Lt. Sprouce and Ross led the way, with Cpl. Roosevelt Brown of Memphis, Tenn., the radio operator, just behind. For the moment the patrol was cut off from contact with headquarters. Cpl. Brown tried to raise the radio man back at the OP, but the portable radio wasn't powerful enough to reach over the ridge and through the dense woods. The men spaced five yards apart moved quickly, hoping to finish the job in a hurry and get back into an open area where the radio again could make contact. The OP was reporting a lot of movement among bushes which could not be seen by the patrol.

The objective shown on the map turned out to be a frame shack and a thatch lean-to. There weren't many signs that the Japs had been using the spot recently, although some breadfruit and potatoes were scattered about.

MORE

At the rear of the shelter there were some empty C-ration and K-ration cases and many strands of wire, indicating that this may have once been an American CP.

The lean-to was set afire, and no sooner had it begun to burn than a supply of small-arms ammo, which was hidden in the thatch, began to explode. There was a mad scramble to get out of the area, and on reaching a clearing Brown managed to radio back to the OP again.

Security was called in and the patrol moved on once more. The road led down a hill, and the men proceeded on foot, searching every yard on each side of the road carefully, with the weapons carrier following at a safe distance. With the explosion of the ammunition, it was impossible for Japs in the area to be unaware of the patrol's presence, and the men were alert for an ambush.

The next bivouac area showed signs of having been abandoned this morning, possibly only a few minutes before the patrol arrived. A fire had been recently laid. On a little shelf just behind the fireplace were the shells of about a dozen eggs and on the ground nearby was a can of American coffee. Behind the buildings another cistern was found. Blackwell used two pounds of TNT in an attempt to destroy it, but the concrete didn't even crack.

Just beyond a thatch hut appeared the final objective, another group of buildings. Since it was apparent that the Japs were nearby, the truck remained behind, with Pfc. James Colbert of Newellton, La., as guard. This was not the safest job, for the Japs would attack the truck first. Ross, who was leading the patrol, reached the buildings first and immediately noticed in the soft rain-soaked earth the footprints of at least 10 persons. The Japs had made no attempt to disguise the direction in which they had fled. The path led directly to a sharp cliff on the side of a high ridge.

The patrol formed a skirmish line and started toward the cliff, the scouts moving out ahead. It was abnormally quiet. No one dared make any noise even though the Japs certainly knew of the patrol's movements. The ridge loomed up menacingly. The Japs were in a wonderful defensive position--a couple of grenades from the heights could have wiped out the entire patrol.

Suddenly the air was full of smells. Hiding in the woods for months, the Japs hadn't had a chance to take any baths. At the very base of the cliff the men came to a large bivouac area built around a huge shoulder of rock. Caves had been dug into the rock, and in these the Japs had been doing their cooking. Some of the fires were still hot, though they had been hurriedly covered with dirt and rocks.

The Japs were well stocked. Fresh coffee, rice, water, canned fish and meat and fresh vegetables were found in quantity. Some of the food was American, but most of the supplies must have come from gardens in the area which the Japs apparently cultivated at night. There were also blankets and articles of clothing.

It was getting late. Before leaving, the men destroyed all the food and equipment. That night the mortars zeroed in on the targets the patrol had marked with fires. The next day the cannon company fired hundreds of shells into the area.

Other men on the patrol were Pfcs. Eddie P. Stile of West Point, Miss., and Charles Jackson of Phoenix, Ariz., who went as aid men, and Staff Sgt. George McNeal of Edwards, Miss.

Although the patrol did not make actual contact with the enemy, the Japs were undoubtedly hard hit by the mission.

MORE

The 24th Infantry's mopping-up operations are being aided by a propaganda campaign conducted by the language section of G-2, using leaflets and broadcasts from portable loudspeakers. Between February 14 and March 3 of this year, 58 Jap soldiers and 86 civilians have been induced to come out of hiding and surrender.

The loudspeakers are usually set up on high ground overlooking the caves and underbrush where Japs are known to be lurking. Every half hour, for four or five hours at a time, a spoken appeal in the Japanese language is made over the loudspeaker. Before and after each speech, recordings of Jap folk songs and children's songs are played. This music is chosen to make the listeners homesick.

The spoken appeal is made by Cpl. "Ike" Miyamoto of Honolulu, a member of a 10-man language team. Miyamoto never uses the word "surrender." His tone is reassuring, and his spiel runs something like this:

"Hello, hello. This is your friend speaking. Did you hear the music just played? Wasn't it sweet? Weren't they beautiful songs? I am sure the songs brought back memories of home. I have a message for those of you who are still hiding in the mountains. We want to help care for the wounded and sick. We are especially anxious to see that the women and children are brought out to safety.... Those who have already come out of the mountains are being treated well. They are well satisfied and very happy to be with their friends in the camp and the stockade.... There is plenty of good food, cigarettes and candy...." Then directions are given on how the fugitives may turn themselves in.

Several individuals who surrendered after listening to such broadcasts have volunteered to return to the hills and bring back their friends. One who was sent back with cigarettes and candy showed up the next morning with 14 civilians in tow, among them two women and three children. Another, a soldier, made two trips into the hills. Each time he came back with a group. In one of these were an infantry lieutenant and five other soldiers.

It is believed that Jap resistance on Saipan is led by a little fellow who stands about 5 feet 5 and weighs around 130 pounds. He wears a U.S. khaki uniform, leather leggings and a Jap officer's cap and carries a type-94 Jap automatic pistol with a white tassel tied to the holster. Most of his followers are said to fear him as much as they do the Americans, and he apparently maintains his control over them by a mixture of threats and promises.

Early this year he promised his followers that on February 11, which was Empire Day (Kigen Setsu), the Jap fleet would sail into Saipan's harbor and drive the Americans away. On that day a U.S. fleet of some 800 ships arrived off Saipan on its way to Iwo Jima. The "boss" lost a lot of prestige on February 11.

END

Distribution: Ad

4-30-45

25-38129-450

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MAY 14, 1945

* * * *

DESPITE THEIR THINNING RANKS
DOUGHS HELD THE LINE IN ITALY

McGUIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond, Virginia---When First Lieutenant James H. Edwards was a junior at Baltimore's Morgan College back in 1937, he could clip off a hundred yards in ten seconds flat, but today, at McGuire General Hospital in Richmond, he lay in his bed and told how it took him over five hours to go less than 200 yards in Italy. What's more, he feels that under the circumstances he was traveling pretty fast at that.

A platoon leader in Company K of the 366th Infantry Regiment of the 92nd Infantry Division in Italy, Lieutenant Edwards left his Command Post about noon one day to go out and sketch a mine field freshly laid by his men.

It was a particularly dangerous mission for the mine fields sprawled in plain view of Jerry lines. Nevertheless, the area had to be sketched and the lieutenant was not exactly a new hand at dangerous assignments, having fought his way from the Arno River up to the Gothic Line. So out he went with his sketch pad. But he'll have to tell what happened:

"I completed my sketching without drawing fire and returned to a group of my men who were waiting near an old shack on the edge of the woods where we had a large ammo dump," the lieutenant began.

"It was damn cold and I had just sat down inside the shack to take off my combat boots and warm my feet when the Germans let go with their 88s.

"They had the range alright for the first shell tore away half the joint and a piece of shell got me in the chest.

"Knowing that if a shell landed in that bazooka ammunition we had stored in the shack all of us would be killed, I ordered the sergeant to get all the men out and away from the house as quickly as possible.

"The sergeant ushered the men out but three of them hung around and started over to where I was. I couldn't move but I again ordered them to withdraw without me. It was going to be tough enough for them to escape alone, to say nothing of trying to carry a 170-pound wounded man like me.

"I had written myself off the list. I figured Jerry would hit that 1,000 rounds of 'zooka ammunition with his next shot and the shack and I would go to 'Kingdom Come' together.

"Private First Class Green Smith, Sergeant Johnny Tyler, and Sergeant Neil Gordon picked me up and carried me with them through that murderous open space between the house and the woods. I don't know how we made it but we did. Then they started crawling and dragging me through the woods to Battalion Headquarters which was only a few hundred yards away.

"After we had gone about 100 yards, we came to a point where it was impossible to go farther without exposing ourselves because there was a small bare hill which we had to cross in order to get to the CP. I've seen Jerry fire four of their big 88s at one man. The men stopped and went into a huddle as to how they were going to get me across that open area.

"Private First Class Smith, who weighed 200 pounds, had a solution. He yelled, 'Hell, I'll pick him up and run across that hill,' and as he spoke, he picked me up like I was a baby and charged over that hill standing up in full view of those 88s.

"Once over the hill, they began crawling again and when we arrived near our Headquarters aid men came and got me. By this time it was seven o'clock. It had taken over five hours for us to cover that 200 yards.

"That's a grand bunch of guys in the 92nd Division. They are used to having it tough. I can remember a time about four miles south of Massa when

MORE

my battalion had only 300 men holding 2,200 yards of area that stretched from the Ligurian Line eastward all the way to Highway Number One. Our line was so thin that in my platoon I had to put my mortars up in the line beside the riflemen because most of my light machinegunners had been called back to Headquarters to operate heavy machineguns.

"But they held that line," the lieutenant concluded.

Wearer of the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantryman Badge, Lieutenant Edwards is the father of two children, Delbert, aged 9, and Diana, aged 3, who live with his wife, Mrs. Louise P. Edwards, at 2306 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Inducted in September 1941, he received his commission in September of the following year and after completing two courses at the First Army's Tactical School at Surbridge, Massachusetts, he sailed overseas in March 1944.

* * * * * * * *

GI BLOWN FROM FOXHOLE
BY MORTAR SHELL IN ITALY

McGUIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond, Virginia---Although he is still waiting for his twenty-first birthday, big, husky Private Elbert Walker, 31 Elwood Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey, has been wounded twice in action against the Germans in Italy. In addition to the cluster on his Purple Heart ribbon, he wears the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Convalescing from his wounds at McGuire General Hospital, the youthful infantryman told how he had been first wounded in the knee on October 3, 1944, when he was hit by a German bullet while on a daylight patrol mission with the 92nd Infantry Division.

Going back into the fight as soon as he was released from the hospital, Walker was wounded again on October 29 when a German mortar struck a tree just in front of his foxhole.

"That was the one that almost got me," he said.

"I was a member of the 507th Reconnaissance Company when we jumped off to attack Vagrant Hill in Italy.

"Between our position and Vagrant Hill was another unoccupied hill, so we were told. Our orders were to cross the valley, surmount the other hill and dig in at the foot of Vagrant Hill for the attack.

"However, just as we reached the slope of the hill that was supposed to be unoccupied, the Jerries hit us with terrific mortar fire. I dug in as fast as I could but just as soon as I got my hole deep enough, a mortar shell hit a tree about a yard away."

Walker, who weighs well over two hundred pounds, was literally blown from his foxhole. Shell fragments cut through his helmet, penetrated his skull and slashed his left hand. First Aid men, faithful followers of the infantry, dragged Walker back up the hill to safety.

The son of Mrs. Hattie Mae Wright of the Montclair address, Walker was returned to the United States in March. He was in school at the time of his induction in February 1942.

* * * * * * * *

CONTRIBUTIONS BY NEGRO GIs
TO ALLIED SUPPLY SPED VICTORY

WITH U.S. FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT---Negro and white soldiers worked side by side in staff sections and among the troops of the Army's latest heavy trucking network which supplied the materials of victory to spearheads plunging toward Berlin.

MORE

The Highway Transport Divisions, initiated March 24 to replace the ABC road cargo system transporting supplies and equipment from Antwerp to the Belgian, Luxembourg, western France, and Rhine areas, have been carrying their 10-ton loads across the Rhine and as much as 200 miles into the heart of Germany, delivering 16,000 to 18,000 tons a day, plus thousands of gallons of gasoline and oil, to the American Armies. Autobahns (super highways) speed them.

In the absence of total figures, it may be said that one outfit—the 467th Quartermaster Truck Battalion--hauled 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline and oil in the Rhine area during March. On a sample day--April 9--all the Highway Transport Divisions delivered a total of 1,692,050 gallons, about 20 percent more than their original estimated capacity, in addition to the tonnage of ammunition, weapons, clothing, rations, and other solid materials. On return trips from forward depots, the trucks carry as many prisoners as they can hold, in addition to the empty gas cans. On April 9, for example, the division serving the Third Army removed 13,460 prisoners cluttering the combat outfits behind the front.

When General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, declared at a recent briefing that supply of his Armies would determine the speed of victory, he referred to the various means of transporting vital materials as armored spearheads smashed at record speed ahead of the service elements. And in this supply establishment, which includes trucks, boats, planes, pipe lines, and railroads, Negroes have had a vital role.

In the Highway Transport Division are many Negro truck companies and battalion headquarter units, and one Negro-staffed group headquarters. This group is the 470th Quartermaster Group (Transportation Corps), with catch-as-catch-can headquarters somewhere well within Germany.

At this headquarters, the bullets and beans acquire specific destinations; the maintenance of trucks is checked; the types of load are analyzed; and convoys dispatched from companies are recorded. This is the transmission that keeps the wheels rolling smoothly, so that combat troops of the Ninth Army do not lack food, clothing, ammunition, or fuel for their armored steeds.

In the operations section, reports of tonnage and use of the vehicles, as well as schedules of training for the staff personnel, are planned and evaluated by men like Staff Sergeant Oliver O. Gaines, 24, of 324 West 21st Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Staff Sergeant Herman Baxter, 25, of 1520 Adams Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. They do their work on German stationery with headings like "Die Deutsche Arbeitsfront"--an ironic letterhead of the German "Work Front." It helps to save American paper stocks.

The group headquarters also depends on men like Corporal Robert Temple, 20, of 2670 East 4th Street, Detroit, Michigan, a clerk who fills in as substitute switchboard operator for Private Frank Hooks, 20, of 3815 Pennsylvania Avenue, East Chicago, Indiana, regular operator.

These men know well the need of other soldiers for the supplies being transported by their units. Sergeant Baxter has two brothers who are non-commissioned officers at other stations: Corporal Temple's brother, Robert, is a tank gunner in the Third Army, while another brother, Jasper, is in the Army, too.

Supervising the work of these men is the sergeant major, Master Sergeant William I. Randolph, 26, of 1526 North Arsenal Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, formerly an employee of the Indiana Bell Telephone System on Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

The staff's non-operational duties are under the management of the top-kick of the headquarters detachment, First Sergeant James M. O'Neal, 25, of 36 Pleasant Way, Montclair, New Jersey, who takes great pride in his outfit.

MORE

"They're the finest bunch of fellows in the ETO," he says, "claiming a record of three superior grades in four inspections of the men and their quarters, and only one case of venereal disease in two years."

* * * * * * * *

SOLDIER'S MEDAL TO PRIVATE
FOR RESCUE IN NEW HEBRIDES

WITH U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE NEW HEBRIDES---Private First Class Robert S. Gibson, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for heroism in rescue work in the New Hebrides.

While crossing a local river with servicemen, the boat carrying the group capsized and sank, throwing all personnel into the water. One of the men who was unable to swim became excited, seized another man around the neck, causing both to sink beneath the surface and endangering both their lives. Gibson unhesitatingly rushed into the swiftly flowing river and swam to the spot where the men had submerged.

He brought one man to the surface and towed him ashore, thereby saving his life. He courageously returned to the spot and kept diving until exhausted but was unable to locate the other men.

The Soldier's Medal was presented to Private Gibson by Commodore Howard B. McCleary, United States Navy, in an award ceremony which preceded a review of troops at this island base.

The recipient of the award is the brother of Mrs. Florence Braithwaite, 301 West 113th Street, New York City.

* * * * * * * *

NEGROES FORM VITAL LINK
IN CHEMICAL WARFARE WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.---The successful use of smoke screens to hide important ports from air attack and to cover river crossings and other troop movements, thereby helping to reduce American casualties, is due in no small measure to trained and efficient Negro troops of the Chemical Warfare Service who operate mechanical smoke generators, the War Department announced today. Sixteen CWS Smoke Generator Companies have Negro personnel.

Various other chemical companies, originally organized for specialized work in event of gas warfare, are meanwhile performing a variety of duties useful and applicable to current needs. The list of Negro units in this category includes five Chemical Decontamination Companies, two Chemical Processing Companies, and two Chemical Service Companies spread out around the world.

One of these outfits won a Clasp to the Fifth Army Plaque for providing a protective smoke screen in Italy. More than four-fifths of the men of this company were on the job nightly for an entire month in maintaining 38 mechanical smoke generators and thousands of smoke pots at 100 different firing points.

On the other side of the world, a Chemical Processing Company was awarded a Meritoricus Service Unit Plaque "for superior performance of duty, and the achievement and maintenance of a high standard of professional and military proficiency.

While there are no Negro Chemical Mortar Battalions, the CWS has one crack Negro Mortar Company which is highly proficient in operating the "goon gun" (4.2-inch rifled chemical mortar) which fires 25-pound shells of white phosphorus or high explosive with remarkable accuracy.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

12 VETERANS FURLOUGH-BOUND
AFTER TOURS OF DUTY IN AFRICA

MIAMI ARMY AIR FIELD, Miami, Florida---Mrs. Henrietta Washington can get out the red plush carpet at 2716 Randolph Street, St. Louis, Missouri, because her son is headed home after nearly three years overseas.

Flown here trans-ocean from Africa along with eleven other veterans, her soldier son, Sergeant Eli Washington, 32, today had cleared Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field en route home on furlough.

A stone-mason before he donned Uncle Sam's khaki, Sergeant Washington wears a Good Conduct ribbon as well as an Africa-Middle East Theater bar. He was overseas 34 months.

Two of the other furlough-bound veterans, Technicians Fourth Class in the Medical Corps who served together 35 months in a station hospital, were John L. Wright, 25, 1013 Summer Street, Augusta, Georgia, and Eugene Kitrell 25, 1504 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A student in civilian life, Wright is the son of Mrs. Ben Wright, of Augusta.

Kitrell, who was a molder and mechanic before he signed up with the Army, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Kitrell of Indianapolis.

One of the group, Technician Fourth Grade, Bolivia B.W. Wiggins, 24, Rock Bluff, Florida, was a member of an Army Band. Mrs. Ruby Wiggins, Route 1, Box 24, Rock Bluff, is his mother.

Others in the group served with an Aviation Engineer Company. Veteran among them was Corporal Frederick Monroe, 24, a former carpenter, who was overseas three years. His mother, Mrs. Rose Monroe, lives at 1224 Canal Street, Washington, D. C.

Two from the same outfit tabulated their overseas time as 35 months and exactly four days, each. They were Technician Fifth Grade Malcolm Sherrill, 27, 1221 H. Cumberland Road, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Technician Fifth Grade James Little, 24, R.F.D. 2, Box 45, South Hill, Virginia.

Sherrills' parents are Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Sherrill, Harrisburg.

A singer in civilian life, Little is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Little of South Hill.

Thirty-three months overseas duty was recorded by Technician Fifth Grade Walter B. McCue, 33, R.F.D. 1, Box 16, Plantersville, Alabama, a former farmer.

One month over two years in the African Theater was chalked up by Private Alfredo E. Cummings, 28, 672 Jefferson Place, the Bronx, New York, where his wife, Mrs. Irene Cummings, awaits him. His father, Mr. Alfred Cummings, lives in the Virgin Islands.

Veterans of 35 months were Corporal Benjamin F. Allen, 28, 2223 Mahon Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Private Robert B. Cobbs, 212 Grand Berry Street, Franklin, Tennessee.

Corporal Clyde D. Ates, 29, 2301 E. 8th Street, Austin, Texas, figured he was overseas exactly 34 months and 26 days.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

29 MONTHS IN ITALY,
GI HEADS FOR HOME

MIAMI ARMY AIR FIELD, Miami, Florida---Twenty-nine months in Italy was a long time for any man to be overseas, but with it behind him, Corporal Walter Harris, Baltimore, Maryland today was a happy veteran.

Flown here from Europe in an ocean spanning ATC plane, Corporal Harris, 37, was clearing Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field en route home on furlough.

A farm hand before he entered the service, he is the husband of Mrs. Mary Harris, Mount Holly, New Jersey.

Corporal Harris served in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations with a Quartermaster Corps.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO PLATOON MAINTAINS
250-MILE SUPPLY ROUTE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---Landing on famed Omaha Beach during July of last year, Negro Engineers of the First Platoon, Company B, 377th Engineer General Service Regiment went right about their business of building and repairing roads behind the rapidly-advancing Allied fighting troops despite Jerry's bombs and shells.

Now, with less than three-quarters of a year on the Continent, this platoon has built and repaired many miles of road, aided in the construction of eight Army hospital installations, and are now maintaining over 250 miles of road leading from the heart of the Oise Supply Section of France to the borders of Switzerland.

With the larger portion of the regiment engaged in construction and repair in more advanced areas of another country, first platoon men, although anxious to get right up behind our victorious Armies in the field, realized that their weekly routine of patrolling and repairing the 250 miles of supply route roads was as important as any construction or mine-deactivating job they might undertake nearer the front.

Staff Sergeant Wiley H. Hymon, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, is in charge of the forty-man detachment and daily sets and directs the working schedule of his men. He is the son of Mrs. Rosie Hymon who resides on Route 2, Clarksdale. Now 25, Hymon was a farmer in civilian life.

* * * * * * * *

ANZIO VETERANS SUPPLIED
7TH ARMY FRONT IN GERMANY

WITH THE 28TH QUARTERMASTER BATTALION IN GERMANY---Negro truck drivers, veterans of the Western Task Force in North Africa and the Anzio beachhead in Italy, were revealed today by Continental Advance Section Headquarters as figuring prominently in getting supplies from base depots in eastern France, across the Rhine River, to the heart of Germany.

Gasoline and ammunition make up the bulk of the cargo hauled by the 28th Quartermaster Battalion, one of the oldest trucking outfits in the European Theater.

Landing with the Western Task Force in North Africa, the 28th began driving as soon as they hit shore. They had a 24-ton truck convoy on detached service with the Rangers. Not only did they frisk the Rangers around enemy flanks and bring them back, but some of their members went along on the Ranger night forays "just for the hell of it."

MORE

In North Africa the battalion drove four million miles. Much of this was hauling ammunition right up to the front lines. For this they won a commendation from General George S. Patton, Jr.

In December 1943, the battalion was assigned to the Fifth Army in Naples, Italy. There the men drove trucks filled with supplies on to LSTs and were disembarked at Anzio where they drove directly to supply dumps. For this they won the Fifth Army's Meritorious Service Award.

After Anzio, they were again assigned to the Seventh Army for the invasion of southern France last August. They were the first truck units to arrive in the great harbor of Marseilles. From there they hauled supplies to the Seventh Army during their rout of the German Army in a few weeks from all of southern and central France.

Lieutenant Colonel James T. Stewart, of Danvers, Montana, 29-year-old battalion commander, pointed out that officers and men combined to make an excellent team. "The officers' understanding of and sympathy toward the enlisted men's problems, and the understanding and interest in the racial differences, have welded this battalion into a team that gets the job done," Colonel Stewart said.

* * * * * * * *

PORT MEN'S PERFORMANCE
WINS MERITORIOUS PLAQUE

A SOUTH COAST PORT, England---The Meritorious Service Unit Plaque has been awarded to the all-Negro 554th Port Company, stationed here on the coast of southern England, for "superior services" performed during the period of June 6 to August 6, 1944.

Issued from Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, the citation reads as follows:

"The 554th Port Company performed superior services in the out-loading program of the port during this period, in loading a total of 13,167 vehicles weighing 45,246 tons and 6,201 tons of supplies on a total of 101 ships. Without the assistance of this company, the port would have been unable to load and sail the required number of ships with troops and vehicles to the invasion area. The 554th Port Company showed extraordinary stamina and willingness to accomplish its objective, working long hours, often twenty-four hours continuously to complete loadings in record time."

Figures of this or that, hard, iron words like "ton" and "vehicle" and "out-loading," are not very faithful recorders of the human story behind this record of clock-circling work. The men in this company worked at all kinds of jobs, to hang up the record that won for them the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque.

"They worked in the holds of the ship, packing away safely and quickly the many and varied types and kinds of equipment that were picked up on the quay sides and swung over the ship's rail to them; they operated the cranes, those super-big "paws" that can pick up anything and everything and put it "where it wasn't before"; they checked in the freight arriving all the time, day and night, and then just as promptly loaded it on the waiting ships.

The uniform insignia, worn on the right sleeve of the service coat, with points of laurel wreath up and the lower edge four inches from the cuff, is a two-inch olive-drab square on which a golden-yellow laurel wreath is embroidered.

Personnel of the 554th are as follows:

ALABAMA: Armstrong--Cpl. Roosevelt Reese, 23 E. 23rd St.; Bellamy--Pvt. Davie R. Watson; Berry--Pfc. Johnnie Waldrop, R.F.D. 2; Bessemer--Pfc. Thomas Rogers, 2731 Fairfax Ave.; Birmingham--Cpl. Fred D. Borders,

MORE

1744 Center St.; Cpl. Thaddeus Collins, 2902 4th Alley S.; Pfc. John Graham, Sr., 2035 Lumb Ave.; Pfc. George Knight, 4535 7th Ave., N.; Pvt. Thomas Robinson, Jr., 234 4th St., N.; Sgt. Robert L. Sims, 4277 2nd Ave., N.; Pfc. Comer Thompson, 1706 N. 5th St.; Cpl. Howard Tigner, Jr., 1316 Vanderbilt Pl.; Cpl. Fred Wilson, 902 12th St., N.; Pvt. Chester Walker, 1423 4th Ave., N.; Dothan--Pvt. Grady Peacock, 409 Short Atlanta St.; Drewery--Sgt. Byron McMillan, Box 95; Ensley--Sgt. Johnnie Spencer, 1838 21st Pl.; Guntersville--Sgt. Leroy Montgomery, General Delivery; Headland--Cpl. Willie C. Turner, Route 1; Helena--Pfc. James Jones, General Delivery; Labuco--Pvt. Bennie Moton, General Delivery; Lillian--Cpl. Fuzell Smith; Magnolia Springs--Pfc. Kennis DeWise; Marion--Pvt. J.C. Jemison, General Delivery,

Mobile--Pfc. Willie Wilson, 157 Kennedy St.; Montgomery--Pvt. Major Kelley, 1014 S. Holt St.; Pvt. Beetle Grissett, Number 4 Star St.; Pfc. Jim White, 212 Lapine St.; Orrville--Sgt. Willie Bell, R.F.D. 2; Pratt City--Sgt. T.C. Hayes, 806 Avenue F; Prattville--Cpl. Algie Rawlinson, Route 1, Box 160; Pritchard--Sgt. Levie Beard; Pfc. Rupert N. Bush, 133 N. 3rd St.; Selma--Pvt. Charlie Williams, 26 Parkham Ave.; Siluria--Sgt. Mal Thomas, General Delivery; Sylacauga--Sgt. Manuel Wilson, Route 2, Box 103; Talladega--Pvt. Willie B. Johnson, General Delivery; Titus--Sgt. Jessie L. Sanford, Route 1, Box 1; Tuscumbia--Pvt. Olion Baker, Route 3, Box 76; Uniontown--Pfc. Waverly Black, General Delivery; Wedowee--Pvt. Ben J. Rutlin, Route A; Winter--Cpl. George W. Dennis, Route 1, Box 42.

CALIFORNIA: Fresno--Sgt. Cleveland Maxey, Route 6, Box 378; Los Angeles--Staff Sgt. Charles E. Burke, 2233 W. 28th St.; Pfc. Cloyd Miles, 4405 Ascott; Pfc. Robert Walters, 1200 E. 52nd St.; Sgt. Therman Wheeler, 863 E. Jefferson Blvd.

CONNECTICUT: Windson--Sgt. James Hudgins, Jr., Box 118.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--Pfc. Cosby Washington, 39 R St., N.W.; Pfc. James L. Wills, 1529 4th St., N.W.

FLORIDA: Key West--Sgt. Johnson Solomon, 1107 Whitehead St.; Miami--Pfc. Willie Mike, 1646 N.W. 5th Ave.; Oklawaha--Pvt. Golden Scrivens; Ovieda--Pvt. Willie C. McKeever; Perry--Cpl. R.T. Rivers; St. Petersburg--Pfc. Aaron Williams, 460 11th St., N.; Tampa--Cpl. Clyde Wilson, 2604 12th Ave.; Titus--Pvt. Alfonza Sears, Route 1, Box 48.

GEORGIA: Amity--Pfc. Albert Gordon, Route 1, Box 27; Athens--Cpl. John B. Collier, Route 1; Atlanta--Cpl. Columbus Arnold, Jr., Route 1, Box 9; Pvt. Calvin Bennett, Rear 361 Magnolia St., S.W.; Cpl. John L. Calhoun, Rear 44 3rd St., N.E.; Cpl. John T. Frazier, 886 W. Hunter St.; Pvt. Tom Hood, 559 Golden St., S.W.; Cpl. Henry Jordon, 670-A Ami St., S.E.; Cpl. Willie Turner, 1016 Parson St.; Sgt. James H. Mobley, 119 Hight; Cpl. Charlie Murry, 556 Mitchell St.; Pvt. Leonard Overton, 61 Woodward Ave., S.E.; Augusta--Pfc. Taltonn Lofton, III, 1226 Wrightsboro Rd.; Brunswick--Pvt. Leroy D. Magwood, 908 Lee St.; Carrollton--Pvt. Solomon West, 15 King St.; Columbus--Sgt. Paul Crowder, 800 Lawyers Lane; Pvt. Bruce King, Steam Mill Road, Box 55, Route 2; Dalton--Cpl. Willie E. Trammell, 616 Oxford St.; Elberton--Pvt. Moses Biggs, 247 Campbell St.; Experiment--Pvt. Lembert Hammonds, General Delivery.

Fitzgerald--Sgt. Albert Norris; Fort Scrivens--Pvt. Alfred Bryan, General Delivery; Fort Valley--Pvt. W.H. Williams, Route 3; Harrison--Pvt. William Hunter, 634 Perry St.; Mershon--Staff Sgt. Robert W. Riley; Milledgeville--Pfc. Charles Clemons, 411 E. Hancock St.; Rome--Pvt. Henry Smith, 400 Castleberry; Savannah--Pvt. John Waldburg, Jr., 611 W. 48th St.; Shady Dale--Pvt. William R. Smith, Route 1, Box 11; Rayle--Pfc. Jake Wise, Route 2, Box 111; Savannah--Cpl. Cicero Hayward, Route 2, Box 1; Swainsboro--Pvt. Clarence Durden, Route 1; Toccoa--Pvt. Willie C. Butler, 106 Diagonal St.; Valdosta--Pvt. Joe Bess, Route 4, Box 29; Sgt. Leroy Collier, 602 Lake Park Rd.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pvt. Henry Davenport, 325 E. 50th St.; Sgt. Albert L. Listenbee, 4919 Vincennes.

MORE

KENTUCKY: Franklyn--Pvt. Lewis Anderson, Box 185, Palm St.; Louisville--Pvt. James L. Bailey, 1946 W. Magazine St.

KANSAS: Manhattan--Sgt. James R. Alexander, 412 Pottawatomie St.

MARYLAND: Baltimore--Sgt. Joseph W. Wilson, 16 N. Mount St.; Chesterton--Pvt. Bernard Redding, 225 Queen St.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Pfc. Thomas J. Hoppins, 6080 Colfax; Sgt. Harold F. Kennedy, 4540 Tireman.

MISSISSIPPI: Boyle--Pfc. Gus Lawson, Jr., Box 381; Bolton--Pvt. Lyra Coleman, Route 1, Box 3B; Camden--Cpl. Curfie Brown, Route 2; Edinburg--Pfc. Edgar Day; Egypt--Pfc. Ernest Howard; Fuka--Cpl. Hamp B. Boyd; Greenwood--Pvt. Rogers Normal, 304 Noel St.; Holly Springs--Pfc. Bod D. Bonds, Route 4; Isola--Pfc. Robert L. King, Route 1, Box 145; Jackson--Pfc. A.R. Harrison, Route 2, Box 109; Kokomo--Pvt. Beamon Rogers, Route 1, Box 61; Louisville--Pvt. Buster Hoskins, Route 2; Sgt. Harvey L. Loving, Route 2, Box 98; Michigan City--Cpl. Johnnie B. Knight; Macon--Cpl. Albert Beck, Route 2, Box 49; Moss Point--Pfc. Noath Roberson; Natchez--Pvt. Nathaniel Robert, 110 St. Catherine St.; Pfc. Louis Winston, 14 Lincoln Ave.; Pass Christian--Cpl. Joseph Marshall, 318 Savier; Ripley--Cpl. J.V.M. Keenon, Route 5; Toccapola--Pvt. Lex Donaldson; Tula--Cpl. Eddie Oliver, Route 1; Union--Pvt. Percy Coleman; Utica--Sgt. Johnnie B. Cooper, Route 3; Vicksburg--Cpl. Percy Hall, 1707 Levee; Washington--Cpl. James Davenport; Wesson--Pfc. O.S. Benjamin, R.F.D. 2; Woodville--Sgt. Isaac Hillmon; Yazoo City--Cpl. John H. Gower, 108 Walter St.

NEW YORK: Elmira--Staff Sgt. Frederick W. Brown, Jr., 702 Benjamin; New York--Pfc. Kenneth A. Hunt, 205 W. 142nd St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Battleboro--Pvt. Joseph Lyons; Greensboro--Cpl. James C. Jolly, 800 Julian St.; La Grange--Cpl. William Whitfield; Salisbury--Pfc. Vastor Rampley, 835 Jann St.; Winston-Salem--Sgt. Calhoun G. Preston, 615 Ogburn St.

OHIO: Cincinnati--Pvt. Geroge H. Adams, 611 W. 9th St.; Dayton--Staff Sgt. Fred D. Fant, 312 College St.; Mt. Sterling--Pfc. Leo T. Byrd, Route 2.

OREGON: Portland--Cpl. Arlon Overton, 36 N.E. Hancock St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Ambler--Pvt. Lucious Mack, 246 W. Maple St.; Germantown--Pvt. Leonard Collins, 347 E. Rittenhouse St.; Philadelphia--Staff Sgt. Thomas I. Brooks, 412 N. 32nd St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Branchville--Pfc. Jessie U. Johnson, Route 1, Box 103; Columbia--Pvt. Willie Wallace, 1105 Page St.; Estill--Cpl. Jessie De Cousey, R.F.D. 2, Box 70; Homer--Pvt. Ace Miles, Jr., Route 2, Box 18; Lancaster--Pfc. Emmons Wright, Route 2, Box 130; Spartanburg--Sgt. Clyde Jackson, Route 3.

TENNESSEE: Adams--Pvt. James W. Stewart, Sr., Route 2, Box 19; Alcoa--Pvt. Willie C. Watts, 28 Newton St.; Chattanooga--Cpl. Robert L. Gunn, 2119 Fort St.; Sgt. Willie O. Rivers, 1420½ Adams St.; Pvt. Charlie Walker, 3510 St. Elmo Ave.

TEXAS: Clarksville--Sgt. Clyde Austin, R.F.D. 1, Box 17; Alto--Cpl. R.L. Ross, Route 2, Box 60; Beaumont--Sgt. John Wade, 1420 Concord St.; Crockett--Pvt. Aldolphus Moore, 406 Box; Dallas--Cpl. Monroe Lewis, 6870 Gaston Ave.; Pvt. Lynn Walker, 4705 Duckett Pl.; Cpl. Walter C. Williams, 4213 Emerson; Fort Worth--Pfc. Acie Miller, 911 W. 28th St.; Pvt. George Williams, 925 8th Ave.; Frankston--Sgt. Ira Stevens, R.F.D.; Houston--Cpl. Lee E. Davis, 403 Shelley St.; Jefferson--Cpl. Johnnie L. Williams, Route 4, Box 220; Mt. Enterprise--Pvt. Nathaniel Williams, Route 2, Box 3; Nacogdoches--Pfc. Clinton Upshaw; Paris--Cpl. Willie R. Littlejohn, 273 N. 25th St.; Pvt. Willie O. Morgan, Route 4; Tyler--Cpl. James Warren, Route 3, Box 178; Waco--Sgt. Alvin Thomas, Sr., 813 N. 6th St.; Waskoni--Pfc. Delbert

MORE

Turner, Route 2, Box 160.

VIRGINIA: Alexandria—Cpl. Harry C. Vass, 612 N. Alfred St.; Blairs--Pvt. Moses Stone, R.F.D. 1; Halifax--Sgt. James A. Easley, Route 1, Box 104; Norfolk--Pvt. William Barnes, Sr., 1635 Chase St.; Pvt. Norman L. Wright, Sr., 855 Henny St.; Nasswadox--Pvt. Lloyd J. Wilson, Box 79; Petersburg--Sgt. Wanza L. King, 1168 Shepard St.;

TENNESSEE (Additional): Cleveland—Pvt. Paul Ware, 1505 E. Inman St.; Franklin--Pvt. William A. Wilson, 967 Glass St.; Knoxville--Cpl. Walter B. Carter, 1303 E. Clinch St.; Memphis—Cpl. Julius C. Armour, 794 Walker St.; Cpl. James W. Cox, 2719 Supreme Ave.; Pvt. Arthur C. Gilliam, 198 Rowe St.; Cpl. Clarence Richardson, 811 Alaska Ave.; Pfc. King Rogers, Berclair Station; Sgt. James E. White, 1050 Marchaneil Ave.; Mulberry--Pvt. William Sebastian, Route 1; Nashville--Cpl. Astpr P. Gaddes, 1318 2nd Ave., S.; Pfc. James W. McLaurine, 1820 Charlotte Ave.; Tullaboma--Cpl. Willie B. Hickerson, 612 S. Atlantic St.; Whiteville--Pfc. Robert L. Stallion, Route 3, Box 70.

List Officers

ALABAMA: Alabama City--Capt. Lowe H. Herndon, 312 Sansom Ave., is Company Commanding Officer and Area Commandant; Birmingham--1st Lt. Damascus Manson, 1145 S. 12th St.

CALIFORNIA: San Francisco--2nd Lt. Paul H. Sainio, 72 Cumberland St.

ILLINOIS: Eldorado—1st Lt. Eugene A. Gidcumb, 2004 Saline Ave.

MISSISSIPPI: Lexington--2nd Lt. Louis E. Horn, 105 Race St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Sewickley--1st Lt. Clarence H. Bodfish, 316 Frederick St.

END

Distribution: Ad.
5-9-45.

25-39413-450

STATEMENT BY LT. GENERAL IRA C. EAKER TO THE
OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 477TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP,
GODMAN FIELD, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, 21 JUNE 1945.

The farther up one goes in the chain of command, the less frequently he has opportunity to visit in the field with units and to talk with officers and enlisted men. The fact that those of us who have been at this flying business for a long time cannot get around as often as we desire is not an indication of any lack of interest on our part. We steal as much time away from our desks as we possibly can to get with you, and we at all times follow you with interest.

Along with other officers in the Army Air Forces, I have followed closely the record of Negro pilots. As the Commanding Officer of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, I had under my command the 99th Fighter Squadron, and later the 332d Fighter Group. I watched closely as the pilots progressed through the P-39, P-40, P-47, and P-51 aircraft. I likewise watched their assignments develop from routine but necessary coastal patrol missions to important heavy bomber close-escort missions.

The 99th Fighter Squadron and other squadrons of the 332d Fighter Group have done well. They have carried out the missions assigned to them and they have destroyed enemy aircraft both in the air and on the ground. By their efforts and performance they have won a place on the great air forces team. They came on the hard way.

The fact of discouragement, doubt, and difficulty didn't stop them any more than did the Jerry aircraft or flak that they encountered. They pressed on to the final and satisfactory accomplishment of the missions assigned them with a laudable singleness of purpose. They demonstrated in this the stuff from which champions are made. Anybody can coast along when the going is smooth. It takes heart and guts to push on when the way ahead is rough and rocky.

After what I have seen of the men who fought in my command overseas, I would be unpleasantly surprized if you men do not push on and make this unit one of which you and the air forces can be proud.

There is a tough war going on and you are going to be in it. Changes have been made in this organization that we, in Headquarters Army Air

Forces, believe will start you off with every possible advantage. Your new commander, whom I am here today to present to you, is Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr. He is known to all of you. I know him as a fighting leader of his men and a group commander of proven worth and ability. He wears the Silver Star and the Distinguished Flying Cross. These decorations are evidence that he has been willing to go up and take his part in the fighting. Being able to present Colonel Davis to you gives me a great deal of personal pride. His father, who is with us today, served with me several years ago in the Philippines. I knew General Davis, then a Lt. Colonel, as a good soldier, a widely read gentleman, and a friendly counselor to all of us younger officers. Incidentally, I found then that he possessed a surprizing knowledge of Napoleon which I am certain he has brushed up on during his tour of duty in France. From my observations of Colonel Davis and my close association with him, I can say that the son is a worthy successor to the father.

Colonel Davis will select his own staff. Therefore, those among you who are ambitious, can go as far as your ability and performance will take you.

This group will be reconstituted immediately into a composite fighter-bomber group consisting initially of two B-25 squadrons and one P-47 squadron. These squadrons will be expanded as additional personnel become available. The group will furnish close support for our ground forces in the Pacific.

The fighter squadron selected initially to carry on in this new group is the 99th Fighter Squadron. This is particularly appropriate since this was the first organization of Negro pilots committed against the Nazi.

Just a word about the B-25 airplane. I am aware of the many stories circulated about its discontinuance. Don't let this talk mislead you. The B-25 is a good aircraft. General Kenney and other commanders feel very strongly that there are many places in that war over there where this type of aircraft can be advantageously used.

In both Italy and the Philippines our medium bomber groups have asked us to let them keep the B-25s as long as they last. They favor this airplane - those crews which have used it against both Germans and Japs.

We hope to start you off to the war in the fall. From here on you are on your own. Your success in training and in combat will mean that the forward start given Negroes in the air forces by the 332d in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations will be accelerated. Those of us who have watched Negro fliers have every confidence in you.

End.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

Serv Recs

June 27, 1945

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEGRO OFFICERS AT GODMAN FIELD
TO BE TRIED BY GENERAL COURT

Charges pending against three officers of the 477th Composite Group have been referred for trial to a General Court Martial which will convene on Monday July 2, 1945 at Godman Army Air Field, Kentucky, the War Department announced today. The three officers to be tried are Second Lieutenants Roger C. Terry, Marsden A. Thompson, both of Los Angeles, California and Shirley R. Clinton of Camden, New Jersey.

The charges which were preferred by Colonel Robert R. Selway, Jr., who formerly commanded the 477th, arose in connection with controversy over the use of certain officers club facilities by Negro officers at Freeman Field, Seymour, Indiana. All three officers are charged with violating the 64th Article of War by refusing to obey the order of a superior officer not to enter a certain officers club and mess and by pushing aside the officer.

In addition, Lieutenants Clinton and Thompson are charged with violating the 68th Article of War by refusing to obey when they were ordered into arrest at the time of this occurrence. A common trial was ordered for these two officers on both charges. Major General Frank O. D. Hunter, Commanding General of the First Air Force, of which the 477th is a part, detailed ten officers from the Group to the court which will hear these charges.

Included in the detail is Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., who now commands the Group. Other officers of the court are Captains George L. Knox, James T. Wiley, John H. Duren, Charles R. Stanton, William T. Yates, Elmore M. Kennedy, Fitzroy Newsum and First Lieutenants William R. Ming, Jr. and James Y. Carter. Captains James W. Redden and First Lieutenant Charles R. Hall have been detailed as Trial Judge Advocates and Captain Cassius A. Harris, III, and Second Lieutenant William T. Coleman, Jr. as defense counsel.

First Lieutenant William Robert Ming, JAG, of Chicago, Illinois, a former Assistant Attorney General for the State of Illinois will be the Law Member of the Court.

A Graduate of the University of Chicago Law School and a member of the Order of Crof, National Honorary Legal Society, Lieutenant Ming was designated as Base Legal Officer for Godman Field on June 23.

Starting with the Illinois Commerce Commission in 1933, Lieutenant Ming rose to the position of Assistant Attorney General for the State of Illinois, where he appeared before both the Illinois and United States Supreme Courts in handling gas rate litigation for the Illinois State Commerce Commission.

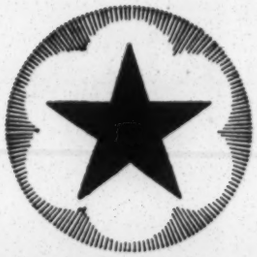
In 1938 he resigned his position to become an assistant professor of Law at Howard University in Washington, D. C. and taught at Howard until he was appointed Senior Attorney for the Office of Price Administration in Washington. Inducted in the Armed Forces in 1943, he was sent to the Judge Advocate General's school for Officer Candidates at Ann Arbor, Michigan and received his commission in the Judge Advocate General's Department in 1944. Upon being commissioned he was assigned to the Industrial Services Division of the Army Service Forces at Washington, D. C. and was serving in that office when he received his new assignment. Lieutenant Ming is married to the former Miss Irvena Harvey of Indianapolis, Indiana.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Special
6-27-45

ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUAL **M5**

LEADERSHIP AND THE NEGRO SOLDIER



RESTRICTED. *DISSEMINATION OF RESTRICTED MATTER.*—The Information contained in restricted documents and the essential characteristics of restricted material may be given to any person known to be in the service of the United States and to persons of undoubted loyalty and discretion who are cooperating in Government work, but will not be communicated to the public or to the press except by authorized military public relations agencies. (See also par. 23b, AR 380-5, 15 Mar 1944.)

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES, OCTOBER 1944

ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUAL **M5**

Training

LEADERSHIP AND THE NEGRO SOLDIER

Headquarters, Army Service Forces • October 1944

RESTRICTED. *DISSEMINATION OF RESTRICTED MATTER.*—The information contained in restricted documents and the essential characteristics of restricted material may be given to any person known to be in the service of the United States and to persons of undoubted loyalty and discretion who are cooperating in Government work, but will not be communicated to the public or to the press except by authorized military public relations agencies. (See also par. 23b, AR 380-5, 15 Mar 1944.)

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1944

NUMBERING SYSTEM OF ARMY SERVICE FORCES MANUALS

The main subject matter of each Army Service Forces Manual is indicated by consecutive numbering within the following categories:

M1- M99	Basic and Advanced Training
M100-M199	Army Specialized Training Program and Pre-Induction Training
M200-M299	Personnel and Morale
M300-M399	Military Law and Enforcement, Organizations, Civil Affairs
M400-M499	Supply and Transportation
M500-M599	Fiscal
M600-M699	Procurement and Production
M700-M700	Administration
M800-M899	Miscellaneous
M900 up	Equipment, Matériel, Housing and Construction

* * *

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., OCTOBER 1944.

Army Service Forces Manual M5, Leadership and the Negro Soldier, has been prepared under the supervision of the Director, Military Training Division, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[SPX 300.7 (16 Aug 44).]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SOMERVELL:

W. D. STYER,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Dir, Stf Divs, ASF(5) except Dir of Mil Tng (50); C, Tech Svs(10); SvC(10); Ea Co of Negro troops in the ASF(2); (no oversea distribution).

For explanation of symbols, see FM 21-6.

CONTENTS

		Page
CHAPTER 1.	Building an Army	1
2.	Adjustment of Negro Soldiers to the Army	11
3.	Educational Background of the Negro Soldier	26
4.	Vocational Experience of the Negro Soldier	35
5.	Health of the Negro Soldier	45
6.	Camp Community and the Negro Soldier	54
7.	Rumor, Fact, and News	62
8.	The Negro Soldier in American History	74
APPENDIX I.	A Selection of Federal and State Laws of Importance to Commanders of Negro Troops	96
II.	Suggested Readings	101

FOREWORD

War Department concern with the Negro is focused directly and solely on the problem of the most effective military use of colored troops. It is essential that there be a clear understanding that the Army has no authority or intention to participate in social reform as such but does view the problem as a matter of efficient troop utilization. With an imposed ceiling on the maximum strength of the Army it is the responsibility of all officers to assure the most efficient use of the manpower assigned.

It is recognized that the proportions of Negro troops in some military activities will be low, because Negro education and experience have been severely limited. The fact that race prejudice does exist cannot, in the interests of efficient operation, be disregarded. Limited education and experience, however, can be offset in part by training, and the restrictive effects of race prejudice may be reduced by a properly planned informational and orientation program.

The issue is not whether the Negro will be used in the war; it is how effectively he will be used. This question cannot be evaded. Furthermore, it cannot be met successfully by uninformed judgments on the basis of civilian associations and personal views on the subject. The problems involved are as technical as any other problem of personnel, and can be solved only with the benefit of special study, full information, and a serious interest in their resolution.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

This manual on the Negro soldier is planned to provide the main substance for a course of ten periods of instruction in schools for officers. Each of the eight chapters is intended for use as the basis for one period of lecture and discussion. Each should be supplemented by the instructor with material drawn from the reading list, from military experience, or from any other source of additional information available to him.

One period, preferably the second in the course, should be used to show the War Department Film No. *RF* 51, *the Negro Soldier.* Prints of this film may be obtained from post film libraries or service command headquarters.

The final period in the course should be given to the discussion of War Department Pamphlet 20–6, *Command of Negro Troops.* Copies of this pamphlet should be secured for each member of the class from the nearest adjutant general depot.

CHAPTER 1

BUILDING AN ARMY

When the expansion of the Army of the United States was planned in 1940, it was determined that this Army would be democratic in composition. It was to represent a cross-section of the country. All classes, all racial groups, all sections of the population of the United States and its territories were to be drawn upon in building our new Army. Millions of men have been placed in uniform and transformed into soldiers, sailors, and marines. Among these millions are hundreds of thousands of Negroes. Their importance to the solution of our manpower problems, how they can best serve in the allocation of manpower to both the home and the battle fronts, have been weighed in the same manner that the best services of all Americans have been weighed.

Good Leaders know their Men

Leadership principles are the same for all troops. But their application will differ as men differ. The good leader, therefore, learns as much about his men as he possibly can. This is true of the leaders of all troops, but it is even more important where the men and their leaders are as unacquainted with each other as is often the case with Negro enlisted men and their officers.

The average leader of Negro troops will not have an extensive fund of information about Negroes to rely upon. Despite the fact that in the 80 years since Emancipation Negroes have made tremendous progress, educationally, economically, and culturally, there are many significant areas in Negro life which differ somewhat from the majority American patterns. Of course, like all Americans, Negroes differ among themselves. Good leadership demands that the officer know his men as individuals. Yet, there are common problems in the backgrounds of Negroes as a group which affect their abilities, efficiency, and points of view and therefore affect the problems of leadership. This text provides the officer with information about the background of the Negro soldier and suggestions which will improve his leadership of Negro troops. This chapter reviews the manner in which our Army has been built.

THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT IS DEMOCRATIC

In total war, some one agency must divide the manpower pool according to the needs of the various parts of the war machine. The agency charged with dividing our manpower resources between the armed forces and industry is the Selective Service System of the War Manpower Commission, operating through its local boards. A review of its activities in the selection and rejection of Negro registrants reveals the way in which our democratic system has worked in building an Army in a time of National emergency. All officers should know something of the way in which the Selective Service System operates. The responsibilities of officers in command of troops can be met only if there is full appreciation of the purpose, requirements, and spirit of selective service legislation and of the manner in which millions of civilians have been placed in the charge of the Army for transformation into soldiers. This country believes that all should serve in the armed forces in time of need in accordance with their individual capacities and with due consideration for the requirements of the home front.

Congress recognized this fact and wrote into the first section of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 this paragraph:

> The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.

In accordance with this principle, Congress inserted two prohibitions against racial discrimination. The first is contained in section 3(a) of the Act and protects the right of all citizens within certain age groups to participate equally in the privilege of volunteering for induction into the armed forces. The exact wording of this guarantee of democratic practice is:

> That within the limits of the quota determined—for the subdivision in which he resides, any person, regardless of race or color, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, shall be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for induction into the land or naval forces of the United States for the training and service prescribed . . .

In section 4 (a) is found another definite prohibition against race and color discrimination. The proviso states that:

> In the selection and training of men under this Act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this Act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color.

Any action, therefore, which brings an advantage or disadvantage to any person, or which makes any discrimination between persons because of their race or color would be in direct violation of the spirit and letter of this Act.

The Selective Service System has made every effort to carry out these racial provisions of the Act as conscientiously as it has sought to carry out any and every other provision. Not only has the Selective Service System attempted to be fair and impartial in its actions but all minorities are represented in its administrative functions. Eighteen hundred Negroes are serving as members of local boards, registrants' advisory boards, boards of appeal, medical advisory boards, and as Government appeal agents, examining physicians, clerks, and other employed personnel. This is a primary example of the way in which the democratic spirit of the Act is being carried out.

The significance of these provisions for the armed forces is clear. For, except during the period when direct enlistment was still possible, all increases in the personnel of the armed forces have been governed by these provisions of the Selective Service law. If all portions of the population were to be selected on the same basis, it is obvious that the composition of the armed forces would reflect the composition of the nation. It became obvious, therefore, that Negroes like every other group, would be inducted in numbers approximating their proportion in the population. This has been the case.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY IS IN THE PEOPLE OF THE NATION

The United States Army has been small in peacetime. The nation has operated on the theory that its military strength lies in its people as a whole. The general populace believed that, with a small body of highly trained, professional soldiers composing the peacetime Army, the civilian population can be counted upon to increase our military strength sufficiently to meet the needs of wartime emergencies. Mobilization plans have therefore taken into consideration the necessity for an equal distribution of the task of defending the American nation.

Volunteers the Backbone of Past Armies

In colonial times, the several colonies reenforced the British Armies with their own colonial militias. In the Revolution, the Continental Army was raised by successive levies upon the individual states, each being given quotas according to its population. The system of state volunteers persisted down through the Spanish-American War. During this period, our Regular Army fought alongside these State troops. This system had several disadvantages. There was rapid turnover in short-term enlistees. Standard qualifications for officers were difficult to maintain. Federal and State Government competed in the same market for troops and matériel. State troops went into battle equipped with all types of nonstandard weapons. In the Civil War, the troops of one state fought with Austrian, Prussian, and Harper's Ferry muskets, Spencer and Sharp carbines, Belgian, Whitworth, and Minie rifles, Colt and Navy revolvers, and several other types of weapons. The problem of ammunition supply alone for troops so equipped was enough to baffle the best logistics experts. The need for a national centrally controlled Army became obvious to military experts before the end of the Civil War.

National Army Drafts

A National draft was first tried during the Civil War, but this draft was complicated by the fact that state recruiting continued. Individual states offered different types of enlistment bonuses. Men often shopped about among recruiting agents looking for the best offers before signing up. The national draft was extremely unpopular, resulting in riots in large cities and serious manpower troubles.

The World War I draft, however, was much more successfully handled. This was the Nation's first experience with a universal, nation-wide selective service system supplemented by carefully planned methods of classification, deferments, and calls. Even in World War I, however, the wartime Army was divided into three parts: The Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National (or drafted) Army. All three parts of the Army were united in the Army of the United States but the distinction between types of service remained.

The Army Today

As a result of the National Defense Act of 1920, the Army of the United States consisted of the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves, and the National Guard. National Guard troops were to remain state forces until called into Federal service. In 1940 the National Guard was brought into active Federal Service and the first peacetime selective training and service bill was passed. The present Army of the United States, therefore, consists of the units provided for under the National Defense Act of 1920 plus the civilians inducted under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Nearly every unit contains men from every part of the country and from every walk of life. It is a completely national Army.

Negroes Have Been in the Army for Many Years

Since colonial times, Negroes have been in units of the American armed forces. Since the Civil War, four Negro regiments, the 24th and 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments have been units of the Regular Army. In the National Guard, Negro units had long existed in such states as New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Maryland, and Tennessee. In the Organized Reserve, as well, Negroes were represented. Therefore, in 1940, a sizable body of Negroes were already in the Army of the United States.

As might be expected in a nation made up of many races and nationalities, the Army was representative. In the Civil War, for example, there were units consisting mainly of first generation foreign-born Americans, Irish and French from the East, German and Scandinavian from the West. Often these units had high esprit de corps. Their officers spoke the language of their men—German or Norwegian or Swedish—and the units picked up colorful nicknames. New York's Irish Legion, the Irish Dragoons, Wisconsin's Schwarze Jäger, Illinois' 1st and 2d German Regiments, Kansas' Indian Home Guards (14th Regiment Kansas Cavalry, Company M), New York's French Regiment (the 55th New York Volunteers) were examples. Early Negro units in the Civil War paralleled this development and bore similar names: the Louisiana Native Guards, later the Corps d'Afrique, Payne's Liberia Guards (4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry, afterwards 57th Regiment, United States Colored Troops), Shaw's Black Regiment (54th Regiment Massachusetts Infantry).

As the minorities represented in the Civil War Army became assimilated into our national life, the urge to form distinctive units disappeared. Only the Indian Scouts of the days of Indian fighting remained until the 90's, when the Indian Wars ended. These unorthodox Army units, composed of friendly Indians, were then abolished. But Negro units, organized out of the Civil War's United States Colored Troops, were established as part of the Regular Army by Acts of Congress in 1867 and 1869. The Negro minority remains the one large racial group still in separate army organizations.

Not all minorities have been integrated into the mainstream of American life to the same degree. The largest of those which are not yet fully integrated into American life is the Negro minority. Negroes represent well over 85 percent of the nonwhite minorities inducted into the armed forces from the United States and its territories. The others include Puerto Ricans, American Indians, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiians, and a miscellaneous grouping of other nationalities and races. Of these, Negro Americans and Americans of Japanese descent are the only ones now organized into separate units. The Philippine Republic has its own troops and there are some predominantly Filipino, Indian, and Puerto Rican units.

This means only that the Army, like any institution which is part of a larger social body, reflects the pattern of that larger body. *The Army does not by this policy, endorse any theory of racial superiority or inferiority.*

While the Army takes no position on the role of the Negro in American life, it does take a stand on his use in the Army. The Army's policy is to use its manpower, Negro and white, at the maximum level of efficiency which our present knowledge of training, leadership, and motivation techniques makes possible.

The officer will not be able to answer adequately all questions which Negro troops may ask concerning their relation to a democratic Army. But he can make certain that, within his own unit, the democratic principles which the Negro soldier has come to accept as an American ideal will operate. And he can assure his troops that Army *standards* of training, performance, and leadership of Negro and white troops are identical. To insure that these standards will remain the same, Negro officers and noncommissioned officers are trained in the same schools under the same instructors provided for white trainees. Most Negro units are trained in the same training centers with the same training schedules under the same direction that is given to all other units. It is up to the officer to provide the same intelligent and effective leadership that is given to all other troops.

NEGROES IN THE MANPOWER POOL

Not only the Selective Service Law and the operation of the democratic ideal but also the urgency of the manpower situation required that all persons be fully utilized in the war either in industry or in the armed forces.

The nation requires tremendous manpower to fight a global war. In the summer of 1944, the Army had reached the 7,850,000 mark and by the end of the year the Navy will have at least 3,200,000 men. In addition to the replacement requirements of the armed forces, industry needs tremendous numbers of men and women to provide the Army and Navy with tanks, ships, ammunition, planes and countless other items—over 700,000 in all—which are necessary to fight a global war. The civilian labor force increased from 47 million in the beginning of the emergency to 54 million in 1944. The problem was to add 7 million to the working force while taking 11 million out of it for the Army and Navy.

Distribution of Negroes

When our first national census was taken in 1790, Negroes comprised nearly one-fifth of the total population of this country. The Negro rate of increase has been only half that of the white population, so that while the total number of Negroes in the United States today is approximately 13 million, or 17 times the number found by the first census, Negroes now represent only 9.8 percent of the total population. Nevertheless, they are still the most important non-white minority group, since all the rest—Chinese, Indians, Japanese, Filipinos, etc.—comprise only one-half of 1 percent of our population. There are more Negroes in America than Canadians in Canada, Swedes in Sweden, Scots in Scotland, or Irish in Ireland. The potential importance of this large source of American manpower cannot be overemphasized. The services of this one American in ten are essential if the war is to be won in the shortest possible time.

Despite the declining proportion of Negroes in the total American population, the tendency over the past few decades has been for Negroes to migrate within continental America in such a way that they are becoming more widely distributed. Originally the bulk of Negroes lived in the rural South and in a few Eastern seaboard cities. About three-fourths of American Negroes still live below the Missouri-Ohio-Potomac line, but more of them have moved into the cities, both North and South. Northern and Western Negroes now live almost wholly in cities and towns, though many of these are not far removed from their Southern, rural backgrounds in their habits and ideas. This migration has had many important results. Negro labor has been available to a wider range of industry than ever before. And, the education, vocational background, health, and attitudes of Negroes have changed greatly even in the short period since World War I as a result of this shift from rural to urban life. As will be explained in detail in later chapters, these changes have affected the present generation of Negro soldiers in ways that are important to effective leadership.

Filling the Manpower Needs

The civilian labor deficiency has been made up by employing people who had not worked before in industry or on farms: women, old people, young people, the physically handicapped, the unskilled,

and minorities previously barred by tradition and custom. Every employable person had to be used, at the highest skill and proficiency he could muster. But the problem of Army manpower still remained, for here it was not simply a matter of quantity, but of quality as well. The Army requires the best men that it can get. These men must come from a limited age range. For modern warfare they must have certain minimum educational as well as physical requirements. All Americans who meet these requirements must serve together if the war is to be successfully prosecuted. As of 1 February 1944, about 876,000 Negroes had been enlisted and inducted into the armed forces. 831,000 of these were inducted through the Selective Service System, representing 11.1 percent of the total number of men inducted into the armed forces.

HOW NEGROES CAME INTO THE ARMED FORCES

During the 1930's, the strength of the Army was maintained by volunteer enlistments through recruiting stations established and maintained all over the country. Even after the Selective Service System began to operate in 1940, volunteer enlistments directly into the services continued, lasting until 5 December 1942. After this date all Army enlisted men between the ages of 18 and 38 were procured by induction. But even in the days before the Selective Service Act our small regular Army was unable to absorb all Negroes who tried to enlist. Until 1939, there were but four Negro regiments in the regular Army. These were the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments referred to earlier. Their personnel, made up largely of career soldiers, changed infrequently. In 1939, two new Quartermaster regiments were added, but the six regiments together did not allow for large numbers of Negro enlistments. Beginning in 1940, additional Negro units — Field Artillery, Antiaircraft, Engineer, Chemical Warfare, and Quartermaster—were activated. But it was not until 1942 that plans for receiving and training large numbers of Negroes had been completed. As a result, between 1940 and 1942, only 1.8 percent of Selective Service registrants who entered the Army through direct enlistment were Negroes. In the early months of the present war, this fact caused an unfavorable reaction in many communities with large Negro populations when it was felt by the general population that a disproportionate number of white men were being taken into military service.

Some Negroes Volunteered through Local Boards

But there was a second method of volunteering which was open to Negroes. Men could request their local boards to induct them voluntarily instead of waiting to be called. As has been mentioned previously, section 3(a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, prevented restrictions upon registrants who desired to volunteer for induction through their local boards. As a result, thousands of Negroes offered themselves to their local boards for *voluntary induction* through the Selective Service System.

As early as 30 September 1941, 38,538 Negroes had gone into the Army through voluntary inductions. They represented, as of that date 16.1 percent of the total number of volunteers entering the Army through the Selective Service System. Even a larger percentage, 25.3, of the registrants awaiting voluntary induction at that time were Negroes.

The first annual report of the Selective Service System gives an explanation of the willingness of Negro registrants to volunteer for service. The report in discussing this fact, states:

> Negroes have been notably a loyal and patriotic group. One of their outstanding characteristics is the single-mindedness of their patriotism. They have no other country to which they owe or feel any degree of allegiance. They have neither cultural nor economic ties with kindred in any other lands. Therefore, they have built in America a fine record of loyalty and willingness to support and defend their native land. One state with a large Negro population over a period of several months filled every call made upon it for Negro selectees by volunteers. In large sections of other states also, this has been true. The Negro has availed himself as freely as possible under the conditions to volunteer for service in the armed forces.

Most Negro Soldiers were Inducted

Like most Americans, however, most Negroes entered the armed forces when their local boards called them up for examination for induction. Moreover, after volunteer inductions had been halted, there was no other way for a man to be taken into the armed forces. Local boards have combed the records of their 22,000,000 registrants over and over in an attempt to provide the armed forces with the manpower which they need. The rest of this chapter is devoted to a survey of the manner in which Negro manpower has been allocated to the home front and to the armed services. In some of the problems faced by Selective Service in the classification and induction of Negroes, the officer will find clues to solving the leadership problems which he faces with Negro troops.

On 1 February 1944, 57 percent of the white registrants and 64 percent of the Negro registrants had been inducted or rejected for armed forces service. Another 19 percent of whites and 21 percent of Negroes were eligible for processing toward induction. The balance consisted of 23 percent of the whites and 14 percent of the Negroes who had been deferred on occupational grounds, and 1 percent of each group deferred on hardship and other grounds. Today, the Negro part of the manpower pool which remains on the home front is divided as follows: Two out of every five have been examined and rejected for physical, mental, or moral causes; one out of five has been deferred for occupational reasons; and the other two are either 1A registrants waiting to be called, or registrants in miscellaneous groups. The classification records of the Selective Service System show significant similarities and differences among white and Negro registrants. These emphasize certain features of the Negro soldier's civilian background.

Few are in Essential Occupations

In Class 2A, Negroes are found about one-third as frequently as whites in proportion to their total numbers. This class consists of registrants in occupations that support the war effort. The difference is slightly greater in Class 2B, composed of registrants engaged in essential or critical occupations in war production, excluding agriculture. Negroes deferred in industry are performing for the most part heavy unskilled and semiskilled labor in essential war-industry. As detailed in chapter 4, Negroes are employed in skilled industrial jobs in relatively small numbers. This means as well, however, that many Negroes who may be *capable* of holding such skilled jobs but who have been unable to get this type of work are available to the armed forces.

A Larger Number are Agricultural Workers

The occupational deferments of Negroes have been largely among farmers who are raising food, cotton, and other essential war commodities. In those parts of the country where Negroes are a principal source of farm labor, local draft boards have been strongly urged to defer Negro farm hands.

A larger proportion of Negroes than whites is deferred in Classes 2C and 3C as essential in agricultural production. This is to be expected, since such a large proportion of Negroes are farmers. In certain states, the proportion of Negroes deferred in Classes 2C and 3C is from 1 percent to 9.9 percent higher than for white registrants.

Dependency Deferments

The rate of deferment of registrants in Class 3A for family dependency is only slightly higher nationally for whites than for Negroes. Although Negro wives, because of the generally low economic status of their husbands, are gainfully employed to a larger extent than women of other groups and the earning power of wives was frequently given great weight in determining dependency deferments, this close balance in dependency rates indicates that the Negro husband is as essential to the support of his family as the registrants of other groups.

Few are in other Deferred Classifications

Less than 4,000 registrants are classified in Class 4B, major public officials deferred by law, and Negro registrants comprise a negligible one-half of 1 percent of these. The proportion of Negroes exempted from military service because of their status as ministers and theological students is small also; of the 103,795 registrants so deferred 7,526 or 7.3 percent are Negroes.

Very few Negroes are conscientious objectors to military service because of religious training and

belief. The total number of registrants who have been granted this Class 4E deferment has been unexpectedly small, less than 10,000 out of 22,000,000 registrants — and Negroes are only 2.2 percent of this small number. All conscientious objectors have been assigned to camps and approved projects under the direction of the Selective Service System without regard to their race or color.

Rejections Are High

The Negro rejection rate, both at local boards and at induction stations, has been considerably higher than that of whites. The Negro rejection rate suggests many of the problems which will face the officer of Negro troops. Many of the causes of the high rejection rate reflect major problems in the soldier's civilian background. At the same time, they give clues to some of the problems which Negroes face as soldiers.

Local board rejections have been mainly for such manifestly disqualifying defects as hernia, tuberculosis, grave mental disorders, amputations, etc. Induction stations pass upon the selectee for final induction or rejection. Nevertheless, since 1940, induction standards have changed at different times. These same men who were once rejected might later be reexamined and accepted. This is markedly true of illiterates. They could be inducted only in limited numbers prior to 1 June 1943. After this date all restrictions on the number of illiterates who could be inducted were lifted, with the result that many previously rejected illiterates are now in the Army.

The difference between the rejection rates of white and Negro selectees reflects the poor conditions under which many Negroes live. During 1943, for example, local board rejection rates averaged 6 percent throughout the year. The rejection rate for white selectees remained at about 5 percent through the year, but that for colored selectees ranged from over 15 percent in the early months of the year to about 7.5 percent in the latter months of the year.

Rejection rates at induction stations were much higher, especially in 1943 when local boards, hard pressed to meet their quotas, began to send previously rejected men who might pass the new and lower standards. This is especially true where illiteracy and venereal diseases were involved. For a time these poverty-connected disabilities were the chief factors in the excess rejection rate of Negro selectees. But, with increased provision for overcoming illiteracy and treating venereal diseases within the Army, the number of Negro inductees in both groups has increased. Methods of dealing with these potential command problems are treated in chapters 3 and 5.

Illiteracy Decreases a Man's Usefulness to the Army

The educational standard for induction has changed from time to time, but it has generally meant the ability to read and write English at about the fourth grade level. Many people have difficulty in understanding why illiterates are not used by the armed forces. The explanation is simple: A man must have a reasonable amount of education to be of value to the services. Waging modern war is a much more complex undertaking than the fighting of past years. The modern army and navy are highly mechanized with such equipment as planes, tanks, radio, rockets, and the almost fabulously intricate war machine which is the present day battleship, cruiser, or submarine. The man who cannot read and follow simple written directions is hampered in the proper handling of such equipment. He is also a hazard both to himself and to those with whom he might be associated.

Beginning 1 June 1943, literacy was eliminated as a test for induction. Psychological tests directed at discovering levels of native capacity without reference to literacy were substituted. Since that time the proportion of Negro illiterates inducted has increased. Many Negro illiterates are men who simply have not had a chance to learn. In most instances, their illiteracy does not mean that they are unable to learn to read and write. The rejection figures before 1 June reflect the inadequate educational opportunities of Negroes. Since 1 June these inadequate opportunities have not stood in the way of Negro inductees as much as formerly, and the proportion of Negro inductions to all inductions has increased.

Special Training Units

Illiterate Negro and white selectees who meet the Army's minimum standards of intelligence, phy-

sique, and mental stability are sent to Special Training Units within the Army where they undergo an intensive period of rounded military and academic training designed to fit them for successful performance in basic training.

The working of the special training units should be familiar to every officer, but particularly to officers in command of Negro troops. The operations of these units, which have been successful in preparing nearly all illiterate but intelligent men for modern warfare, are described in detail in the chapter "Educational Background of the Negro Soldier." It is enough to say here that the Army thinks it has been successful in eliminating at the reception centers all men, white or colored, who do not have the native ability to become good soldiers; and it has shown that those men whose opportunities have been limited can be brought up to a satisfactory level of performance by a relatively short period of intensive training.

Psychiatric Disorders

A substantial number of men have been rejected for army service because of neuro-psychiatric disorders. The proportion of Negroes in this class is about equal to the proportion of whites (11.8 percent for Negroes, 10.6 percent for whites in the last quarter of 1943). Few disabilities are more difficult for people to understand than those which have to do with the mental and nervous systems of seemingly healthy persons. The return of these men to their home communities as rejectees often raises serious questions in the minds of their neighbors. Usually it is thought that the armed forces have been unduly strict or harsh in their decisions and that men who have been able to maintain themselves and their families in a fairly normal manner and keep gainfully employed, even if they did move rather frequently from job to job, should be able to carry a responsibility in the military service.

The action of the medical officers in rejecting such men, however, is based upon long study and experience, especially the experience of World War I and of the armies in the present conflict. As Army psychiatrists have become more skilled in detecting these men, and as the importance of keeping them out of the Army has become more generally recognized, the number of rejections has increased. Men who are maladjusted to life in the civilian community are almost certain to break under the stress and strain of military training and service, frequently before encountering combat conditions. What this means in terms of hospital facilities and care is shown by the experience of United States Veterans Administration in its treatment of soldiers who broke down during the last war or who have since become hospital cases largely because of the strain to which they were subjected while in military service. It was estimated about 2 years ago that each such veteran had cost the Government more than thirty thousand dollars for his treatment and care since the last war. What is even more important is that such casualties are generally the most difficult to rehabilitate. The armed forces must necessarily be very careful to eliminate as far as possible selectees with existing or potential neuro-psychiatric disorders.

There are few Delinquents

The proportion of Negroes who are delinquent in reporting for calls has been relatively low. The largest single reason for delinquency is failure to receive notices. Although Selective Service regulations require registrants to advise their local boards of changes of address, many registrants, particularly among those who have limited education, fail to do so. Men on the low economic levels move their residence so frequently that it is difficult to keep up with them. The next largest reason for delinquency is probably ignorance as to the meaning of the notice to report for induction.

Evasion is Slight

Although the records are not yet complete in this regard, it is believed that only a few hundred individuals among nearly 3 million Negro registrants have been indicted for evasion of the Selective Service Act. Some of these men were accused of such offenses as failure to register, falsifying questionnaire returns, failure to return questionnaire, and using incorrect name and address on registration card. The small number of cases involved indicates that evasion of the Selective Service Law is not a serious problem among Negroes.

Malingering

Some of the failures to pass the induction station tests have been due to malingering. While the

number has not been large, it has been fairly well established that some selectees intentionally fail to pass these tests. These malingerers come usually from the larger urban communities where information is passed around regarding ways to make low test scores and thus obtain rejection. This practice accounts, however, for only a small percentage of the rejections for failure to meet educational and intelligence standards.

In general, Negroes have responded well to the Selective Service Act. This is an index to their desire to serve just as all other Americans are serving.

WHAT THIS MEANS TO THE ARMED FORCES

As a result of the working of the democratic ideal, especially as it is represented in the Selective Service Act, Negroes are more widely distributed among the armed forces today than in any previous war. Because it is the largest of the armed forces, the bulk of Negroes are to be found in the Army, but they are also in the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard.

Negroes Are Serving Widely in the Army

The Army has received approximately 750,000 Negro soldiers. They are serving in practically every branch of the military service. After three years of what might be termed experimentation, the Army is well enough satisfied with the Negro as a soldier that initial hesitancy in his use in the more technical services is rapidly diminishing. The recent announcement of the training of Negro bomber crews and the activation of Negro paratroop units are illustrative of this trend.

Not only are Negro troops distributed throughout all parts of the Army, but they are also spread widely throughout the world. American Negro soldiers are now serving in every region where there are American soldiers — regions where climates range from Arctic cold to the steaming heat of equatorial jungles. They have shown excellent adaptability to all sorts of climatic conditions.

When the Alcan Highway was cut through, it was a Negro engineer soldier bull-dozing down from the north who met and shook hands with a white engineer soldier working from the south as the two sections of this vital military artery were joined. Negro pilots bombed Pantelleria, were part of the air cover of the landing on Sicily, and are at present flying combat missions in Italy. Negroes are helping to build and defend the new Ledo Road in Burma. They have built airstrips in New Guinea, manned ports in England, fought Japanese on Bougainville. Their work on the Anzio-Nettuno beachheads has been commended highly. In North Africa, Sicily, France, India, Australia, and more than a score of other places throughout the world, they are serving with great effectiveness.

There are about 5,000 Negro commissioned officers in the Army. Of this number, nearly 500 are Medical and Dental Corps officers, and more than 150 are Chaplains. There are approximately 200 Negro officers in the Army Nurse Corps. Not all of these are junior officers. Promotions are being won rapidly and the number of Negro officers holding field rank is increasing.

The records of the Army Service Schools show that Negro officers do creditable work and frequently show marked ability. Some have graduated with superior grades. No racial differentials have been discovered in their ability to lead troops. Good Negro officers made good troop leaders. And, as among white officers, poor Negro officers are poor troop leaders. The criterion as to whether or not a man will make a good leader is whether he is a good officer and not whether he is a white officer or a Negro officer. The same principle holds for noncommissioned officers.

Negroes in the Other Armed Forces

The Navy has more than 100,000 Negroes at the present time. During 1944, the number will be increased rapidly as the Navy, under its expansion program, increases its calls for Negroes in an effort to bring them up to approximately 10 percent of its total personnel.

The Marine Corps began to accept Negroes as volunteers in June, 1942. In February, 1943, the first Negroes were inducted into the Marine Corps through the Selective Service System. There are now more than 16,000 Negro marines. Their training record has been excellent.

The Coast Guard has had Negroes in its personnel for many years. When it began to expand to meet war demands, the number of Negroes was increased proportionately. The total number of Negroes in the Coast Guard as of 1 February 1944, was about 3,600.

CONCLUSIONS

Military Efficiency Requires Democratic Treatment for All

First of all, the officer must never forget that he is the leader of men who but a short time ago were private citizens in a country which prides itself on its democracy and individual liberty.

Negro Americans no less than others have been taught the national ideals of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. Limitations on their civilian activities and opportunities contrary to these ideals growing out of tradition, custom, and personal beliefs concerning group differences should not be transplanted into Army life. So far as they involve discrimination on the basis of race or color, they are contrary to specific provisions of selective service legislation. They are also fatal to military efficiency.

Manpower Cannot be Wasted

Second, as a matter of practical expediency, manpower problems are such that this country cannot afford to waste any portion of it.

One man in ten in this country is a Negro, and it is obvious that inefficient use of this tenth man would materially influence the effective prosecution of the war. Every effort has been made to induct men into the armed forces with proper regard for the needs of industry and agriculture. It is up to those who train and command troops to see to it that the portion of the Nation's manpower intrusted to their leadership makes its greatest possible contribution in the fight for victory.

Men have been well Selected

In the third place, officers should have confidence that the men assigned to them have been selected with all possible care.

Local boards, induction stations, and special training units do their best to weed out the men who are not fitted to become good soldiers. The high rejection rates for Negroes are an indication of this. In spite of all preliminary precautions, however, some slip through the physical and psychological examinations who cannot by any kind of training be used efficiently in modern warfare. These can be discharged from the Army, upon discovery, through the procedures outlined in AR 615-360.

There is no excuse, though, for failure to take advantage of Army training facilities in developing the military usefulness of those who are handicapped only by lack of education and work experience, nor for failure to make maximum use of those civilian skills men may be found to possess, even though transfer to and from other units may be involved. The Army needs practically every kind of civilian skill, and is already using Negroes with satisfactory results in all possible varieties of military tasks.

Men want to serve Fully

Fourth, the records of Selective Service show negligible malingering and delinquency in responding to requests for personal information or to calls for service among Negro registrants. *This evidence of loyalty, supported by the record of voluntary enlistments and voluntary inductions, should leave no doubts in officers' minds concerning the willingness of Negroes to serve as soldiers.* Indeed, in spite of continued complaints from the Negro public about the treatment of Negro soldiers and civilians both by the Army and in civilian communities, there has been great pressure exerted by Negroes themselves to secure opportunities to participate more fully in all aspects of the military task, including combat.

LEADERSHIP REQUIRES UNDERSTANDING

Leadership in such an army of transformed civilians for whom military duty is a temporary assignment in time of national crisis requires understanding of men in terms of their background and its relation to their military efficiency.

Building an Army is not an easy job. The selection and induction of men is but the first step. Training the new soldier and welding the whole into a unified battle force is by far the most difficult part of the job. *How* the background of the Negro soldier affects the problem of the leadership of Negro troops is the subject of the following chapters.

CHAPTER 2

ADJUSTMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS TO THE ARMY

All Soldiers Must Adjust

The moment an officer takes command of troops, be they white or Negro, he is confronted with the problem of adjusting his men to the Army way of life. This problem has four essential aspects from the officer's point of view:

a. How can the men who think and act as civilians be made to think and act as disciplined soldiers of the Army of the United States in the shortest possible time?

b. How can civilian skills, interests, and attitudes be fully mobilized and redirected toward the single common goal, successful completion of the job to be done in the least possible time and with maximum efficiency?

c. How can previously untapped *reservoirs* of capabilities and aptitudes be quickly channeled in useful directions so that the vast manpower of the United States Army can be most efficiently harnessed for the purpose of conducting war?

d. How can these things be done quickly and efficiently with least jeopardy to the personalities of the soldiers?

Challenge of Commanding Negroes

These four essential aspects of the problem of Army adjustment apply equally to all soldiers, black, brown, and white. The adjustment problems of Negro troops differ only in *degree* from those of other troops. Specifically, and for reasons stated later, the officer assigned to command Negro troops faces a greater challenge to his abilities as a leader than if he were assigned to command white troops. If he is indeed a leader, he should welcome this challenge.

Two conditions are responsible for this greater challenge that confronts him:

a. Because of more limited opportunities in civilian experience, a much larger group of Negro than white soldiers can be expected at the outset to be skeptical of and to lack enthusiasm for the Army venture.

b. Certain situations will exist, both in and out of the Army, that inevitably will raise questions and doubts in the minds of many Negro soldiers as to the worth of the venture and the reality for them of the goal.

These two conditions are bound to accentuate the problem of adjusting Negro troops to the Army way of life. To be successful, the officer cannot ignore them in his plans for and discussions with his men. He must face them as his men face them, as hurdles to be taken in the process of making good soldiers. But they are not, and never should be viewed as insurmountable hurdles. The officer who is willing to accept these hurdles as personal challenges to his ability to lead men will achieve the greatest success in meeting the problem of adjusting Negro soldiers to the Army.

To be meaningful, adjustment of the individual soldier must be thought of in terms of concrete situations and day-to-day experiences. Men do not adjust to the Army in general. They make adjustments to squads, platoons and companies. It is only within these fields of experience that Army adjustment can take place. The company officer on the other hand, therefore, must focus his attention on the life of the unit.

For a man to adjust to his unit, he must find a situation favorable to adjustment. His doubts about the importance of the war and the reality of war aims are only heightened when conditions within the unit are in contradiction to these aims. On the other hand, if he finds that his company officers and NCO's recognize the conflict between expressed aims and civilian experiences he has had to face, if he learns that they view these aims as real goals that apply to him, and if he achieves some of these goals in the day-to-day life of the unit, then and only then can he feel himself a part of the venture that he is called on to participate in.

Attitudes of Negro Soldiers

To do his job as a leader, the officer must know how the men in his outfit feel about the Army and the war. He must approach his duties with a sympathetic understanding of their points of view. Thus a description and interpretation of the attitudes of Negro enlisted men in the Army as a whole is useful as an introduction to the problem. In the final analysis, however, no amount of theory will suffice; the officer must learn the attitudes of the men in his outfit at first hand if he is to cope with the problems of adjusting these men to the life of the unit.

A study by the Research Branch, Morale Services Division, made in the spring of 1943, among both white and Negro enlisted men gives us a better understanding of the differences between white and Negro soldier attitudes than does any other data available. About 13,000 men belonging to 92 different Army organizations and constituting a representative cross section of white and Negro enlisted men in the Continental United States were selected by lot in such a way as to give proper weighting to all types of military installations, branches of the service, and regions in which the men were stationed.

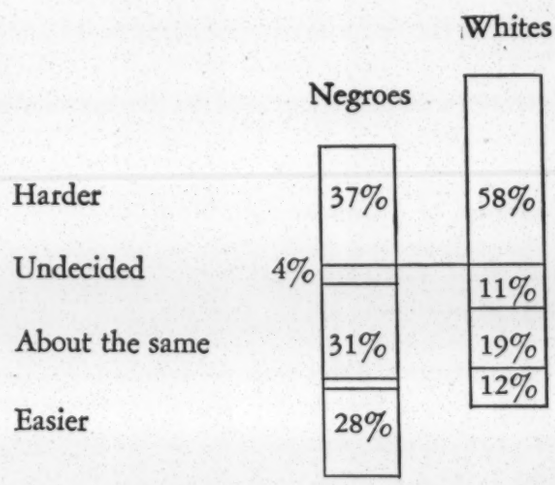
The men were assembled in class rooms, day-rooms, etc., in small groups. They completed questionnaires under the supervision of trained enlisted men. The questionnaires were entirely anonymous, and no names or serial numbers were taken. No officers were present when questionnaires were filled out. Men with low education were assisted by specially trained enlisted men in the filling out of questionnaires. Since pretests had shown that many Negro enlisted men did not express their opinions frankly to white interviewers, only Negro enlisted men were used as class leaders for Negro groups and as interviewers to assist Negroes of low literacy in the completion of questionnaires.

Carry-Over of Civilian Attitudes

In civilian life every Negro, at one time or another, has either been told, or has read, or has been made to feel that he is considered inferior by the majority of white people. The limited status that he has acquired in civilian life from the fact that he was born with a darker skin than other Americans, has influenced most of his thinking and behavior from infancy. Every Negro soldier in civilian life has had to face to a greater or less extent (depending upon his community of residence and his family's financial position) limited opportunities for education, employment, recreation, housing and participation in the life of his community. In short, his chances in America have been restricted not only by native ability and economic position—as would be the case for most other individuals growing up in the United States—but also in some part by the limited position designated for his group.

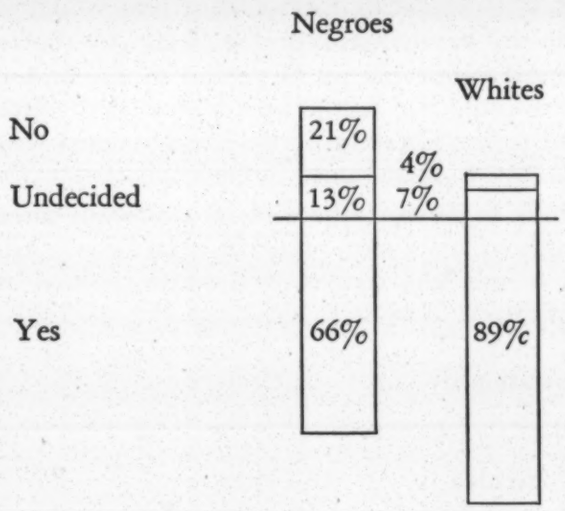
His entrance into the Army, like that of most soldiers, was not a matter of free choice. But more Negro enlisted men than white enlisted men have doubts as to whether this war is their affair and whether the United States is fighting to give everybody a fair chance for a decent living. This is apparent from the accompanying charts showing enlisted men's attitudes in spring of 1943.

"Do you think that after the war soldiers in your outfit will find it easier or harder to get jobs than they did before the war?"

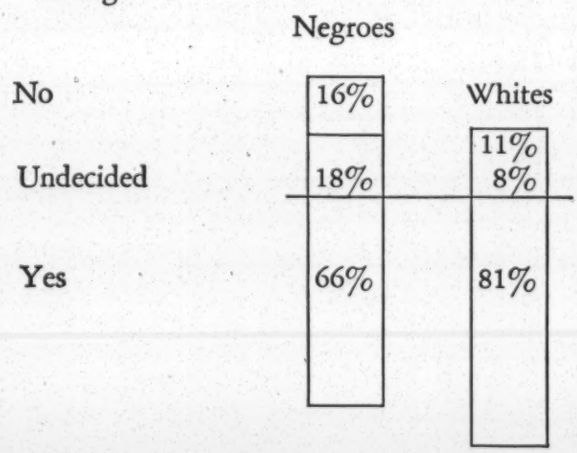


Despite these doubts, more Negro soldiers than white soldiers are optimistic about their chances for greater opportunities after the war. This greater faith in the future, however, exists only for a minority of both groups. Furthermore, many Negroes added that the greater opportunities en-

"Do you think the war is as much your affair as it is anybody else's"



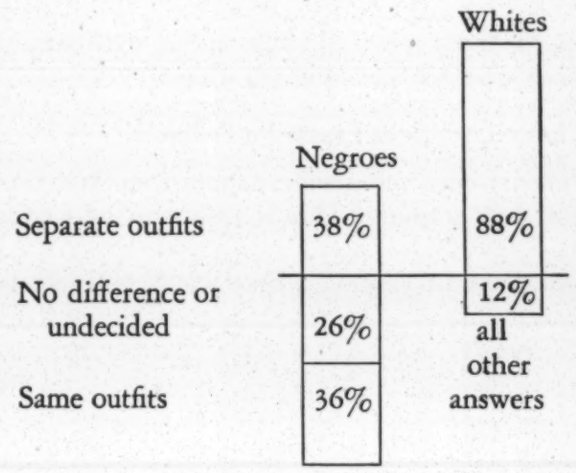
"Do you think that one of the things the United States is fighting for is to give everybody a fair chance to make a decent living?"



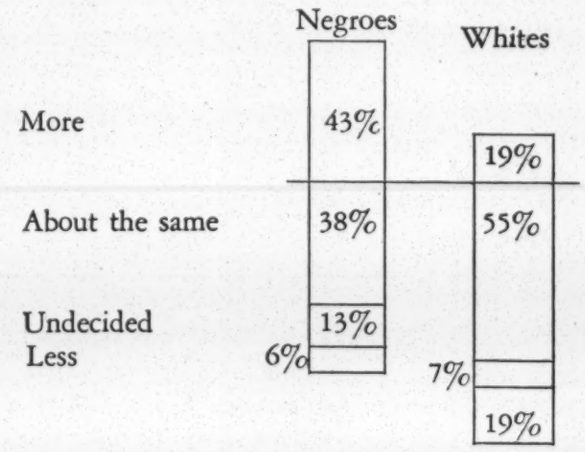
visaged would not come as an automatic consequence of the war.

In the Army, the Negro enlisted man finds himself in a separate outfit from white enlisted men. Most of his officers are white, and what Negro officers he does have, are predominantly of junior grade. The chances are that he receives his training at an Army post in a southern state, even if he was drafted from a northern state. These conditions are dictated by military necessity. But in many cases they serve to reinforce and support his civilian doubts about the effect of the war on him.

"Do you think white and Negro soldiers should be in separate outfits or should they be together in the same outfits?"



"After the war, do you think you yourself will have *more* rights and privileges or *less* rights and privileges than you had before the war?"



A sizable minority of Negro soldiers think white and Negro soldiers should be in separate outfits. The written comments indicate that these men believe friction can best be avoided this way, al-

though they are opposed to *segregation* in principle.

Those who think white and Negro soldiers should be in the same outfits are more often better educated and from the North. Many of this group see no justification for the present practice, either in principle or practicability.

The great majority of white soldiers favor separate outfits for Negro and white troops. This holds for both northern and southern whites.

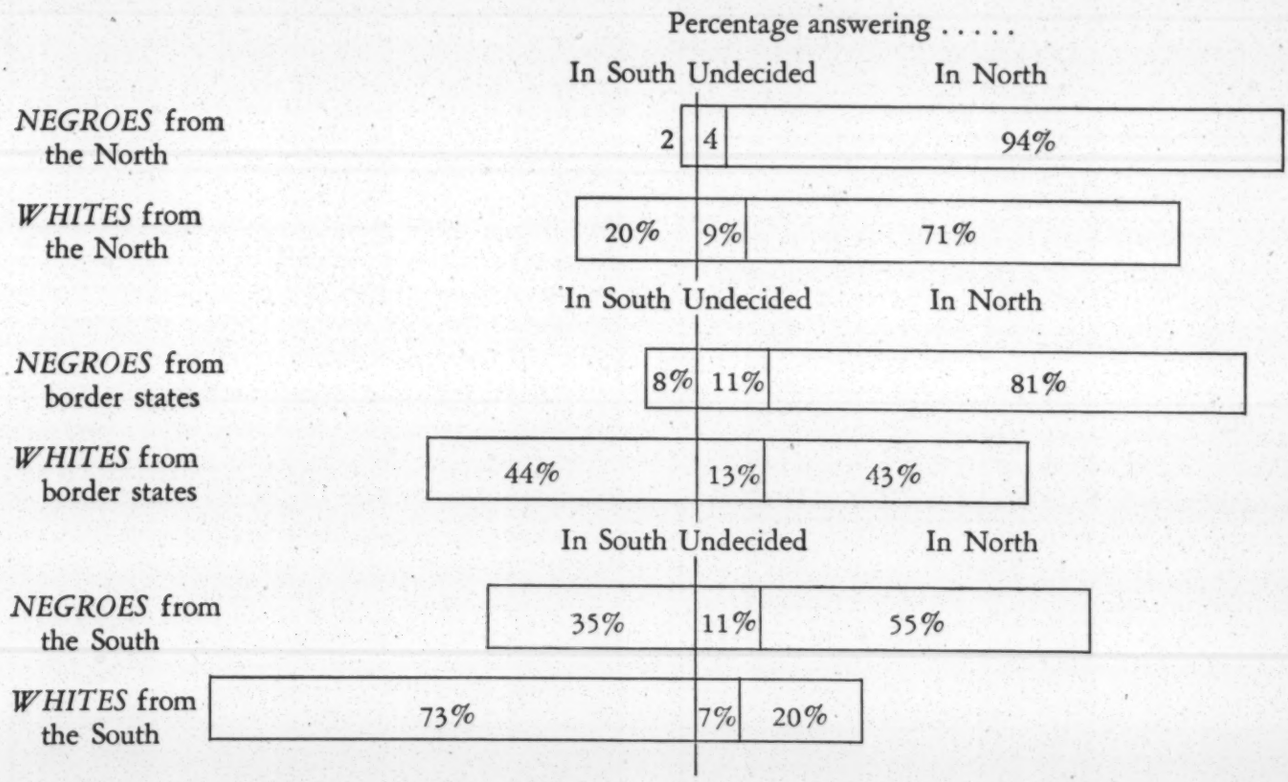
Camp Locations Present a Problem

Negro troops vote strongly against southern camps for their training. This is true even of southern Negroes, in spite of the tendency for all soldiers to want to be stationed near home.

Among white troops, 71 percent of the northern men would like best to be stationed in the North and 73 percent of the southern men would like best to be stationed in the South. In contrast, among Negro troops 94 percent of the northern men would like best to be stationed in the North and only 35 percent of the southern men would like best to be stationed in the South.

These negative attitudes of Negro troops toward southern camps stem primarily from the possibility of tension and conflict with white civilians and police.

Question: In general, where would you like best to be stationed?



The northern Negro feels most keenly about his being stationed in the South, as on the whole he has been accustomed to greater freedom of movement and security of person in his home community. Specifically, he has generally not suffered definite segregation in public conveyances, public eating places, and in theaters. He has, for the most part, been treated indifferently by the white population in the North, rather than with condescension, or hostility. He has had the protection of the law to a greater extent than he expects in the South. His opportunities for wholesome, cultural contacts within the Negro community are on the whole greater in the North.

The southern Negro, though frequently disturbed by conditions in the South, has had to make some sort of an adjustment to these conditions during his civilian life. He is, therefore, not as likely to show as great concern as the northern Negro over day to day experiences, but the presence of a deep seated antagonism toward the Southern situation is exhibited when he feels he can talk freely without fear of penalty or bodily harm for expressing his thoughts.

Question: How do you feel about the bus service to and from camp for the soldiers in your outfit?

	In Southern Camps	In Northern Camps
Negroes from the *North*		
Very poor	65%	35%
Poor	19%	24%
Undecided (7%) (5%)		
Fairly good (6%)		28%
Very good (3%) (8%)		
Negroes from the *South*		
Very poor	33%	21%
Poor	20%	20%
Undecided	10%	10%
Fairly good	21%	32%
Very good	16%	17%
Whites		
Very poor	19%	18%
Poor	20%	19%
Undecided (6%)		16%
Fairly good	40%	33%
Very good	15%	14%

It must be explained to the Negro soldier that the selection of training sites in the South is a matter of taking fullest advantage of climatic conditions favorable to year-around training. It has nothing to do with consideration for the preferences of individuals, white or Negro. The final decision in war has to be based on military expediency, under which personal desires per force come second.

Soldier or War Worker?

The grave doubts concerning the meaning of the war effort for Negro enlisted men, which arise both in civilian and Army experiences, are reflected in their attitudes toward the soldier role and combat. their country, but many of them are not eager for combat or for oversea assignments. This attitude cannot definitely be attributed to any one cause, but it can undoubtedly be rectified in many instances by fair treatment and proper orientation by their leaders.

The better educated men are more likely both to want to be soldiers and to have oversea assignments than are those with less education. This is true both of northern and southern Negroes.

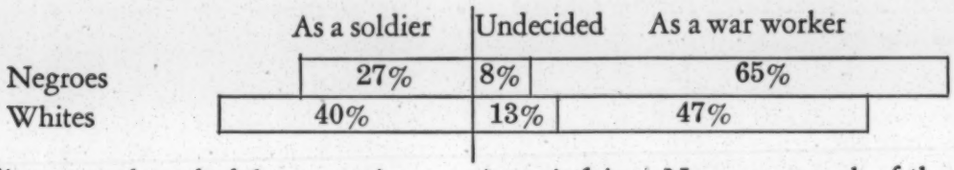
Question: Do you think town police usually treat soldiers fairly or unfairly?

	In Southern Camps	In Northern Camps
Negroes from the *North*		
Usually *Not* fair	48%	25%
About half are fair, half not	27%	38%
Undecided	10%	6%
Usually fair	15%	31%
Negroes from the *South*		
Usually *Not* fair	36%	24%
About half are fair, half not	30%	34%
Undecided	10%	13%
Usually fair	24%	29%
Whites		
Usually *Not* fair (5%) (3%)	20%	15%
About half are fair, half not		
Undecided (6%) (6%)		
Usually fair	69%	76%

Men Who Think They Are Fairly Treated Accept the Soldier Role

Negro soldiers who think the Army is fair are more likely to accept the soldier role than those who think otherwise. In the survey referred to on page 12, Negro and white soldiers were asked to choose between the merits of being a soldier and a war worker.

Question: If it were up to you to choose, do you think you could do more for your country as a soldier or as a worker in a war job?



The Negro soldiers were also asked three questions about the fairness of their treatment in the Army. Their answers divide them into three groups. The questions asked were:

Do you think a Negro soldier with ability has a good chance for promotion in the Army?

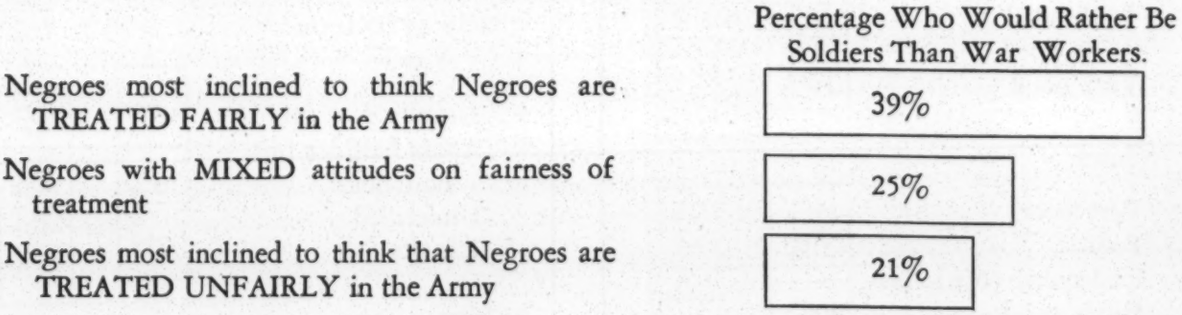
Do you think a Negro soldier with ability has a good chance to become a commissioned officer in the Army? (When this question was asked the demand for officer candidates was still great.)

Do you think white M.P's usually treat Negro soldiers fairly or unfairly?

1. One group consists of Negroes with the most favorable attitude toward Army fairness. Men in this group—a fifth of all Negro soldiers—say the Army is fair to Negroes on each of the three questions. 39 percent of the men in this group—almost the same proportion as among whites—say that they are more useful to their country as soldiers than as war workers.

2. A second group consists of men who say the Army is unfair to Negroes on one or two of the three questions. Three-fifths of the Negro soldiers are in this group. 25 percent of the Negroes in this group feel they are more useful as soldiers than as war workers.

3. The third group, containing a fifth of the Negro soldiers, say the Army is unfair on all three questions. Only 21 percent of the Negroes in this group feel they can serve their country best as soldiers.



Before leaving this chart it would be well to note that the three questions on fairness of treatment in the Army concerns situations in which the company officer can have considerable influence on the men's opinions. An officer who gives promotions when they are deserved without favoritism and who sees that his men get just treatment on and off the Post is most likely to have men with favorable attitudes toward the Army.

The two previous charts indicate the importance of convincing Negro soldiers of the role which they and their outfits have in the winning of the war. This is especially true of noncombat troops. The importance of supply and construction must be emphasized if troops are to get an accurate picture of the nature of global warfare. It is unnecessary to add that the officer himself must know and take seriously the functions of his own arm or service if he is to convince his troops of their importance to the war.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEADER OF NEGRO TROOPS

When a man enters the Army, his experiences are circumscribed by the specific situations in which he finds himself. Army adjustment, therefore, as has been noted before, is in actuality adjustment to the life of the unit.

Responsibilities of Leadership

The responsibility to see that Army adjustment takes place is shared by all echelons, from the Chief of Staff down to the noncommissioned officer. The junior officer, however, who is responsible for the unit and whose duties are most likely

to bring him in face-to-face contact with all members of the unit, bears the brunt of this responsibility.

An officer who knows the principles of good leadership and who is able to put such knowledge into execution will be successful in helping his men, be they Negro or white, adjust to the life of the unit and thereby to the Army. On the other hand, an officer who fails to recognize the universal application of the principles of leadership to all soldiers, or who fails to put such knowledge into practice when dealing with Negro troops, no matter how well-meaning his reasons may be, is doomed to failure and is very likely to run into serious difficulties from the very beginning of his service.

Careful study and restudy of official Army guides to leadership will serve the officer in command of Negro troops to good advantage. The necessity for this is especially great for those officers who either have had little previous contact with Negroes or who think either consciously or unconsciously that there is some special way of dealing with Negro troops. Both types of officers run the risks of failure on the job assigned.

Some Cardinal Principles

A few cardinal principles of leadership taken from FM 21-50, sections I, II, and IV, are worthy of careful examination by all officers, and should prove especially useful to officers who lead Negro troops. In brief these cardinal principles are:

a. Know your men.
b. Set the example.
c. Care for your men.
d. Keep the men informed.
e. Set high standards and develop pride in outfit.
f. Stimulate initiative and self-respect.
g. Reward the men for jobs well done.
h. Establish and maintain military discipline and courtesy.
i. Serve unselfishly.

Brief amplification of each of these principles of leadership is supplied in the remainder of this chapter. Use it as a check list in reviewing again and again your day-to-day activities as an officer. Because of the brevity of the discussion in this chapter you may feel that it gives you an inadequate basis for meeting the responsibilities of command. The later chapters, however, offer background material and more detailed information as an aid in obtaining the full cooperation of Negro troops. Make a constant effort to relate what you read in the subsequent parts of this book to the specific leadership principles just listed.

PRINCIPLE 1: KNOW YOUR MEN

> Paragraph 26a, FM 21-50: "Make it your business to know the name, habits, peculiarities and social background of every man in your organization. Let all your direct dealings with him be influenced by this knowledge."

Every officer assigned to command Negro troops is likely to be plagued by personal ideas about what his men are going to be like, about their maximum capabilities, about their limitations, and about how he can best get along with them. It is a natural, human trait to anticipate situations. The best officer will recognize this tendency and guard against it.

Many civilian beliefs and prejudices are based on unfounded but widely accepted myths. These have no place in the Army. The officer must remember that his success, happiness, and possibly his life will depend on the relationships he establishes with his men. He must assume his new responsibilities with the firm conviction that regardless of the limitations some of these men may have brought with them into the Army from civilian experiences, while under his command he can and must make them into the finest, most alert and capable soldiers that ever wore the uniform of the United States Army. Only such faith in his own capabilities and the capabilities of his men can lead to the development of a first-class unit.

No Two Men are Alike

With this objective in mind, it is the duty of the officer to get a first-hand knowledge of each man's interests, attitudes and past experiences in order to determine the nature and magnitude of the specific challenge he faces as a leader of the Negro troops. He will find a wide variety of men under his command. No two will be alike. Each will be the product of unique individual capabilities, previous opportunities for training and development, and earlier civilian experiences. No accurate list of general characteristics of Negroes can be made. The officer's job is to take his men, study them as individuals, and tax their capabilities to the utmost so that they will become soldiers in the United States Army worthy and aware of the privilege.

The Need for Trust

The officer cannot expect troops to accept him wholeheartedly or to take him into their full confidence until he has proved his loyalty to them. At the outset he should depend on the other officers in his company, commissioned and noncommissioned, to help him gain that confidence so necessary for a leader. The officers of lower rank should be made to feel free to come to their superior officer with their own problems or those of their men, personal or otherwise, at frequent intervals. Through intimate contact only can the organization be welded together into a single, indivisible unit.

Most of the Negro officers and many of the Negro noncommissioned officers will be men who are more accustomed to speaking frankly and openly to white people, because of their previous contacts with whites, often in responsible positions in civilian life. Anything suggesting a spy system should be flatly forbidden. If, however, the white officer is quick to gain the confidence of the Negro officers through frequent and frank discussions of problems with them, word will soon get back to the troops that this is an officer who can be trusted to be understanding and fair.

Meeting the Men

As soon as good relations have been established with Negro officers and NCO's in the outfit, the next step—and it should be taken as soon as possible—is to establish similar relations with the troops. No matter how pressing regular duties may seem to be, the company officer must find time to talk with each man in his outfit. The interview need not be more than ten minutes, but it should be extensive enough to give a clear idea of the man's abilities, problems and anxieties.

Interviewing Procedures

The following procedure has proved helpful in conducting such interviews:

1. Before the man arrives, look over his Form 20 card for such personal information as:

a. How old is he?
b. How much education has he had?
c. What did he do on the AGCT?
d. What parts of the country has he lived and worked in?
e. What kinds of jobs has he held?
f. Is he married or single?
g. Does he have any children?
h. What are his main interests or hobbies?

2. Conduct the interview informally. Set him at ease. Mention that you want to talk with him personally about how he is getting along.

3. Ask him about his family.

a. Are the allotments coming through regularly and on time?
b. Is additional help needed?
c. If so, does he know about such organizations as the Red Cross and Army Emergency Relief?

4. How is he getting along in his present Army assignment?

5. Are there any problems that he would like help with, either relating to his Army job, training, or personal matters?

6. Does he know all of the pass and furlough regulations?

7. Is he aware that he can come to you or to any of his officers if he needs help or advice? Has he met the chaplain? Does he know what religious services are available for enlisted men?

Results of the Interview

From the interview and the examination of the Form No. 20 card, the officer should be able to determine whether the man is learning to think and act as a soldier, whether his civilian skills are utilized in his Army job, whether his assignment is such as to develop capabilities shown by his record and by his performance on the Army General Classification Tests, and whether he is adjusting to the life of the outfit without too many conflicts and problems.

Men who won't Talk

With some of his men the officer may gain the disquieting feeling that they are deliberately withholding information during the interview. If this is the case, these are the men who have not yet decided that the officer is to be entirely trusted. This is a natural reaction of men who in their whole civilian environment have learned to distrust the motives of white people, especially those in authority.

Many of these men will have adopted so-called "techniques of survival" in order to get along in

the civilian world. These are the men who, in order to keep out of trouble, avoid contact with whites as much as possible, answer their questions evasively, or merely smile and grin in the hope that the interrogator will not press his point too far. These men are neither pathological liars nor dull-witted. They may try to guess the answer which the officer wants, and then give it to him in the hope of ending the interview before anything goes wrong. If the officer realizes that every concurrence does not mean absolute agreement, that every smile does not mean pleasure, and that with these men he must continue his efforts to gain confidence and trust, little harm will be done by their ingratiating technique. If, however, he decides that they are unapproachable or constitutionally untrustworthy, he will never be able to lead them with success.

Singling Out Potential "Problem Cases"

Where misassignments have occurred, corrections should take place immediately. Special attention should be given to men of low educational level or with low AGCT scores. These are the men most likely to slow up the development of the outfit and to cause problems of discipline if enough time is not taken to explain things simply and in detail to them. They are also most likely to need help in handling personal problems, such as family allotments and additional assistance. The officer should be on the lookout for men who have health problems or who are seriously maladjusted. Such men should be referred to the medical officer for treatment as soon as they are discovered so as not to jeopardize the performance and well-being of the unit.

Study of all the following chapters will help you in putting the first principle of leadership, *know your men,* into practice. Do more than just read the words; think out the application of what is said to your own command. Chapters 3 and 4, on the education and vocational experience of the Negro soldier, will be especially helpful in gaining an understanding of the individual qualities of your men.

PRINCIPLE II: SET THE EXAMPLE

> Paragraph 24a, FM 21-50: "Absolute loyalty is fundamental and that loyalty should extend downward as well as upward."

The Men Will Watch You

From the day an officer assumes the responsibilities of a leader to the day he is disassociated from his outfit, he is under the surveillance of his men just as much if not more than they are under his surveillance. He must demonstrate through action his loyalty and devotion to his men if he is to gain their full loyalty and devotion. Such loyalty "downwards as well as upwards" is necessary if he is to succeed in developing a topnotch outfit that is willing to go through anything with him. Such loyalty is essential to soldiering and mandatory for the quick execution of orders.

An officer who raises any doubts in the minds of the Negro soldiers he commands as to his loyalty or devotion to them, either through what he says or does while in command, is certain to gain disfavor and ill will. This can lead to disaster. The only guarantee of loyalty "upward" is loyalty "downward."

The officer who sets out to make his the best outfit in the Army and dedicates himself to that end, will think, speak and act in a loyal and devoted manner at all times. He who thinks that his men are inherently inferior to any other group of men, is not deserving of their trust and devotion and can never achieve such a goal. Furthermore, the men possess more intelligence than he grants them. As soon as they sense his attitude, they will demonstrate their lack of trust in him as a leader.

In general a Negro soldier should be addressed and treated in the same manner one would address or treat any other soldier. It is impossible to characterize all behavior which is resented by Negroes. Individual Negroes will differ as to what they consider offensive behavior, depending upon the inferences they draw with respect to that which lies back of specific types of behavior. Perhaps the simplest rule is that troop morale will suffer if the words or acts of the officer imply either racial hostility or a patronizing, condescending attitude.

Obtain and study a copy of the War Department Pamphlet No. 20-6, *Command of Negro Troops.* This pamphlet contains the best available statement of the Army's point of view on the responsibilities of the officer commanding colored men.

PRINCIPLE III: TAKE CARE OF YOUR MEN

All Soldiers Want the Best

The Negro soldier, like any other American soldier, desires and appreciates the best. This applies

to his officers, his outfit, his uniform, his equipment, his training, his food, his recreation and his medical care. It is his officer's job to see that he gets the best available of everything.

Mess is one of the most important items in the daily routine of soldiers. The Army recognizes it as a factor in troop morale. Most soldiers are getting better food and a much better balanced diet in the Army than they had in civilian life. As in all groups of low economic status, many Negro soldiers will not have been used to eating the quality and variety of foods provided by the Army. The diet of many Negroes, for example, is known to be deficient in fresh fruits, eggs, milk and certain fresh vegetables. These foods, however, are essential to the maintenance of good physical and mental health. Men can be taught the value of an adequate diet. Poster campaigns and well prepared dishes will help the men to learn to eat the necessary foods to which they may not be accustomed.

A good mess officer will see to it that the men get what they like plus what they need. The company officer can solve the food problem to a large extent if he has a capable and intelligent mess officer. Eating mess with the men can serve as a check on how well the mess officer is doing his job; at the same time, it indicates to the men that their officers are concerned about the quality of their meals.

Handling Special "Tensions"

Tensions and crises are bound to arise, probably more frequently with Negro than with white troops. Many tense situations where the civilian population is involved can be avoided if steps are taken in advance. An officer assigned to a new Post should make it his duty to determine civilian attitudes toward Negro troops and opportunities for wholesome recreation in the area. The people in the community may often have undue fears as to what the presence of a large group of Negro troops in their community will lead to. Such fears often can be allayed by someone in authority at the post assuming full responsibility for the conduct of troops off-post, in exchange for guarantees of civilian cooperation and respect for the troops.

Where community atitudes are hostile and likely to produce friction, every effort should be made to obtain well equipped service clubs, PX's and theaters if they are not already in existence. Attractive entertainment should be provided at frequent intervals on the Post, so as to reduce the need for soldiers going into the community for their recreation.

Good and adequate special transportation that will take the men directly to large Negro areas which offer adequate theaters, eating places and dance halls will often reduce the necessity for contact with white civilians. Similarly, through USO, Civilian Defense and the cooperation of church groups, Negro girls can be brought from nearby cities to the camp one or more nights a week for dances and other social activities. Officers should be careful to supervise such activities personally, in order to insure continuing good relations with the civilian sponsors of such affairs.

Planning Off-Duty Activities

In planning the free time activity program for the men, get them in on the plans as often as possible. Let the men express their own opinions as to what they like with respect to entertainment and try to provide it for them.

Guard against the popular conception that all Negroes can and like to sing and dance. This is far from the truth. The American Negro, like other rural peoples, has developed a folk culture in this country that is unique and something to be proud of. To many Negroes, however, these cultural contributions of the group are no more a part of their own personal experiences than the square dance, hillbilly songs, and corn husking bees are a part of the experiences of many white youths.

At an appreciable number of camps, particularly among those located in the North and West, but also at some southern camps, it has been possible to conduct group activities involving both Negro and white troops. At some posts, Negro and white soldiers play together on the same athletic teams, including those which represent the post before the public. Such joint participation on any level, whether it be athletics, group discussions, drills, or training, makes for understanding and teamwork among the men who have to work and fight together in this war. The officer will have to use his judgment in fostering such activities, depending on conditions at the camp to which he is assigned.

In general, personal contacts of Negro and white troops should not be blocked. It should be remem-

bered that when the men get into combat areas later on, the Negro and white soldiers may be interdependent. Any increase in the feeling of understanding and cooperation between them during the training period will reap dividends later in combat areas. It is most significant that wherever white and Negro troops serve side by side in actual combat they build up a strong feeling of mutual respect and understanding.

When They get in Trouble

If any of the men should get into trouble with town police, it is the duty of every officer to see that they get full protection of the law in accordance with Changes No. 1, 27 August 1943, AR 600-355.

The officer should make it clear to the men that he as well as they have to abide by the laws of the state and community in which they are stationed. The same holds for Army regulations and policies. However, with full regard for the law and Army regulations, it is his responsibility to see that his men get just treatment and are not made to suffer unnecessary discomforts and hardships because of their group identity.

The responsibility of caring for your men involves both duty and off-duty activities. Watch their health, as discussed in chapter 5. Familiarize yourself in detail with the camp community, make the acquaintance of key civilians who can help you, and keep a constant eye on the potential trouble spots as suggested in chapter 6. Learn the legal rights and obligations of men in the armed forces as indicated in the appendix. Do not take the attitude that your men are on their own or that their welfare is someone else's responsibility when they are not in camp.

PRINCIPLE IV: KEEP THE MEN INFORMED

> Paragraph 29, FM 21-50: "Nothing irritates American soldiers so much as to be left in the dark regarding the *reason* for things. There is much about Army life that is new to the majority of them—old customs and traditions, and strange ways of procedure for which there are good and cogent reasons. Don't 'talk down' to them, but explain in terms and illustrations with which they are familiar. Make them feel that the work in which they are engaged is important by showing them the relation between it and the large picture of the national effort."

Soldiers Want to Know "Why"

In civilian life, many Negroes have not been afforded the opportunity of asking the reason why. They will not ask questions and may seem to lack interest in their jobs until they are convinced that you are both competent and willing to explain *reasons* to them. Others, however, are accustomed to asking questions when they feel their welfare is directly or indirectly involved. As Americans, whether or not previous situations have permitted them to raise questions, the desire to know the reason why is ever present.

It is up to you as a leader to give them the answers. Much that has been marked off as "Negro traits" in civilian life, such as lack of initiative, mental laziness, lack of ambition, and irresponsibility, may be traced back to the limited opportunities afforded the Negro to obtain information and to see the relevance of his job to some goal which has importance to him. By keeping the men informed and encouraging free discussions with and among them on subjects pertinent to the life of the unit, the officer can gain and hold the respect of his men for his judgment.

If They Can't Read—Tell Them

The Form 20 cards of most Negro outfits reveal a high percentage of men who are either illiterate or just barely literate. This is not a conclusive index of native intelligence, nor does it mean that these men lack the ability to learn how to read and write. It usually means that they did not have a chance to go very far in school. Such troops will require considerably more oral explanation of Army rules and practices than better educated men who can read printed matter for themselves.

The officer will have to see that these men are acquainted with the rules and that they get their instructions and orders orally. He cannot depend on bulletin board notices and printed matter to keep them informed.

Explanations should be phrased in clear, simple, forceful language. For men who have had little previous formal training in group living and teamwork, such as most Americans gain in schools, boys' organizations, and on athletic teams, new

words and concepts should be explained in plain, direct words. This is especially true of the military meanings of terms like esprit, echelon, file, magazine, or of abbreviations like AGCT, CP, or SOP. Terms which are thoroughly familiar to you are difficult for many an enlisted man to grasp even after months of training.

If terms are carefully explained when first used, much of the "slow learning" in outfits will disappear. "Slow learning" is often synonymous with "poor teaching." Be certain that your men understand what you say. Use the NCO to the fullest in this connection, but do not turn over to him the responsibility which is yours.

Teaching Slow Learners

Naturally, the less educated men will slow up somewhat the progress of the outfit. The War Department has recognized this by extending, in many cases, the time allotted for training Negro units. This can be reduced to a minimum by holding special classes for the men who are likely not to keep up with the group.

The work of Special Training Units with illiterates is discussed in the chapter on education. The United States Armed Forces Institute provides instruction materials on the elementary level which are available to all military personnel. Abundant use should be made of training aids, film strips, etc. Visual instruction is often most effective. Use the materials issued by the Education, Information, and Orientation Branches of the Morale Services Division. Patience and care in seeing that the less educated men get the fundamentals at the outset will permit the unit as a whole to move more rapidly later on.

PRINCIPLE V: SET HIGH STANDARDS AND DEVELOP PRIDE IN OUTFIT

> Paragraph 30, FM 21-50: "Set high standards in performance of all duties and insist on their attainment. Your men must be convinced that their outfit is the best in the regiment, and that the responsibility for its good name rests on every member of it."

Personal Adjustment and Army Adjustment

It is essential that the officer who leads Negro troops view Army adjustment as distinct from personal adjustment, even though the latter is an important means of arriving at the former. By personal adjustment is meant the happiness, good-spirit, contentment, the morale of the man. As suggested in the first section of this chapter, as much of this as is possible must be preserved and developed while the man is in the Army. But the end toward which all training and Army life must be constantly directed is the development of the man into a soldier. Personal adjustment is a means toward this end, but not the goal itself.

The Fallacy of Coddling

Some officers have made the mistake of coddling and pampering Negro troops in a way that they would not treat white troops, because they believe this is the way to make Negroes happy. While this practice may succeed in making a few Negroes happy, it will antagonize the great majority. In general, it will not make any of them good soldiers. Rather, it can only lead to problems of discipline, and slow development. Negroes have as much pride as any other human beings and very naturally will resent being treated as "problem children." In the Army, the enlisted man must learn to work hard, train hard, and "be on the ball" in all earnestness when on duty. His off-duty free time is the time to let up and play.

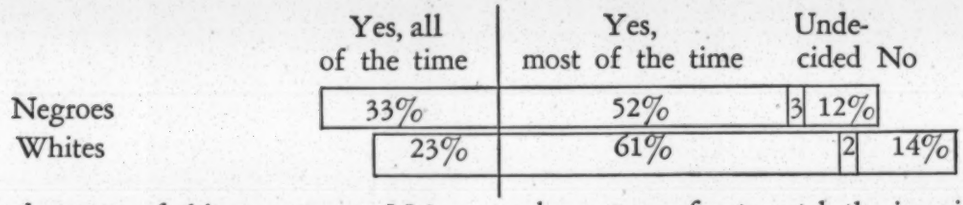
Negroes have High Pride

Negroes generally take great pride in the achievements of their own group. This is an asset to the Army and not a liability. This pride in group also extends down to the outfit itself. In the Army as a whole, Negro soldiers indicate more pride in their outfits than do white soldiers.

Question: Do you feel proud of your company (battery, troop, squadron)?

	Very Proud	Fairly proud	Undecided	Not proud
Negroes	56%	27%	5	12%
Whites	50%	33%	6	11%

Question: Do the men in your company (battery, troop, squadron) cooperate, and work well together?



Take fullest advantage of this great asset. Make every soldier feel honestly that his outfit can outmarch and outdrill any other, that it runs the best mess, keeps the cleanest barracks, has the neatest supply rooms and best-kept arms and equipment and, above all, has the finest leaders of all grades, and that pride will leave no room for dissatisfaction. Competition, with an equalized distribution of awards among units wherever possible, is especially valuable in creating esprit de corps.

PRINCIPLE VI: STIMULATE INITIATIVE AND SELF-RESPECT

> Paragraph 30, FM 21-50: "You must make every effort to build up his self-respect by laying emphasis on the proud traditions of the soldier in general and of your organization in particular . . ."
>
> Paragraph 33a: "It is your duty to develop among your noncommissioned officers genuine respect for their positions, and pride in their chevrons. Encourage initiative and self-respect by frequent conferences with them on administrative and training problems — give them definite responsibilities for the training and work of the men under them."

Drawing Inspiration from Negro History

The Negro soldier has a rich history and tradition of loyal and outstanding performance in every war the United States has fought, from the American Revolution to World War II. Most white people are unfamiliar with this history. Many Negroes do not know the details. An officer in command of Negro troops should make it his duty to learn the facts concerning the history of the American Negro soldier. He should be prepared to recite to his men the numerous stories of bravery beyond the call of duty shown by Negroes in America's past wars. These epics of valor are sure-fire to catch the imagination of the men and to serve as inspirations for their own endeavors. It is from knowledge of the traditions and successes of one's own group that self-pride stems, that confidence in one's own abilities flows when doubts arise.

The officer should encourage his men to learn more about the part Negroes have played in the development of this country into a great nation. He should see that they have reading materials and periodic discussions of the Negro's contributions to American civilization. This holds for peacetime as well as wartime contributions in the past. Effort should be made to keep the men up-to-date with the exploits of Negro troops on oversea fronts during the present war. Heroes take on important symbolic meanings to minority groups, since the majority group is often too likely to overlook a job well done by a member of a minority group.

The longest chapter in this book is the one on "The Negro Soldier in American History." Its length is an indication of how important it is believed to be to all soldiers, Negro and white, that they know the record of the colored troops in every war in which the United States has fought. Knowledge of this record will give the Negro soldier increased confidence in himself as a fighter, and will build respect in the white soldier for the Negro's military potentiality. Similarly, Negro achievements in the present war should be given the same circulation as those of other troops.

The Negro Press

Negro soldiers show great interest in Negro newspapers which keep them informed of the activities and achievements of the group. Some officers have made the mistake of forbidding Negro newspapers on the Post out of fear that they would lower the morale of the men. Such action is against Army policy and is unwise, for it creates lack of confidence in the officer and leads to serious dis-

content among the troops. The rights of free speech and freedom of the press are taken for granted by every American, and must never be infringed. Further information about the Negro press is given in Chapter 7 on "Rumor, Fact, and News."

PRINCIPLE VII: REWARD THE MEN FOR JOBS WELL DONE

Section I, Paragraph 1, AR 615-275: "Except in cases of great emergency it is the policy of the War Department to encourage the taking of furloughs by enlisted men. It is the duty of commanding officers having authority to grant furloughs to encourage enlisted men to take an average of 30 days' furlough a year when it can be done without manifest injury to the best interest of the individuals or the service."

Paragraph 31c, FM 21-50: "Promotions are a potent means of showing your appreciation of faithful performance of duty. Since the manner in which promotions are made gives the company a good occasion to pass on the judgment of the company commander, it is important that you never permit yourself to be deceived by false pretenses of any sort . . . Well-considered and justified promotions will go a long way toward sustaining the respect and loyalty of your subordinates."

The Importance of Rewards

The Negro soldier like any other soldier expects praise and rewards when they are due. Week end leaves, furloughs and promotions are very important to him. They go far in maintaining a high level of morale. Leaves and furloughs are privileges that all soldiers appreciate and expect. Promotions serve as recognition for jobs well done. Such rewards, judiciously and impartially administered serve as incentives for ambition.

All men respond to the competitive spirit. Barrack against barrack, squad against squad, company against company in friendly competition in drills, inspections, AWOL and VD rates, area beautification, projects, etc., will often add just enough incentive to make the difference between a "good" and an "excellent" outfit. Plaques, banners, streamers for guidons, etc., may be awarded in contests of this sort.

Selecting Noncoms

In selecting Negro noncommissioned officers, men should be chosen who exhibit high traits of leadership and who are respected *by the men.* These considerations often outweigh technical ability in making selections. Surveys of the Research Branch, Morale Services Division, have shown that the men have very clear ideas as to what they expect from a noncommissioned officer. This evidence suggests that attention should be paid to the men's opinion of the candidate as expressed in their attitude toward him in addition to the officers judgment of his abilities as a leader.

One mark of the good commander is his ability to select good subordinates. Noncommissioned officers of proved responsibility are indispensable to the success of any outfit. In paying attention to the men's opinion of the noncommissioned officer, be certain to distinguish the man who is respected as a leader of ability from the man who is just generally liked for his amiable qualities alone. It may be necessary to spend as much time selecting and training your noncommissioned officer as on any other task. No other will pay you greater dividends later.

PRINCIPLE VIII: ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND COURTESY

Paragraph 3a, FM 21-50: "Military discipline can be attained only by careful and systematic education and training. All types of training which develop positive qualities of pride, honor, loyalty, confidence, initiative, and teamwork are essential. There is no perfect formula for such training, as no two groups or even two individuals will respond in the same manner. It is essential that the civilian environment of a soldier be kept in mind, since it may differ radically from that of the Army."

Paragraph 5b, FM 21-50: "The courtesy rendered a leader by his subordinates is rendered to the responsible position he holds. It expresses an appreciation of the importance of his contributions to the group effort. The courtesy of the leader toward his subordinates expresses his realization of their importance in the same effort."

Discipline Must be Learned

Soldiers will differ greatly in the ease with which they conform to established patterns of military discipline and courtesy. Some Negroes have never had the opportunities for training in those areas fundamental to military discipline. Once in the Army and given the necessary training, however, experience has proved that the Negro soldier develops the characteristics essential to discipline as readily as any other soldier of similar background. The transition from civilian habits learned over many years of limited opportunity to smart military habits is of necessity a slow and painful process for many. Nevertheless persistence and maintenance of high standards for the outfit will eventually lead to success.

Habitual military courtesy comes as the natural consequence of the officer setting the example of being courteous to his men, and of the officer's ability to convince his men of the importance of the group effort to which both officers and men contribute.

It is especially important that all military courtesies be fully and cheerfully extended to all Negro officers on the Post. The Negro enlisted man takes pride in the fact that members of his group have made achievements in the Army. Failure on the part of white troops or officers to render military courtesies where Negro officers are involved, violates Army Regulations and is bound to be detrimental to the morale of Negro troops.

Orders and their quick execution are essential to military efficiency. The officer must give these firmly and take full responsibility for them. However, the good leader wants his men to obey him not because he has superior rank, but because he is convinced and has convinced his men that he is acting in the best interest of the unit.

Quick and willing response to orders comes with time. The Negro civilian is used to taking orders, but frequently unwillingly. In the early stages of training, therefore, it is well for the officer, where time permits, to explain to the men why things have to be done the way they are done in the Army. He must convince them that rules, regulations and the carrying out of orders are mandatory to the success of the group in its undertakings. Too much emphasis should not be placed on the efficacy of severe penalties for violations. If the men are sold on the importance of their duties, there will be few violations deserving harsh penalties.

PRINCIPLE IX: SERVE UNSELFISHLY

> Paragraph 35: "Approach your duties yourself only after your men have been cared for. Through unselfish service, earn the respect and loyalty of your men, and they will cheerfully and willingly 'take care of the old man'—that is the essence of the American system."

> Paragraph 35: "Approach your duties in a humble spirit with firm intention of taking every opportunity for acquiring the broad knowledge necessary to success. In your personal life, live up to the standards of an old and honorable profession. Be loyal to your superiors; firm, impartial, and human in your dealings with subordinates; diligent in duty. Be a leader in the true American tradition, by always setting the example."

The Good Officer can't be Aloof

The good officer has to feel that the unit is a part of him and that he is a part of the unit. He cannot be aloof if he wants the cooperation and support of his troops during training and combat. He should recognize that their accomplishments are his accomplishments, their failures his failures. When the men are in trouble he must see them through. He must suffer their indignities with them as well as their joys. It is only through the development of group solidarity and pride within the organization, through setting and attaining group goals in the day-to-day life of the unit, that Army adjustment takes place.

This is the challenge to the officer entrusted with the command of Negro troops. It is a great challenge that has been successfully met in the past by competent leadership. The officer who proves himself equal to the task will have an outfit that he can be proud of. At the same time he will have served his men and his country well.

CHAPTER 3

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER

Education and War

Modern warfare requires educated men. Facility in reading, writing, and arithmetic at about the fourth grade level is the minimum educational requirement for the man in the ranks. Men with these minimum requirements, however, must be supplemented by many more enlisted men and officers with advanced and specialized knowledge of practically every conceivable variety. There has been so much talk about the alleged mental inferiority of the Negro that doubt has been created in the minds of many individuals concerning the educational suitability of the Negro soldier for full participation in modern warfare. In order that doubts so inspired may not hamper any officer in the training and utilization of his troops, the general theory of racial superiority and inferiority in terms of educational capacity must be discussed as a preliminary to more realistic and specific consideration of troop education problems.

Enemy attempts to cause confusion in the United States through the spread of racial doctrines have made it particularly necessary that there be frank and objective discussion of this subject during the present war.

Theories of Racial Differences in Educational Capacity

The doctrine of "Aryan" superiority has become one of the dominant factors in the present world struggle. Hitler has made this doctrine the "'reason" for untold aggression and devastation. He has succeeded in making his followers believe that their "superiority" not only justifies, but demands the subjugation of less favored peoples. Development and progress throughout the world, he has said, will depend upon the extent to which "Aryan" leadership is followed. The peoples of the world already have had ample opportunity to examine the validity of this concept while they are experiencing the results of Hitler's crusade.

Likewise, on the other side of the world, the Japanese have been trying to demonstrate their inherent superiority. Their leaders allege that Americans are gullible where Japanese are clever, soft where they are hard and physically fit, weak where they are enduring and courageous. They have set out to secure their destined place in the sun at the expense of anyone who stands in their way. And they have declared themselves the saviors of the colored peoples in all lands and under all governments.

Belief in theories of racial differences in inborn group abilities has been relatively common for some time throughout much of Western civilization, including the United States. It has been easy for the dominant peoples to approve such theories and thereby claim their own inevitable superiority. The American Negro has lived for generations under the influence of such beliefs, and at the same time he has been taught, and has been benefited by American democratic ideals and practices.

The Army accepts no theories of racial inferiority or superiority for American troops but considers that its task is to utilize its men on their individual merits in the achievement of final victory. A realistic and impartial examination of the evidence on racial differences in ability supports this position.

National doctrines of inborn race superiority are the product of a variety of specific situations. That they represent a prejudice, can be shown beyond any reasonable doubt. Scientific knowledge does not support the idea of the inherent superiority of any one race over another. Students of history, psychology, biology, and anthropology are in general agreement that the progress of civilization has

had little or no relation to alleged inborn, biological characteristics of particular races or nationalities.

Civilizations have risen and fallen without changing the fundamental physical characteristics or supposed abilities of their people. Japan is an outstanding example. Until the middle of the last century, Japanese culture was slow-moving and ceremonious, high in its appreciation of aesthetic values, feudal in its organization. Japan was one of the more backward nations; then the old way of life was replaced, and Japan set out to become more up-to-date and to take advantage of Western culture. Now the modern rush of commerce and imperialistic wars govern what was once a sedate and peaceful nation. But the people of Japan have not changed their inherent natures; they have modified only their purpose and their way of living.

Biologists and physiologists are now generally agreed that only biological traits are inherited and that cultural characteristics are not. Thus, while heredity may account for certain marked mental similarities within a family, it does not explain similarities in behavior of entire national groups. Such national characteristics are formed under social and economic development, not through heredity. Thus, if a survey of the United States were to be made to select the most intelligent or energetic or emotionally stable of our population, all races would be represented in the group. In spite of the negative conclusions of scientists, some members of self-styled superior races are still finding it useful to cherish the illusion of their own hereditary excellence. And they are being successful in keeping alive some false convictions and prejudices.

Hidden Causes of Frictions

As has been the case throughout history, present day frictions are not truly racial, however often racial superiority is advanced as an excuse. Since World War I, we have been watching the development of galling frictions throughout the world: nationalistic rivalries have been embittered by economic losses; other social and economic problems have been left unsolved; poverty, unemployment, and war have been the result.

Desperate men have cast about for some scapegoat on which to blame their failures. In a country aroused with emotional fervor, it became easy for Hitler to persuade his people that the Jews were a major source of their troubles. Riots, persecution, and cruelty became widespread. By encouraging anti-Semitism, Hitler gave his people an outlet for their bitter rivalries and a safety valve for resentment against the political terror he used to seize and maintain power.

To justify the terror Hitler voiced the claim of the "master-race" to the property of "non-Aryans," to the territory occupied by "non-Aryan" sovereign states; and to slave labor of "non-Aryan" populations. In this manner Hitler used the false "science" of race and history to justify his aggression, although science and history proved nothing of the sort.

Doctrines of racial inferiority have sometimes been supported by the use of inapplicable and unscientific approaches and by wrong interpretations of data. Many and varied are the abuses of science that have accompanied the widespread use of intelligence tests. For too long, psychological testers assumed that they were measuring inborn intelligence. Gradually, as evidence mounted showing the effect upon intelligence test scores of physical, emotional, and cultural factors, they became convinced that nurture, as well as nature, has a great deal to do with so-called "intelligence."

Recently, interpretations of intelligence test data have been offered in terms of social and educational opportunities. The result is not only a new understanding of the nature of intelligence but also an appreciation of the reasons for the relatively low test ratings of certain underprivileged groups.

With this new knowledge, a changed attitude toward heredity in relationship to racial characteristics is gradually evolving. We have known for a long time that pedigree alone will not insure the development of a prizewinning horse or dog. Care, attention, and proper nurture will improve the less promising specimens. Now we are applying this same wisdom in an attempt to understand and improve people.

We take into account the individual's present way of life; we study his history to see how his past experience may have influenced his development and affected his characteristics. We do not ascribe to race and heredity what is really the result of poor environment and inadequate nurture. We have seen what several generations of poor living

in America have done to retard the Negro. We need now to investigate further what he has been able to salvage of his biological and cultural heritage.

Negro Intelligence and Educational Achievement

In the face of the present emergency and shortage of manpower for winning a war against aggression and racial discrimination, our problem with regard to the Negro is three-fold.

(1) What are the mental abilities of Negroes?

(2) To what extent are these abilities inherent, and to what degree are they the results of environment and limited opportunity?

(3) To what extent are these abilities capable of improvement; more specifically how educable is the average Negro who is eligible for service with our armed forces?

Mental Abilities Differ Within Races

Negroes differ greatly among themselves, as one would expect in view of the known differences in the stature, color, body build, and so on, of the African groups from which they originally came; but in this respect they do not differ appreciably from whites, who also display similar intraracial variations.

Negroes have been alleged to be lazy and slow-moving. Certain studies have shown that they are slower in speed of reaction than whites. When one analyzes the mode of life and the environmental backgrounds of each group however, it is seen that the cultural pattern rather than the racial predisposition is the outstanding reason for manifested differences in speed. Life in rural areas does not require speed. But in large cities, where speed is more essential, both Negroes and whites react more quickly. It has been shown that Negroes in southern rural areas react more slowly than Negroes in northern urban areas. But so do whites. Evidently people are influenced by and react to the necessities of their environment.

Much of the controversy on racial intelligence arose as a result of testing done in World War I. The use of group testing procedures made it possible to examine approximately 1,700,000 men. The analyses of the test results were presented in several comprehensive studies of race, locality, nationality, and length of residence in the United States.

Environment as a Factor in Test Scores

In a study of immigrant stocks, it was found that the test scores of Italians, Greeks, Poles, Russians were low, while those of the English, Scots, Irish, Scandinavians, Germans, and native-born Americans were higher. These findings seemed to lend strength to the concept of "Nordic superiority" until further study called attention to the fact that length of residence in this country seemed to account in part, at least, for the difference in scores. Men who had been here for some time tended to make higher scores than those who had entered the country at later dates. In fact, the scores of the foreign-born groups tested during World War I increased with the length of time the groups had spent in America.

Supplementary studies further denied the assumption of Nordic superiority. For example, when the scores for American-born white soldiers were recorded by states, it was found that the southern white soldiers made lower scores than northern whites. Yet the southern states contained the higher percentage of white people having north European ancestry. And soldiers from New England, with its very heavy percentage of foreign born, made higher scores than men from southern states where the white population was more "Nordic" in origin.

This test data also showed that the mental age of the average white American-born recruit was approximately three years higher than that of the average Negro. When Negro and white soldiers of the same school grade were compared, white soldiers again were found to obtain higher average scores than Negroes in the same grades. From such evidence, it was concluded by some that Negroes were born inferior to whites. Again, relevant contributing factors such as the amount or character of educational opportunity were overlooked or disregarded.

Educational Opportunity Differences

But when the conclusions with regard to the Negro-white differences were questioned further, it was shown that Negro and white men of the same school grade had not been provided with

equal educational opportunity. No child develops solely through what he is taught in school. Obviously, group comparisons on the basis of intelligence tests are valid only when backgrounds of equal opportunity have been assured.

It soon became clear that factors such as length of school term, classroom equipment, and teacher preparation were often disregarded when educational opportunities were evaluated. Likewise living circumstances and customs had so affected the vocabularies and thinking habits of the two groups that a test which had been made by and for one group could not be a fair measure of the other.

Furthermore, when the tests of the Negroes were assembled by states and the averages of the states compared, it was revealed that Negroes in the northern states had attained higher scores than those in the South. The proper explanation for this difference was found when other studies were designed to determine how much scores on the Army mental tests reflected educational experiences and opportunity. The average scores were ranked by states. These were then compared with the quality of the schools in these states.

Generally speaking, men from the states with the best schools had the highest scores. It was found, also, in an analysis by states, that there was a close relationship between scores on mental tests, the amount of state income, and the amount spent on education. The averages were higher for men from urban areas than from rural communities, where educational facilities are usually not so good as in cities.

In the light of these studies, the following general conclusion seems inescapable: the 1917 Army tests indicate the working mental level of a man at the time of testing, but not his inherent mental ability. Moreover, the differences in the average scores of various groups might be accounted for by differences in opportunity and other factors.

Post-World War I Studies

In the period between the two World Wars, many more studies were made on Negro-white intelligence. Several investigators who originally assumed that innate differences in the intelligence of whites and Negroes could be proved by mental tests modified their positions. However, a few students reported findings in agreement with the earlier conclusions concerning Negro inferiority. It was pointed out that Negroes of mixed Negro-white ancestry obtained better mental test scores than those of pure Negro parentage. Some students alleged that the greater the amount of white ancestry the greater the intelligence. This conclusion was based upon studies which showed that lighter colored Negroes made higher scores than Negroes whose pigmentation was darker. In such studies it was assumed that the degree of pigmentation affords a valid clue to the amount of white ancestry in a Negro. But this conclusion was of doubtful validity as one investigator pointed out: "The relationship between test scores and physical traits denoting greater or less amounts of Negro blood is so tenuous as to be of no value in drawing conclusions as to the comparative native ability or relative intelligence of the Negro when compared to the white." Furthermore, lighter Negroes are usually descendants of individuals who had greater initial advantages over darker Negroes, and they, themselves, had relatively greater opportunities. There are also many situations today in which the lighter Negroes are favored over the others.

One investigation conducted during this period was focused on the significance of relatively superior mental test scores of northern Negroes. It was designed to determine whether Negroes who migrated northward were superior in general to those who remained in the South. The achievement in southern schools of Negro children prior to moving northward was compared with that of Negro children who remained in the South. The migrant group in this case was found to be actually inferior in test performance, as long as they were in southern schools, to the children who remained in the South. Moreover, this study showed that the mental ratings of the migrant children improved as the length of their residence in the North increased.

Another study revealed that there are large numbers of Negro children whose superior mental ability goes unrecognized. Lack of early identification of such superior Negro children results in their not being offered the type of educational program which would contribute to their maximum development. Furthermore it was shown that these children possess the same characteristics as superior white children. The two groups were similar in developmental background, educational achievement, and personal traits.

In a recent summary of research dealing with inter-race testing, it was concluded once more that where there are differences between the races and in subgroups within each race, there are differences in test performance—not in innate or inherited intelligence.

AGC Tests

The need for proper classification of men in World War II has reawakened an interest in mental testing. The Army General Classification Tests have now superseded the Army Alpha and Beta general intelligence tests. The new tests were designed to provide a quick and reasonably dependable measurement of an enlisted man's *working level* and *ability to learn.* These tests were not developed to measure a man's native intelligence and they should not be interpreted in that way.

Two recent studies have been made from AGCT data for whites and Negroes. The first includes 508,529 white and 57,063 Negro selectees inducted into the Army in the period from June 1941 to February 1942. According to these data, 78 percent of the Negroes and 29 percent of the whites fall in Army Grades IV and V, the lowest categories. Five percent of the Negroes and 39 percent of the whites fall in Army Grades I and II.

These findings do not necessarily reveal inherent racial differences. Instead, they reflect, as did the results of the Army Alpha tests in World War I, the influence of factors such as educational opportunities and motives for learning. For example, only 16 percent of the white group had less than an eighth grade education, as compared with 43 percent of the Negroes. And 42 percent of the whites had completed high school, whereas only 17 percent of the Negroes had achieved this status.

In a more recent study of all men processed at reception centers from June through December 1943, the following facts were disclosed: 20 percent of the Negroes and 74 percent of the whites were rated in Army Grades I, II, and III; and 80 percent of the Negroes and 26 percent of the whites were assigned to Army Grades IV and V. Moreover, it was found that a higher percentage of both whites and Negroes from the North ranked in Army Grades I, II, and III, while Army Grades IV and V contained high percentage of both Negroes and whites from the South. The two service commands which contained the lowest percentage of white men in Grades I, II, and III also contained the lowest percentage of Negroes in these grades. It is of interest that almost 60 percent of the Negro inductees in the Fourth Service Command were classified as Grade V or illiterate, while in the First Service Command only 15 percent were so classified. A very high percentage of illiterate and Grade V Negroes was found also in the Eighth Service Command, which receives relatively large numbers of southern Negroes.

Educational Development and Background

It has been shown again and again that the educational achievement of the American Negro is considerably lower than that of other American groups. The education development and status of the Negro can be properly understood, however, only after his environmental background is evaluated. Again, the interpretation of these data should be based upon a careful examination of the effects of educational opportunity and other factors as they operate in the home, school, and community. Adequate food, clothing, and hygiene, as well as vocational opportunity and interest, do much to affect the growth and development of any group of people.

Differences in the educational achievement of groups of people in the United States appear to be directly proportional to the amount and nature of their educational facilities. In the South, for example, the educational opportunities afforded Negro children are inferior to those provided for white children. And it is in the South that such a relatively high proportion of Negro adults are classed as illiterate.

The average yearly expenditure per Negro pupil in nine southern states was $18.82 in 1939-40, while the average for the white pupil was more than three times as great, $58.69. Moreover, Negro teachers generally are paid much smaller salaries than are white teachers. These conditions are found in their most acute form in those states which have the highest percentages of functional illiteracy.

The poverty of the schools for both groups is seen when expenditures are compared with the average per pupil throughout the United States as a whole, which in 1940 was $88.09.

The scant expenditures for Negro education are easily explained. The South as a whole has a much smaller income and per capita wealth than other

regions and a much larger proportion of children of school age. While southern states, in proportion to their wealth, tax themselves more for schools than the richer states do, they still have only one-third as much per pupil as the average for the nation. And the South spends on the Negro only one-third of its third of the national average.

Illiteracy Among Negroes

An improvement in educational opportunity generally results in an increase in educational achievement and status. In 1910, only 44.7 percent of Negroes between the ages of 5 to 20 were in school. At that time, 30.4 percent of Negroes 10 years old and over were illiterate. In 1930 when 60 percent of the 5 to 20 year age group were attending school, only 16.3 percent of Negroes 10 years old and over were illiterate.

This high percentage of illiteracy among Negroes still contrasts strikingly with the relatively low percentage (2.7) for the whites in the same age group. Further steps to equalize educational opportunities will probably lead to greater improvement in the Negroes' educational achievements and tend to reduce illiteracy among Negroes to the level which obtains for whites.

In sections of the country where identical or nearly identical educational facilities are offered Negroes and whites, the percentage of illiteracy is approximately the same in both groups. For example, in 1930 in the West, 75.1 percent of Negroes and 76.9 percent of whites ages 5 to 20 were in school. In the North the percentages were 68.2 and 72.8 for Negro and white pupils, respectively. In the North, 4.7 percent of Negroes 10 years old and over were classed as illiterate as compared with 2.5 percent of the white population in the same age group. In the West, 3.3 percent of Negroes were illiterate as compared with 0.8 percent of the white group. But in the South, where proportionately more white than Negro children are in school, the percentages for illiteracy are 3.9 and 19.7 respectively.

Although opportunities for Negroes have been extended and enriched, their educational status is still low. The number of years of formal education attained by the average Negro adult, as revealed by the 1940 census, is 5.7 years while that of the native white adult is 8.8 years. Moreover, 41.3 percent of Negroes have completed less than five years in school as compared with 7.4 percent of whites. The average amounts of formal schooling of foreign-born whites and other racial groups also exceed the average for Negroes.

"Functional Illiteracy"

Educational opportunities are more limited for the Negro in certain states than in others. These are the states in which the greatest incidence of illiteracy is found. Thus, in four southern States, over 30 percent of adults had completed less than five years of school work (1940 census). This group is sometimes described as "functionally illiterate." In these states, the amount of formal schooling completed by most adults was only six to seven years. On the other hand, in states such as Wisconsin and Massachusetts, the average amount of schooling completed was 8 to 9 years; and only 9 or 10 percent of adults were found to be functionally illiterate.

Rural-Urban Differences

The plight of the Negro with regard to educational opportunities is further illustrated by a comparison of the distribution of Negroes and whites in rural and urban areas. It is known that most rural areas provide fewer educational oportunities than urban areas. The fact that over 95 percent of the total rural Negro population reside in southern rural areas, as compared with 39 percent of the total rural white population, suggests the meager educational provision made for Negroes. The average urban Negro receives 6.8 years of education, while the rural Negro attends school only 4 or 5 years.

The poor educational achievement shown by Negroes at the secondary school level is likewise due in large part to limited facilities. In the first place, the number of public high schools for Negroes is small. Many counties in the South have no public high schools for Negroes. Some have only one such school for an entire county and make little or no provision for transporting pupils to and from this school. The Negro youth who desires to attend the secondary school may have to walk many miles each day. And when he gets to school, he is likely to find an inadequate building with little equipment. A shortage of teachers also exists in many southern communities. Hence, very large classes are the rule.

Progress in Secondary and Advanced Education

Progress has been made in offering secondary education to Negroes. For example, the number of public high schools for Negroes increased from 64 in 1915 to 2,305 in 1935. More than 350,000 Negroes were enrolled in high school in 1939. But there is still much to be done before Negro adolescents will generally be given an opportunity for education at the secondary level.

First class colleges and universities for Negroes are few indeed. It is true that, in the North, Negroes may attend many great universities. But in the South, where the majority of Negroes live, they are customarily denied entrance to state universities as well as to private institutions. Negro colleges and universities have been established in the South, but they are commonly handicapped by small endowments and inadequate support.

Nevertheless, attendance at colleges and graduate schools is steadily and swiftly growing. About 200 have received the Ph. D. degree, and an equal number have been elected to the high scholarship society of Phi Beta Kappa. More than 100 Negroes have become sufficiently prominent in American life to be listed in *Who's Who in America.* During the past six years, 24,000 Negroes have been graduated from colleges, more than the number graduated during the entire previous history of the race.

Studies already mentioned of the educational achievement of bright and gifted Negroes (IQ's 120 and higher) indicate that the attainments of these individuals as measured by standard tests, teachers' marks, and rank in graduation class are similar to those of white boys and girls of comparable intelligence. And some of these pupils display extraordinary accomplishment. For example, there was a Negro boy who completed the eighth grade at the age of 10 years and 6 months. He was graduated from the University of Chicago when he was 16. The degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him when he was only 19 years old.

Negro Professional Workers

Further evidence of the potentiality of the American Negro is furnished by the fact that over 135,000 members of this race have achieved professional status. This number includes more than 60,000 teachers, 25,000 clergymen, 10,000 musicians and teachers of music, 5,700 trained nurses, 3,800 physicians and surgeons, 2,300 college presidents and professors, and 1,700 dentists in addition, nearly 700,000 Negroes are engaged in proprietary, official, semiprofessional managerial, and supervisory pursuits.

Conclusions from Scientific Investigations

Studies and facts considered in this section point to the following conclusions:

(1) Competent scholars in the field of racial differences are almost unanimous in the opinion that race "superiority" and "inferiority" have not been demonstrated despite the existence of clearly defined and tested differences between individuals within every race.

(2) It is agreed also that most of the differences revealed by intelligence tests and other devices can be accounted for in terms of differences in opportunity and background. The important consideration at this point, then, is how to offer increased opportunities—both physical and cultural—to all handicapped groups, regardless of race, since these variables account in large part for poor performance and achievement in every group.

It is true that in certain areas Negroes show relative inferiority, but this is not necessarily inherent inferiority. There is always the deadening difference of inequality of background and opportunity. Moreover, although the intelligence and educational scores are lower for Negroes than for whites, there is a very large overlap in these scores; the test performance of many Negroes is equal or superior to that of many whites even under present conditions. The military potentialities of these Negroes should be utilized by the Army just as in the case of white troops of similar ability. Special provisions should be made also to enable the lower scoring group of Negroes to attain their full stature. These are considerations which should influence the development of Army training programs.

The Negro in Special Training Units

The Army has already shown the desirable effects obtained in one program of this sort. Possibly for the first time on a large scale, adults who are found to be functionally illiterate are being given the opportunity to learn to read and write. Since

a soldier has to have these skills before he can render military service, the Army has set up, through its Special Training Units, the machinery for instructing men along these lines. The results obtained in these units do much to refute the theory of innate Negro inferiority.

Data on turnover of trainees from Special Training Units for the 7-month period, 1 June through 31 December 1943 illustrate this point. Of 20,000 white trainees who have been separated from these units, 84.5 percent have been assigned to regular training and 15.5 percent have been discharged from the Army. The corresponding figures for 29,000 Negro trainees are 90.7 percent assigned to regular training and 9.3 percent discharged.

Thus, a slightly higher proportion of Negroes than whites have successfully completed special training. Moreover, the figures showing the time spent in this training disclose that a slightly higher proportion of Negro (32 percent) than of white trainees (28 percent) were ready for reassignment in a short period of time (less than 30 days). The fact that Negroes have succeeded fully as well as white trainees in Special Training Units suggests significant implications for the further training and utilization of Negroes in the Army. It certainly tends to show the Negro needs only the chance to learn.

Negro Success in Special Training Units

The reasons for the success of the Negro in the Special Training Unit are not hard to arrive at in terms of what we have already seen of his nature and cultural background. Many of these men simply have not had the chance to learn. For most of these men, camp life offers a decided improvement in environmental background. They are eating and sleeping regularly and well. Their general health is improved by these factors as well as by hygienic practices to which many of them have not hitherto been exposed. Their standard of living, in short has been brought up to what the Army considers essential for the development and maintenance of adequate strength and resistance for military service. The Army is providing for many of these men a range of opportunities which have hitherto been denied them. Most of the men are appreciative of these privileges, and recognize the responsibilities that go with their acceptance.

It is pertinent to note here that the proportion of men in Special Training Units separated from the services according to section VIII procedures is slightly lower for Negroes than for whites. The application of group and individual procedures in educating and reorienting the Negro soldier has resulted in a surprisingly great success. It appears that the Negro's motivation for learning and serving in the Army is no less than that of the white soldier. Perhaps he may view this situation as one which offers him an opportunity not only to do his part in the present emergency, but also as a chance to demonstrate essential worth.

At any rate, the foregoing studies demonstrate and establish the educability of Negroes under the best conditions. These studies shift our focus away from the problem of Negro capability toward an estimate of the conditions under which learning best takes place, and how these conditions may be provided. The Army has already made special provisions for certain important types of deficiency; still other adjustments may be necessary.

Summary Points for Officers

The Army is not concerned primarily with problems of race, social and economic justice, or civilian educational opportunity. It is concerned with the development of soldiers out of the available manpower. The answer to this problem lies in *giving each man his chance to show what he can do.* In order to make certain that you are not operating on the basis of erroneous psychological and educational theories, review your own work with your men in the light of the following summary points:

1. *Doctrines of inborn racial inferiority and superiority are not supported by scientific evidence.* The Army cannot function efficiently on the basis of theories that individual capacities are definitely fixed by a man's race. Its concern must be with the military potential of the individual soldier.

2. *Differences in the scores of Negro and white soldiers on the Army General Classification Test do not indicate differences in inborn ability.* The AGCT is not a test of native intelligence; scores on it should *not* be viewed as IQ's. The AGCT is a classification test which shows the working level of the soldier at the time the test is given. It must be taken into account in planning the training and utilization of the men in your outfit, but not as a fixed ceiling above which men can not rise. In some cases a low AGCT score, after further

observation and investigation, may be found to reflect intelligence so low that the man should be discharged from the Army. In most cases, however, knowing the scores of your men will be helpful in the development of training programs and in the proper assignment of men.

3. *Negroes in Special Training Units have given a most creditable performance.* Most of the men who go into special training units rise to Grade IV after completing the course. A few make Grade III, II or even I. You will find it worth while to familiarize yourself with the work of Special Training Units with both white and colored troops even though you may not need to assign any of your men to such training, for their experience demonstrates dramatically what can be done with men who at first seemed to be unpromising military material.

4. *Character and personality traits unsuitable in the soldier which may exist among your men are principally the result of environment, not of race.* Such traits need not be permanent. In most cases proper training in military duties and behavior will modify or offset any such traits you may find among your men to the point where they will not interfere with their duties as soldiers. Beyond this point the matter is of no concern to the Army.

5. Although scientific evidence does not support the theory that racial inferiorities exist as inborn traits, there are differences in custom, experience, education, and behavior between racial groups, just as there are such differences between individuals within any group. If you are in command of men whose backgrounds are materially different from your own, *do your best to gain an understanding of their points of view, of their likes and dislikes, and of their limitations and advantages. Learn about their history, their families, their ambitions and fears. Such intimate knowledge is basic for successful training and leadership.*

6. *Encourage your men to take advantage of the many training and educational opportunities offered them by the Army.* Most of these are designed to make men better soldiers, and your outfit will improve with the individual improvement of your men. Furthermore, both military training and off-duty education on a voluntary basis pay big dividends in morale as well as in soldierly skills.

CHAPTER 4

VOCATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER

Effective utilization of the occupational experiences of soldiers is a major command function in all echelons. For commanders of Negro troops it is a problem best met by an understanding of significant factors in the occupational history of American Negroes, specific trends in and categories of Negro job experiences, and by thoughtful application of basic tenets of Army administration and training. The specific patterns suggested for utilization of the Negro soldier's job experiences are the same as those applicable to any group of troops. The problem is simply one of good versus poor leadership.

The present chapter is intended to provide a body of facts relating to the character of Negro occupational experience in America; a summary of job experiences of Negro selectees; and suggestions for the utilization of civilian occupational experiences in the field.

Negro Occupations Before Emancipation

The first Negroes brought to the colonies were few and served largely as indentured servants. Many of these, like white Americans in similar status, gained their freedom and formed, in all of the colonies, the free Negro class. In the occupational experiences of this group, together with slave labor experiences, are to be found many facts significant for a more complete understanding of the occupational history of the American Negro.

Slavery and Agriculture

Although there were Negro slaves in all of the American colonies, the great bulk of them were engaged in agricultural pursuits in the South. It was not until the latter part of the 18th century, however, with the more extensive development of tobacco and cotton culture, that Negro slavery became a major system of farm operation.

There had been a strong trend from about 1750 to 1830 toward the abolition of slavery, induced in part by economic considerations and in part by political considerations associated with 18th century liberal concepts of the rights of man. This trend, however, faded rapidly after the turn of the century with the adoption of the cotton gin and other mechanical appliances of the industrial revolution. By simplifying the processing of cotton and by releasing labor for its production, the cotton gin, the spinning jenny, and the power loom caused the States of the South to become attached to slavery as an economic system supplying the cheap and permanent labor it required.

Slaves in Cities

All slaves were not field hands engaged in basic agricultural labor. The census of 1850 indicates that of a total slave population of 3,204,313, some 400,000 were urban dwellers and about 300,000 more were in rural occupations not directly concerned with large-scale agriculture. While the average level of workmanship among Negro artisans and craftsmen was low and suited to rough plantation life, it is nevertheless true that in many towns and cities there were first class Negro skilled workmen.

Owners realized considerable profit in hiring their slave mechanics by contract to others who needed them. There was scarcely any craft in which slaves did not participate, often to the exclusion and at the expense of free labor, both white and black. Carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, painters, harness makers, tailors, sailmakers, tanners, millers, weavers, shoemakers, and spinners were found in every community and frequently on a single plantation. Urban slaves were often coachmen, jockeys, fishermen, sailors, draymen, and peddlers. In some cases slaves were employed

under the supervision of Negro master mechanics who took contracts, managed enterprises, and reported to the master periodically. Slaves were also employed as workers in tobacco factories, iron works, and in lead and salt mines.

Free Negroes Developed Their Own Enterprises

From 1800 until the Civil War the free Negro class always constituted from 10 to 13 percent of the total Negro population in the United States. Not all of these were on the same economic and social plane; some came to possess a considerable amount of property, others became mechanics and artisans, while still others were ordinary laborers living with difficulty as marginal workers.

In addition to occupations already indicated as followed by slaves, free Negroes were also tavern and hotel-keepers, storekeepers, teachers, bookbinders, doctors, druggists, jewelers, printers, silversmiths, contractors and architects. Approximately half of the American seamen in 1850 were estimated to have been Negroes. At least ten newspapers were published by Negroes during the period 1827 to 1860. New York Negroes, around 1840, operated two first class restaurants in the downtown financial district, six boarding houses, a cleaning and dyeing establishment, two dry goods stores, three tailoring establishments, and two coal yards.

Certain enterprises came to be a virtual Negro monopoly. By 1869 for example, Negro caterers of New York had such a large share of this business that the twelve leading ones had formed The Corporation of Caterers, a pool to control the conduct of the business. River shipping furnished midwestern Negroes with opportunities; many who had become boat stewards made large sums for themselves by placing contracts for supplies. The small colored planter class, descendants largely of old Spanish and French masters and their slaves, owned sizable sugar and cotton plantations. Colored farm owners increased rapidly after the Civil War.

Occupational experiences of Negroes before the Civil War illustrate the degree of achievement and development of skill possible whenever circumtances were favorable. The antebellum Negro, slave and free, adapted himself to diversifications in occupations as the opportunities to do so developed. There were always cases which served to demonstrate the latent skills of both groups. Where highly skilled pursuits were opened or restricted in favor of the Negro workman, he readily qualified as a master craftsman. There is no valid evidence to show that even in the days of slavery he was incapable of mastering any pursuit open to him.

Negro Occupations After Emancipation

Over three million Negro workers were added to the nation's free labor pool at the end of the Civil War. The Negro then entered a new economic status which posed tremendous problems and difficulties.

Many freed men remained on southern plantations and farms. Notwithstanding the later migration of tens and hundreds of thousands of Negroes from southern farms to northern industrial areas and southern cities, rural pursuits, principally agricultural, maintained their traditional hold on the race. Many Negro farmers became land owners. By 1910 they owned over twelve million acres of land valued at over six hundred million dollars. The vast majority of Negro agricultural workers, however, became tenants, renting land under a share system. By 1930 Negro farm operators numbered over 800,000, 95 percent of them in the South. Approximately one-fourth of these were owners. The rest were tenants, constituting by 1940 nearly half of all southern share-croppers.

Migration to the Cities

As early as the 1880's Negro farm hands had begun to drift to the cities of the North and South. Larger numbers, including tenants and owners, followed after 1900. By 1910 the number of Negroes in the North was reaching significant proportions. The greatest waves of Negro migration to the North and the West, however, came between 1916 and 1919 and between 1921 and 1924, when hundreds of thousands migrated to the industrial centers. These migrations have continued so that the present decade finds the Negro no longer a predominantly rural dweller. Increasingly large numbers of Negroes now live in urban areas, both in the North and in the South.* As more and more came into the cities their occupations

*In 1940, the Negro population of 11 cities had passed the 100,000 mark. These cities, in order of the size of their Negro population, are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, St. Louis, Atlanta. Their combined Negro population is over 2 million. In 1910 no city had as many as 95,000 Negroes.

became diversified along urban lines.

Adjustment to the new industrial economy of the North and West was not easy. New labor techniques, unknown to masses whose previous occupations were mainly agricultural, had to be learned. Just as emancipation had intensified competition between Negroes and whites on the lower levels of production in the South, similarly in the industrial North the great influx of Negro workers evoked conflict between the new workers and the native and foreign-born white workers.

The Struggle to Learn Craft Skills

During the period prior to the first World War repeated efforts of Negroes to become skilled workers in industry were practically futile. Reliance upon European immigrants who had streamed into America for a century, doubts as to the steadiness of Negro workers and as to their ability to learn the new required skills, racial antagonisms, and exclusion from labor unions blocked the way. However, the tremendous industrial demands generated by the war and the sudden checking of immigration after the war opened the door.

During this period Negroes came to be engaged in heavy work requiring little skill or experience in the steel mills and blast furnaces, the foundries, the automobile and car plants, the packing houses and stockyards, and the unskilled branches of the building and construction industries.

The "Negro Job"

Large concentrations of Negro workers in unskilled pursuits and in the industrial labor pool, coupled with tradition, have in large measure fostered the development of the so-called "Negro job." These jobs generally include the "hot jobs" of iron and steel mills and other unskilled jobs considered less desirable by reason of the relatively great muscular exertion and fatigue involved, exposure to the elements and unclean and unhealthful surroundings, and low wages.

Conversely in other types of traditional Negro jobs, the Negro worker came to be displaced by white workers; the Germans, Irish and Swedes made serious inroads as domestics and caterers; Greeks became competitors in the shoeshining business; and English servants supplanted them as butlers and coachmen.

Even in the South where Negro workers had almost had a monopoly since the Civil War in carpentry, plastering, brick masonry, barbering, elevator operating, bellhopping, cooking and waiting, competition from white workers meant that the Negro's share in such jobs became smaller and in many cases disappeared. Technological changes making work less strenuous, less dirty and generally more attractive often caused a re-definition of the occupations from "Negro jobs" to "white man's work."

The decline of handicrafts associated with the rapid mechanization of industry and the beginnings of new industries, together with the parallel development of labor unions in such industries, also contributed to the decline in the numbers of Negroes who had previously been employed. Often such occupations were completely closed to Negroes, except on the unskilled levels.

Significant decreases in Negro employment occurred over a number of years in textile and cigarette factories, in the skilled building trades, saw and planing mills, turpentine farms, railroad maintenance work, the oil and gas industries, the paper and pulp industry, gas and electric works, public transportation, telephone and telegraph companies, and automobile servicing trades.

Although the proportion of Negroes engaged in skilled work is still low, the total number of Negroes employed in industry has consistently increased. In 1923 the United States Department of Labor reported that Negro steel and iron workers in Pittsburgh had increased from less than 100 in five plants in 1910 to 16,900 in 23 plants in 1923. In August of that year the Carnegie Steel Company alone employed 6,758 Negro workers. The Ford plants in Detroit employed 11,000 Negro workers. Great gains were shown in the Chicago iron, steel, and meat-packing industries.

Depression Years

The depression of the 1930's reduced the rate of increase of Negroes in industry. The traditional complaint of the Negro worker—"last hired, first fired"—became a serious reality. The low occupational status of the colored worker in terms of wage rates and skills and restrictive racial attitudes which had always confronted him now com-

bined to accelerate his displacement in industry. Having little seniority and only the beginnings of skilled status in basic industries, he was often replaced by white workers. The general national decrease in income forced many persons to release their Negro domestic and personal employees. The disruption of the nation's agricultural economy brought foreclosures for Negro farm owners, unemployment of farm workers, and an accentuation of all the hardships of tenancy and sharecropping. Negroes came to constitute a far greater proportion of persons on relief than their proportion in the population. After the lean years when employment again increased, Negroes on relief were the last to regain employment.

During the closing years of the depression, large numbers of Negroes joined labor unions. Unskilled workers in the main, Negroes were attracted to and were accepted in the new industrial unions. Many of the older established unions continued restrictive and exclusionist policies, but others abolished such practices.

Vocational Education

One of the traditional handicaps in the Negro worker's efforts to secure and maintain a foothold in American industry and to improve his status as an agricultural worker has been the lack of systematic occupational education. Much, however, was accomplished during the depression years to ameliorate this condition. Thousands of Negroes found opportunity through the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps to demonstrate their talents and to receive training as clerks, stenographers, typists, statisticians, operators of business machines, draftsmen, map makers, mechanics, electricians, pipe fitters and layers, steel and sheet metal workers, tractor and bulldozer operators, air hammer and compressor operators, welders, tree surgeons, radio technicians, etc.

Such occupational training constituted a distinct innovation in the education of Negroes. Although public schools had long been offering instruction in vocational education, the Negro school generally continued to offer its traditional curriculum with little emphasis on occupational training. Under the auspices of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, a study of federally aided programs for vocational education of Negroes in the seventeen states and the District of Columbia where Negroes are required by law to attend separate schools, showed, in 1938, that the opportunities for Negro students along these lines were, in general, approximately two-thirds as extensive as for whites.

Occupations of Negroes in 1940

The 12,865,518 Negroes in the United States in 1940 were 9.8 percent of the population. On the basis of their proportion in the population, Negro men in 1940 were overconcentrated in agriculture and domestic service, providing 15.5 percent and 45.8 percent, respectively, of workers in those fields. A further analysis of 1940 census data reveals that Negroes provided 22 percent of forestry workers, 17.2 percent of loggers, 24.2 percent of tobacco factory workers, 26.3 percent of sawmill and planing mill workers, 20.2 percent of hotel and lodging place workers, 16.6 percent of structural clay products workers, and 14.9 percent of water transportation workers.

Census data for 1940 also show proportional under-employment in many other fields. Negroes in that year constituted 0.1 percent of workers engaged in aircraft and aircraft parts manufacturing, 0.5 percent of crude petroleum and natural gas production workers, 0.6 percent of wool and worsted workers, 0.6 percent of workers in the electrical machinery and equipment industries, 0.7 percent of footwear industries (except rubber where the percentage was 2.7) workers, 0.9 percent of knit goods workers, 1.1 percent of silk and rayon workers, 1.4 percent of telephone and telegraph workers, 1.5 percent of radio broadcasting and television workers, and 1.7 percent of workers in printing, publishing, and allied industries.

Of the 534 different occupations listed in the last census, however, all but four were practiced by Negroes.

Negroes in Business and Professions

Negro professional workers in 1940 included 80 architects, 504 authors, editors, and reporters, 254 chemists, assayers, and metallurgists, 2,339 college presidents, professors, and instructors, over 1,700 dentists, 283 engineers, over 1,000 lawyers, 3,524 physicians and surgeons, 2,608 social and welfare workers, and over 63,000 teachers. In 1941 more than 4,800 Negroes received college degrees in engineering, chemistry, various sciences, and the liberal arts.

Retail sales of 29,827 Negro-owned stores amounted in 1939 to $71,466,000. In addition to large numbers of cleaning, dyeing, pressing, and clothes repair shops and barber and beauty shops, these stores and service establishments included baths and masseurs' establishments, laundries, photographic studios, dental laboratories, automobile repair shops, radio, refrigerator, and furniture repair shops, bottling works, and custom slaughtering establishments. These establishments provided employment for 1,200 full-time and 3,558 part-time employees and had pay rolls totaling $6,241,000.

Skills of Negro Inductees

A survey of all armed forces inductees over a selected ten-month period listed 428 specific occupational specialties acquired by enlisted men in civilian life. All of these 428 skills, trades, and professions had been practiced by white inductees, or had been taught them in high schools and colleges. Approximately 85 percent of the 428 skills, trades, and professions had been practiced or learned by Negro inductees. Some idea of the range of skills may be obtained from the lists below, although in some of the occupations listed, the numbers of Negro inductees were small.

MAJOR OCCUPATIONS FOLLOWED BY NEGROES INDUCTED OVER A TEN MONTH PERIOD

PROFESSIONAL

Actors
Artists
Cartographers
Chemists
Editors and reporters
Engineers
(chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining)
Lawyers
Meteorologists
Musicians and music arrangers
Pharmacists
Social and welfare workers
Teachers, professors, and county agents
Veterinarians
Writers

PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS

Advertising agents
Credit men, store department heads, floormen
Farmers and farm managers
Government officials
Hotel and restaurant managers
Jewelers
Purchasing agents and buyers
Store and chainstore managers

CRAFTSMEN AND FOREMEN

Airplane fabric and dope workers
Automobile body repairmen
Automobile painters
Bakers
Blacksmiths, boilermakers, forgemen hammersmiths
Carpenters and cabinetmakers
Compositors and typesetters
Construction foremen
Diesel mechanics
Electricians
Electroplaters
Electrotypers, stereotypers, lithographers, photoengravers, photolithographers
Gunsmiths
Inspectors
Locomotive firemen and mechanics
Machinists
Masons, plasterers, and stonecutters
Mechanics, airplane engine
Mechanics, automobile
Millwrights
Molders, metal
Motion picture projectionists
Patternmakers
Pneumatic riveters
Pressmen and plate printers
Radio repairmen
Railway towermen
Refrigeration mechanics

CRAFTSMEN AND FOREMEN (cont.)

Riggers
Roofers and sheet-metal workers
Shoemakers and shoe repairmen
Shop maintenance mechanics
Stationary engineers cranemen, and hoistmen
Tailors
Telephone and telegraph cable testers and splicers
Telephone inspectors
Teletypewriter mechanics
Tire rebuilders
Toolgrinders
Upholsterers
Watch and clock makers

SALESMEN

Sales agents and brokers
Canvassers, peddlers, newsboys
Salesmen, retail

SEMIPROFESSIONAL

Aviators
Chiropractors
Dancers, showmen, and athletes
Draftsmen
Embalmers and undertakers
Laboratory technicians and assistants (chemical, criminal identification, dental, medical, psychological, sanitary, surgical, veterinary, x-ray)
Librarians
Nurses
Podiatrists
Photographers (aerial, news, etc.)
Surveyors
Technicians, except laboratory

CLERICAL

Accountants and auditors
Bookkeepers
Cashiers
Crew dispatchers
File Clerks
Mail clerks
Shipping and receiving clerks
Statistical clerks
Stenographers, typists, and office machine operators
Stock and stock control clerks
Telegraph operators
Telephone operators
Teletype operators
Traffic rate clerks

OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS

Attendants, filling station, airport, parking lot, etc.
Brakemen and switchmen, railroad
Cargo checkers
Chairmen, rodmen, axmen, surveying
Chauffeurs, truckdrivers, deliverymen
Conductors, bus and railway
Filers, grinders, buffers
Firemen (stationary)
Furnacemen, smelters, and pourers
Laundry machine operators
Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power
Lumber graders
Meat cutters
Motormen
Mine operatives
Operatives in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries
Oilers, machine
Painters
Photographic process workers
Power station operators
Sailors and deckhands
Welders and flame cutters
Signal operators
Water supply filter operators

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Firemen, fire department
Guards and watchmen
Policemen
Police radio dispatchers
Traffic patrolmen

OTHER SERVICES

Barbers
Cooks
Domestic service
Janitors and porters
Waiters and bartenders

SPECIFIED LABORERS

Fishermen and oystermen
Gardeners and groundskeepers
Laborers, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries and services
Longshoremen and stevedores
Teamsters

High school students among these Negro selectees were enrolled in drafting, manual arts, academic, mechanical, commercial, vocational, and agricultural curricula. College students inducted had been preparing for vocations in dentistry, medicine, architectural, chemical, electrical, civil, mechanical, mining, and aeronautical engineering, veterinary medicine, business and public administration, psychology, pharmacy, geology, journalism, sociology, modern languages, and geography.

For commanders of Negro troops the lessons to be drawn from the preceding data are several. The Negro soldier has brought with him into the Army broader and more varied occupational experiences than many people realize. There is only one way to check upon the vocational backgrounds of Negro soldiers: with the men themselves and from their classification cards and service records. Given the opportunity, Negro soldiers, like all other groups in the armed forces, are adaptable to a great variety of military needs.

The Utilization of Negro Skills

Military opportunity must not be misinterpreted as being limited to training in military matters. While true for all troops this is of even greater importance in the training of Negro soldiers.

Military opportunity implies the purposeful development of a great body of attitudes, understanding, and techniques associated with the utilization of skills already possessed. It also implies training in new specialties, absent in civilian experience but essential for the Army.

The remainder of this chapter is therefore devoted to a consideration of practical techniques whereby more effective specialized utilization of all Negro military personnel may be accomplished.

Taking Acount of Individual Differences

The Army is committed to the principle that men have individual differences and that these differences must be taken into account in their assignment to specific duties. This requires that leaders of all echelons, and particularly junior officers whose contacts with troops are more frequent and direct, must become acquainted with the variations of physique, temperament, mental alertness, knowledge, previous training, integrity, interest, skill, and stamina of all troops in their charge. Such knowledge must be systematic and thorough. Everything that individuals have done, are doing, and plan or hope to do must be considered and oriented in terms of military needs in general and the specific unit's mission in particular.

Using Form 20 Cards and Service Records

The soldier's classification card (W.D., A.G.O. Form No. 20) and his Service Record (W.D., A. G.O. Form No. 24) are basic records of background and achievement with which officers must be familiar. These records furnish data relative to the soldier's personal, educational, occupational and military history.

Many commanders prepare abstracts on each soldier from these records, often on systematized data card forms (mimeographed for the purpose) or in notebooks devoting separate pages to each man. In addition to personnel data, other pertinent information concerning the soldier's training achievements and deficiencies, adjustment to army discipline, esprit, off-duty interests, passes and furloughs, home problems, and health are included on file cards used by many officers.

Periodic additions to such data cards provide the officer with an always-current soldier's profile, a great aid to efficient utilization of the soldier. The importance of such data in the immediate possession of the platoon leader is heightened in those organizations whose official personnel records are located at distant parts of installations or where training requirements make frequent checking of official records impracticable.

The use of personal and educational data in relation to the command of Negro troops is discussed in other places in this text. However, these data have direct bearing in job training and utilization of the soldier's skills. Information pertaining to the amount and kind of schooling may be utilized as a guide to the amount and kind of military specialty training which the soldier should be given. Marital status and dependency data may be

suggestive of relative home and community responsibility. Considerable care must be exercised, however, in the interpretation of these data. No one item by itself is necessarily decisive. All items must be combined and balanced if true perspective is to be gained.

Occupational Data

"Intelligent use of available skills and leadership contributes materially to the morale of the Army. The placement of men in duties for which they are qualified prevents discouragement and a feeling of futility evident when assigned duties are either beyond or below the capabilities of the individual." (See par. 2*b*, AR 615-28.)

Many civilian occupations have direct counterparts in the Army. Direct assignment and utilization of soldiers who have been employed in such occupations is a simple matter. However, the proportions of men trained in these civilian occupations are often either in excess of or less than military needs. Therein lies the tremendous task of utilization of related civilian skills through conversion and the development of completely new ones on the basis of the individual soldier's capacities.

The grievances of soldiers, both Negro and white, concerning their work in organizations and military occupations bearing little or no relationship to their civilian skills are without end. The responsibilities of commanders in this connection are mainly three.

Assignment and Misassignment

Where assignment of personnel is obviously wrong, a condition best revealed by careful checking of the soldier's classification card and by interview, a complete report of all facts involved in such misassignment should be made to the next higher commander.

The best interests of the service demand especially that men possessing strategic, scientific, professional, or technical skills not be continued in assignments which do not make for the most effective use of these abilities. Where reassignment cannot be accomplished locally, report on each extreme case should be forwarded to the headquarters having personnel placement or assignment jurisdiction over the unit concerned, and request should be made for the transfer of the personnel concerned to organizations in which his skills may be more effectively utilized.

Mutual Exchange

In other situations, where the degree of skill and its relation to the soldier's present organization may not warrant reassignment procedures and a shortage of specialists exists, steps may be taken to arrange for a mutual exchange of personnel. Platoon leaders, company commanders, battalion and regimental commanders and staff officers can easily ascertain from officers of comparable responsibility in other organizations the extent to which transfer "by exchange" may help solve their mutual personnel problems. Higher headquarters normally welcome such proposals and facilitate the necessary administration involved. It must be emphasized however that this technique should not be used to unload "undesirables" on other units.

All troops have the right to feel their officers are concerned with their natural desire to increase their military efficiency within their units or by transfer to other units when this is necessary. The Negro soldier, reared in an environment where restriction of opportunity has been the general rule, has generally entered the Army expecting to find this situation at least somewhat ameliorated. Like other Americans, he wants continually widening opportunities. Blanket policies which summarily forbid requests for changes in assignment or for specialist training impede the effective utilization of all personnel. So do procrastination and the excuses offered by some officers. Statements that certain procedures are "dictated by War Department policy," that "those people up in headquarters won't permit it," are not adequate or satisfying answers to a soldier's legitimate queries. Enlisted men are notoriously quick in sensing evasions—the white and the Negro soldier share alike this capacity. Moreover, the Negro soldier has been made extra sensitive to such practices by his civilian experiences.

Training

Superior military training is the most important means through which the maximum utilization of skills may be attained. After solving the more serious personnel problems through transfer of personnel and reassignment, the bulk of utilization problems must be met and solved within the troop unit.

After becoming familiar with the backgrounds of their personnel, all officers, and particularly commanders of Negro troops, should read, re-read, and re-study FM 21-5, *Military Training,* and TM 21-250, *Army Instruction.* These manuals are indispensable as check-lists and guides to effective training methods. The commander should check his present training procedures against the detailed information contained in these manuals, with a view toward determining the effectiveness of his instruction. The serious and imaginative officer will find that many of his problems in the utilization of his troops' skills and the development of new ones are merely functions of training procedures, and will develop his methods accordingly.

Training Soldier Instructors

Special attention should be given to the sections of these manuals dealing with the selection and training of instructors (pars. 61 through 63, FM 21-5; pars. 118 through 143, TM 21-250). There are in all units enlisted personnel who may be successfully trained as instructors in many phases of training. Where suitable personnel are inadequate or have not yet attained sufficient proficiency, instructors, both commissioned and enlisted, may often be borrowed for specific tasks from other organizations. Post, camp, and station Ordnance, Chemical Warfare, Quartermaster and Medical Departments are often sources of such personnel. For example, the possibilities of having gun mechanics observe Ordnance specialists at work may be explored, or a Chemical Warfare enlisted specalist might well be the man to assist in instruction in that branch.

Aiding Soldiers to get Special Training

Tables of organization of all units include specialists whose training may best be secured at Specialists Training Schools. Officers should be acquainted therefore with the mechanics of securing such training for qualified personnel. Quotas are often assigned to individual units, but more often to large headquarters, which in turn decide how these quotas will be utilized.

The troop leader should secure from the unit adjutant, personnel officer, or training officer a list of service schools whose offerings are related to his unit's specialist needs and in whose quotas the unit may be expected to share. ASF Manual MT–3 lists available specialist courses. Even where quotas are not automatically made available, inquiry will often reveal that, where the need can be justified, key men can be sent to such schools for special training.

Realizing that enrollment at all service schools is dependent upon the enlisted man's possessing, in addition to demonstrated interest, certain test scores, the officer should determine how his troops measure up to these requirements. Should the test scores of a soldier in whom he has confidence be less than the school requirement the officer should request the unit personnel officer or adjutant to arrange for retest.

In addition to their importance as criteria for Service School attendance, tests are valuable in providing a standardized, objective estimate of a man's abilities and aptitudes. The desirability of such data in supplementing personal, educational, and occupational information about the soldier is apparent.

Some Army Classification Tests

Army classification tests measure a variety of abilities and aptitudes. TM 12-260, Personnel Classification Tests, discusses principles of testing and catalogs tests. Specific tests which should interest officers in their search for supplementary data in determining the best utilization of their personnel include the following: Aptitude Tests: Mechanical Aptitude Test, Clerical Aptitude Test, Radiotelegraph Operator Aptitude Test, Code Learning Test, and Test for Combat Intelligence; Educational Achievement Tests, measuring achievement in twelve school subjects; Trade Knowledge Tests: General Automotive Information Tests; Special Tests: Typing and Dictation Tests, Driver Selection and Qualification Test. Requests for testing services, when justified by training requirements, should be made through regular military channels.

Unit Schools

Schools within the organization constitute another important aid in assuring the exploitation of every available skill. The ideal situation is one in which unit schools are organized within battalions, regiments, or groups. Separate companies will necessarily make their own adaptations; the general outlines of operation, however, are applicable in

all cases. Administration schools for clerks, first sergeants and sergeants major; supply schools for supply sergeants and assistants; ordnance schools for gun and artillery mechanics and artificers; operations schools for headquarters operations personnel and platoon sergeants; and mess schools for mess personnel are examples of such schools.

Varying training requirements will determine whether such schools will be operated during normal training hours or during off-duty time. Where large numbers of personnel are involved, groups may be divided, one group receiving formalized school instruction while the other group is engaged in normal training, maintenance, or administrative work.

War Department Teaching Materials

War Department Field and Technical Manuals and Training Circulars constitute the main sources of teaching materials for unit schools and instruction should be based thereon. The imaginative officer will, however, explore many other possible sources.

A great variety of teaching materials is available from replacement training centers, the service schools of all arms and services, and from civilian agencies. Much of the material published by the United States Armed Forces Institute will be found helpful. In addition to training films and film strips listed in FM 21–7, privately produced films, catalogs of which may be found in post libraries, should be checked and appropriate selections made. For instructor orientation, Training Films 7–295, *Military Training,* and 71–100, *Tips for Teachers,* and TM 1–1000, *Vocational Teaching,* are invaluable aids.

Enlisted men are quick to recognize teaching which reflects thorough planning. Their responses and learning vary in direct proportion to this factor. The alert officer will exploit this condition to the full.

Slow Learners

Chapter 3 of this text discusses in detail the Army Special Training Units under which men of limited capacities and backgrounds are trained in rudimentary subjects. Two considerations connected with this phase of Army training are especially important for officers in troop units.

The high degree of success now being attained by special training units in salvaging illiterates and slow-learners for military service vividly illustrates the great possibilities attainable in troop instruction when opportunity and good teaching are provided. Graduates of these units are taking their places in many branches of the Army. Many of them after assignment to troop units will desire to continue their learning and should be encouraged to do so. The most practicable materials for such a continuation program are obtained through the Armed Forces Institute.

War Department Pamphlet No. 20–2, *Teaching Devices for Special Training Units* is an excellent guide to techniques in the instruction of slow learners and illiterates. Many of its principles are extremely pertinent to general instructional methods. It is essential, moreover, in those units which must establish their own rudimentary schools for the instruction of personnel who require such teaching and who cannot be returned to Special Training Units.

America's armies have always been civilian armies. As such their training has come to be largely a matter of direct or indirect use of skills acquired through civilian occupational experiences; or the development of military skills consistent with the occupational, educational, physiological, and psychological backgrounds of the soldier. An army which will fight the most effectively and efficiently evolves only when men are doing the things for which their background and experiences best fit them. The best use of the Army's manpower depends on the troop leader's knowledge of his men's occupational experiences and his skill in adapting them to Army needs.

CHAPTER 5

HEALTH OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER

Health of Whites and Negroes

Any comparison of the health of the soldier with that of civilians is weakened by the fact that soldiers are a selected group living in a different environment. While soldiers are subjected to different types of hazards than civilians they are, at the same time, provided with a uniform medical care and health education which is seldom available to civilians. However, a discussion of the health of white and Negro civilians followed by a comparison of the health of white and Negro soldiers is of value to the officer.

Such a discussion reveals that many of the conditions which have produced wide gaps between the health of white and Negro civilians do not operate in the Army. Even more than the marked improvement in Negro civilian health in the past generation, the health of the Negro in the Army indicates that many of the old ideas about Negro health no longer apply. The officer should be aware of the Negro soldier's civilian health problems in order to appraise properly the job of health education which the Army can and does provide. It will help him to deal effectively with the one area in which the health of the Negro soldier is significantly different from that of the white soldier.

It is believed by some that the number of Negroes in the United States is increasing more rapidly than the number of white persons because Negroes have a higher birth rate. This is only partially true. In 1790, Negroes comprised 19 percent of the total population of the country; in 1940, Negroes made up slightly less than 10 percent of the total population of the United States. Although, numerically, there were about 17 times as many Negroes in 1940 as in 1790, the number of whites increased 37 times during the same period so that the Negro proportion of the total population of the United States was cut nearly in half.

High Birth Rate—Higher Death Rate

At the present time the birth rate among Negroes is slightly higher than the birth rate of the white population. However, because of the higher Negro infant death rate and of the higher death rates of Negro children and young adults, the proportion of Negro infants who reach the age of adulthood is not much greater than the corresponding proportion of white infants.

In 1940, with prevailing birth, death, and marriage rates, 100 white females during the course of their lifetime would be expected to give birth to about 102 daughters, as compared with the 113 daughters expected of 100 female Negroes during their lifetime. However, the 113 Negro daughters do not have the same likelihood as the 102 white daughters of reaching the age of motherhood. For this and other reasons, both white and Negro groups have net reproduction rates only slightly larger than the rates necessary to maintain their respective populations.

Negroes Have Lower Life Expectancy

The average white infant born in the United States may expect to live about 65 years; the average Negro infant born in the United States may expect to live about 54 years — 11 years less. Higher death rates, especially in infancy and early adult life, account for the shorter life expectancy of Negroes. Within the first month of life 40 out of every 1,000 Negro infants are dead, compared with 27 out of every 1,000 white infants. By the end of the first year of life, 73 out of every 1,000 Negro infants, but only 43 out of every 1,000 white infants are dead. Out of the original 1,000 infants of each group, 120 of the Negroes and 70 of the whites die before the age of twenty-one. One half of the Negro infants will be dead before

their fifty-eighth birthday but one half of the white infants will live to celebrate three score years and ten.

Although the leading causes of death are much the same for both races, there are differences among them. Tuberculosis and syphilis rank higher as killers among Negroes while cancer and diabetes rank higher as killers among whites. During adolescence, tuberculosis accounts for more than one-fifth of all the deaths among Negroes and continues to take a heavy toll throughout early adult life. Prominent among the other causes of death which are relatively more frequent among Negroes are the respiratory diseases, pneumonia, influenza, and whooping cough. Most of the diseases which account for the larger numbers of Negro deaths are those in which poverty and a lack of health education and medical care play a great part.

The Negro death rate today is 13.9 per 1,000—less than half that of 50 years ago—but it is still more than 33 percent above the white rate. The Negro mortality rate from tuberculosis is more than three times that for whites, from syphilis over six times as great. Death rates from other major causes — maternal and child ills, heart disease, pneumonia — when compared with those of the white group, are in many instances ten times higher for Negroes.

Negroes Lack Medical Facilities

Death rates and life span are but indices of sickness and suffering. The toll of daily sickness (shown by sample studies to be over 40 percent greater for Negroes than for white Americans) is a heavier handicap than the high death rate. Facilities for care are greatly limited for Negroes. While there are 20,000 hospital beds for Negroes in the country, in some areas there are as few as 75 beds serving one million Negroes.

Environment, Income, and Health

The available evidence indicates that the major factor responsible for the higher death rate among Negroes as compared with whites is the less healthful environmental conditions under which Negroes live. It is well known that death rates are higher among the lower than among the upper economic classes. Not only poverty in terms of medical care but also in terms of adequate diet, housing, and recreation affects the low income groups. Since most Negroes are in the lowest economic class, their higher death rate is not surprising.

The National Health Survey conducted by the United States Public Health Service revealed that persons in families on relief reported more than four times as much time lost because of disabling illnesses as persons in families with an annual income of $2000 or more. When Negroes as a group were compared with whites as a group, the average amount of disabling illness was about 20 percent greater for Negroes. *However, when white and colored persons of roughly equivalent economic status were compared there was little or no difference in the amount of disabling illness.* Low income whites have about the same health problems as low income Negroes. Negroes with good incomes are as healthy as whites with similar incomes. But most Negroes have low incomes. In other words, the higher average illness rate among Negroes resulted primarily from the fact that a much larger proportion of the Negroes were in the lowest economic class where illness rates are highest for all. In the Army, then, where standards of living are the same for all, it would be logical to expect little difference in illness rates, provided the health education of Negro and white soldiers can be brought to the same level.

Lowering Death Rate

Additional evidence that the death rate can be lowered materially by improving social and economic conditions is presented by the decrease which has occurred in the death rate among Negroes during recent decades. The death rate from tuberculosis decreased more than 20 percent from 1920 to 1930 and nearly one-third from 1930 to 1940. Since 1928, deaths among Negro mothers at childbirth have dropped about 30 percent, and the loss of life among infants at birth is now one fifth less than 10 years ago. Syphilis and the other venereal diseases are responding to specific treatment. In a single decade the syphilis rate in one county was reduced from 40 percent to 10 percent. During the past decade the average expectation of life at birth increased for both whites and Negroes, but the increase for Negroes was more than twice the increase for whites.

The expansion of public and private health facilities during the past decades to include greater serv-

ice to rural and low-income groups has naturally benefited Negroes greatly. The result has been a general improvement in Negro health. Some of the public facilities are staffed with Negro professional personnel. There are 110 Negro hospitals in the United States, many of them showing increasingly high standards of service and of opportunities for Negro medical personnel. Congested areas of Negroes are being served by district health centers directed by Negro physicians, and Negro doctors and nurses are being appointed to the health services of northern cities and southern counties. Both public and private agencies are showing a new interest in the health needs of Negroes.

The past 40 years has been a period of general and steady improvement in the health of both Negroes and whites. The progress which has been made springs from advances in curative and preventive medicine and more widespread use of medical facilities by the public. The experience of the last few decades amply shows that Negro health can be improved by the same measures which have been successful in improving the health of whites. This is important to the Army, for it indicates that the excellent medical services provided by the Army, made available to Negroes as well as to whites, will result in eliminating any marked differences in health problems for Negro commands. An application of standard preventive and curative measures should keep a Negro command as healthy as a white outfit.

Three principal reasons have been advanced to explain the differences in death rates of whites and Negroes, (1) heredity, (2) a lack of acquired immunity to diseases which were unknown to the Negro before he came to America, and (3) environment. Discussions of the relative importance of these factors frequently have been affected by the belief that since the Negro looks different he really must be different biologically.

Heredity Has Little To Do with Death Rate

There is no reliable information which shows that any appreciable part of the higher death rates among Negroes is due to hereditary factors. This does not mean that hereditary biological differences may not exist; it means rather that existing differences in the frequency of disease among whites and Negroes can be explained more logically by other factors.

Immunity acquired from long periods of exposure to disease may play an important part in producing racial differences in the frequency of specific diseases. There are numerous instances where diseases which are relatively nonfatal to white persons have taken a heavy toll of lives when introduced into colored populations. Measles and scarlet fever, introduced into the Pacific islands, for example, took a heavy death toll, while in European countries deaths from these diseases are relatively rare. Although the exact mechanism is still unknown, it is thought that after many years of exposure, some degree of immunity to particular diseases may be acquired so that attacks of the diseases in question are less often fatal. There is no evidence, however, that variations in death rates among Negro and white Americans are influenced to any great extent by variations in acquired immunity to disease.

Equal Economic Level—Equal Health

As previously mentioned, Negroes and whites of the same economic level are equally healthy. This fact alone would tend to rule out the possibility that Negroes are inherently unhealthy. It is also true that the improvement in health during the past forty years has been shared by both whites and Negroes. As measured by death rates, average years of life, and other devices, during the latter part of this forty year period, Negro health has improved faster than white health. This is to be expected since the improvement in health facilities has been relatively greater for Negroes than for whites. Moreover, the educational and economic level has risen more rapidly in this period than among whites. As these three factors, among Negroes, approach more closely the white norms, it can be expected that Negro health will approach white health standards.

There is no reason to believe that the biological heritage of either whites or Negroes has changed substantially during such a short period. Rather, this improvement should be taken as an indication of the possible improvement in the health of all Americans, in which Negroes have shared.

Negro Soldiers Are as Healthy as White Soldiers

Unlike Negro and white civilians, Negro and white soldiers live in an environment in which the health facilities and the standard of living of the

two groups are nearly the same. Although a comparison of white and Negro soldiers with respect to the incidence of disease is not subject to the limitations of the wide differences in environment existing in civilian life, the backgrounds of the two groups will still be those of their civilian environment. The officer will find that the average Negro soldier will require more intensive education in good health habits than the average white soldier.

Contrary to the situation in civilian life, the admission rates for disease among Negro troops are about equal to or even slightly less than the corresponding admission rates for disease among white troops. The admission rate for all diseases except the venereal diseases has generally been less among Negro than among white troops.

Tuberculosis, which is a serious cause of disability and death among Negroes in the civilian population, is relatively unimportant as a cause of ill health among Negro troops, accounting for less than one-half of 1 percent of all admissions for disease. The death rate from tuberculosis is more than three times as high among civilians as among soldiers when Negroes of approximately the same age are compared.

The medical experience of the United States Army indicates that when Negro and white soldiers are subject to *substantially the same conditions* the health of the Negro soldier compares very favorably with that of the white soldier. But there is one important exception to this statement. Venereal disease is much more prevalent among Negro than among white troops.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Problem of Venereal Disease

The seriousness of the venereal disease problem among Negro troops is evidenced by the following facts:

1. An over-all Negro venereal disease rate which has varied from 7 to 10 times the white rate during the period of the present emergency—a rate so high that it may result in material interference at times with the full military utilization of Negro troops.

2. A Negro syphilis rate which has been about 15 times that for white troops. This is a particularly unfortunate situation in view of the time lost due to length of treatment required and the possibility of serious complications from this disease.

3. A requirement of over 1,000,000 hospital bed days for the treatment of the more than 100,000 Negro venereal disease cases in 1943.

4. Negro troops, representing 11 percent total strength of the Army, accounted for about half of all the venereal disease in the Army during 1943.

Many reasons have been advanced to account for this great discrepancy, but only two seem adequately pertinent to the Army.

1. Because of a lower average level of education, many Negroes have not yet come to realize the gravity of this situation as it affects them as individuals.

2. Law-enforcement officers and public health officials have failed to apply the same educational and clean-up policies and pressure to Negro communities that they have applied in the past few years to white communities.

Methods of Attack

The control of venereal disease among white troops is effected through measures aimed at reducing the sex exposure rate, increasing the use of prophylaxis, and controlling sources of infection in adjacent civilian communities. These same general principles are no less valid when applied to colored personnel, but their application presents many problems in addition to those encountered with white troops.

Often, the health and sex education of the Negro soldier has been neglected. It will be necessary to give him, by means of continued use of lectures, films, and discussions, a thorough knowledge of the dangers of venereal infection and the importance of preventive measures.

Some adjacent civilian Negro communities, because of long years of poverty and neglect, may have a higher venereal disease rate than that of the general community. Efforts to control sources of infection in the Negro community may be hampered by public indifference and laxity. Facilities for the treatment of proved carriers may be lacking in some communities, and cooperation from civilian authorities may be difficult to obtain. Moreover, because of limited recreational facilities for Negroes in camp communities, the only restaurants, stores, and theaters available to the

Negro soldier on pass may be located near the heart of a prostitution district.

Nevertheless, the venereal disease incidence among colored soldiers can be reduced and rates more nearly approximating those of white personnel can be achieved. This has been shown by the experience in certain posts and commands where venereal disease control programs have been developed. Good recreational facilities, improved educational techniques, good prophylaxis facilities, proper command support, and effective cooperation from the adjacent community will reduce venereal rates for Negro as well as white troops. With a little effort, all of these may be obtained for Negro troops as well as white.

Venereal Disease Control Demands Cooperative Effort

To put these proved principles of venereal disease control into effect requires the coordinated efforts of the line officer, the chaplain, the medical officer, and of the men themselves. For while the medical officer can supply the technical information and advice and the line officer and the NCO the command support and emphasis, the soldier in turn must assume responsibility for carrying out many of the procedures designed to protect his health.

This requires education both in venereal control and in responsibility. The degree to which the soldier carries out his responsibility is a rather close index of the morale, state of discipline, training, and administration of an organization. This in turn directly reflects the efficiency of the organization commander whose responsibility it is.

Principles of Venereal Disease Control

The frequency of venereal disease in a command depends largely upon these factors:

1. The number of sex contacts made with infected women by members of the command.

2. The proportion of these exposures unprotected by adequate prophylaxis.

Since neither of these factors can ordinarily be entirely eliminated from consideration, control measures should be directed at each.

Application of Specific Techniques

In order that command responsibility can be fully met, the commanding officer of each company or unit of similar size should designate a subordinate officer to function as the company venereal control officer. This officer should employ the company noncommissioned officers as assistants, thus fixing upon squad leaders the responsibility for carrying out the details of the program. The company venereal disease control officer and his assistants will work in close cooperation with the medical venereal disease control officer of the station or command and will utilize his advice and assistance in carrying out the program.

NCO's Responsibility

The greatest single step that can be taken in controlling venereal disease is to convince the NCO that his increased rank entails responsibility for the physical care of his men. If they have been selected properly, the line NCO's will be the best enlisted men in every unit. Such a distinction must necessarily involve their ability to lead and directly influence the actions of the private soldiers placed under their control.

Every NCO must be imbued with this personal responsibility for keeping his men fit for full duty —physically, mentally, and morally. To point out forcibly that a soldier "Absent Sick NLD" is as serious a loss to the unit as one "Wounded in Action" will usually suffice, provided the NCO is indeed a leader.

No officer who takes his commission seriously will associate intimately with his enlisted men off duty. Their private and personal lives do not include his active participation if he is to hold their respect. Therefore no officer may expect to be present when temptation presents itself to the enlisted man. However, the NCO may well be present. At least he is in a position to influence the private to avoid sex contacts or see to it that he uses adequate prophylaxis. It should be unnecessary to point out that the NCO must be an example—but this should be done, nevertheless.

Reduction of Sex Contacts

Reduction of the number of sex contacts made with infected women by members of the command

is generally followed by a decrease in the venereal disease rate. Reduction of sex contacts with infected women may be obtained by:

The growing prevalence of commercialized prostitution activity around some Army camps has become a fertile source of venereal disease. While the repression of prostitution is primarily a civilian function, the attention of commanding officers is called to the Army's policy with respect to prostitution in areas adjacent to military establishments, which applies to Negro as well as white prostitution activities.

"Where local authorities fail to cooperate in removing unsatisfactory conditions with respect to prostitution, commanding officers are enjoined to declare such areas off-limits to members of their commands and to follow the procedure described in Circular No. 12, War Department 1943, with a view to invoking the powers granted by the May Act." Circular No. 249, War Department, 1940.

The "red-light" district, or the so-called regulated, organized system of prostitution is a source of venereal disease because no adequate method of medical inspection of prostitutes has ever been successful and it can be safely assumed that practically 100 percent of professional prostitutes are infected at some time with one or more venereal diseases. Further, by providing ready accessibility the house of prostitution makes possible a higher sex exposure rate and with it the likelihood of a high venereal disease rate.

Prostitution Cannot be "Regulated"

Many are the fallacies that have been built up over the years about the benefits of "regulated" prostitution. Regulation does not reduce materially the prevalence of venereal disease among prostitutes. Every officer should be cognizant of the fallaciousness of such statements as closing houses of prostitution increases the incidence of rape, for the exact opposite has been found to be true. Nor does closing the houses scatter the prostitutes about town, for if the laws against prostitution are vigorously enforced prostitutes will go out of business or leave town. Stories about how prostitution was successfully regulated in France or Germany or some other country are false, for there is no recorded system of "regulated" prostitution that has ever been a success, nor has it ever been possible to segregate all of the prostitutes of a community in one district. "Regulation" is an invitation to promiscuous spreading of disease. Repression of prostitution is the only certain method of controlling this source of infection.

Declaring areas "off-limits" in the Negro sections of communities should be accompanied by a careful investigation of the effect which such a declaration may have upon off-duty recreation facilities for Negro soldiers visiting the community on pass. Often, in communities where segregation is the rule, the Negro shopping and recreation area may be crowded into a relatively small area. In such cases it will usually be more practical to declare individual shops, taverns, hotels, etc., "off-limits" rather than an entire area in order not to prevent legitimate use of those places of business and recreation which are not centers of prostitution. An increase in the MP patrol, carefully instructed to maintain "off-limits" regulations, may be used to diminish open soliciting in the area.

The Amateur Prostitute

Controlling the pick-up, the bar-girl, and other promiscuous women. The amateur prostitute is no less a danger than her professional sister in the trade. She is generally more limited in the number of contacts she is able to make, yet she is none the less a problem from the standpoint of venereal disease control for she is just as likely to be infected. She operates most often with the active or passive assistance of the juke-joint, the cheaper hotel, the tourist cabin, the taxi, and other facilitators. Frequently these girls are unaware that they are infected with venereal disease. Many offer their services to the soldier through misguided patriotic or other motives.

These girls usually operate successfully only with the assistance of a third party and efforts at reducing sex exposure from this source should be directed primarily at these third party interests. Use of off-limits power should be made against those taverns, hotels, etc., which allow their establishments to be used as places where pick-ups or sex contacts are made, and the attention of local law enforcement authorities should be called to such establishments.

Local health authorities should be stimulated to provide quarantine and treatment facilities for venereally infected females. Assistance should also be given to those civilian and governmental agen-

cies engaged in a program of suppression of Negro prostitution. Information from the soldier in regard to the source of his infection, which is recorded on MD Form 140, should be as accurate and complete as possible and forwarded promptly to the health officer of proper jurisdiction. Careful follow-ups to insure adequate measures to control the source must be made. MP's may have to be posted to insure "off-limits" restrictions.

The important role that recreation plays in the over-all venereal disease control picture arises from every man's need for wholesome activity to occupy off-duty time. If he does not have that, he turns to the often undesirable recreation offered by many civilian communities, frequently in an environment conducive to the spread of venereal disease. It is obvious that where off-duty time is taken up by wholesome recreational and diversional activities, the possibility of promiscuous sex exposure is lessened. Another value of recreation is its morale-building effect, an effect which is in itself reflected in a lowering of the venereal disease rate. Troops whose morale is high usually have a low venereal disease rate.

In cooperation with the Special Services Officer a program of athletics, dances, shows, and other entertainments should be provided. Because nearby civilian communities usually offer so few recreational provisions for Negro troops, a more intensive program than that provided for white troops will often be necessary.

Unit special services officers should be the most resourceful and adaptable officers available, for their jobs will often be exacting ones.

Venereal Disease Prophylaxis

Invariably the use of proper prophylaxis will reduce venereal disease. The goal should be a 100 percent use of prophylaxis in all sex contacts. In order for prophylaxis to be utilized as fully as possible the troops must first be educated in regard to its use, and second, prophylaxis facilities must be readily available at all times.

Venereal disease education has two main objectives, first, that of convincing the soldier of the necessity of avoiding venereal infection, and second, that of telling him *how* to avoid that infection. Pride, both individual and racial, patriotism, the competitive spirit, and the soldier's desire for future health and happiness are successful approaches to the first objective. In this type of approach the attitude of the line officer and the NCO is of extreme importance. The company officer who impresses upon his men that freedom from venereal disease is expected will receive a better response to instruction in how to avoid venereal disease. His men are much more likely to utilize that instruction when the need arises.

Instruction in the actual techniques of preventing venereal disease should be made plain and simple. Since many of your troops may be slow learners, demonstrations of the use of mechanical or chemical kits and of station prophylaxis will be helpful both from an instructional point of view and to overcome the fear of pain which often prevents full use of prophylaxis. It should be emphasized that *the only sure method of avoiding venereal disease is continence.*

The basic instruction of troops in venereal disease prevention is carried on by the use of films and Film Strips provided at intervals frequent enough to insure freshness of material. Lectures by the medical officer, the company officer, and NCO's should be utilized in conjunction with the showing of the films and Film Strips.

It is extremely important that the organization commander or the company venereal disease control officer talk to the troops at as frequent intervals as necessary in regard to venereal disease, particularly just before pay days or before furloughs. These talks should take the form of group discussions of the forum type whenever feasible in order that effectiveness and the interest of the men may be gained by their self-participation. In order to appeal to the religious background of the men in approaching the problem from a strictly moral standpoint, the assistance of the Chaplain may be secured.

Emphasis should be placed upon the periods of hospitalization required of venereal cases and the dangers of future ill-health facing the patient. Cost in man-hours lost, both in training and in combat, should be emphasized. Comparative rates for Negro and white soldiers, for Negro and white units on the post, for other Negro units may be cited as an incentive to lower venereal disease rates as a matter of race pride.

The noncommissioned assistants to the company venereal disease control officer should receive special instruction from the station or command venereal disease control officer so that they may in turn indoctrinate the men in small groups.

Minimum Requirements of Venereal Disease Instruction

This intensive instruction is designed to insure that every man of the command, no matter what his education or intelligence level may be, will learn the following basic facts about venereal diseases:

(1) The names and characteristics of the different venereal diseases,

(2) the course and the manner of their transmission and the dangers of promiscuous sex exposure,

(3) the chief symptoms, particularly those associated with the onset of the diseases,

(4) the methods of prevention,

(5) fundamentals of treatment and the dangers inherent in neglect, self-treatment, or improper treatment.

In addition to the basic instruction provided by the films, lectures and discussions referred to above, use should be made of "reminders" such as posters, Pamphlets, Bulletins, prophylactic station lists, etc., to keep before the troops constantly the dangers of venereal disease and how to avoid them.

Poster campaigns should be constant; posters should be changed frequently enough to insure that they will receive adequate attention. Usually, local soldier artists can be obtained who will execute posters suiting the local situation. Reproduction facilities are available in most posts or training centers.

Prophylactic stations off the post should be operated so as to permit their fullest possible use. They should be well located with respect to transportation and to the center of activity of troops, clean, well-ordered, and, if feasible, operated by Negro attendants. A prophylaxis station should also be operated in the Negro barracks area on the post, in a location most convenient for its use by the men. It should be made clear to the men that no stigma is attached to the use of prophylactic stations. Individual mechanical and chemical prophylactic kits should be purchased from unit funds and made freely available to the men at all times.

The need for early diagnosis and treatment of men who become infected should be stressed. The Army has the best drugs and methods of treatment available. Any concealment of his infection on the part of the soldier, with a resort to self-treatment with drug store remedies, or improper treatment at the hands of a "quack" is likely to impair his future health and delay his chances for a prompt cure.

If it is suspected that there is concealment of infection on the part of the men, surprise physical inspections early in the morning before the men have had a chance to urinate or otherwise "prepare" for them, will uncover the concealed cases. Failure to report the presence or the suspected presence of a venereal disease is ground for court martial at the discretion of the commanding officer.

Aside from the provision of court-martial for failure to report and the loss of time and pay while hospitalized, there are no other penalties attached to acquiring a venereal disease or for failure to take prophylaxis. It should be made plain to the men that *failure to report a venereal condition* is a much greater military offense than contracting the disease. In order to encourage prompt reporting, no other penalties are attached by the Army.

SUMMARY

1. The methods which public health experts use to measure the health of populations find white people to be healthier than Negroes.

2. But health is related to poverty and other economic disabilities, including education. When low-income whites are compared to low-income Negroes, one group is about as healthy as the other.

3. The experience of the last few decades shows that Negro health can be improved, just as white health can be improved. The death rate among Negroes has been lowered so much that there is every reason to believe that it can be lowered in time to the white death rate.

4. Contrary to popular impression, the Negro population is not increasing much more rapidly than the white population; and its proportion in the total population has been smaller every census period since 1790.

5. Under the conditions of Army life, Negro soldiers are not sick any more often than white soldiers.

6. With the exception of venereal disease, Negro soldiers have no health problems that are any more serious than those of white soldiers.

7. The principal methods of reducing the venereal disease rate for white and Negro soldiers are: (1) reducing the rate of exposure to infection, (2) increasing the use of prophylaxis, and (3) lessening the risk of infection from the adjacent camp community. Regulating prostitution has been shown many times to be an ineffectual method of controlling venereal disease.

8. An important aid to venereal disease control is healthy, home-like recreation in the communities near army camps. To provide it requires planning and cooperation between troop leaders and town leaders.

CHAPTER 6

CAMP COMMUNITY AND THE NEGRO SOLDIER

The Army Represents the Government

The armed forces are symbolic of the collective might of the nation, the most dramatic collective enterprise possible. For this reason, Negroes, no less than any other group, expect recognition commensurate with their sacrifice or willingness to sacrifice. Negroes associate the Army with the Federal government, the agency to which they have traditionally looked for the protection of their rights; they expect more from the Army and the Federal government than from any local community. To them a military reservation symbolizes the ideals of the national government as stated in the Constitution. So long as they remain on the military reservation, they traditionally expect to be treated like all other soldiers. But the camp town is a different matter. The experiences of the Negro soldier in the camp community are but in part the same as those of the white soldiers. For in addition to the experiences common to all soldiers there are experiences which stem from the various local attitudes and social patterns affecting the Negro soldier as a Negro. Hence, the Negro soldier has problems additional to and different from those of the white soldiers.

Much has been said concerning the importance of the camp community in morale of the soldier in training. It is the nearest civilian contact for him; thus it is the most frequent civilian contact. As a result, his experiences in the community and the attitudes of the towns-people in a measure shape his thinking toward civilians, and towards the country in general.

This, however, is tempered by the fact that each soldier likes to think in terms of his own home folks and surroundings as the "kind of people" for whom he is fighting. But the fact that the civilian contacts in the immediate community are more frequent than his contacts with his home or distant communities makes the camp neighborhood play a large part in determining his morale.

Why Soldiers Go to Town

A soldier goes to the nearby community primarily for relaxation from the rigors and discipline of military training and for a change from the limitations of camp life. He has been living a relatively new life in the camp. He wants, if possible, to recapture as much of the flavor of his normal life as he can during his off-duty.

The frequency with which the serviceman praises good community relations as being "so homelike" attests to this fact. He wants to meet people and talk with civilians. He wants to talk to girls, drop into a restaurant for a meal, or take in a movie. He wants to hang around the corner drug store and act as he does at home. He wants the people to know that he doesn't mind making a sacrifice, but he wants a little warm hospitality to make him feel that it's worth it. Not that there isn't the larger loyalty to the tremendous cause of freedom and democracy. But little things mean much and can help mould a soldier's attitude toward the bigger things.

Because of the existing circumstances, white soldiers stand a better chance of getting these necessary community benefits than do Negro soldiers. In order to understand this, it is necessary to go into the matter of varying community customs and attitudes, for it is within this framework that the immediate problem lies. In general it can be said that despite the inadequacy of facilities and services caused by overcrowding and despite actual indifference on the part of the community in some areas to the welfare of the white soldier, he is rarely confronted with the problem of whether he can make a purchase at this place, or eat a meal at that place, or go to a particular theater, or visit the canteen in the community. But this is a real problem for the Negro soldier. It is something that he must investigate before he ventures in.

COMMUNITY PATTERNS

Not all Towns are Alike

The problem stems from the fact that Negroes have been integrated into community life with differing degrees of completeness in almost every city. The range is from a high degree of exclusion to a relatively complete integration of Negroes in community life. The officer, before he can determine the possibilities of off-duty recreation open to his men in a particular town, must have some idea of the patterns of Negro life in that community.

In some camp communities the use of public facilities is governed strictly by segregation laws. There are separate and distinct Negro neighborhoods and business districts. If theaters are open to Negro soldiers, they must sit in a separate section. They must ride in the rear of the bus or street car. Job opportunities for the Negro civilian are in general limited. The Negro participates little in total community organization and planning.

There are other communities where law and custom require separation but where within this framework there is ready and understanding contact between the two groups. Negroes have become a part of the planning for community activities. Here as in the former case, the facilities are available on a separate basis, but they are more nearly adequate.

In other communities there are no laws that require separation of facilities, but long-standing custom has served to maintain separation.

Then there are communities where some of the activities and services are open to all groups while others are restricted. Here there is no definite uniform pattern of separation. Various activities, usually depending on the degree of personal contact, are handled on a separate or integrated basis, whichever way it has happened to work out.

In no one of the above categories do all communities function exactly alike. No two communities have the same approach to law, custom or tradition where race and segregation are concerned. The above list does not cover every situation. The officer who wishes to see to it that his troops benefit by wholesome and desirable community conditions so far as humanly possible must determine by close observation just where in this list his particular camp community falls.

Complications of Camp Community Problem

The problem of camp-community relations is also complicated by the varied background from which soldiers, both white and Negro, come.

Negro soldiers who come from communities where there is little separation of facilities or services on a racial basis may be located near a community where strict separation is the custom. These men often feel they should not be bound by local customs, since they are in the Army and are not living or working in the community. Their dislike of segregation is shared by many colored soldiers who are used to relatively complete separation in civilian life, but feel that being in the Army and wearing the uniform should free them from the handicap of rigid segregation, which they have frequently found means being restricted to the use of vastly inferior community facilities.

White soldiers who come from communities where there is a separation of facilities based on race may be located near a community which has a different pattern of race relations, a pattern which is not familiar to them and of which they disapprove. They may urge the customs of their home on the activities and services in the camp community. These situations have served and are continuing to serve as a source of difficulty in communities.

Military and Civilian Jurisdiction

In order to minimize this difficulty, soldiers, Negro and white, should be instructed that the Army has no authority to alter in any direction the existing community pattern as a matter of social reform, and that it will expect the soldier, when in the community, to abide by its laws. This, it should be emphasized, applies to all sections of the country and to all soldiers alike. Just as military reservation patterns are the business of the Army, so are community interracial patterns the business of the civilian community, so long as basic constitutional rights of all men in uniform are respected and there is no interference with the necessities of military efficiency.

Further, all officers should put forth every effort

to see that all law enforcing agencies exercise their authority with firmness, courtesy and justice, and without abusive language or racial references. Such action on the part of officers goes far to build up morale and confidence of colored soldiers in their officers' interest in their personal problems.

An appendix to this manual provides a brief discussion of laws and legal practices which will be of assistance to the officer. Where time permits, as the appendix makes clear, he should always consult his superior officer, a legal assistance officer, or a representative of the American Bar Association as provided for in Circular No. 74, War Department, 16 March 1943, before advising his men on legal problems.

The way these points are explained to the soldiers is most important. Officers should make it clear to their men that the Army assumes full responsibility for their welfare and personal security, and that while local laws and civilian attitudes are not subject to military control, every effort will be made to see to it that they have access to adequate off-duty facilities. There must be confidence that men in uniform have the support of the Army against abuse and mistreatment through neglect, indifference, or ill will.

Community Problems in Wartime

It is important to look in detail at what happens to a community of, say, 10,000 people when a camp is established near it. This will give the officer some idea of the problems confronting a community so that he will better be able to understand some of the difficulties and work intelligently through the proper channels toward a solution of this phase of Negro soldier morale.

Before soldiers arrive in the camp the routine life of the community probably has been disrupted by a great influx of construction workers, white and Negro. These people have overcrowded the housing, theater, shopping and other facilities. In general, higher wages are paid than normally prevail in the community; therefore, large numbers of employees of shops, stores, cafes and other business establishments have taken construction jobs at the camp. The accompanying hardship on the townspeople is commonly blamed on the camp, so that when military authorities move in the people are already blaming the camp for most of their ills.

If there is a Negro population in the community it generally happens that a balance of race relations has been worked out. Employment opportunities open up at the camp, new Negro and white workers come into the community, and the tenuous balance between racial groups is disrupted and tensions develop. These also are blamed on the camp. Then the soldiers, both white and Negro, begin to arrive.

Most of the camps are located near relatively small communities. Commercial recreational facilities such as theaters, bowling alleys, and pool rooms, are designed only to accommodate the people who live there regularly. The schools are probably just adequate for the townspeople. The water and sewage system is just about adequate. Eating houses are probably just adequate. Then 30,000 to 40,000 soldiers are brought in to a camp not 20 miles away. Probably several thousand of these are Negro troops.

Some communities react by getting all of their forces together and joining hands with the Office of Community War Services, the Federal Housing Authority, the Red Cross, the USO, and other organizations to meet as well as possible the needs of the soldiers. This may or may not definitely include the Negro soldiers, depending on the attitude of the community and its desire or lack of desire to do something for them. Other communities withdraw into themselves and sit on the side lines while Federal and other agencies try to do something and the soldier meanwhile suffers from the lack of normal, desirable community contacts. In general, the Negro soldier suffers most under such circumstances.

What Happened in One Community

Let's see what actually happened in one community of 15,000 people in a section of the country where law and custom require racial separation when an encampment of 30,000 soldiers, 3,000 of whom were Negro, was located nearby.

First of all, 16,000 construction workers descended on the community and disrupted not only the routine of the quiet peaceful community but also economic conditions and the wage system. Many of these workers brought their families and tried to maintain some semblance of normal life, but hundreds of them crowded the city during the week, collected their pay and went home for the

week ends. All available housing was pressed into service and unsightly trailer and tent camps surrounded the city. Sanitary conditions in the community began to deteriorate and such facilities as schools and restaurants and places of amusement were overcrowded.

Then the soldiers came in and the city was overwhelmed. It had made little preparation. The townspeople took the attitude that all this was beyond their control and did nothing about it. The city officials concluded that the problem was one of Federal responsibility and they withdrew into themselves. Federal agencies did come in. Over $1,500,000 worth of public improvements such as schools, sewage systems, water systems, and recreational facilities were provided by the Federal Government. The service organizations came in to provide recreation.

Although the community had taken no adequate steps to be prepared for the influx of servicemen, and even though Federal funds were expected for every additional community facility needed, the townspeople refused to cooperate with representatives of national organizations who came in to supply recreational needs. And without wholehearted community cooperation no recreational job for soldiers can be successful. As a result, at a time when a thoroughly effective program was needed for soldiers, the community withheld its support.

In addition to this, merchants in the community believing that the expansion at the post would be only temporary, refused to expand their facilities to meet the need. The shops and stores designed to serve 15,000 people were attempting now to serve over 40,000 people. This made for great congestion, shortages of merchandise and poor services, and served to irritate the townspeople. They felt that they were being shoved aside. Finally, outside merchants attracted by the tremendous amount of spending, came in. The local people resented this because they accused the outsiders of having no interest in the community other than to make as much money as they could.

"Soldier-Civilian Trouble"

With the community in a state of high irritability, the townspeople began to develop hostile attitudes toward soldiers. They were looked upon as undesirable persons because occasionally there was drinking to excess or because the Army found it necessary to locate prophylaxis stations in the town. Most citizens took the attitude that a nice girl should not be seen with a soldier. Others refused even to be polite to men in uniform because they blamed all their inconveniences on them. Transportation facilities were inadequate and local law enforcement officers, reflecting the community's attitude, were brusque and harsh in their treatment of soldiers. As a result, soldiers in general came to the conclusion that they were not welcome and this had a tremendous effect on their morale.

Negroes Hardest Hit

But the hardships confronting the Negro soldier in this community were in most respects more serious than those of other soldiers. Negroes in the community were anxious to do something for the Negro soldier. There was not as much antipathy as existed between the white soldier and the white civilian. But despite the will to do, there was precious little to do with. A few cafes, two or three juke joints for beer and sandwiches, the balcony of a theater downtown, and that was all. After some time a Federal recreation building was provided but it was not utilized fully because it was inconveniently located on the outskirts of town.

As a consequence, Negro soldiers were thrown into one of the worst sections of town. No organized community effort was put forth by anyone to provide facilities to meet their needs. And on top of this were three major sources of irritation:

(1) Discriminatory treatment by the civilian police,

(2) Inadequate transportation for Negroes to and from the community,

(3) Discrimination against Negro servicemen by the bus company operating buses between the camp and the town.

Negro soldiers' first complaint was the conduct of the civilian police authorities. Picked up for small infractions, they were on occasion roughly handled by the local police. Many times they were reminded that they were still Negroes even though they were soldiers in the Army of the United States and would be treated as all other Negroes by the local police. To help solve this problem an

agreement with the local authorities was worked out by the military police. Still later Negro MP's were stationed in the Negro neighborhood. As a result, clashes between Negro soldiers and local police officials decreased greatly.

Problems of Transportation

Again, Negro soldiers found that even though they secured a furlough for a few days, they were not sure but that they would have to spend a great portion of the time trying to secure a ticket and trying to get on a train. In the railroad station separate windows were provided for Negro passengers but the same ticket sellers also waited on white customers. In general, all of the white travellers were waited on first before the seller turned his attention to the Negroes. Given this situation, it generally happened that white soldiers were served in time to get on the train and Negro soldiers either got on without a ticket and paid full fare or waited to get a furlough ticket and were left behind.

The buses operating between the camp and the community usually filled up with white soldiers before getting to the section of the camp in which Negro soldiers were quartered; hence, these men were frequently left behind. Several hours of a precious pass were wasted just trying to get to town. The same was true in returning to camp. Later, the bus officials began to designate separate buses for Negro soldiers and for white soldiers. If the number had been adequate this might have solved the local transportation problem. On occasion bus drivers changed their designation from Negro to white before arriving at the camp. Since Negro soldiers could not ride on the buses with white soldiers they were often left at the camp. This situation got so bad that on several occasions Negro soldiers stopped and commandeered buses and forced the driver to take them to town. On one occasion a soldier and an MP were killed in a bus incident.

The Negro soldier had greater trouble than the white soldier in getting to town, but after he got there he found little to do that would not get him in trouble. He was treated as an outcast by the local law enforcement officers. In this camp the Negro soldier's morale was low. He was glad to be moved out of the community. Numbers of Negroes at this camp said that they would rather be any place they could think of than stay near that community.

The foregoing is not a rare situation. It is a common situation that faces the Negro soldier in a small community near an Army camp in some sections of the country. But this need not have been the case had it been possible for all of the responsible people in the community, in the camp, and from Federal agencies to get together and plan for the influx of Negro servicemen.

What Happened in a Model Town

Let us examine another community in the same section of the country, of about the same size, with the complement of troops, Negro and white, about the same.

When it became known that a camp would be established nearby, the local Chamber of Commerce, civilian officials and representatives of various organizations, both Negro and white, were drawn into a stock-taking enterprise. They determined that everything humanly possible would be done to make the soldier feel at home. Funds were raised to provide recreational facilities. Merchants took steps to increase their stocks. Outsiders were welcomed in to supplement the existing commercial facilities. The best citizens worked on the various committees and their wives and daughters were active in organizing parties, clubs, dances, picnics, and dinners at home.

Planning Ahead

Before the soldiers came to the camp a representative of the camp command held conferences over a period of weeks with local officials and organizations. He told of the camp and its activities and what the community could mean to the camp and what the camp could mean to the community. He met with the civic clubs and the church organizations. He talked with leading business men, both white and Negro. The editors of the local newspapers were impressed with the necessity for fair and adequate news treatment of soldiers. He stressed the fact that he would expect the Negro soldiers to be as fairly treated in the community as the white soldiers. Representatives of the Office of Community War Services and of the USO were given advance information about probable needs and asked to help. Interracial committees were formed in order to anticipate what the trouble spots might be and smooth them out before fric-

tion set in. After the actual plans of action began to shape up, the representative from the camp command took up some of the specific problems which would confront Negro soldiers. At his suggestion the city authorities called in police officials and asked them to have the local police officers understand that the city officials would tolerate no irregularities. Specific instructions were issued to the police and they were all asked to cooperate. Then the camp authorities worked out a general understanding concerning jurisdiction over soldiers in case they got into trouble. And as a final measure, Negro MP's were stationed in areas where Negro troops were likely to concentrate.

Next was transportation. The representative from the camp command discussed in detail the leave policy of the camp and told of the number of Negro troops that would be stationed at the camp. Considering the segregation laws, the bus company was asked to work closely with the camp for the first few weeks and months so that the available transportation would be fairly divided between Negro and white troops. A bus station was established conveniently in the colored district of town. The company not only agreed but bent every effort toward being as fair and as courteous as possible to all soldiers.

As to railroad transportation, while there was little that could be done about increasing the number of trains or coaches, it was possible to secure a better ticket selling arrangement so that the Negro soldier would only have to wait for service, on the whole, about as long as the white soldier. Equal consideration was all that was necessary in this case.

As a result of this activity on the part of the camp authorities in securing the good will and cooperation of the local townspeople and securing their help, when the soldiers came in they were taken care of with a minimum of difficulty. True, there was some difficulty. It is never easy for a small community to absorb so many more people. But the spirit of the townspeople, which was reciprocated by the soldiers, overcame the initial handicaps.

Two Important Conclusions

Two things are important here from the point of view of the Negro soldier in the community:

1. Negroes were included in the planning. Hence they felt a part of the whole community and used every resource at their command to make the program for Negro soldiers a success.

2. The camp authorities took active steps to prepare the way both for the white soldier and for the Negro soldier. They realized that there were special difficulties and took steps to eradicate most of them. Those that could not be eradicated were tempered by understanding and cooperation.

Trouble Between White and Negro Soldiers

There is another phase to this problem. In numerous instances, both in the United States and abroad, the Negro soldier has been welcomed into the community and has been invited to share in the programs and activities designed for servicemen. Too often, however, this cordiality has been disturbed by the attitude and actions of white soldiers who come from sections where there is rigid separation between the races. This seems wrong to the Negro soldier. Like all soldiers, the Negro is required to conform to the laws and customs of communities where he is stationed. It is difficult for him to understand why other soldiers should try to introduce restrictive practices in areas where there are no such laws or customs.

When this kind of difficulty arises it is a responsibility of command to remind individuals that the Army has no authority to attempt to change existing community inter-racial patterns in any direction at all because of social preference.

Incidents of conflict or even misunderstanding between white and colored troops have been so rare during this war as to warrant the conclusion that the principal source of trouble lies in relationships between the military and civilian communities. Certain individuals and troublemakers of both races will inevitably create isolated cases of friction. Such individuals must be disciplined immediately, completely and impartially so that all troops will understand that inter-racial troubles will not be tolerated for a moment within the military service.

On the other hand, countless cases where white soldiers have refused to take advantage of Negro soldiers and have defended their rights publicly against civilian efforts toward discrimination, show that a common purpose, pride in uniform, and mutual respect are increasingly helping to solve the racial problem. Wise leadership and firm, impartial, discipline will always lead the way in this respect.

This discussion of the camp community is focused on the problems of the Negro soldier in training in the United States. Throughout the war there will always be relatively large numbers of troops in such training situations, but as time goes on other types of camp-community relationships will be of increasing importance. The establishment of many new posts, camps, and stations in this country is not to be anticipated, with the result that there will be little or no opportunity to develop local patterns of civilian-military relationships with a clean start free from the complications of past incidents and mistakes. Attitudes and habits, both good and bad, will have been developed, and will have to be reckoned with in plans and activities designed to improve specific situations.

In such circumstances the starting point will be different, but the problems, the purposes, the approach, the people to be approached for cooperation, the facilities needed, all will be similar or the same. If good relationships have been effected, they may be expected to continue only if officers make a positive continuing effort to see to it that they do not deteriorate. If camp-community relationships are on an unfortunate basis, the most serious attempt possible to improve them should be initiated immediately.

Oversea Problems

As greater and greater numbers of troops move overseas, increasing attention should be paid to the problems of relations between American soldiers and the civilians and soldiers in the foreign countries in which they are stationed. No detailed information or advice on these oversea problems can be given in this manual, for there is no way of knowing where the officers and officer candidates for whom it is intended will ultimately be sent. Interracial customs vary so much from country to country that at least a separate chapter would be required for each nation, friendly or enemy, in which our troops may be located.

About the only generalization which can be made is that people may be found in practically all parts of the world who have prejudices against groups differing in appearance and manner from themselves, but the patterns of prejudice and intergroup relationships are never the same in any two regions.

The officer who is assigned to duty overseas must expect to find that American Negro troops will attract special attention. How they are received will depend partly on previous experiences of the country in question with colored people. Local attitudes and traditions in consequence of sheer lack of information and preparation guarding against likely sources of difficulty.

Negro troops overseas are indeed in a complicated situation. First of all, American troops in another country regardless of color, will inevitably find themselves looked upon as strange people because of their alien appearance and behavior, and they will themselves have difficulty in not giving offense because of failure to understand the people among whom they find themselves. Secondly, they will in many countries find that there are native subgroups, in some places including various colored people, with traditional patterns of intergroup relationships. Thirdly, the American Negro soldier will be a new experience for the citizens of these countries, and at the beginning there will of course be no common understanding or specific customary way of regarding him.

Here is a potential source of trouble which must be guarded against by the Army itself, for the citizens of a country in which our men are stationed will tend in the absence of any previous contacts with large groups of American Negroes, to follow the example of white American officers and men. If individuals wearing the uniform of the American Army abroad show disrespect for others wearing the same uniform who happen to be colored, an example will have been set which may lead to lowering of the morale of Negro troops, increased chances for open trouble with the local population, interference with military efficiency, and a nationally regrettable loss of dignity and respect for the uniform of our Army.

SUMMARY

While the effectiveness of any program designed to improve the civilian-soldier contacts and relationships in the camp community will rest in large measure on the initiative and imagination of civilian authorities, officers can do a great deal toward stimulating desirable relationships. Especially is this true where Negro soldiers are concerned. Based on the foregoing discussion, these are some positive steps that can be taken by those in command of Negro soldiers:

1. Determine what the prevailing community laws and customs are so far as recreation and public facilities are concerned.

2. Learn about the Negro population, its size, location and other characteristics. Check on the adequacy of the commercial, recreational and eating facilities.

3. Discuss the problems arising from the location of a contingent of Negro troops with the town officials and secure their cooperation. This includes the police officials, with whom mutual assistance must be arranged.

4. Meet with organizations of merchants and other civic organizations to secure their active participation in a program to make the Negro soldiers welcome. Be sure to include the editors of local newspapers among the people whose advice and cooperation you ask.

5. Seek out the outstanding persons, especially Negroes, in the community and determine what they can do through their organizations to help entertain the Negro soldier. Churches, schools, Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, local war service commissions, and athletic clubs are often glad to help.

6. Get all the help you can from national agencies, particularly the USO, and the office of Community War Services. Their local representatives can often give valuable aid.

7. Tell the Negro soldier what steps have been taken to prepare the community for his coming and impress upon him his responsibility for good community relations. Lists of events and places open to him placed on company and day room bulletin boards will help.

8. Work out a fair distribution of the transportation facilities between the post and town with the bus officials.

9. Try to arrange for fair and adequate ticket-selling and other facilities in railroad stations for Negro soldiers.

10. See to it that the MP's are doing their work intelligently and effectively in full cooperation with the local authorities, fulfilling their obligation to protect the rights of all soldiers as well as to maintain law and order. Use Negro and white MP's if there are both Negro and white troops in camp .

11. Oversea duty requires an awareness that new problems of the Negro soldier's community activities and relationships inevitably arise in foreign countries, that although the officer's responsibilities and the basic principles of camp-community relations remain the same it is necessary to learn about local customs, traditions, and practices, and that extreme care must be taken to maintain respect for the American uniform whether worn by white or Negro soldiers.

CHAPTER 7

RUMOR, FACT, AND NEWS

The Soldier's Right to Information

The soldier who comes ino a citizens' Army such as ours is not and should not be insulated from the community at large. As a civilian, the soldier was a member of the American public, the most completely and freely informed body of citizens in any country. As a soldier, the former civilian has the inalienable right to read books and newspapers, listen to the radio, receive mail, and see visitors. Naturally, the closer the soldier gets to a fighting front, the less frequent and the more cherished these contacts with the "civilian front" become.

The home community, too, retains its interest in the man when he becomes a soldier. His family wants to hear from him and about him. The home-town paper has a page of soldier news. The news reels are eagerly watched for military shots of all kinds. And, as the soldier gets farther away from home whatever contacts are made with him by mail or through the news are again cherished even more than they would be under ordinary circumstances.

As a member of the armed forces, the soldier is part of an organization. This organization has plans and orders for him; has to teach him how to do his job, to fight, tell him what he is fighting, and why. The junior officer has the immediate and direct responsibility for assuring the flow of this information, for guiding the two-way soldier-civilian communication as the man learns his job; for passing along and interpreting the information materials provided by the War Department.

Adequate, truthful information to both the public and the soldier helps to build confidence and a sense of participation in a common cause. Mutual confidence and respect between the public and the Army help sustain the will-to-win essential to victory.

Rumors and How to Deal with Them

If the public and the soldier are not informed symptoms of uncertainty will quickly appear. And they can appear in both civilian and soldier groups. Rumors will begin to circulate. What difference if they are called "rumors" by the public and "scuttlebutt" by the soldier? They are the same thing and arise out of confusion, uncertainty, and misinformation.

The best way to deal with rumors is to prevent them from arising. Rumors are word-of-mouth information. They are usually passed on where people gather. They cannot be validated authoritatively or officially; they have to be taken on the say-so of the rumor-spreader. They are fostered by uncertainty, and spread in the absence of adequate, reliable, official information. If the maxim "Keep your men informed" is followed rumors are much less likely to arise and spread than if the men, their families, and the public are kept in the dark or allowed to speculate.

When rumors are circulating some officers immediately begin to look for a focus of infection; a civilian or soldier agitator, an enemy agent, a propaganda sheet. Such persons and influences may of course be at work, and if they are they should be reported to superior officers. But agitators and agents do not sow their seed successfully except in fertile ground. The officer who has a rumor problem in his unit and hunts only for agitators, and does not ask himself whether he has "kept his men informed" is taking the wrong way out. An outfit which is circulating rumors has something wrong with *it*. The clue to what is wrong may often be found in the rumors themselves. Collecting the rumors and studying them will often tell the officer what his men are uneasy about, or what piece of missing official information is being fabricated and spread. In tac-

tical situations information of the enemy and supporting troops is given to the troops; such a procedure should be followed as well in situations regarding rumor as opposed to news and fact. Rumor may easily be as much an enemy of morale and military efficiency as an army of enemy forces.

Five Types of Rumors

Rumors and rumor spreading have been studied by specialists in crowd psychology. One analysis of 4,500 rumors showed that they fell into five groups:

1. *Hate rumors.* These rumors expressed prejudice, animosity, or hostility for groups other than the enemy.
2. *Anxiety rumors.* These rumors reflected uneasiness or fear. They commonly had the form of unfounded reports of Allied disaster or weakness, or of overwhelming enemy strength.
3. *Escape rumors.* In the main, these reflected wishful thinking about the progress and duration of the war.
4. *Supernatural rumors.* There were a relatively few rumors of impending miracles or disasters.
5. *Curiosity rumors.* There were a number of novel tidbits, or supposed news items which were amusing and entertaining in their nature.

Hate Rumors

By far the most numerous and the most dangerous were the *hate rumors.* But a comparison of specific rumors with specific enemy-propaganda appeals showed little relation between the two. Enemy shortwave radio broadcasts, which reach a very small audience in the United States, have largely been ignored by the American public.

The evidence shows that many *hate rumors* originate in the United States as symptoms of domestic social and ecnomic problems. Enemy propaganda has often picked up these rumors and tried to increase their circulation, but it should not be assumed that hate rumors are only enemy-planted. On the contrary, *they grow at home.*

An Experiment with Rumors

To show the effect of rumors, in an experimental study a group of people were brought in to listen to a rumor-control program over the radio, which consisted of a dialogue in which a rumor was announced, followed by facts which proved it untrue. The listeners to the program were interviewed before and after the program. Their answers showed that the rumors should never have been repeated. For every rumor spiked by the program twenty-seven rumors were planted! Members of that audience gathered rumors from the program they had never heard before, and remembered the rumors even though they had forgotten the true facts.

There is a lesson to be learned from this experiment which has been put into application by some rumor clinics throughout the country, and which has proven practical. Never repeat a rumor *even to deny it!* To deny a rumor, repeat the facts. Don't repeat the rumor. Rumors are spread by word of mouth. When you repeat a rumor you are spreading a rumor.

Combating Rumors with Truth

This does not mean that rumors can't be handled. On the contrary it shows the right way to control rumors. Every officer should have regular channels for communicating information to his men. He can call his men together to talk to them; he can use bulletin boards in the barracks; he can use camp newspapers; he can distribute mimeographed material, and so on. Use whichever of these devices is the most suitable for passing on accurate, official information to your men on a regular daily or weekly basis.

If rumors begin to circulate and you are closely in touch with your men, you will know it. Don't try to deny individual rumors that will only give them greater circulation. Use your own knowledge or your regular information channels to supply information the rumors show is missing. If you feel you must refer to the fact that rumors are being circulated, don't repeat individual rumors.

Some Do's and Don'ts

Thus, if rumors are circulating in a unit to the effect that an interracial incident has taken place in a nearby town but is being concealed by the newspapers and the radio, and you decide to call the men together, do it the right way, not the wrong way.

Don't Say:

"Men, there has been a rumor floating around this camp that a policeman shot a Negro on the corner of 1st and C streets last night. There has been ugly talk about going into town and cleaning up on the townspeople and the local police. That kind of action won't get you anywhere. As a matter of fact, we have conducted an investigation and have found there was no shooting, although a Negro soldier was taken into custody there, and has since been turned over to the Military Police."

Do Say:

"Last night a Negro soldier was taken into custody on the corner of 1st and C streets after an argument which arose out of an automobile accident. He has been turned over to our Military Police. There has been ugly talk going around about going into town and cleaning up on the townspeople and the local police. The Army has its own regular, legal way of looking after soldiers and helping them in their dealings with the townspeople. I have investigated the matter and the case will be tried by our established military court. I have discussed the case with the post judge advocate and know that the man will receive an impartial military trial."

It is not enough that the officer investigate the rumor and discover that it has no basis in fact. He must communicate *the results of his investigation* to his men in a manner which will convince them that the rumor is without foundation.

If rumors are circulating in a unit which is about to move out, they may be innocent speculation, or they may be doing some harm. In the latter case the men should be called together, or a bulletin should be issued. In either case the men should be told as much about the movement as can be safely told, or they should be told flatly that troop movements are secret and nobody who pretends to speak authoritatively knows what he is talking about.

Avoid the temptation to call men together to discuss rumors and refute them verbally. To do so will only strengthen them and spread rumors, or provide someone with an opportunity to stand up and spread one in an official gathering. Call men together in this connection only for the purpose of passing on authoritative, truthful information.

Generally speaking, the rumor problem is the same for white and colored troops. Hate rumors are as likely to be circulated among white troops as among Negro troops. The best antidote for hate rumors is full information. Use the material in this text freely for that purpose. The American soldier can evaluate the truth but he must have it. Soldiers who know something about the Negro military tradition, Negro participation in this war, both in industry and in the fighting forces, the educational and occupational background of Negroes, and their role in the history of this country, are less likely to spread hate rumors than if they do not know these things.

Interracial incidents in the summer of 1943 brought a wave of anxiety rumors among troops stationed in many different parts of the country. On several occasions rumors spread that riots were taking place in cities near camps with Negro troops. The possibility that such rumors might lead to incitement and explosive action by white or Negro soldiers was present and dangerous.

Such situations should never be ignored. It is not enough to lock up guns and ammunition. The men should be *kept informed.* Concealment only inflames the situation. If there is no riot, issue a bulletin or call the men together and tell them so. If violence is taking place call the men together and tell them what is being done to control the situation, to protect their families and preserve law and order. Impress on them the duty they have not to take the law into their own hands. But do not repeat the rumors or give them a chance to do so. Give them the facts and tell them what is expected of them as soldiers.

The Axis Rumor Technique

One way to prevent the growth of hate rumors is to be familiar with and explain to the men the Axis use of divide-and-conquer tactics. The War Department film, "Divide and Conquer" can be used for this purpose. Be sure, however, that you do not misinform your men or misinterpret the enemy's methods. The propaganda line used by the Nazis and the Japanese militarists on race supremacy has been outlined briefly in the section "Educational Background of the Negro Soldier". It is sometimes said that the Nazis have tried to use the short-wave radio and other propaganda devices to set Negroes and whites against each other. This is only a partial truth. The Nazis have

used race riots as examples of what they call the "decadence of the pluto-democracies," as examples, they say, of the inability of the democracies to control their internal affairs. They also use Negro achievement stories as examples of "decadence." But generally speaking, the Nazis have paid little attention on the radio to race relations in this country. The degree of democratic participation afforded all racial and foreign nationality groups in this country does not fit well with the Nazi theories of the "master-race."

The Japanese have made much more use of racial material in their propaganda, not only to this country but also to Latin America and Southeast Asia. It fits their propaganda line to make use of any discrimination they know about, since they have tried to assume the propaganda role of the liberators and champions of colored peoples everywhere.

It is more accurate and potent to point out to troops that the man who spreads rumors, particularly hate rumors, about any group—racial, religious or national—is doing Hitler's or Tojo's work. The Nazis assumed that in this country they would find antagonistic groups who would spend their time fighting each other instead of the German armies. Goebbels said to one of his confidants: "Nothing will be easier than to produce a bloody revolution in America. No other country has so many social and racial tensions. We shall be able to play on many strings there." (Rauschning, *Voice of Destruction,* New York, 1941, p. 71).

Getting out the News

Soldier and civilian morale are closely related, and civilian morale is highest when the families and friends of fighting men have reason to feel pride in their soldiers' achievements.

On the other hand, it is destructive of morale if any civilian group feels that the sacrifice and honor of sharing in the enemy's defeat is unequally divided. Inequalities of both sacrifice and honor lead only to resentment, and eventually to a weakening of the will-to-win which makes morale.

In exercising the right and fulfilling the duty of the Army to tell the public what all soldiers are doing in the war, the junior officer as well as the public relations officer has a clear-cut job. In training and in action, whether in combat or as service troops, all soldiers, including Negro soldiers, are doing things that make news. Most of these do not make headline stories; but they are good reading on the soldiers' page in the home-town newspaper. The soldier's relatives and friends want to see these; and the soldier wants to see them or hear about them when the paper, his mail, or his visitors reach him. The guiding principle is, "PLAY IT STRAIGHT AND GET IT OUT!"

The way to "get it out" is to give the story to the public relations officer. His is the responsibility for seeing that the story is made available to newspapers, the radio and so on. But he can't go out and get all of the stories. He depends on the junior officers and NCO's to get the stories to him.

The Principal News Channels

Some information about the war reaches all Americans through standard news sources. People read newspapers and magazines, listen to the radio, and see feature films, newsreels, and short subjects. Today, more people than ever before are seeing nonfictional films because the Army is using them so extensively in its training program. But our primary concern is with the civilians, both white and Negro, who learn about the war and their part in the war, through what they see, hear and read.

Newspapers

There are about 1,750 daily newspapers in this country and about 11,000 weekly newspapers. Approximately 600 nationally circulated magazines have a combined annual circulation of 2,500,000,000. Reckoning the adult reading public at 100,000,000 this works out to an average purchase per year of 25 magazines per person. In 1942 the average attendance at moving picture theaters was 90,000,000 per week. Most theaters screen at least one newsreel weekly. More than 900 radio stations in the United States broadcast news as part of their regular activities. The number of their radio listeners is estimated at 100,000,000; the number of radio-equipped homes at 30,000,000.

Negroes are Americans, and like other Americans, they see newsreels, read papers, and listen to the radio. This is particularly true of Negroes who live in cities, just as it is particularly true of the urban whites.

There are about 300 Negro newspapers, which have a combined circulation in the neighborhood of two and a half million. These papers are widely read and are passed from hand to hand. More than three-quarters of all Negroes who live in cities read at least one Negro paper. Nearly as many read one or more white papers.

Radio and Movies

The number of Negroes who listen to the radio is even larger than the number who read newspapers. More than 90 percent of the Negroes who live in cities either own a radio or listen to someone else's.

In the states where law and custom require a separation of Negro and white audiences, and in Negro neighborhoods in northern industrial cities, there are about 450 theaters which have exclusively or predominantly Negro audiences. Their weekly attendance exceeds three million. Recently a newsreel has been developed which is designed primarily for Negro audiences, and features Negro subjects. It is now widely shown in Negro theaters and has been very popular.

In summation, information about what whites and Negroes are doing in the war, reaches members of both groups through newspapers, radio and films. Both whites and Negroes see, read, and hear the news as it is presented in films, in print, and over the air. But side-by-side with the papers, programs, and films that white people know and are familiar with, there exists another news world many of them have never heard of—Negro newspapers, and to a lesser extent, Negro radio programs and films. Negroes get their news through both types of media; whites get their news through only one. Are whites and Negroes getting a straight picture of each other's share in the war job through these media, or is the picture twisted and prejudiced? Are there omissions, deletions, censorship, and selection? If so, it is part of the job of the leader of Negro troops to handle news about his men in such a way that the straight news about his outfit does get in to the PRO and out to the news media.

Little About Negroes Through White Media

In the important media reaching white people, news about Negroes generally is either lacking, or does not concern Negroes in the war, or merely helps to fix an inaccurate picture of the Negro in American life.

Negro affairs are seldom mentioned editorially in white newspapers. In one count that was made, out of all the editorials and opinion columns, only six one-hundredths of one percent dealt with Negro subjects.

Negro affairs are mentioned much more frequently in news columns than in editorials. The subjects, however, are not usually connected with the war. For example, entertainments, sports events, and crime stories are more frequent than stories about Negroes in the armed forces. From the standpoint of the public relations officer, this is a serious enough matter to warrant more detailed discussion.

Out of one group of 494 Negro news stories in white papers nearly half dealt with social and sports events in the Negro community. The subject-matter of nearly one-third was relations between the races, but was not connected with the war. The balance was divided between crime stories and stories about Negroes in the armed forces; and there were 4 percent more crime stories than news stories about soldiers.

The line officer is not likely to have an opportunity to deal with the preparation of feature films. Yet they are so important as a vehicle through which public attitudes are formed that some mention of their handling of Negro themes may not be out of the way.

Negro Stereotype

Although Negroes are not commonly mentioned in news stories and newsreels, they are frequently characterized in feature films. About one out of every four feature films has Negro characters in the story. Most of the roles played by Negro characters portray Negroes as inferior, as domestic servants, as poor, or as entertainers. In real life in most of our larger cities an ordinary street view will include a few Negroes. In a construction job —a bridge, a dam, or a building job—some Negroes are usually working. Yet when these scenes are portrayed in films, Negroes are seldom included in the roles they play in real life.

The failure to portray the Negro in films and other information channels as an ordinary, normal American with a dark skin, has contributed heavily to what the psychologists call a "stereotype." By

this, they mean a fixed mental picture. When the Negro is portrayed in the movies, or elsewhere, as a lazy, shiftless, no-good, slew-footed, happy-go-lucky, razor-toting, tap-dancing vagrant, a step has been taken in the direction of fixing this mental picture of the Negro in the minds of whites.

This, of course, is not peculiar to the Negro. We have similar stereotypes of nationality groups. These portray the Englishman with a monocle, a stick, a top-hat, a moustache, and a clipped accent. The Irishman comes out with a brogue, loud clothes, a love for whisky and politics. Those of us who are not psychologists speak of these stereotypes as "stage Irishman," the "stage Englishman," etc.

The only significant way in which these portrayals differ from the stereotype of the Negro is this: 25 or 30 years ago in vaudeville, on the stage, and in the movies, nationality groups were very frequently portrayed in stereotypes. But about the time vaudeville was replaced by talking pictures, the movies began to portray Englishmen and Irishmen and other nationality characters as flesh-and-blood people, differing from one another in all sorts of ways: tall, short, good, bad; rich, poor; with the dozens of different accents which can be heard in the British Isles instead of the clipped speech of upper-class Englishmen from the South of England, and so on.

Movies became more true-to-life, but not where Negro characters were concerned. Movie and other writers still clung to the portrayal of the American Negro which they inherited from the days of the first Negro commercial entertainment, the minstrel shows.

Avoid Objectionable Stereotypes

One of the first jobs of the company and platoon leader who is handling colored troops, is to learn from his men what these objectionable stereotypes are and to avoid using them. In speaking to his men, the officer who avoids these stereotypes shows that he has followed the leadership maxim "*Know your men.*" His reward will be confidence and respect; and he will avoid distrust and suspicion. One of the best ways for the junior officer to convince his men that his knowledge of them is real and goes beyond the stereotype is to familiarize himself with the role Negroes have played in this country's military history. Negro soldiers should know this material; but the officer should know it even better. That is why a chapter on the subject has been included in this manual.

Magazine and Radio Coverage

Information about Negroes could but does not reach whites to any great extent through magazines. News magazines refer to Negroes the least frequently of all magazines. Fiction magazines contain material about Negroes somewhat more often, but 80 percent of the references are in stories in which Negroes are minor characters. Here the problem of the stereotype comes to the fore again, for these fictional portrayals almost always show the Negro as a comic character, not as an American like other Americans. This is especially true of action story magazines which have been shown many times to be influential in molding their readers' attitudes.

Another of the great opinion-influencing media is the radio. It has grown, particularly in the last ten years, to the point where the public has come to rely on it for news as well as entertainment. Negro subject-matter, however, is almost nonexistent on the radio. There are swing bands and other musical shows which everyone knows contain Negro performers, but Negro news and features, and comment about Negroes by commentators, make up a very small portion of the radio's daily output.

Over one period, only six out of 2,356 radio commentators' opinions mentioned Negroes. Only two of these were concerned with Negroes in the war. The other four were eulogies on the occasion of the death of the Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

Daytime radio serials, like action stories and the movies, are influential molders of attitude and opinion. Negroes are frequently portrayed in serials, in nearly all instances in the roles of domestic servants.

Play it Straight!

Portrayals of the Negro in films, in stories, and elsewhere, almost exclusively as lazy, shiftless, and servile stereotypes are offensive to many. They do a positive disservice to the job before all of us as citizens—to unite all groups in the winning of the war. For they are an inaccurate picture of most of Negro life, and are completely unreal as far as the Negroes' role in the Army is concerned.

The leader of colored troops has a definite responsibility to avoid this kind of portrayal in his own language and thinking, and in preparing information for release to the public when that time comes. There is only one news rule for the man who handles information: *play it straight!*

Appeal of the Negro Press

As pointed out earlier in this section, most of the news channels which are open to white Americans are also open to Negro Americans. But the specifically Negro media—Negro newspapers, the Negro news reel, and radio programs which are designed primarily for Negro audiences—have a special appeal to Negroes through default. The daily press does not carry a large volume of Negro news and the radio carries hardly any. Hence, Negroes read the Negro press to get news and features which they cannot get any other way.

Three out of every four news items in the principal news pages of the Negro press are devoted to interracial news. These interracial stories cluster around four subjects: stories about Negroes in the armed forces; stories about jobs, business opportunities, and other economic problems of Negroes; stories about the granting or withholding of Negroes' civil rights; and stories which center around the relations between the races, but do not specify any particular field of relationships, or include several fields in one story.

In contrast to the white press, news about Negro crime is not voluminous. Only from one to 4 percent of news stories are of this type.

Grievance Items and Achievement Items

The attitudes presented editorially or reported in these news stories show an approximate balance between *grievance* items and *achievement* items. These are shorthand terms used in this chapter to describe two different kinds of news stories about Negroes. Grievance items are stories and editorials in the Negro press which report or discuss episodes in which Negroes are excluded from some form of participation in the war and in the wartime community. Achievement items are those which concern episodes in which Negroes participate in the war and the wartime community.

The distribution of these grievance and achievement items among the various subjects of news stories is highly significant to the public relations officer. A study of 2,687 Negro news stories which were either grievance or achievement items showed that they were divided almost half and half; 1,362 of them were achievement stories, 1,325 were grievance stories. The table below shows the way the stories stacked up in the grievance and achievement columns.

	1362 Achievement Stories	1325 Grievance Stories
Armed forces	28%	14%
Jobs	14%	22.5%
Civil rights	10%	22.5%
General race relations	9%	17.5%
All others	39%	23.5%
	100.0%	100.0%

Public Relations Officer's Opportunity

To the public relations officer this means that of all interracial news subjects, Negroes in the armed forces are the most interesting to Negro editors. Furthermore, their interests include achievement stories as well as grievance stories. The moral is simple: Get your Negro achievement stories out. You have a live market for them, a hungry market. The Negro papers will handle the stories if they get them, but they have to get them from you.

The editorial and opinion columns of the Negro press are much less actively concerned with Negroes in the armed forces than are the news columns. But nearly three-quarters of the stories of this type qualify as grievance items.

Other Negro Media

Other Negro media present a roughly similar picture. There are a small number of Negro magazines, published as commercial enterprises and as the organs of institutions or associations. Their articles and editorials most frequently are written about jobs and other employment problems. There are many fewer stories and articles about the armed forces.

Of all Negro media, the most frequent single user of armed forces material is the Negro news reel. In the first six months of its operations nearly one-third of its footage was devoted to Negro participation in the armed forces. All of these early clips showed drills, parades, and training activities.

The largest number of radio programs designed primarily for Negro audiences are produced by local stations, not as network programs. An analysis of a few of these programs show that they are entertainment or religious programs with practically no attention paid to news.

Summary: News of Negroes Is Not Widely Distributed

In summary, the important news channels which reach both white and Negro audiences—newspapers, radio, films, and magazines—contain very little news about Negroes; and of that little, only a small part is about what Negroes are doing in the armed forces and in other forms of war participation. Hence, so far as the ordinary sources of news are concerned, neither whites nor Negroes have any special reason to believe that Negroes are actively and fully participating in the war.

A number of news channels have attempted to redress this balance for Negro readers and audiences. The most important of these are the Negro newspapers, whose content is directed almost exclusively to matters of Negro community interest and to Negro participation in the larger community life. The war is of immediate concern to these papers, mainly from the standpoint of Negro participation in it.

Although it has been widely claimed that these papers are mainly concerned with airing grievances, detailed analysis does not bear out this charge. They are, however, little concerned with the larger war issues, or with information about our allies and our enemies. Of the other media, the Negro news reel, which came into being during the war period, has made Negro participation in the armed forces its special business. As far as can be learned through interviews, Negroes are anxious to get more straight news on the radio.

Attitudes toward Negro Participation in the Armed Forces

Since the news channels which reach whites do not contain much information on what Negroes are doing in the war; and since the news channels in which Negroes place the most confidence do not contain much information on war issues, or on our enemies and allies, it might be expected that many white civilians would have negative if not antagonistic attitudes toward Negro participation in the war; and that Negroes' interest in the larger issues of the war would be uninformed or unawakened. This is actually the case.

Are Most Negroes Satisfied? Most Whites Are Misinformed

The interracial disturbances in the summer of 1943 probably brought Negro dissatisfaction to the attention of many whites who had not thought much about the problem previously. As recently as four months before a serious riot two-thirds of the white respondents in the city concerned said in an opinion study, that most colored people are pretty well satisfied with things in this country. A similar study made a year earlier brought almost identical results.

This estimate of the situation was far from the feeling of Negroes interviewed at the same time. The Negro respondents were asked: "Do you think colored people are getting as much chance as they should to help win the war?" Approximately seven out of every ten Negroes interviewed answered: "No".

How Effective Publicity Helps

The important point here is not the opposition in attitude of whites and Negroes, serious as that is. To the public relations officer the point is that whites were asked a question about the attitude of Negroes and gave a response which was definitely the opposite of what Negro attitudes really are. It is not the officer's job to correct this attitude. His job is to get out information about his unit and what the men in it are doing. But if he thinks about his job he will see a connection between the absence of information about Negroes in the media which reach whites and the fact that objective measurement of white opinion shows that whites do not know what Negroes are thinking and feeling.

It appears that the attitude of the white respondents was an opinion based on sentiment rather than information, for they were asked whether they had heard, seen or read anything about what colored people are doing to help the war effort. Three-quarters of them said they had not read anything in magazines; four-fifths said they had not heard anything over the radio; and nine-tenths of them said they had seen nothing in the movies.

The small number of whites who said they had heard, seen, or read something, were asked whether they liked it or disliked it. Their responses are important for the public relations officer who wants to think about his job. Nearly all those whites who had seen something in the movies, heard over the radio, or read in magazines about what Negroes are doing in the war, liked it.

In the same study, Negro respondents were asked what they had seen or heard about Negroes in the war over the radio, in magazines, in the Negro news reel, and in the movies aside from the Negro news reel. More than half said they had heard and seen nothing. The others ranked the radio first, followed by magazines, the Negro news reel and the movies as the most frequent sources of Negro news.

In this case the Negro and white respondents are referring to the same news source. We know the volume of Negro news in these sources is very small. Much larger numbers of whites than Negroes say they have seen or heard nothing about Negroes in the war. They either do not notice, or they forget what they have seen, while Negroes remember and perhaps over-value what they have seen.

Another Misconception

With the white beliefs that Negroes are satisfied with their lot and are not doing all they should to help win the war, goes the feeling that more Negroes should be in the armed forces. This feeling varies in different parts of the country and in respect to different branches of the service. Two-thirds of the white respondents in both North and South feel that more Negroes should be in the Army; half the respondents feel that more Negroes should be in the Navy; and two-fifths feel more Negroes should be in the air force.

Negroes were not asked the exact parallel of this question. They were, however, asked to estimate their chances of serving and advancing in several branches of the armed forces. Few Negroes thought their chances were very good in any of the branches. One-half of the Negroes gave responses which showed they felt that the Army Air Forces was all but closed to them. (This inquiry was made before the 99th Fighter Squadron had been in action.) One out of every three was pessimistic about the Navy. Three in ten felt they had little chance to become officers in the Army. Two in ten felt they would have a poor chance in the WAC. Nearly one-third said they didn't know what a Negro girl's chances in the WAC were.

In the March, 1943 study referred to several times above, the Negro respondents were asked about the use of colored troops. One out of every three replied that he didn't know whether or not Negro troops were being used in combat. Half the total, however, were sure that Negro troops were being used only behind the lines, and of this number, four out of five were anxious to see Negro troops in combat.

Attitudes of Negro Civilians toward War Issues

Negroes are just as conscious of the basic war issues as whites, but they are not as familiar with the nature of our allies and our enemies as are whites. Negroes feel their greatest stake in the war is a chance to participate in it. This participation, which other Americans take as their natural right and duty, Negroes feel they have to fight for. Hence, what becomes a means to an end for other Americans, becomes an end in itself for Negroes.

"Double Victory"

Early in the war this attitude of Negroes crystalized in the "Double V" symbol, which stands for Victory at home and abroad. "Victory at home" meant victory in the struggle to achieve full participation in the war job — membership in the armed forces, jobs in war plants, and positions in civilian defense. "Victory abroad" meant exactly what it means to other Americans—victory over our country's enemies. The symbol took hold and achieved popularity because it expressed something Negroes feel very keenly, that the struggle for democracy at home cannot be separated from the struggle to defeat its enemies abroad

Although the popularity of the symbol has faded, the sentiment persists. In March, 1943, a large number of Negroes were asked the question, "Right now do you think it is more important to concentrate on beating Germany and Japan, or to make democracy work better at home?" The respondents divided fairly evenly

into three groups: those who said it was more important to make democracy work better at home; those who said it was more important to defeat Germany and Japan; and those who said "don't know" or gave no answer.

In opinion polls, a split of this kind indicates that a difficult choice has been forced on the respondents. In this question the clue to the underlying attitudes is found in the qualifying answers. Each respondent who replied to the question, whether he answered in favor of making democracy work at home, or whether he answered in favor of beating the Germans and Japanese first was asked why he thought the way he did. In each case the most frequent single reply was that it was the quickest way to win the war.

Attitudes and Color Consciousness

There are attitudes among both whites and Negroes based on color consciousness which complicate race relations during wartime. Inevitably, color has become to some degree connected with the war. Despite the fact that we have colored allies as well as enemies, cartoon and other portrayals of the Japanese tend to associate color with the enemy. Whites are inclined to expect the feeling among Negroes that the Japanese are fighting a racial war. This feeling emerges, for example, as an over-fear of the influence on Negroes of Japanese propaganda.

Negroes have a natural and legitimate interest in other colored peoples. The African colonial peoples, East Indians, and the Caribbean peoples are as well known to Negroes as to other Americans. But like white Americans, Negroes have been made more aware of the fact that the Japanese enemy is pigmented than of the fact that pigmented peoples are fighting on the side of the United Nations and with every United Nations army. The Chinese have been battling the Japanese since 1937. The troops of Great Britain and Russia include men of all colors. Filipinos gave a brave account of themselves on Bataan. The other American republics allied with us in the war contain millions of colored citizens.

This interest in colored peoples in other parts of the world should not be mistaken for pro-Japanese sentiment. To assume that only our enemies are colored is to fall into the Japanese propaganda trap. The Negro soldier's interest in colored peoples elsewhere in the world should be guided and directed by the officer, and should not be regarded with suspicion.

The Lunatic Fringe

Among people who live in cities, every group has its human derelicts, marginal men who have lost hope of making their way in life and have turned to the easiest avenues of escape: liquor, drugs, anti-social behavior, sometimes just their own thoughts. Some of these people, of course, are Negroes. For many years small numbers of them have banded together in cult-groups which combine religion and race in a ritual based superficially on Oriental or African mysticism. Some of them have been in the newspapers once or twice since the war began. The only reason for mentioning them here is that some newspapers created the impression that these groups were large and influential; were well organized and were a channel of Japanese propaganda.

In 1942 local cult-groups in cities like Chicago, New York and Washington got into the headlines when their leaders and some members were arrested on charges of draft evasion. These organizations had been in existence many years before they had any pro-Japanese tinge or counseled draft evasion. One of them was the subject of scientific study before 1940. The largest number of people at any meeting was 40. Yet one headline which heralded the arrest of the cult leaders read, "Big Jap Plot Here."

This episode is mentioned here so that officers in general, and public relations officers in particular, will know that the existence of these lunatic fringe cults does not indicate that propaganda proclaiming the Japanese as the saviors of colored peoples everywhere in the world has had any effect on the masses of Negroes in this country.

What to Do About it

In this chapter we set out to show the officer what the channels of communication are to Negro and white Americans; and to give him a picture of their content so far as they deal with Negro participation in the war. That picture shows a two-way lack of balance. The news channels that go to white Americans contain very little information about Negro participation

in any phase of the war, including what Negroes are doing in the armed forces. That being the case, it is not very surprising that many Americans feel that Negroes are not doing their share in winning the war. Negroes themselves feel this absence of news as a refusal to tell the whole story, and the result intensifies whatever strained feeling already exists between the two groups.

News Shortage is Two-Sided

It happens that the news shortage is not one-sided. Just as the white news channels are short on information about Negro participation in the war, the Negro news channels are short on fundamental information: why we are fighting, what we are fighting against, and what we are fighting for; what countries and peoples we are fighting against; what countries and peoples are fighting as our allies.

The Army does not have the right or the power to tell newspapers what to print, or news reels what to show, or the radio stations what to put on the air. And the Army is not responsible for race relations outside the Army. Its responsibility begins and ends with the soldier. It has both the right and the duty to tell the story of what all soldiers are doing, and to make that story available to all news channels without favor or discrimination.

The Army also wants its soldiers, white and colored, to be well trained, well led and well motivated, for these are the traits which make good fighters. The company officer and the orientation officer have a special job where Negro troops are concerned. Negro soldiers, on the average, come into the Army less well-informed than white soldiers, and less well oriented towards the war issues. And in contact with the civilian community, through newspapers, magazines, radio programs, visits home, and letters from home, their attention is constantly directed toward democratic Negro participation in the war as an issue rather than participation in the war as a normal American means towards the settlement of the larger issue of democracy in the world.

Building an Effective Orientation Program

The leader of colored troops if possible should increase materially the amount of time usually spent on orientation. The leader should begin by preparing himself. He should be thoroughly familiar with the materials in this text. He should be thoroughly familiar with the educational, occupational, community, and family background of his men. He should be thoroughly familiar with the orientation materials he plans to use: films, film strips, booklets, newsmaps, handbooks, discussion guides, newspapers, news magazines and so on. By all means he should read the Negro perodicals his troops are reading in order to orient himself.

If the officer himself has a clear idea of why we are fighting, he has only one special problem in dealing with Negro troops: to bear in mind that much of the thinking his men have done as civilians and as soldiers has been directed towards the immediate problem of the level and degree of Negro participation in the war, particularly in the armed forces. The orientation job is to relate that thinking and those attitudes to the problem of the achievement of democracy in the world as well as at home.

Tips for the Officer

For the guidance of the junior officer who has to collect news stories, and for the public relations officer who has to get them out to the papers, some practical suggestions are set out below:

1. The kinds of stories it is important to write about and which will be welcomed, especially by the Negro press, are participation stories. A man doesn't have to be a hero or get a medal or save a life to do something the folks back home want to read about. When a man does something interesting, in the course of his duties or away from them, it is news, and will be treated as such by the home papers if they know about it. A story that shows a man is in there working or fighting under unusual conditions or trying a little bit harder than most, or achieving something, getting recognition, is the kind that will do the man, the Army and the community the most good.

2. All that is required in writing about the Negro soldier is fair, full reporting. Write about him as a soldier and a man, not just as a Negro.

3. Report incidents of military performance which have news value to the local press in the nearby camp community. To do so will build regard for Negroes as soldiers in your area which will play its part in smoothing civilian-soldier relations.

4. There s a Negro Interest Section in the Press Branch, Bureau of Public Relations, which maintains close contact with all news channels, includ-

ing Negro publications, throughout the country. Officers should avail themselves of the opportunity of handling Negro news stories nationally, when the stories warrant it, by submitting news items through the post Public Relations Officer to this section by way of the Continental Liaison Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations.

5. Watch the stereotypes. In the story or in the pictures that go with it are you describing a "stage" Negro, or a soldier? Remember that the most frequent portrayals of Negroes are as servile, menial, or comic persons. Be especially careful if you are writing a story on camp entertainments. Avoid stories dealing with eating contests, comedy dancing, burlesque drill routines, or any other activities associated with stereotypes.

6. Check your own attitude. In writing your story are you preaching, or moralizing, or patronizing? Are you writing with a chip on your shoulder? Or are you reporting?

7. Watch your language. This point is important to the officer in speaking to his men as well as in writing about them. Avoid dialect. Such terms as "boy," "Negress," "darky," "uncle," "your people," and "aunty" are resented by Negroes. Avoid pronouncing the word "Negro" as though it were spelled "Nigra." It sounds too much like the hated word, "nigger." If you have occasion to distinguish between white and colored soldiers or civilians, use the preferred terms, "Negro," or "colored." A safe rule on jokes is to avoid those which depend for their laugh on the stereotype, on the "stage Negro," or on a burlesque of any kind. Of course Negroes tell them among themselves and use terms about themselves which, if used by others, would be considered offensive, but others will be wise not to do so.

8. Some officers have been concerned at the prominent display of grievance stories in Negro newspapers and have sought to discourage men from bringing them into camp. Note that an objective analysis of their content shows that these papers are interested in more than grievance stories. They print just about everything they can get their hands on which shows that Negro soldiers are participating in the war.

Also remember that Negroes have to buy Negro papers if they are interested in Negro news, since the other news channels carry very little of it.

9. Some officers have also been concerned at discovering that among their men are members of Negro organizations whose purposes, activities, and even names may be unfamiliar to the officer. Like all Americans, Negroes are joiners. Negroes belong to churches, lodges, unions, and other associations. Some of these associations are formed for the purpose of promoting and protecting the interest of Negroes in getting jobs, reducing discrimination, and exercising civil rights. Every group in America—farmers, businessmen, workers, women and so on—have such protective and other associations. The Negro organizations are as legitimate, as American, as the more familiar organizations and should be judged on the same basis.

CHAPTER 8

THE NEGRO SOLDIER IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Negroes are Proud of their Military Service

Loyal service in the armed forces of the United States is one of the proudest traditions of American Negroes. Since childhood, the Negro soldier has heard at home, from the pulpit and from the lecture platform that his people have given their lives and substance in each of America's wars. Many Negro soldiers in the present war are the sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons of veterans of former wars. To them Bunker Hill and Yorktown, New Orleans and Appomattox, San Juan Hill and the Meuse-Argonne have a personal meaning. For on the regimental rolls of units present at each of these historic battles, the names of Negroes stood beside those of other Americans.

When Washington arrived at Cambridge to take command of the Continental Army, Negroes were already in the ranks of the revolutionary militias which constituted that army. Negro seamen and gunners were aboard the first ships of the American navy and they remained in the navy until after Dewey entered Manila Bay. Negroes have always served in the fighting forces of the United States. The kind, quality, and extent of this service has always been in harmony with the nature of American society at a given time. There have been heroes and there have been men as badly shaken as those in *The Red Badge of Courage;* there have been crack outfits and those whose morale and discipline have been poor. The Negro average has neither been as high as the orator's roll call of heroes would place it nor as low as the estimate of the uninformed. In general it has been the average of American troops. With good officers and good training, Negroes, like other Americans, have made good soldiers.

"Do Negroes make Good Soldiers?"

Yet, one of the major questions asked in each war has been "Do Negroes make good soldiers?" The fighting ability of troops is not a racial matter. It is a matter of leadership, training, and motivation. Some striking examples may be observed among our United Nations allies. The troops of Czarist Russia were not successful against the Japanese in 1904-1905 nor against the Germans in 1914-1917. Yet, with new leadership, good training, and different motivation, the sons of these troops are today fighting successfully. The Chinese armies, whose performance in the last days of the empire was poor, have been fighting in this war longer than those of any other country among our allies.

Neither L'Ouverture's Haitian forces, who drove the French from their island, nor Kipling's "Fuzzy-wuzzies" who broke the British square were superior to their enemies in fighting ability. But, for the particular type of campaign fought, they were better trained and, above all, better motivated.

Lack of Training: Defeat

In our own history examples of the difference between well-trained and well-led troops and poorly trained troops, no matter how loyal and valiant, is amply illustrated. General Washington, in the Revolution, had trying difficulties with untrained troops. At Long Island, Brandywine, and Camden poorly trained troops were forced to break and flee. In the War of 1812, the record of land fighting, until New Orleans, is one of disappointments resulting from the use of raw troops. Even at New Orleans, the untrained volunteers on the west bank of the Mississippi gave way before the enemy. At Bull Run, in 1861, the entire Union force was routed, largely because General McDowell was forced to attack with raw recruits whose entire period of enlistment was for but three months. Only after bitter experience and long training in the field were we able to achieve victory in these early wars.

General Emory Upton, in his classic study of American military policy, concluded "Troops be-

come reliable only in proportion as they are disciplined; that discipline is the fruit of long training, and cannot be attained without the existence of a good corps of officers." This conclusion is valid for all troops. When Negro troops, like others, have been well led, trained, and motivated, they have fought well. When poorly trained and led, Negro troops, like all troops, have performed poorly. This lesson has been well-learned, and today our army is better trained than ever before.

Motivating Troops

The problems of training, leading, and motivating Negro troops are essentially the same as for any other troops. Specific training and leadership suggestions are given elsewhere in this text. Motivation is, perhaps, the most difficult of the three, but it is no less a function of successful command. For although the motivation of troops is a complex of factors not all of which are under the control of the officer, some of these factors are within his sphere of action. The officer who is aware of these factors may go a long way towards providing motives for his troops.

Negro soldiers in the Revolution and in the Civil War had an obvious motivation, freedom, in addition to the normal patriotic motives. Furthermore, this was reinforced by promises of bounties, a common practice in our early wars. But there are other strong motivating factors involved in the question of why Negroes fight.

"This Is Our Country"

The current Negro attitude towards war and participation in the armed forces has its roots in their desire for full participation in American life. In 1862, during the period when discussion of the possible colonization of the slaves freed by Lincoln's emancipation proposal was rife, Robert Purvis, free Negro of antebellum Philadelphia, expressed fully the view of most Negroes when he said "We were born here, and here we choose to remain . . . we were coaxed and mobbed, and mobbed and coaxed, but we refused to budge. This is our country as much as it is yours, and we will not leave it." The feeling that "this is our country," combined with a sense of religious justification, has often logically led Negroes to believe that offering to give their lives for America increases their stake in their country's future. A Spanish-American War chaplain expressed it biblically: "Without the shedding of blood there is no salvation." Frederick Douglass, in his Civil War appeal to Northern Negroes to enlist, phrased it: "The case is before you. This is our golden opportunity. Let us accept it and forever wipe out the dark reproaches unsparingly hurled against us by our enemies. Let us win for ourselves the gratitude of our country, and the best blessings of our posterity through all time."

In each war Negroes have had to struggle for the privilege of fighting. In the Revolution, the Civil War, and World War I, the same arguments, in different settings, have been used both for and against the use of Negro soldiers. Nevertheless, Negroes, who have always volunteered at the first sign of war, have often had to wait until manpower shortages made necessary the favorable consideration of their use. This experience has placed a premium upon combat service in the minds of Negroes.

At the same time, Negroes have good reason to feel that participation in America's wars has produced specific benefits for them. Many Negroes, from New Hampshire to Georgia, received their freedom as a result of services to the Revolution. The Emancipation Proclamation itself was a military as well as humanitarian gesture. Wartime necessities have opened up new areas of employment, new possibilities for a better life to thousands of Negroes.

THE NEGRO'S MILITARY TRADITION

In the development of a military tradition and in the facts of Negro participation in past wars the officer in command of Negro troops will find much which will increase his own outfit's pride in being a part of the Army of the United States. Because so little is generally known of the facts of that participation, the following brief account is given. It is not complete, for no brief discussion of a military history covering a span of 300 years, can be complete.

It does contain, however, enough of the facts to enable the officer to increase his own and his troops' knowledge of the Negro's part in America's military history. For the officer in charge of white troops, such information is equally valuable, since white and Negro troops are often in contact with each other both in training activities and in

combat. The past role of the Negro in the armed services can provide excellent material for discussions and lectures leading to a better understanding, and therefore to a better over-all esprit de corps.

A fighting tradition has long been a part of the Negro's sense of the past. Many of the men taken from the Guinea coast were fighting men, defeated for the moment by the armies of rival princes who profited by temporary success through selling the vanquished into slavery. Sometimes, under the influence of strong New England rum, even the victorious tribesmen found themselves aboard ship in company with the defeated. For fear that the militant captured might rise against their new owners, tribes were usually broken up, so that neither tribal language nor tribal tradition would survive on the plantations of the New World. But the urge for freedom was strong. Occasionally entire slave ships revolted and attempted to return to Africa; the human cargo of at least one slave ship plunged overboard within sight of the Georgia coast, preferring death to slavery.

Colonial America Negro Military Training

Colonial America was familiar with the fighting ability of Negroes. New England slave traders had seen their warlike nature on the African coast; planters early learned to fear armed insurrections. At the same time, fear of Indian uprisings in the back country—and the "back country" in the seventeenth century was within easy distance of the coastal settlements—was even greater.

Slavery in the earlier colonial period was quite different from the later institution. Early slavery, both in Massachusetts and Virginia, was closer to indenture than to permanent inherited slavery. Negroes found less difficulty in obtaining their freedom than in the days of the "cotton kingdom." They often found their previous condition of servitude no bar to slave-holding on their own part. Many of these free men, and many of the virtually free men, living in colonial towns, had as strong an interest in controlling the Indians as the white colonists.

Almost every colonial legislature passed laws requiring all Negroes to undergo military training for the defense of the colonies. Massachusetts, in 1652, was the first colony to pass such a law, but even eighteenth century South Carolina and French Louisiana had similar provisions. Prompted by the fear that military training might lead to a slave insurrection, Massachusetts, in 1656, was also the first to repeal her law. Throughout the colonial period, such legislation was enacted and repealed—enacted when the need for additional defenders was urgent, repealed when too many Negroes trained in the use of arms became a possible danger.

Colonial Wars

But, whatever the law, Negroes went along with white colonists when the Indians struck. The names of free Negroes are more frequently found on the colonial muster rolls of northern colonies like Massachusetts and Connecticut than on those of the younger southern colonies. In the South, however, master and slave as well as free Negro participated in border skirmishes with the Indians. Governor Craven's expedition against the Indians in South Carolina contained both Negroes and whites; the rolls of North Carolina's militia in 1754 contained the names of Negroes as members of local companies. Negroes were with Braddock and Washington in the French and Indian Wars. Governor Perier, of Louisiana, used free and slave Negroes during the Indian terror of the 1730's. On one occasion, he sent a band of Negroes to destroy the small tribe of Chouachas both as an example to the terrified French settlers and to drive a wedge between those Negroes and Indians who, in the Natchez War, had combined against the whites. Governor Bienville's troops in 1732 had a company of 45 Negroes commanded by free men of color. During the period of Spanish domination free Negroes were used regularly in times of emergency and in Louisiana the tradition of military service became strong among them.

Negro Soldiers Abroad

The use of Negroes as soldiers in colonial militias was duplicated in the British, Dutch and French colonies in the West Indies. In Spanish Cuba, Negro troops were a permanent part of the army. Brazil's army, even before the abolition of slavery, had regular Negro troops. As early as the 1850's the Portuguese and French were using troops from their African colonies.

Historically, in the ancient world, Negroes had produced famed fighters. Negroes from the Upper

Nile Valley held a military dictatorship over ancient Egypt for a considerable period of time and the Pharaoh's fiercest troops in the period of Egyptian expansion were often Nubian legions led by members of Egypt's elite officer caste.

In modern times some striking examples of Negro soldiery can be found. The Haitian Revolution, second in the New World, produced generals of genius who, like Toussaint L'Ouverture and Henri Christophe, were able to defeat the troops of Napoleon's France and Wellington's England. Alexander Petion, another of the Haitian generals, when president of the republic, sheltered the exiled Simon Bolivar twice, furnishing him food, ammunition, and men to help in the liberation of South America. One of the most dashing of Napoleon's generals was David Thomas Dumas, father of the famous French author. Dumas, a West Indian Creole Negro, came up from the ranks in the revolutionary army to become a lieutenant-general in Napoleon's legions.

In a later Latin American struggle for independence the Negro Cuban, General Antonio Maceo, became a national hero. In Africa herself, even at the end of the nineteenth century, Menelik, whose army annihilated a force of 30,000 invading Italians at Adowa, and Cetawayo, celebrated Zulu chieftain who held the British at bay for years in South Africa, kept alive the tradition of Negro fighters.

Negro American Military Heroes

These and more have contributed to the Negro soldier's rich tradition of military service. Coupled with them and looming higher in the estimate of Negro Americans are the names of Crispus Attucks, first to fall in the Boston Massacre; Peter Salem, hero of Bunker Hill; Anselmo Plancianos, flagbearer at Port Hudson; and Col. Charles Young, highest ranking Negro in the Spanish-American War and in World War I. Theaters, schools, and literary societies have been named "The Maceo," "Young High," and "Attucks Circle." Military heroes, though their total role in our national history has not been of the importance of L'Ouverture to Haiti or Maceo to Cuba, are necessary to a sense of minority self-respect. They should be thought of as a valuable aid contributing to the present day Negro soldier's sense of belonging to the larger American community.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

From Lexington and Concord to Yorktown Negroes served in the ranks of the Revolutionary Army. At the outbreak of hostilities, free Negroes and some slaves found their way into local militias though attempts were made to dislodge them from the Continental Army on the ground that the colonies, in all of which slavery still flourished, could not compromise the dignity of their position by using Negroes in the fight for independence while still condoning slavery. Two colonies having an unusally large slave population, expressed the apprehension that the example of Negroes in the Continental Army would lead to disastrous slave revolts.

In the colonial experience, Negroes had proved to be excellent in Indian warfare and the Continental Congress was reluctant to bar them from service, but the counsel of the generals, many of whom were from the plantation colonies, prevailed and many Negroes were discharged in the fall of 1775.

But the British had no compunctions about using Negroes against their rebelling colonists. Throughout the war, attempts were made to alienate Negroes from the American cause. In some instances these succeeded; at Savannah, for example, the British forces included 3,000 Negro laborers and fighting men.

In the main, however, the British policy of offering freedom to slaves who enlisted in the service of the crown was not resorted to in the heavily slave-populated colonies, for large slave holders were sometimes Tories. Gaining slave forces at the expense of Tory support was not considered a clever move.

Negroes in the Continental Army

Early in the War (November 7, 1775), John, Earl of Dunmore, colonial governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation offering freedom to all slaves who joined His Majesty's forces. This move, had it been successful, would have hampered the Revolution immeasurably. The news did not reach General Washington in New England until December. Washington, realizing the seriousness of the proposal, issued an order authorizing all recruiting officers to accept free Negroes and the next day, wrote the President of Congress: "It has been presented to me, that the free Negroes, who have served in this army are very much dissatisfied at

being discarded. As it is to be apprehended, that they may seek employ in the ministerial army, I have presumed to depart from the resolution respecting them, and have given license for their being enlisted. If this is disapproved of by Congress, I will put a stop to it." Congress did not disapprove and enlistments continued.

It is difficult to determine the total number of Negroes in the Revolutionary Army, for many of the state rolls do not designate race. More were in the ranks along with other patriots than in separate Negro companies, an innovation which did not appear until the later years of the war. As the war went on, Negroes not only enlisted freely but many slaves served in the places of their masters, "and therefore," one observer reported, "no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance." The seven brigades of Washington's Army in 1778 averaged 54 Negroes each. Rhode Island, which early felt the pinch of Congress' demands upon her for men, proposed to raise a battalion of Negroes in 1778, with freedom the bounty for slave enlistees, the master receiving a maximum of £120 for each slave. Massachusetts had one separate Negro company, recruited in Boston, which called itself the "Massasoit Guards" and another, flying a flag bearing a pine tree, a buck, and the initials "J. H." and "G. W.," called "The Bucks of America." One Connecticut company called itself the "Attucks Guards," as did a company of Negroes from New York.

Successively, as the demands for more men pressed upon the manpower reserves of the states, legislatures called for Negro enlistments. North Carolina, in 1778, already had a brigade with 42 Negroes on its rolls; in 1779 the Assembly promised freedom to all slaves who had enlisted with the impression that freedom would be their reward. Virginia's Assembly in 1777, forbade the enlistment of any except Negroes who could prove their freedom. Nevertheless, slaves served in lieu of their masters; approximately 500 Virginia Negroes, about equally distributed between the state militia and the state navy, served in the War. Maryland, in 1780 and in 1781, passed laws permitting Negroes, free and slave, to be recruited. New York, in 1781, authorized two slave regiments which were to receive their freedom in return for their service.

By 1781, Baron John Lewis Von Closen, writing in his diary, described a July 4 visit to an American encampment at White Plains. "One-fourth of the troops consisted of Negroes, and all looked cheerful and well. It was the regiment from Rhode Island that I found the smartest and best disciplined. Three-fourths of this regiment were Negroes."

Only Georgia and South Carolina refused to allow Negroes to enlist. Yet, as early as 1775, the Provincial Congress of South Carolina had authorized the militia to enroll "such a number of male slaves, to be employed as pioneers and laborers, as public exigencies required." Both of these states, because of small white populations, were under their Congressional quotas for the army. Distinguished South Carolinians, such as Henry and John Laurens, supported by Alexander Hamilton, urged slave owners to form companies of their own slaves for the protection of the colonies, but though the Continental Congress approved, the Provincial Congress refused. Nevertheless, South Carolina and Georgia Negroes fought in the Revolution, at Charleston, Savannah, and with Marion's Band, and after the war, several, along with North Carolina and Virginia Negroes, received grants of freedom, land bounties, or pensions as a reward for their service.

Negroes with America's Allies

Both the French and the Spanish allies of the young American Republic used Negroes against the British. The French forces operated largely in the eastern campaigns while the Spanish fought in the Gulf South and Southwest. At the siege of Savannah, the Comte D'Estaing's 3,000 Frenchmen included the Vicomte de Fontages' Legion of Haitian Negroes. The Fontage Legion saved the American and French forces from annihilation after the unsuccessful attack on Savannah. Andre, Beauvais, Christophe, Rigaud, Villette, and Beauregard, all of whom later became generals and commanders in the Haitian Revolution, were among the six to eight hundred men present in the Fontage Legion. Haitian forces were also present at Pensacola.

The Louisiana Spanish, under Governor Galvez, went into the Revolution on the American side in 1779 with an army made up of 670 French, Spanish, Negroes, and Indians, reinforced by 600 volunteers "of every condition and color." Free Negroes

had long been used in the Spanish Army and in Galvez's campaign against Forts Baton Rouge and Natchez, the Negro companies were employed as scouts and skirmishers and in the attacks.

The Revolutionary Navy

The Revolutionary navy had a larger proportion of Negroes than the army. Negro seamen were frequent in the eighteenth century and, from Providence to Hatteras, Negro sailors and fishermen knew the coves, harbors, and estuaries thoroughly. Negro pilots, because of their intimate knowledge of coastal waters, were in demand. The Connecticut brig "Defence Colony Service," the Massachusetts sloop, "Morning Star," the galley "Trumbull," and the privateer "Aurora" are known to have carried Negro seamen. In the Virginia Navy of forty vessels, Negroes from the Chesapeake Bay and Tidewater counties were aboard each in numbers ranging from one to ten.

Revolutionary Battles

Negroes fought in many revolutionary engagements, some of the best known of which are: Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Boonesborough, Eutaw, White Plains, Stony Point, Trenton, Stillwater, Camden, Bennington, Saratoga, Red Bank, Fort George, Princeton, Bryan's Station, and Yorktown. Especially large numbers were at Long Island, Rhode Island, Savannah, and Monmouth. In the last named battle, 700 Negroes fought.

Negro Heroes of the Revolution

Stories of individual heroism in the Revolution are many. Peter Salem, of Farmington, Massachusetts, who fought at Lexington and Concord, at Bunker Hill, and at Saratoga, is the Negro in Trumbull's painting of Bunker Hill who, rifle steady, is aiming directly at the British Major Pitcairn. The patriot army, waiting behind their hastily constructed redoubts, stood firmly. But when Major Pitcairn, making a striking figure, mounted the breastworks shouting, "The day is ours," the men, uncertain what to do, stood gaping, except for Salem, who calmly took aim and killed the Major. With Peter Salem at Bunker Hill were many other Negroes, among them Barzillai Lew, cooper and drummer, who contrived to be present at most of the major Revolutionary battles, and Salem Poor. Poor, in a resolution signed by fourteen officers and noncommissioned officers, was commended to the General Court of Massachusetts for bravery. The commendation read that he "behaved like an experienced officer, as well as an excellent soldier," and asked that public recognition be paid this "brave and gallant soldier."

Across the Delaware with Washington went Oliver Cromwell and Prince Whipple, the latter in Washington's boat. Lemuel Haynes, future minister, whose New England congregations, mainly white, considered one of the ablest divines of his time, was not only at Lexington and Concord but, like several other Negroes, volunteered for Ethan Allen's expedition to Fort Ticonderoga.

Negroes as Spies

The use of Negroes as spies in the Revolution was a natural consequence of their service in the army. A Negro could wander into the British lines with relative safety. Such a spy was Pompey Lamb, who, in the guise of a vegetable huckster, scouted the British fort at Stony Point for General Anthony Wayne. The fort, located on a rocky promontory, surrounded on three sides by the Hudson, on the fourth by a swamp, equipped with strong outworks and a double row of abattis, seemed impregnable. Pompey visited the fort several days and then announced that he could no longer come by day but had to come at night. He had already learned the layout and the strength of the fort and the disposition of the guard. The British, suspecting nothing of the commonplace Negro, gave him the countersign for the night of July 15, "The Fort's Our Own." On that night, in 1779, Pompey Lamb, with his vegetables, led the way to the fort, followed by two soldiers dressed as farmers. When the sentries challenged him, Pompey gave the countersign and stopped to engage in small-talk, giving the disguised soldiers time to slip up and overpower the guards. General Wayne's Army followed, and Stony Point was taken without bloodshed.

Similarly, at Edenton, a garrulous Negro was sent into the British lines to prepare the enemy for a "weak, disorganized American force;" a strong American force won an easy victory. James Amistead, a spy in Lafayette's forces, warned the French of Cornwallis' planned surprise attack at

Petersburg. The Virginia legislature gave Amistead his freedom at the close of the war. Quaco Honeyman was freed by Rhode Island in 1782 for his services as a spy and South Carolina, in 1783, freed the wife and child of a deceased spy.

1812 AND AFTER

Between the Revolution and the War of 1812, the pattern of slavery altered perceptibly, but the forces of liberal thought growing out of the Revolution were strong. Beginning with Vermont just after the Revolution, slavery began to disappear in the Northern states, though it persisted in New York until 1828.

A number of causes for the War of 1812, growing out of Europe's Napoleonic Wars and the expanding commerce both in the Northeast and in the Southwest may be advanced, but a major precipitating cause was Britain's insistence upon the right of search of American vessels as a war measure. One of the most important of these cases was that of the *Chesapeake,* an American man-of-war, which was hailed by the British frigate *Leopard* on June 22, 1807. The *Leopard* fired upon the *Chesapeake* and removed four seamen, three of whom were Negroes. The white seaman was proved to be a British subject, but the Negroes, though they had previously served aboard the British ship *Melampus,* were proved to be Americans. The case was not settled until 1811, when Britain returned the Negro seamen to the American Navy, conceding their American citizenship but not relinquishing the right to search American ships.

In the Navy

The American Navy in these years, as in the Revolution, contained a considerable number of Negro seamen, for the sea was still a favored occupation for the race. Dr. Usher Parsons, a naval surgeon, estimated that the Upper Lakes fleet of 1814 contained one Negro in every ten or twelve sailors and that in 1816 and 1819 the proportion was one in six or eight. When Captain (afterwards Commodore) Oliver Hazard Perry received his crewmen for the Lakes campaign, he complained to Commodore Chauncey of the ill-assorted crew of Negroes, soldiers, and inexperienced men sent him. Commodore Chauncey replied,

> I regret that you are not pleased with the men sent you by Messrs. Champlin and Forrest, for, to my knowledge, a part of them are not surpassed by any seamen we have in the fleet: and I have yet to learn that the color of the skin, or the cut and trimming of the coat, can affect a man's qualifications or usefulness. I have nearly fifty blacks on board of this ship, and many of them are among my best men; and those people you call soldiers have been to sea from 2 to 17 years; and I presume that you will find them as good and useful as any men on board of your vessel . . .

Perry, in the Battle of Lake Erie found his men to be quite equal to Commodore Chauncey's estimate.

The experience of Nathaniel Shaler, in command of the schooner *Governor Tompkins,* was similar. Writing to his New York agent, Shaler said of an engagement with a British frigate,

> . . . The name of one of my poor fellows who was killed ought to be registered in the book of fame, and remembered with reverence as long as bravery is considered a virtue. He was a black man, by the name of John Johnson. A twenty-four-pound shot struck him in the hips, and took away all the lower part of his body. In this state, the poor fellow lay on the deck, and several times exclaimed to his shipmates, "Fire away, my boy: no haul a color down." The other was also a black man, by the name of John Davis, and was struck in much the same way. He fell near me, and several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying he was only in the way of others. When America has such tars, she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean.

Land Fighting

Fighting on land in the War of 1812 was neither as spectacular nor as decisive as the naval engagements until General Andrew Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans. Negroes accompanied the invading forces which went into Canada. New York, towards the close of the war, authorized the

recruiting of two separate regiments of Negroes to consist of 1080 men each.

British strategy, early in the war, included, in the manner of the Revolution, the possibility of arming Negroes against the Americans for a campaign in the South. As early as November, 1812, the British planned to capture New Orleans, thus bottling up the Mississippi and diverting the attention of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio from the attack on Canada. The appearance of Negro troops in New Orleans, Charleston, or Savannah would dispose the South, it was hoped, to think in terms of a speedy peace.

Another plan was to dispatch an expedition to New Orleans, accompanied by nine or ten thousand stand of arms. If it were "even rumored" that the guns were intended to arm Louisiana Negroes, the British thought, "it would produce more effect in the American cabinet towards Peace than any other measure whatever."

With Jackson at New Orleans

But Britain's admirals, good strategists though they were, did not reckon with the Louisiana tradition. The allegiance of the state, newly admitted in 1812 and American only since the Purchase in 1803, was questioned by many, for it was felt that the large French and Spanish population still resented the Americans who had come in during the preceding decade. General Andrew Jackson, who had been assigned to defend Mobile and New Orleans, could depend on volunteers from Kentucky and Tennessee, but it was doubted that they would arrive in time. At best, the white population of New Orleans was not sufficient to repel an invasion.

Governor Claiborne, writing to Jackson, reminded him that the Spanish had always relied on free men of color in times of difficulties and that under a special act of the state legislature a battalion of free men of color was already available. This battalion, under the command of Colonel Fortier, a leading merchant, and Major Lacoste, a planter, had its own colored line officers and had "on several occasions evinced in the field the greatest firmness and courage."

Jackson, pleased with the offer, proposed the use of all available free men of color. The free Negro population of New Orleans had grown considerably since the Revolution, for in addition to the native freemen, a considerable number had fled from Haiti's internecine warfare and a sizable group had migrated from Martinique.

Jackson wrote to Claiborne, "Our country has been invaded and threatened with destruction. She wants soldiers to fight her battles. The free men of color in your city are inured to the Southern climate and would make excellent soldiers. They will not remain quiet spectators of the interesting contest. They must be either for, or against us. Distrust them and you make them your enemies, place confidence in them, and you engage them by every dear and honorable tie to the interest of the country, who extends to them equal rights and privileges with white men. I inclose you a copy of my address to them for publication and wish an experiment made for raising a regiment of them."

Jackson's Proclamations

That Jackson was skillful at what is now known as psychological warfare is apparent from his inclosed address. If anything, it was a little too skillfully prepared, for though it was sent to Claiborne on September 21, 1814, the governor declined to release it until the combined pressure of Jackson and the approaching British danger forced its publication. The proclamation to the free men of color, which was to have been released on the same date as a general proclamation to the citizens of New Orleans, began:

"Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

"As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

"Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who

would attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you . . ."

Jackson went on to give the terms of service, which included pay, allowances, and bounties equal to those of the rest of the army. Lacoste's battalion was enlarged and drilled in preparation for Jackson's arrival. Jackson, pleased with their appearance, approved the raising of a second battalion, recruited by Jean Baptiste Savary, a native of Haiti, who was given a captaincy. More than 600 free men of color, all propertied, volunteered.

Just before the engagements at New Orleans, Jackson reviewed the city's troops. To each section —the militia, the city's uniformed volunteers, and the free Negro corps—Edward Livingston, the General's aide, read an address from the General. Here Jackson again demonstrated his ability to reach into the minds of his troops and urge them on to courageous action.

TO THE MEN OF COLOR

> Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms; I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man; but you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.
>
> Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the Representatives of the American Nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near; his sails cover the lakes; but the brave are united; and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame its noblest reward.

After the night battle of December 23, as well as in the battle of January 8, Jackson singled out his Negro troops for commendation. In his report of the December 23 engagement, after a commendation of the entire corps, he praised singly Coffee's Brigade, the 7th, the 44th, the city militia, and Savary's volunteers, who "manifested great bravery." In this battle, there were 210 new men, who had mustered in but a few days before.

There is no question that Jackson's men fought well, routing the British veterans and saving the city. Nevertheless, Jackson's paymaster questioned his authority to pay the volunteer Negro and Indian troops. The General's reply was typically Jacksonian:

> Be pleased to keep to yourself your opinions upon the policy of making payments to particular Corps. It is enough for you to receive my orders for the payment of the troops with the necessary muster rolls without inquiring whether the troops are white, black, or tea. You are not to know whether I have received authority from the War Department to employ any particular description of men, and will, upon receipt of this, make payment of the Choctaws upon the muster roll of Major Blue.

THE SEMINOLE WARS

Jackson later, in the Seminole wars, came again into contact with fighting Negroes. For the Seminoles of Florida included pure Seminoles, Seminole Negroes, and Negro Maroons, or slaves who had obtained their own freedom and had taken refuge in the Florida swamps. One such group of Negroes and Indians held the "Negro Fort" on the Apalachicola from 1814 to 1816 until driven out by Jackson's men. Seminole resistance continued in the 1830's under Chiefs Osceola and Wildcat until, under the impression that their freedom would be recognized and that they would be removed to the West, the Negro Seminoles counseled peace. When it became apparent that it was intended to return the Negro Seminoles to plantations, a portion retired to the Florida wilderness where their descendants still live today.

THE MEXICAN WAR

Between the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, the nature of slavery changed greatly. Up to the

end of the 1820's anti-slavery sentiment had persisted in the South, and even in the thirties there was some feeling for "gradual emancipation" schemes and plans to colonize freed Negroes in Africa or in Haiti. But by the mid-forties prevailing Southern opinion had crystallized into the position that the welfare of the South depended not only upon the retention but also upon the extension of slavery into the lands west of Louisiana.

The Mexican War, with the annexation of Texas and the Southwest as one of its major results, was largely supported by the South and West. There was little pressure for additional volunteers as the war moved to a swift victory. The battle lines between the slavery and anti-slavery forces were by now sharply drawn, and few Negroes found themselves with the armed forces. Those who did find their way into the campaign in the Southwest and in Mexico went as the personal servants of Southern officers and as musicians. For example, Jordan D. Noble, who had been a drummer in the Battle of New Orleans, together with other members of his band, served with the First Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers under General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican campaign.

THE CIVIL WAR

When the guns sounded at Fort Sumter, great uncertainty as to the consequences pervaded both the North and the South. But Northern Negroes were certain that these were the first shots for freedom. Before the news of Sumter was stale Jacob Dodson, free Negro of Washington, D. C., who had been with General Fremont in the West, offered his services along with those of 300 other Washington freemen. The Secretary of War refused the offer. A group of New York Negroes rented a public hall and began to drill, preparing for the day when their services would be needed, but upon the advice of the chief of police, who feared that riots might result, they subsequently disbanded.

Many Northern Negroes' hopes fell when the official position that the war would not result in the change of status of any class of people was announced. Others persisted in attempting to prove to Congress, especially when the number of Northern volunteers began to diminish, that their services would materially benefit the Union. But the Union was not willing to jeopardize the chance of a reconciliation with the South or to risk the reaction in the Border States by admitting that the abolition of slavery was connected with the prosecution of the war. Union generals were ordered not to receive runaway slaves into their lines, General Fremont's proclamation of emancipation of Missouri's slaves as a military move was voided, and recruiting officers were ordered to refuse Negro volunteers.

With the Confederate Forces

Yet, Negroes insisted that theirs was a moral right to serve. They pointed out that Southern Negroes were being used to build fortifications and that a veritable "Army of the Soil" was producing food for the Confederate forces on the plantations of the South. The Confederacy had begun to use Negroes as early as January 1861, to construct redoubts. Some of these were free men of color who, either identifying themselves with the Southern cause or feeling it expedient, volunteered their services.

After the outbreak of hostilities, Negroes in scattered instances were received into the Confederate State troops and militia. As early in the war as June 28, 1861, the Tennessee legislature authorized the enlistment of free Negroes between the ages of 15 and 50. If insufficient volunteers appeared, county sheriffs were authorized to impress free Negroes until a sufficient number was obtained. In September, 1861, a battalion of several hundred Negroes marched through the streets of Memphis "in military order, under command of Confederate officers. They were all armed and equipped with shovels, axes, blankets, etc." The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* noted that 70 free Negroes had volunteered, adding, "Three cheers for the patriotic free Negroes of Lynchburg." In a New Orleans review of 28,000 troops on November 23, 1861, one regiment of Negroes from Mobile and another from New Orleans appeared.

Such outfits were unusual, but almost every Southern regiment had its complement of Negroes who went along as personal servants but who often got into the fighting along with their masters. One regiment, the 3d Alabama, marched off with 1000 men plus 400 personal servants. Even at Antietam a number of body servants were captured and exchanged.

Not until the closing year of the war, however, did the Confederate Congress seriously consider the large scale use of Negroes in the army. As early as February 17, 1864, at the same time that the South was criticizing the North for its now-official policy of using Negro soldiers, an act to conscript free Negroes was introduced in the Confederate Congress. The act provided that Negroes be used on fortifications, in the service of supply, in military hospitals, "or as needed." In event that enough free Negroes were not available, impressment of slaves not to exceed 20,000 in number was to be authorized. Officers, including General Patrick Cleburne among them, had long advocated the use of Negroes as soldiers, with emancipation as a reward. General Robert E. Lee, since the middle of 1864, had been urging the enlistment of Negroes, first to relieve whites on detail and, finally, as fighters. In return for their service he advocated a system of "gradual and general" emancipation.

When the Confederate Congress finally passed its bill on March 13, 1865—without the emancipation provision—Lee had already set up, within Virginia, an organization for Negro troops and Virginia had already made plans to enlist both slave and free Negroes. Lee asked his state for a maximum number, saying, "the services of these men are now necessary to enable us to oppose the enemy." By now the South planned to enlist a total of 300,000 Negroes. But March of 1865 was too late, for the surrender at Appomattox was but a few weeks away.

Union Policy on Negro Enlistment

The Union, in the meantime, debated the wisdom of employing the services of Negroes. From the early days of the War, however, Negroes, slave and free, within the lines of Federal troops occupying Southern territory were a troublesome fact which no amount of official debate could alter. General John C. Fremont, in Missouri, and General David Hunter, in South Carolina, operating on the assumption that slavery and military government were incompatibles, declared such men free, but both orders were officially revoked, for the Union was unwilling to interfere with the South's domestic institutions and, thereby, alienate her slave holding border states.

General B. F. Butler, while commandant at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, partially solved the problem by accepting the Southern view of Negroes as property, and, according to the laws of war, declaring the "property" contraband. "Contrabands," as slaves within the Union Army came to be termed, multiplied rapidly as slaves crossed the lines and as the lines moved forward.

Contrabands labored in the Union camps and on Union fortifications; officially, they were not in the Army though they often got into the fighting. In General Butler's expeditions against the Hatteras Forts in August, 1861, for example, contrabands manned one of the guns on the *Minnesota.*

Early in the War, manpower problems began to trouble the Union, for after the first battles it was realized that the war was likely to last considerably longer than the original three month estimate. Volunteers were not pouring into the army as rapidly as during the days of first enthusiasm and occupying troops necessary to hold captured territory were at a premium. General W. T. Sherman was authorized to enlist Negro volunteers in the South for detail duty, but so many tried to enlist that the order was revoked in November, 1861. Northern Negroes, learning of the order, again offered their services. G. P. Miller, a Negro physician of Battle Creek, Michigan, asked permission to raise a brigade to serve in any capacity, but preferably as sharpshooters. His offer was refused on the ground that General Sherman's instructions were to be carried out only in an emergency. The governor of Wisconsin offered a regiment of Negro and Indian troops. This offer, too, was refused.

Enlistment of Negroes

Not until July 16, 1862, after the failure of McClellan's campaign against Richmond and at a time when volunteers were alarmingly scarce, did Congress authorize the enlistment of Negroes, "for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any war service for which they may be found competent."

General Hunter, given the task of holding captured South Carolina Territory with a minimum number of troops, in May, 1862, had begun to enlist Negroes on his own authority. When Congress inquired if he were enlisting fugitive slaves, General Hunter ingenuously replied that the only fugitives in his area were "fugitive masters" who had fled before his army and that, under his authority to enlist "loyal persons," he had pro-

ceeded to enlist Negroes, since they were the only loyal persons to be found.

General Hunter, reporting that his experiment was "a complete and marvelous success" continued to drill his soldiers until August, 1862, when, except for one regiment, the organization was disbanded for lack of funds and supplies. In the same month, also without specific authority, General J. H. Lane, in Kansas, began to enlist a Negro regiment. While the First Kansas Colored Volunteers were not formally mustered in until January 13, 1863, they fought at Island Mounds, Missouri, on October 28, 1862, the first engagement of the War in which Negro troops participated as a unit. The First Kansas, attacked by Cockerel's superior force, rallied and gained a victory.

The Emancipation Proclamation

The Congressional bill to enlist Negroes did not settle the question of their use, for despite General Hunter's report that Negroes are "eager beyond all things to take the field and be led into action; and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that, in the peculiarities of this climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxiliaries—fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India islands", grave doubts of their fighting abilities persisted. Following the Congressional bill by six days, Lincoln placed his first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation before his Cabinet on July 22, 1862.

Part of Northern strategy was to open the Mississippi and thus split the Confederacy. Lincoln suggested the use of Negro troops to hold it open below Memphis, proposing that commanders be allowed to use Negroes at their own discretion and that they be allowed to arm Negroes within their lines for "purely Defensive purposes".

A month later, the Secretary of War issued a special order to General Rufus Saxton, Military Governor of the Sea Islands, authorizing him to supplement his small force by enlisting up to 5,000 Negro volunteers. Not yet was the policy on the enlistment of Northern Negroes for combat purposes clear. The Governor of Rhode Island, in a proclamation issued August 6, 1862, reminding Rhode Island Negroes that their ancestors had served with distinction in the Revolution, announced that the Sixth Rhode Island Regiment would consist entirely of Negroes. The uncertainty of the regiment's combat status kept enlistment at a minimum and not more than 100 volunteered until the following year, when, as the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, the regiment was quickly recruited.

Story of the Louisiana Native Guards

It remained for New Orleans to raise the first Negro combat troops of the Civil War. Like Claiborne and Jackson, in 1814, Governor T. O. Moore, in 1861, had called on the free Negroes to help in the defense of the city. When Union forces captured New Orleans, all Confederate troops except the Negro "Native Guards" left the city. General Benjamin Butler, finding himself short of troops, called in the leaders of the Negro troops and inquired why they had accepted service under the Confederacy. They replied that they had not dared refuse and that they had hoped to obtain concessions by complying. They now asked to be allowed to serve the Union.

General Butler ordered recruiting stations opened and between August 26 and September 9, 1862, the first regiment of the "Native Guards", later known as "Corps d'Afrique", was filled and 500 more men had enlisted for an additional and as yet unauthorized regiment. The regiment was expanded to a brigade and, finally six regiments were called for. The free Negro line officers were retained in the first regiment, under white field officers; in the second regiment the colonel and lieutenant colonel alone were white, while in the third regiment officers were selected without regard to color. One observer reported, "Recruits come in faster than they can be provided for."

Under General N. P. Banks, most of the Negro officers were replaced by whites; yet, at Port Hudson, where the free colored regiments fought their first large engagement, one of the heroes was the Negro Captain Andre Cailloux. Before Port Hudson, the Negro regiments had requested that they be placed in the front ranks "that they may have a chance of removing the stigma of alleged cowardice from their race, and vindicate their rights and abilities as soldiers".

At Port Hudson the Negro regiments had the

right of the line in the face of decimating fire. Captain Cailloux, wounded in the left arm, charged seven times at the head of his Company E crying, "Follow me!" and was killed while leading his men through the wounded and dying. General Banks' official report, widely published at the time, read in part: "Their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or daring. They made, during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their positions at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our line. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the right."

When volunteers were requested for the final assault on Port Hudson, the entire Corps d'Afrique responded. When the fort fell, the Negro troops were there to open the Mississippi which later, as garrison troops, they were to hold open for the Union.

National Recruiting

In the North, it was not until January of 1863, shortly after formal promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation, that Governor Andrew of Massachusetts was authorized to raise two volunteer Negro regiments for three years service. Northern Negroes, now that their claims to bear arms in the Union cause had been recognized, lost no time in enlisting. Negroes from all over the North went to Massachusetts to join up. Only the question of equal pay stood between them and full service. John M. Langston, Negro lawyer of Ohio, urged, "Pay or no pay, let us volunteer." Frederick Douglass, famed anti-slavery journalist and orator of Rochester, had long urged the acceptance of Negro troops but when it developed that the Union planned to use them as laborers and in the malarial regions of the South only, he had refused to lend his influence in recruiting. Now, however, he issued a stirring appeal, as pertinent today as it was in 1863. The appeal is too long to quote in full, but sections of it should be familiar to every present-day soldier.

"Men of Color, To Arms!", it began. Explaining that he had long requested the employment of Negro soldiers he continued:

> "Slowly and reluctantly that appeal is beginning to be heeded. Stop not now to complain that it was not heeded sooner. That it should not, may or may not have been best. This is not the time to discuss that question. Leave it to the future. When the war is over, the country saved, peace established and the black man's rights secured, as they will be, history with an impartial hand will dispose of that and sundry other questions. Action! action, not criticism, is the plain duty of this hour. Words are now useful only as they stimulate to blows. The office of speech now is only to point out when, where, and how to strike to best advantage.
>
> "There is no time to delay. The tide is at its flood that leads on to fortune. From East to West, from North to South, the sky is written over, 'NOW OR NEVER!!' 'Liberty won by white men would lose its luster.' 'Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.' 'Better even die free, than live slaves.' This is the sentiment of every brave colored man amongst us.
>
> "There are weak and cowardly men in all nations. We have them amongst us. They tell you this is the 'white man's war;' that you will be no better off after than before this war;' that the getting of you into the army is to 'sacrifice you on the first opportunity.' Believe them not; cowards themselves they do not wish to have their cowardice shamed by your braved example. Leave them to their timidity, or to whatever motive may hold them back . . ."

Protecting the Negro Soldier

It was feared that the Confederacy's announced intentions of treating Negro soldiers as fugitive slaves, to be returned to slavery, and of treating their officers as outlaws under slave-stealing and anti-abolitionist laws, would hold Northern enlistments to a minimum. But Lincoln, both in his Baltimore Sanitary Fair Speech and in a proclamation promised full protection for all Federal troops.

In May, 1863, a Bureau of Colored Troops was established. After August 1863, the Union army enlisted Negroes freely. The Adjutant General, Lorenzo Thomas, was dispatched to the Missis-

sippi Valley to recruit Negroes within the Union lines. In October, recruiting stations were established in the border states for free Negroes. Slaves were eligible for enlistment under a plan whereby the government was to pay the owner $300 for each enlistment upon presentation of proof of ownership. The first federal boards of examination for officers were set up to select officers for Negro troops, insuring the U. S. Colored Troops better leaders than the average for Union Volunteers. Of the more than 185,000 Negroes who enlisted in the U. S. Colored Troops, over 82,000 were Northerners. To the official figures must be added the numbers who, within the Union Lines, attached themselves to the army as laborers. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, which were not incorporated into the U. S. Colored Troops, must also be added. This, it is estimated, would bring the total number of Negro participants on the Northern side in the Civil War up to about 390,000. A total of 165 Negro regiments were enlisted in the Union forces, 140 infantry, 6 cavalry, 13 heavy artillery, 1 light artillery, and 5 of engineers. One hundred and six of these regiments saw combat action in more than 200 engagements and skirmishes while the others performed post, garrison and provost duty, especially in the Mississippi Valley.

In some cases colored regiments were incorporated into higher units. A conspicuous case was the XXV Army Corps, largest colored unit set up-to-date. Another was Ferrero's (4th) Division of Burnside's (IX) Corps, with the Army of the Potomac. Several Negro officers served with the Massachusetts regiments and the Louisiana Native Guards, in addition to eight commissioned surgeons and seven chaplains. Fifteen Negroes won the Congressional Medal of Honor. Over 36,000 lost their lives in the conflict.

Negroes fought from Port Hudson to Fort Blakely and Appomattox, last official battles of the War. Of Milliken's Bend, June 6, 1863, General Grant reported "In this battle, most of the troops engaged were Africans, who had but little experience in the use of firearms. Their conduct is said, however, to have been most gallant." Other major engagements in which Negro troops participated were Olustee, Chaffin's Farm, New Market Heights, the Wilderness, Petersburg Crater, Darbytown Road, Honey Hill, and Fort Wagner.

Negro Indian Fighters

After the Civil War, the Federal Army was reorganized. Acts of Congress provided for four permanent Negro regiments, two of cavalry and two of infantry. These became the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments organized in 1866, and the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments, consolidated from four regiments in 1868 and 1869. These units, with few exceptions, were staffed with white officers, many of whom, like Generals Nelson A. Miles and John J. Pershing, became famed American leaders.

Even before the close of the Civil War the Union Army was engaged in patrolling the Plains. The 9th and 10th Cavalry soon joined in this task and from the late sixties to the close of the Indian Wars in the nineties, these two regiments were seldom in garrison. They rode the plains from Arizona to the Dakotas, and developed a reputation for good discipline, hard fighting, and fine horsemanship. As late as the last Indian demonstration in 1906, when the Utes left their Wyoming reservation terrorizing the countryside, eight troops of the 10th Cavalry and eight of the 6th Cavalry, in a show of strength, forced the Utes back to their reservation.

Triumphs of the 9th and 10th

The 9th and 10th, called "Brunettes" by the army and "Buffalo Soldiers" by the Indians, were reputed to be "bad medicine" in Indian lore. Frederic Remington, in his illustrations and paintings of the Indian frontier, well known in the 80's and 90's, often chose the 9th and 10th as subjects. Two of the better known, "Ninth Cavalry Scout Patrol" and "Captain Dodge's Colored Troops to the Rescue," are still reproduced upon occasion.

One troop of these veteran outfits—and they were veterans in the best sense of the word, for most of these men made a career of the army—found itself without water for three days and four nights. They drank the blood of their dying horses and lost but five men out of sixty-one. During the Ghost Dance uprising of the 1890's involving Sitting Bull and Big Foot, the 9th Cavalry, which had a reputation for arriving just when needed most, rode 100 miles and took part in two fights in 30 hours to relieve the besieged 7th Cavalry at

White Clay Creek. One of the favorite songs of the Plains soldier and frontier man was the rousing ballad, "The Indian Ghost Dance and War," written by a Ninth Cavalryman. One of the many stanzas celebrates the Ninth:

"The Ninth marched out with splendid cheer,
The Bad Lands to explo'e
With Colonel Henry at their head
They never fear the foe;
So on they rode from Christmas eve
'Till dawn of Christmas day;
The Red Skins heard the Ninth was near
And fled in great dismay."

With the plains soldiers in the 70's and 80's were a number of Indian scout outfits, including Negro-Seminole scouts. Separate Indian units were discontinued in 1892 and the Indians thereafter enlisted as individuals.

The 24th and 25th Infantry garrisoned many western posts, patroling the plains, opening the West and performing duties ranging from fighting forest fires and surveying the valley of the Yukon after the discovery of gold to maintaining order during railway strikes.

The 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments created a deep respect for military service among Negroes. This respect was buttressed by the fact that the early Negro schools and colleges founded after the Civil War often used military training as a desirable disciplinary measure. Howard University in Washington and Hampton Institute in Virginia, both founded by Union generals, were organized with military training as a basic requirement in their programs.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

At the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, the four regular colored regiments were among the first to receive their orders to proceed to Cuba. Volunteers were called for and a number of additional Negro regiments were formed.

At Tampa, the First and Second Cavalry Brigades assembled to sail for Cuba. The Ninth Cavalry was brigaded with the Third and Sixth Cavalry Regiments, forming the First Brigade. The Tenth Cavalry was brigaded with the First Regulars and the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry better known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. These two brigades were under the command of Major General "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, ex-Confederate cavalryman. In the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, their regiments, dismounted, along with the 24th and 25th Infantry, shared the glory of the charge up San Juan Hill with the Rough Riders. Newspapers back home carried glowing accounts of the action. Fighting Joe Wheeler, who in the charge against the Spanish at Las Guasimas is supposed to have rolled back the calendar to his Confederate days by whooping a Rebel yell, calling "Come on, boys, we've got the damned Yankees on the run!" wrote, in an introduction to a volume of memoirs of the Tenth Cavalry in Cuba, "the reports of all their commanders unite in commending the Negro soldier." In concluding, he asked if there was any wonder that they "returned from Cuba's blood-stained fields covered with glory."

The Twenty-fourth Infantry was ordered to Siboney for guard duty after San Juan Hill. Yellow fever sufferers filled the hospital there. When asked if any men wished to volunteer for nursing duty, the entire regiment stepped forward. Sixty-five men were selected; in two days forty-two of these were down with fever. Again volunteers were called for and again the entire regiment volunteered. Of the 456 men who marched to Siboney, only 24 escaped illness. The Twenty-fourth's service at Siboney became almost as famous as the action of San Juan Hill.

Only three of the Negro volunteer regiments reached Cuba. The 9th U. S. Volunteers, with colored line officers, was ordered to Cuba to suppress bandits. The Eighth Illinois and the Twenty-third Kansas, with all Negro officers, did garrison duty in Cuba from August, 1898, to April 1899. A third State Regiment served in Puerto Rico. Most of the Negro volunteer regiments had their own Negro officers. Many of the units had been formed around the National Guard outfits; later, National Guard battalions were formed around Volunteer personnel.

1900-1917

After the Spanish War, the four regular regiments, along with the 48th and 49th Volunteers, were ordered to the Philippines where they served through the Insurrection.

Later they served as garrison troops, both in the Philippines and at home. Innovations, such as bicycle corps, were tried out by these units. The

Tenth Cavalry, in the first decade of the century, became our original machine gun experts. Techniques of machine gun use, such as indirect and overhead fire, which were not generally used until World War I, had already been perfected by the Tenth in the early years of the century.

General John J. Pershing's estimate of the Tenth is close to that of most of the officers who served with these regular army regiments. "It has been an honor, which I am proud to claim," he wrote in 1921, "to have been at one time a member of that intrepid organization of the Army which has always added glory to the military history of America—The 10th Cavalry."

WORLD WAR I

After the Spanish-American War, as often before, many journals and papers had expressed the opinion that the wisdom of using Negro soldiers would never again be questioned. But at the beginning of World War I, Negroes once more had to prove their ability as soldiers. While the civilian experience of Negroes had grown steadily since 1865, their relative position in American life was more disadvantaged in 1917 than today. Only one out of a hundred Negro soldiers in 1917 had graduated from high school and few indeed had had vocational training along technical lines. Armies, however, had changed greatly between 1865, 1898, and 1917. They had become vastly complex machines supported by intricate services of supply which, in their turn, were dependent upon a fully mobilized home front.

Industrial America expanded rapidly, and to fill newly opened factory jobs, thousands of Negroes migrated north from the rural South. This migration brought increased wages and new vocational experiences for the migrants and new educational opportunities for their children. As pointed out in chapters 3 and 4, World War I and the subsequent improvement in educational and vocational opportunities for Negroes all over the country, has an important relation to the use of Negro manpower in the present war.

Problems of a New Kind of War

But World War I was a problem for all of America. Not only had the complexity of war increased, but America, as a fighting nation, was not herself in the most advantageous position. Her nearest coast was 3,000 miles from the front. Her facilities for shipping were small. Even at the declaration of war, her army consisted of the small regular forces and the state units of the National Guard. The warring European powers, tired though they might be, had gained years of training and experience in a new type of warfare where trenches and concrete, heavy artillery and machine guns in pillboxes, poison gas and tanks had replaced the cavalry and infantry charges of our Civil and Spanish Wars.

America had one advantage: fresh and vigorous manpower. But, in 1917, there was little time for thorough training, little time to assemble all of the matériel necessary for modern warfare. Production of tanks, shells, and planes was rushed, but most of them were not to arrive in time for our troops to use them. American divisions in France often had to get along with British and French materiel. The divisions themselves often went into battle supported by artillery units with which they had never worked before, often with training which, by today's standards, would be considered as slight. But America had fresh manpower with high morale. These two factors alone carry tremendous weight even in highly technical warfare.

10 Percent of Our Manpower

One-tenth of America's manpower, then as now, was Negro. A general selective service draft was used for the first time during World War I, but as in the Civil War, volunteers were encouraged in addition to the draft. Negro volunteers, however, were not freely welcomed, for machinery for the use of Negro troops had not been decided upon in the early months of the war.

Memories of the Brownsville Affray were also fresh. Investigation of this affair, in which about a dozen soldiers of the First Battalion 25th Infantry (less Company A) were accused of rioting in the city of Brownsville, Texas, in 1906, had resulted in the discharge, without honor of the enlisted personnel of three companies for refusal to reveal the names of the participants in the riot. The enlisted men persisted in their story that no one known to them participated. Investigation, courts-martial, and special courts of inquiry lasted through 1909 and the results of these many pages of testimony were ordered printed in 1910, in twelve volumes. The Brownsville Affair, which was never totally settled, left a bitter feeling to-

ward Negro troops which had not died away by 1917.

Negroes protested vigorously, and pressed to be taken into the armed forces on the same basis as the rest of the population. They argued for, and won, a training camp for Negro officers. As a result, out of the 3,464,296 Americans in World War I, 371,710 or 10.7 percent were Negroes—a proportion about equal to that of the Negro percentage of the national population. Of these, 1,353 were officers, most of them trained at the special camp in Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with the infantry, field artillery, medical corps, and chaplain's corps. Nearly 200,000 Negroes served overseas during the War.

Combat Units

Negro National Guard units were called into the service early. Some of these had been called up in the Border Disturbance of 1916, when a part of the 10th Cavalry accompanied General Pershing into Mexico. The 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th Infantry Regiments served on the Southern border during the War. The 25th Infantry served in Hawaii from 1913 through 1918. All four units gave Regular Army men to the National Army as officers.

The National Guard units were the nucleus of the 93d Provisional Division. The 93d, which had only its infantry regiments, was designated a division primarily for purposes of administration. A second combat division, the 92d, at full strength, consisted of draftees. These were the only Negro combat divisions in France, but the 92d alone fought with the American Armies, for the regiments of the 93d were brigaded with the French.

Units of the 93d Division

The 185th and 186th Infantry Brigades of the 93d Division were authorized on November 23, 1917. The 185th consisted of the 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th Infantry, New York National Guard, and the 370th Infantry formerly the 8th Infantry, Illinois National Guard. The 186th included the 371st Infantry, made up of selective service men largely from South Carolina, and the 372d Infantry, organized from National Guard units from Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Tennessee. Division and brigade headquarters retained administrative control until May, 1918, when they ceased to function, for by that time the regiments had been fully affiliated with the French army.

Units of the 93d were among the first American combat troops to arrive in France. When the 369th Infantry Regiment arrived at Brest on December 27, 1917, only the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Regular Army and the 26th (Yankee), and 41st (Sunset), and 42d (Rainbow) Divisions of the National Guard had preceded it. The other units of the Division arrived in France separately; the last three companies of the 371st did not arrive until April 29, but even these were ahead of most of the National Army units. The four regiments were brigaded with the French, both in training and in combat, throughout the War; as a result their record has often been omitted from accounts and tabulations of the operations of the divisions of the A. E. F.

With the French

The 369th Infantry, which became especially proud of its record of 191 days on the firing line without losing a foot of ground or a single prisoner, did its first oversea duty with the Service of Supply at St. Nazaire immediately after landing. In March it began training with the French and by April 8 the regiment was ready to occupy a subsector of the Champagne region, as a part of the French 16th Division. In May, the 372d Infantry, trained under the French XIIIth Corps, joined the French 63d Division and entered the Aire Sector, Lorraine. The 371st Infantry, in June, occupied a position in the Verdun Sector. The 370th Infantry occupied a position in the St-Mihiel Sector in the same month.

In the Champagne

The 369th Infantry participated in the July 15-18 Champagne-Marne Defensive. On July 15 it assisted in stopping an attack on the French 16th Division and on July 18 joined a counterattack, recapturing the front line trenches of the division. All of the regiments of the 93d, with the exception of the 370th, were in the Champagne region, between Reims and the Argonne Forest, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive of September 26 to October 8 as integral parts of the French Fourth Army. At the same time divisions of the American First Army were operating to the right of the

French between the Forest and the Meuse. Entering a gap in the line on the first day of the attack, the 369th Infantry took the town of Ripont, captured a number of prisoners, and several pieces of artillery. The regiment continued forward on the 27th and 28th, reaching the slope of Bellevue Signal Ridge after a stubborn fight.

The 371st and 372d Infantry Regiments entered the line as parts of the French 157th Division and attacked immediately, advancing 600 yards against heavy machine-gun fire. The next morning the 371st captured Ardeuil and Montfauxelles, while the 372d made an unsuccessful attack on the village of Sechault. Though its patrols entered the town, the regiment withdrew; but the town fell that afternoon to the 369th. On September 30, the 369th advanced about a half mile, but, having suffered heavy casualties, was relieved that night. The same day, the 371st captured Trieres Farm. The next day the 372d relieved the 371st and, on October 2, advanced, repulsing a strong enemy counterattack on the 5th and holding its position until relieved on October 7th.

To the Vosges and the Rhine

All three regiments won praise from the French command. The 369th suffered 851 casualties during the attack, the 371st and 372d, 1,032 and 616 respectively, making a total of 2,502 casualties for the three regiments. After October 8, the three regiments moved, with their French divisions, to front line sectors in the Vosges Mountains. The 371st and 372d, with the French 133d Infantry, occupied the Anould Sector, whose southern section was on German soil. The 369th occupied a Thur subsector, northeast of Belfort in Alsace, until November 11. On November 17, with the French Second Army, now in the Army of Occupation, it moved to the Rhine, where it remained, at Blodelsheim, until December 12, when it was relieved from duty with the French.

Records of the 370th

The 370th Infantry, the only one of these regiments with all Negro company officers, had held the bend in the Allied line before St-Mihiel from June 22 to July 3 and the Vauquois sector in the Meuse-Argonne from July 23 to August 15. While the other regiments of the 93d were participating in the Meuse-Argonne (Champagne) Offensive, the 370th was serving with the French 59th Division at Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons, in the Oise-Aisne Offensive. With the French, four companies participated in the unsuccessful attack on the Mont-des-Signes between September 17 and 20. On September 24, the regiment took command of part of the front line north of Vauxaillon and advanced to the Ailette River on September 28. It assisted in driving the Germans north of the Oise-Aisne Canal and, on October 12, crossed the canal and the river in pursuit of the enemy, driving them through the Bois de Mortier.

On October 28, again with the French 59th Division, the regiment rejoined the Oise-Aisne operation, reentering the battle line on November 5. From November 5 to 11, the regiment, in line with the division, pursued the enemy, advancing 40 miles in the last week of the War, driving the enemy from the Bois du Val-St-Pierre, capturing Beaume, and reaching Le Gue d'Hossus, across the Belgian border, by November 11. The action of the 370th Infantry concluded the American fighting in the Aisne-Marne region. In the Oise-Aisne Offensive the regiment suffered 665 casualties.

As units, the French government awarded the 371st and 372d Infantry Regiments and Company C, 370th Infantry, the Croix de Guerre with palm and the 369th Infantry the Croix de Guerre with silver star for especially meritorious conduct in action.

Some Negro Heroes of the 93d

The first American soldiers to receive the Croix de Guerre were two Negroes, Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, of the 369th Infantry. Johnson and Roberts, placed on guard in a small outpost, were attacked by a German raiding party numbering from twelve to twenty men. Both men were wounded early in the fighting, but they waited quietly until the Germans were directly upon them. Then Johnson opened fire with his rifle while Roberts, otherwise virtually helpless, opened up with hand grenades. Roberts was seized by the raiders, but Johnson's hand-to-hand fighting caused them to release him. When his cartridges gave out, Johnson drew his bolo and waded into the Germans; Roberts continued to throw grenades with his one good arm. The raiders fled. At least one had been killed by rifle fire, two by bolo, and one by grenades. Several others, judging from the

trails of blood remaining, had been wounded in the bitter fighting.

The 371st Infantry, the only regiment of draftees in the 93d Division, won 121 French decorations and twenty-seven American Distinguished Service Crosses. On Hill 188, Champagne Sector, September 28, 1918, for example, Corporal Sandy E. Jones after all of his officers and most of his noncommissioned officers had been wounded or killed, reorganized his company and held his position. "As a result of the very heavy losses suffered by Company C," his citation for the Distinguished Service Cross read, "it had become badly broken up and disorganized. Corporal Jones collected the scattered elements and reorganized them under extremely difficult circumstances due to very effective hostile artillery fire."

Brooks Square, in New York City, was named for Private Dorrance Brooks, 369th Infantry, who was killed in the Champagne Offensive while leading forward a remnant of a section of the Third Machine Gun Company after his four white officers, two colored sergeants, and two corporals had been killed or wounded.

The 92d Division

The 92d Division, established October 24, 1917, did not arrive in France until June and July, 1918. The experience of the 92d was quite different from that of the 93d. Technically, the 92d as a Division, was never in battle, for all of its combat service in the front lines was in the trenches of "quiet" sectors on the Vosges. This division received a great deal of attention from the public, for though all of its staff, field supply, and engineer officers, and its field artillery officers above the grade of first lieutenant were white, its infantry company officers were Negroes trained at Des Moines. Its enlisted personnel consisted of draftees from all over the United States.

Speculation concerning the abilities of this division was indulged in freely. The abilities of its Negro officers were especially questioned. In some quarters, it was felt that Negroes, accustomed to being led by whites in both military and civilian life, would not follow Negroes into battle. Others felt that the Des Moines Officers' Training Camp, an experimental camp in which colored officer candidates were trained separately, had been less than a complete success. Whether Negro enlisted men, whose general educational and vocational background in World War I was at a considerably lower level than today, could cope with the technical aspects of the division's machine gun, artillery, trench mortar, field signal, and engineer units under battle conditions was doubted even by many of the division's own officers. Analytical studies of the 92d Division prepared after the war by the Historical Section of the Army War College revealed that the division left the United States with "only rudimentary training given" and that of the three phases of training which it should have got in France, the division received only the first and part of the second. Few American divisions got full training in World War I, but the 92d was further hampered by the facts that it was scattered over a wide training area, making centralized control difficult.

Moreover it was never seriously felt by the division's officers that it could be made into a first-rate fighting unit. General Pershing visited the Division on August 21, 1918, just two days before it moved into the St-Dié Sector for seven days of training in line with the French 87th Division. "During my visit to the 92d Division (colored)," he wrote in his memoirs, "it was learned that the situation as to training, especially of the colored officers, was not entirely satisfactory . . . None of the junior officers had received more than superficial training and most of them were unaccustomed to the management of men. The general officers of the division, who had all served with colored regiments of the Regular Army, were not sanguine regarding the possibility of reaching a high standard of instruction among their troops."

Action of the 368th

The Division commanded the St-Dié Sector, Lorraine, from August 30 to September 20. In the Meuse-Argonne Offensive beginning September 26, the Division, less the 368th Infantry and the artillery brigade, was part of the reserve of the First Corps. The 368th Infantry was assigned to the French Fourth Army, XXXVIIIth Corps, and, with the French 11th Cuirassiers-a-pied, formed a connecting force between the French Fourth Army and the American First Army. The action of the 368th Infantry, in the first 5 days of the Offensive, is important mainly for its meaning in terms of good training and good leadership in contrast to poor training and poor leadership. At the same time, three regiments of the 93d were operating

successfully in the same offensive directly to the left of the 368th as integral parts of French Fourth Army units, while the fourth regiment was participating, with success, in the Oise-Aisne Offensive. It is also important because this action was the only one in which a unit of the 92d actively engaged the enemy in a major operation. Upon this action, at the time and for many years later, rested the reputation of the Division and, by extension, of Negro combat troops in general.

On September 26, the 368th Infantry jumped off from its trenches on a one and a half mile front, with the mission of feeling out the enemy, maintaining contact with the units on its flanks, and following up any retirement of the Germans. The attack, made with poor artillery support, developed into separate movements of three different groups. One group worked its way into the German trenches, the other two penetrated the German lines for a considerable distance. That evening and night, with the exception of one company, the units of the regiment, out of communication with each other and in confusion and disorder as the result of heavy bombardment and poor leadership, retired behind the jump-off line.

The next day, the regiment moved forward about a mile, and on September 28 it attacked in the direction of Binarville. Despite considerable movement forward and backward, the regiment gained little ground. The regiment reorganized on the 29th, when its zone of action was reduced. On the 30th the French 9th Cuirassiers-a-pied, on the regiment's flank, advanced towards Binarville. Having failed to receive the orders to stand fast which had been sent it, the 368th attacked with the French, captured Binarville, and established its front line beyond it.

Exactly what happened to the regiment on these five days is not clear, but it is certain that poor leadership and lack of confidence between officers and men and between officers, especially junior and field officers, added to poor training, played a large part in the demoralization of the regiment. Rumors concerning the action grew and, especially after the war, assumed such proportions that the conduct of all Negro troops in combat was seriously questioned. Six years after the War, when discussion was at its height, the Commanding General of the 92d, Major General C. C. Ballou, wrote:

> An infantry regiment, never before in battle, was detached from the division, attached to a French brigade under a French officer, placed between the French and the American armies, in a gap so wide that they were out of touch with both, and there, during the night, under the influence of bombardment to which they could not reply because of the limitations of their weapons, the battalion in the first line—very generally, but not entirely — drifted to the rear — not in a stampede, but singly and in small groups.
>
> The above is from information later given me by the officers white and black, of the regiment, and by General Mondesire, the French corps commander. The latter added: "It was a difficult situation —one that would have tested the quality of experienced troops of approved valor."

So widespread was discussion of this action that the War Department ordered a thorough investigation. The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, reported:

> The circumstances disclosed by a detailed study of the situation do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for any of the general assumptions with regard to the action of colored troops in this battle and elsewhere in France. On the contrary, it is to be noted that many colored officers, and particularly three in the very battalion here under discussion, were decorated with Distinguished Service Crosses for extraordinary heroism under fire.
>
> I authorize the publication of this statement in order that justice may be done to the officers, white and colored, and to the men of this regiment, and in the hope that a recital of the facts may make prejudiced and distorted discussion impossible in the future.

Discussion, of course, did not cease, any more than discussion of the World War in general ceased. But most discussion was based upon the meaning of the action in terms of the fighting ability of Ne-

gro troops in general. Seldom was it recalled that, by known standards of training, morale, and leadership, the 368th was seriously handicapped from the start. Moreover, the heroism of individual men and units of the regiment was obscured in the general picture of the battle. For heroism at Binarville, for example, five enlisted men of this regiment were awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross.

It is well to realize that, with a proper understanding of the training and leadership required, the action of this regiment in the Champagne might have been quite different. This is especially important today, when all troops, whether actually trained for front line combat duty or not, must necessarily perform their duties under battle conditions in warfare where long range artillery and air bombardment permits no part of a combat area to be considered a "quiet" sector.

The 92d Division, in October, entered the Marbache Sector in the St-Mihiel Region, where, on the right of the Second Army, it gained considerable territory in the attack of the 10th and 11th of November preparatory to the offensive planned for November 14. The division advanced 3½ kilometers against gas and heavy artillery and machine gun fire, occupying the Bois Cheminot, the Bois de la Voivrotte, and the Bois Fréhaut. The Commanding General called frequently for reports concerning the conduct of officers and men under fire. One, from Major A. E. Sawkins, 2d Battalion, 366th Infantry, referring to the action before Metz, reads in part:

> Officers and men deserving special mention have been recommended in other communications. An observation of the general conduct of officers and men is the reason for this report. I desire especially to call to the attention of the Division Commander the fact that the handling of their units by the company and platoon commanders was all that could be expected from the most experienced officers. There was an absolute lack of any disorder, and I cannot say too much in praise of the manner in which these officers handled their men.

The Commanding General of the Division cited the officers and men of the 365th Infantry for meritorious conduct in the Bois Fréhaut. The field artillery brigade, which had rejoined the division on October 20 after completing the training which it had begun upon landing in France, acquitted itself well, according to its commanding general. The Division had definitely improved since its first month in combat, but the Armistice of November 11 prevented the final test which would have proved whether or not it had reached a high point of training and morale.

Negroes in the Service of Supply

It was in the Service of Supply that American Negro soldiers performed their greatest service in World War I. The problem of supply in this war was greater than any that America had faced before. Armies could no longer live off the land and the contract waggoners and shippers, who had supplied most of the earlier American armies, would have been inadequate for the job which faced the army of 1917-1918. Entire ports of debarkation, assembly plants for locomotives and other equipment, entire railroads, highways, and billeting areas had to be built in France as well as at home. A huge force of men to handle the shipment and transshipment of supplies was necessary. In quartermaster, pioneer infantry, engineer, and stevedore units, Negroes performed many of the tasks incidental to keeping the American army in the fields. They had done this before. They had been waggoners with Washington's army. They had built fortifications and constructed roads for both armies in the Civil War. They had loaded and hauled ammunition from arsenals to docks in both Civil and Spanish Wars. In World War I, as in the present war, they performed these duties as a part of their duty to their country.

Praise from General Pershing

In World War I divisions, the trains, consisting of military police, ammunition, supply, engineer, and sanitary (three ambulance companies and field hospitals) units, were of the utmost importance. Those of the 92d Division were considered among the best in the A. E. F. At Le Mans, on January 28, 1919, just before it embarked for return to the United States, General Pershing addressed the Division:

> "I want you officers and soldiers of the 92d Division to know that the 92d Division stands second to none in the record you have made since your arrival in

France. I am proud of the part you have played in the great conflict which ended on the 11th of November. Yet you have only done what the American people expected you to do and you have measured up to every expectation of the Commander-in-Chief."

The words of General Pershing are well remembered by Negro World War veterans. For in every American war Negro soldiers have tried to fight as normal Americans and have thought of service in the armed forces only as that which is expected of all Americans. Their service has been continuous and has been of whatever type the needs of their country has dictated. Negro soldiers have a rich and long tradition, as the names on muster rolls and the monuments in national battlefields and cemeteries attest. The quality of their service has varied with the quality of their opportunity, their training, and their leadership. With good officers and good training, they, like all Americans, make good soldiers. The story of their part in this War is now being written. What that story will be depends, in a large part, upon what you, their officers provide in the way of good training, good motivation, and good leadership. With the information which this text has provided and an understanding that the command of Negro troops differs only in degree and not in kind from the command of any other troops, your unit cannot fail. Like commanders of Negro troops in the past, you will be rewarded with the knowledge that you have trained and led first class soldiers.

SUMMARY

1. Negroes have fought in every American War from the Revolution to World War II. The degree of Negro participation in the armed forces of America has varied with the changes in the development of our national policies.

2. Fighting ability cannot be measured in terms of race, but only in terms of training, leadership, and motivation. Well-trained, well-led, and well-motivated troops fight well. Poorly-trained, poorly-led, and poorly-motivated troops do not fight well. This is true of white and Negro troops alike.

3. A long tradition of military service, in America and abroad, has been built up by Negroes. This tradition, in the hands of informed officers, can be a valuable motivating factor for Negro troops.

4. Arguments for and against the use of Negro troops have been common in the early period of each American war. These arguments are usually centered about the questions: Can Negroes fight? Can they be depended upon? In view of our existing social structure, is it wise to train Negroes to fight? By the close of each war these questions have received a full affirmative answer from most informed persons, whereupon the record of Negro troops has been forgotten. The facts of the story of the Negro in American Military history support the affirmative answers.

5. Until the Civil War comparatively few Negroes were in the ranks of America's armed forces; seldom were they in distinctive Negro units. All accounts of their participation agree, however, that they acquitted themselves well. The first large scale use of Negroes was in the Civil War, following the Emancipation Proclamation. After this war, Negroes became a part of the regular army. In the Indian wars, in the War with Spain, and in World War I, they fought well. Negroes, since the Revolution, have always been represented in the service forces, as waggoners, stevedores, pioneers, engineers, etc.

6. Negroes have fought for America out of the patriotic motives common to all Americans. In addition, Negroes have felt that they have a special stake in continuing an unbroken tradition of loyalty to America, and in justifying in battle their claims to full participation in American life. Negro soldiers today respond to the same appeals that motivated their forbears in Jackson's and Douglass' time.

7. With each war, the measure of Negro responsibility has increased as his education, his physical well-being, and the general recognition of his part in American life have increased. Today, as a result, Negroes are serving in all branches and in most capacities in the American armed forces.

APPENDIX I

A SELECTION OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS OF IMPORTANCE TO COMMANDERS OF NEGRO TROOPS

This appendix is designed to give a junior officer some standards which will aid him in making decisions in emergencies. Where time permits he should always consult his superior officer on legal problems.

CONFLICT BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVIL JURISDICTION

Every reasonable effort should be made to avoid strained relationships between the Federal and State government. Powers not delegated to the Federal government in the Constitution and its amendments are reserved to the States. Nevertheless within its sphere the Federal authority is paramount. Article VI of the Constitution of the United States provides:

> "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land . . . . . ."

Military Jurisdiction

In time of war military jurisdiction is exclusive over military personnel on military reservations. It includes the power of arrest and detention of civilians on military reservations until they can be turned over to the Federal courts if the civilian's offense was committed on the reservation. (See AR 600-355.)

Civil Jurisdiction

Civil authorities have concurrent jurisdiction over acts of military personnel in civilian areas, but military necessity requires that the war effort should not be impeded by unnecessary arrest and detention of military personnel by civilian authorities. Request should always be made of civilian authorities to turn over military personnel to military authority for trial of all offenses which violate civil as well as military law. Agreements governing the surrender of military personnel by civilian authorities, or their release in some cases by the military to civilian authorities, have been reached between the War Department and the Governors of the most of the States.

No military personnel will be turned over to civilian authorities by commanders of Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, or Army Service Forces without first informing the commanding general of the appropriate service command.

In all cases where military personnel are charged with an offense because of an act done under orders or authority of any law of the United States respecting the military forces or Articles of War, trial by court martial or a Federal civil court should be insisted upon, and the War Department notified immediately through channels if a satisfactory understanding with the civil authorities cannot be reached.

Where military personnel have already been taken into custody by proper military authority for an act which violates both civil and military law, civilian authorities have no right to take him from military custody.

Military personnel have the right to arrest and detain for the civilian authorities a civilian who interferes with and tries to prevent military personnel from performing military duties; but under exisiting law an assault on military personnel off duty and off military reservation comes exclusively under civilian jurisdiction. Military personnel are given no special rights to prevent or aid civilian authorities in the enforcement of civilian law. Any citizen has the right to try to prevent a breach of the peace or a felony, or to make an arrest for such an act committed in his presence.

CIVIL RELIEF ACTS

The Federal Government and most of the states have civil relief laws to protect and preserve the

rights of persons on active military duty. These laws are too varied for an extensive analysis to be made here. The Federal Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 may be taken as typical.

Default Judgments

This Federal Act, for example, prevents a default judgment being taken against a person in the service without an order of court and an attorney first being appointed by the court to investigate the case. Further, the defendant is given up to 90 days after his discharge to move the court to set the default aside.

At any stage in a case involving a person in service a court can on its own motion, and must upon application, grant a stay of proceedings for the duration of military service and 60 days thereafter, unless the court finds that military service does not materially prejudice the ability of such person to prosecute or defend the case. A court on motion will stay an action against a person in the service for a forfeiture or penalty on a contract. Statutes of limitation in civil cases are suspended during military service.

Dependents and Rents

The dependents of a person in the service cannot be evicted for nonpayment of rent where their dwelling quarters rent for not more than $80 per month, without an order of court, and the court has power to stay the eviction for not more than 3 months.

Contract Purchases

A seller cannot rescind a contract for the purchase of real or personal property where the purchaser has paid a deposit before he entered the service, without an order of court, unless after he enters the service the purchaser and seller make an agreement in writing for such rescission. Upon hearing the court may order the seller to return all installments paid as a condition to his right to rescind.

But no court has power to stay a proceeding to repossess a motor vehicle, tractor, or the accessories of either, or to withhold an order for sale of same, under a purchase money mortgage, conditional bill of sale, or lease or bailment with a view to purchase, unless 50 percent or more of the purchase price has been paid.

No sale under a power of sale or under a judgment entered upon a warrant of attorney to confess judgment contained in a mortgage, trust, deed or other security in the nature of a mortgage made prior to entering military service, on real or personal property owned by the person when he entered the service and still owned by him, shall be valid if made while he is in the service or within 3 months thereafter, unless upon an order of sale granted beforehand by the court, and further unless a return on said sale is made to the court and the sale is approved by it. When the court is asked for an order of sale it may stay the proceedings or make such other judgment as may be equitable to all parties, unless it finds that military service has not materially affected the ability of the debtor to comply with the terms of his obligation.

Insurance Policies

The Federal Government will advance insurance premiums on life insurance policies including fraternal or beneficial association membership where the policies do not exceed a total of $5,000 face value, and the contract of insurance was made and a premium paid not less than 30 days prior to entrance in the military service, but the Government will not advance the premiums on a policy on which premiums are in default more than a year at the time application for government assistance is made. This program is under the United States Veterans Administration.

Taxes

A person in military service is entitled to file an affidavit with the tax collector stating that his military service has materially affected his ability to pay his taxes, and thereafter no sale of the property taxed shall be made for nonpayment of taxes except by order not exceeding 6 months after the end of the taxpayer's military service.

Payment of income tax arising either prior to or during military service may be deferred for a period not exceeding 6 months following military service, if the taxpayer's ability to pay is materially affected by his military service.

Land Rights

No rights in mineral or mining land acquired un-

der the laws of the United States prior to military service shall be prejudiced during the period of military service by absence from the land or failure to perform any work on it required by law. Military service is construed as equivalent to residence on homestead entries where application for homestead entry was made prior to military service. If shall be construed as equivalent to performance of all the requirements as to residence and cultivation all the requirements as to residence and cultivation on such homestead. No desert-land entry prior to military service shall be contested or canceled for failure to make or expend the sum of $1 per acre per year in improvements while the entryman is in military service or during 6 months thereafter or during hospitalization for wounds or disabilities incurred in line of duty.

REEMPLOYMENT

A person called to military service is entitled on discharge or indefinite furlough to be restored to his position in private industry, if still qualified therefor, with full seniority, status and pay, provided he left such a position (other than a temporary one) to perform his military service, has received a certificate showing satisfactory termination of his services, makes application for reemployment within 40 days after his discharge or furlough and his employer's circumstances have not changed to such an extent as to make it impossible or unreasonable to restore him to his old position. Any veteran so restored retains his seniority, insurance and other benefits as though he has been on furlough or leave of absence. An employer cannot discharge without cause an employee so restored within one year after reemployment.

If his former private employer refuses or fails to reemploy him the veteran may file a motion in the United States District Court located where the employer maintains a business, and the Court may require the employer to pay him for loss of pay.

The United States Attorney for that District, on application by veteran, shall act as his counsel.

Unemployment insurance rights are preserved during military service.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Discrimination by state or local governments is prohibited under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The state or local government either has to let Negroes share in the same public benefits accorded white citizens or else provide Negroes with substantially equal but separate facilities. Speaking generally, the established practice in the South is separation of the races in public accommodations, including public parks, municipal auditoriums and stadiums. But the local patterns differ and an officer should consult the nearest United States Attorney or county attorney before attempting to advise his men as to their rights.

Several states, chiefly in the North and West, have civil rights statutes providing for equal enjoyment by all citizens properly conducting themselves, in places of public entertainment. No legislation, however, attempts to control admission to private clubs or service in private businesses. The extent to which businesses (as for example athletic exhibitions, recreation grounds, etc.) can cater to the public generally without losing their prerogatives as private enterprises to refuse whomever they please is not clear.

These state civil rights laws vary too mucb both as to coverage and as to penalties to be analyzed here. The type of places usually covered are hotels, theaters, and restaurants; but in every instance an officer should consult the nearest county attorney before attempting to advise his men.

Neither civil rights laws nor segregation laws have any force beyond the borders of the state which enacted them.

Transportation

Segregation laws apply to public vehicles only; they do not apply to private automobiles, trucks or other conveyances. Segregation laws in the South specify separate but equal accommodations for Negroes in public transportation. That includes waiting rooms, restaurants and separate entrances to stations. But the laws neither require nor provide that whites shall be accommodated before Negroes, and Negroes must be provided substantially equal facilities, comforts and conveniences as white travelers.

Taxicabs are public conveyances, and while there may be at times difficulties of enforcement, Negroes are entitled to substantially equal taxicab service as other travelers, particularly where the

taxicabs are operated under concession at a public carrier station or waiting room.

Hospitals

A public hospital or clinic is a public institution and must offer substantially equal facilities to all to the limit of its facilities. Where Negro wards or rooms are separate, they must offer substantially equal facilities as similar wards or facilities for whites.

FAMILY RELATIONS

Nothing affects a soldier's morale more directly than the state of his family affairs. Therefore, the unit commander has a special responsibility to post himself on the Army Regulations governing marriage and family dependency and to be alert and sympathetic to all the family problems of his personnel.

Marriage

The right of army personnel to marry while in the service is governed by regulations of the War Department. These are amended from time to time, therefore, extreme care should be exercised to see that your advice is based on the latest and current regulations in every case.

All regulations pertaining to marriage apply to women as well as to men except special regulations governing the Army Nurse Corps. Under certain rules and regulations, Army nurses may marry and continue in service for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter or until such time as they may be found physically disqualified for active service. Soldiers can marry in the United States without permission, but military personnel in the Panama Canal Zone or in any foreign country or possession can not marry without the approval of the commanding officer.

There appears to be no present regulation prohibiting marriage between army personnel in the United States and citizens of other countries.

While the right of army personnel to enter into a marriage contract is governed by Army Regulations, the formalities and effect of the marriage are governed by civilian law. The law varies from state to state and care must be taken to see that the requirements, both of the state where the marriage ceremony is performed and the state in which the soldier lives, are complied with.

Ordinarily the Anglo-American law does not recognize marriage by proxy but some states may have altered this rule for the benefit of army personnel overseas. Inquiries should be addressed, through channels, to the Director, Personal Affairs Division, Army Service Forces, War Department, Washington, 25, D. C.

Common Law Marriage

Common law marriages are recognized in some states. To constitute a valid common law marriage, the parties must be legally competent to enter into the marriage relation, which means they must be either single, widowed, or divorced. They must have actually lived and cohabited together as man and wife and held themselves out to and been recognized by the community as man and wife. In states where common law marriages are recognized, the children of such a marriage have all the rights of children born in wedlock.

Wills

The Army Handbook, "Army Life," which is given to all army personnel, advises and encourages each soldier to make a Will. Ordinarily, a Will must be in writing, signed by the testator in the presence of at least two witnesses who should sign immediately afterwards while all are present together. Some states require three witnesses to a Will, and, wherever possible, three witnesses should be obtained. Each witness must sign the Will in the presence of the other witnesses and the testator. Many states make special provisions for soldiers in the combat zone by providing that a Will written entirely in the soldier's own hand, called a Holographic Will, will be recognized even without the signatures of witnesses as a valid Will and Testament. Some states will even recognize an oral Will made by a soldier about to go into battle. The legal effect of a Will depends, as to personal property, on the law of the state where the soldier resides, and as to real property, on the law of the state where the land lies. The laws vary so much that no detailed principles can be stated and the best advice to give soldiers is to have them make their Wills as soon as they enter the service when there is still opportunity to get competent, local legal advice.

In case a soldier does not make a will his estate will be distributed according to law among his blood relatives, widow and children being pre-

ferred. The shares which the relatives take vary according to the law of each state.

In most states an "adopted" child does not share in the estate unless he has been adopted by legal proceedings. This is true regardless of how long the "adopted" child has been in the family. If a soldier is himself an adopted child or has an adopted child, it is recommended that proper proceedings be taken at once to make the adoption legal. In the meantime, the soldier should make his will expressly providing for the "adopted" child or "adopted" parent.

SUPPLEMENTAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

The local United States Attorney is the first civilian authority from whom a unit commander should seek aid or advice. In addition, there are many agencies in every community organized and ready to help: the local bar associations, legal aid societies, Red Cross, religious and fraternal organizations, and others. In time of war it is reasonable to assume that no part of the community will refuse. Circular No. 74, War Department, 16 March 1943, describes the plan sponsored jointly by the War Department and the American Bar Association "to make adequate legal advice and assistance available throughout the Military Establishment to military personnel in the conduct of their personal affairs." This circular also contains a list of Bar Association Committees on War Work and a list of established legal aid organizations.

APPENDIX II

SUGGESTED READING

BOOKS OF HELP IN THE LEADERSHIP OF NEGRO TROOPS

This reading list is not intended to represent a complete bibliography on the Negro in the United States, nor is it a source list for the factual materials presented in the body of this manual. It is, rather, a listing of materials suitable for supplementary reading designed to increase the officer's knowledge of his men. Materials in this list which will serve as a nucleus of a small collection on the Negro, suitable for a camp, day-room, or personal library, are marked with an asterisk (*). It should be unnecessary to say that the listing of a book does not constitute an endorsement of its contents in totality, but it does mean that it is believed that officers may profit by intelligent reading of it.

I. GENERAL

"The American Negro in World War I and II". Edited by Charles H. Thompson. *The Journal of Negro Education,* Yearbook No. 12, Vol. XII, Summer, 1943. Washington: Howard University Press. $2.00.

*Benedict, Ruth. *Race: Science and Politics.* New York: Modern Age Books, 1940. $2.50.

Boas Franz. *Anthropology and Modern Life.* Rev. Ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1932. $3.00.

Brawley, Benjamin G. *A Short History of the American Negro.* Rev. Ed. New York: The MacMillan Co., 1931. $2.00.

Brown, Sterling A., Arthur P. Davis and Ulysses Lee, eds. *The Negro Caravan.* New York: Dryden Press, 1941. $4.25.

Du Bois, W. E. B. *Black Folk: Then and Now.* New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1939. $3.50.

Embree, Edwin R. *Brown Americans, The Story of a Tenth of the Nation.* New York: The Viking Press, 1943. $2.75.

Jennings, H. S., C. A. Berger, D. T. U. Moore, Ales Hrdlicka, R. H. Lowrie, Otto Klineberg. *Scientific Aspects of the Race Problem.* New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1941. $3.00.

Johnson, Charles S. *The Negro in American Civilization.* New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1930. $4.00.

*Klineberg, Otto, ed. *Characteristics of the American Negro.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1944. $4.00.

*Locke, Alain L. and B. J. Stern, eds. *When Peoples Meet.* New York: Progressive Education Association, 1942. $3.50.

*McWilliams, Carey. *Brothers Under the Skin.* Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1943. $3.00.

*"Minority Peoples in a Nation at War." J. P. Shalloo and Donald Young, eds. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* Vol. 223. 1942. $2.50.

*Myrdal, Gunnar. *An American Dilemma; the Negro Problem and Modern Democracy.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1944. $7.50.

Sutherland, Robert L. *Color, Class and Personality.* Washington: American Council on Education, 1942. $1.25.

*Thompson, Edgar T., ed. *Race Relations and the Race Problem.* Durham: Duke University Press, 1939. $3.50.

Young, Donald. *American Minority Peoples.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1932. $3.50.

II. SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mobilization Regulations, 1-9. *Standards of Physical Examination During Mobilization.*

Selective Service in Peacetime. First Report of the Director of Selective Service, 1940-41, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1942.

Selective Service in Wartime. Second Report of the Director of Selective Service, 1941-42, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1943.

III. ADJUSTMENT OF THE SOLDIER

**Absence Without Leave.* War Department Pamphlet No. 20-5. 3 March 1944. (Restricted).

Allotments of Pay and Deductions for Support of Dependents of Enlisted Men. Army Regulation 35-5520 and Changes.

Army Life, The Soldier's Handbook. FM 21–100, The Adjutant General, WD.

Army Emergency Relief and American Red Cross —Operating Agreement. Circular No. 54, War Department, 7 February 1944.

Copeland, Norman. *Psychology and the Soldier.* Harrisburg, Military Service Publishing Company, 1942. $1.00.

**Command of Negro Troops.* War Department Pamphlet No. 20–6, 29 February 1944. (Restricted).

Current Payment and Deferments of Federal Income Tax, War Department Circular, 13 August 1943.

Employment of American National Red Cross. Army Regulation 850-75.

**Guide to the Use of Information Materials.* War Department Pamphlet No. 20-3, 10 December 1943.

Legal Advice and Assistance for Military Personnel. Circular No. 74, War Department 1943.

The Meaning of USO. United Service Organization, February, 1943.

Munson, Edward Lyman, Jr., Major. *Leadership for American Army Leaders,* Washington: The Infantry Journal, 1941. $1.00.

Personal Affairs of Military Personnel and Aid to Their Dependents. War Department, 1 January 1943.

Personnel: Arrest and Confinement. Army Regulations No. 600-355 and Changes.

Pennington, L. A., R. B. Hough, and H. W. Case. *The Psychology of Military Leadership.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1943. $2.95.

**The Psychology of the Fighting Man.* Washington: Infantry Journal, 1943. $.25.

Skilton, Robert H., ed. *Our Servicemen and Economic Security. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* CCXXVII, May, 1943. $2.00.

What the Soldier Thinks. War Department, Army Service Forces, Morale Services Division, Research Branch. Continuing Series, beginning December, 1943. (Restricted).

IV. EDUCATION

Blose, D. T. and A. Caliver. *Statistics of the Education of Negroes,* 1933-34 *and* 1935-36. U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Education. Bulletin, 1938. No. 13.

———. *Statistics of the Education of Negroes (A Decade of Progress). Part I. Public Elementary and High Schools.* Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education, Circular No. 215, June, 1943.

*Bond, Horace M. *Education of the Negro in the American Social Order.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1943. $2.75.

"Physical and Mental Abilities of the American Negro". Charles H. Thompson, ed. *Journal of Negro Education,* Yearbook No. 3, Vol. III, July, 1943. Washington: Howard University Press $2.00.

*Klineberg, Otto. *Race Differences.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1935. $2.50.

Reid, Ira DeA. *Adult Education.* Washington: Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1936. $.25.

V. HEALTH

Holmes, Samuel J. *The Negro's Struggle for Survival, A Study in Human Ecology.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1937. $3.00.

Lewis, Julian H. *The Biology of the Negro.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942. $5.00.

VI. VOCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Granger, L. B., and T. A. Hill. *Occupational Opportunities for Negroes.* New York: National Urban League, 1937. $.15.

Greene, L. J., and C. G. Woodson. *The Negro Wage Earner.* Washington: Associated Publishers, 1930. $3.25.

Harris, Abram L. *The Negro Capitalist, a Study of Banking and Business.* Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1936. $3.00.

*Jernagan, Marcus W. *Laboring and Dependent Classes in Colonial America,* 1607-1783. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1931. $3.00.

Raper, Arthur F. *Preface to Peasantry.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1936. $3.50.

Raper, Arthur F. and Ira DeA. Reid. *Sharecroppers All.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941. $3.00.

*Spero, Sterling, and Abram L. Harris, *The Black Worker.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1931. $4.50.

Weaver, Robert C. *The Urban Negro Worker in the U. S., 1925-1936.* Vol. 2 *Male Negro Skilled Workers in the U. S., 1930-1936.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939. $.25.

Army Regulations 350-110. *Military Education: General and Special Service Schools, General Provisions.*

Army Regulations 350-3100. *Military Education: United States Armed Forces Institute.*

Army Regulations 615-26. *Enlisted Men: Index Classification.*

Army Regulations 615-26. *Enlisted Mens: Index and Specifications for Civilian and Military Occupational Specialists, and Occupational Specifications for Non-English Speaking Men, Illiterates, and Men of Limited Mental Capacity.*

Army Regulations 615-28. *Enlisted Men: Classification, Reclassification, Assignment, and Reassignment.*

Field Manual 21-5, *Military Training.*

Field Manual 21-6, *List of Publications for Training.*

Field Manual 21-7, *List of Training Films, Film Strips and Film Bulletins.*

Technical Manual 1-1000, *Vocational Teaching.*

Technical Manual 12-260, *Personnel Classification Tests.*

Training Film 7-295, *Military Training.*

Training Film 12-578, *Classification of Enlisted Men.*

Training Film 7-295, *Military Training.*

Training Film 71-100, *Tips for Teachers.*

War Department Pamphlet No. 20-2, *Teaching Devices for Special Training Units.*

United States Armed Forces Institute. *Catalog.* Madison, Wisconsin, 1944.

VII. NEGRO IN COMMUNITY LIFE

American Council on Education. American Youth Commission. *Thus Be Their Destiny: the Personality Development of the Negro Youth in Three Communities.* Washington: The Council, 1941. $.75.

*Brown, Sterling A. *The Negro in American Fiction.* Washington: Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1937. $.25.

Davis, Allison and John Dollard. *Children of Bondage: The Personality Development of Negro Youth in the Urban South.* Washington: American Youth Commission, 1940. $2.25.

Davis, Allison and Burleigh and Mary Gardner. *Deep South.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941. $4.50.

Dollard, John. *Caste and Class in a Southern Town.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937. $3.50.

*Frazier, E. Franklin. *The Negro Family in the United States.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939. $4.00.

———. *Negro Youth at the Crossways.* Washington: American Council on Education, 1940. $2.25.

Herskovits, M. J. *The Myth of the Negro Past.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1941. $4.00.

Johnson, Charles S. *Growing up in the Black Belt.* Washington: American Council on Education, 1941. $2.25.

———. *Shadow of the Plantation.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1934. $2.50.

Johnson, James W. *Black Manhattan.* New York: Knopf, 1940. $2.50.

*Locke, Alain. *Negro Art: Past and Present.* Washington: Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1936. $.25.

*———. *The Negro and His Music.* Washington: Associates in Negro Folk Education, 1936. $.25.

Mangum, Charles S. *The Legal Status of the Negro.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1940. $5.00.

Powdermaker, Hortense. *After Freedom.* New York: Viking Press, 1939. $3.00.

Reddick, L. D., Issue Editor. *The Negro in the North During Wartime.* The Journal of Educational Sociology, January, 1944. $.35.

Reid, Ira De A. *The Negro Immigrant.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. $3.50.

Sterner, Richard M. *The Negro's Share.* New York: Harper & Brothers. 1943. $4.50.

VIII. BIOGRAPHY

Brawley, Benjamin. *Negro Builders and Heroes.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1937. $2.50.

*Douglass, Frederick. *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass.* New York: Pathway Press, 1941. $5.00.

Embree, Edwin. *Thirteen Against the Odds.* New York: Viking Press, 1944. $2.75.

Holt, Rackham. *George Washington Carver, an*

American Biography. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1943. $3.50.

Johnson, James W. *Along this Way.* New York: Viking Press, 1933. $3.00.

*Washington, Booker T. *Up from Slavery.* New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1929. $2.00.

IX. MILITARY HISTORY

Bassett, John Spencer. *The Life of Andrew Jackson.* New York: Macmillan Co., 193–. $4.50.

Cashin H. V. W. T. Alexander, A. M Brown, and H W. Bevins. *Under Fire with the U. S. Tenth Cavalry.* Intro. by Major General Joseph Wheeler. 1899.

Downey, Fairfax. *Indian Fighting Army.* New York: Scribner's Sons. 1941. $3.50.

Freeman, Douglas Southall. *R. E. Lee, A Biography.* New York: Scribner's Sons, 1935, 1936. 4 Vols. $3.75 ea.

Ganoe, William A. *The History of the Army of the United States.* Rev. Ed. New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. $5.00.

Gayarre, Charles. *History of Louisiana.* 1885. 4 vols.

Glass, E. L. N., Major, ed. *The History of the Text Cavalry, 1866-1921.* (Privately Printed).

Heywood, Chester D., Capt. *Negro Combat Troops in the World War: The Story of the 371st Infantry.* Worcester, Massachusetts: Commonwealth Press, 1929. $5.00.

*Little, Arthur W. *From Harlem to the Rhine: The Story of New York's Colored Volunteers,* New York: Covici Friede, 1936. $3.00.

Muller, William G., Capt. *The Twenty-fourth Infantry Past and Present.* 1923. (Privately Printed).

Nankivell, John H., Capt. *History of the Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, 1869-1926.* 1927. (Privately Printed).

Pershing, John J. *My Experiences in the World War.* New York: F. A. Stokes Co., 1931. 2 Vols. $10.00

Roosevelt, Theodore. *The Rough Riders.* New York: Scribner's Sons, 1899. $3.00.

Sandburg, Carl. *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years.* New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1939. 4 Vols., $20.00.

Scott, Emmett. *Scott's Official History of the American Negro in the World War.* Chicago: L. W. Walter Co., 1919. $2.90.

U. S. American Battle Monuments Commission. *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1938. $2.75.

*———, *93d Division: Summary of Operations in the World War.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944. $1.00.

U. S. Army War College, Historical Section. *Order of Battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931 and 1937. 2 vols. $.50 ea.

Wiley, Bell I. *Southern Negroes, 1861-1865.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1938. $3.50.

☆U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944—608609

7344-7345-7361
7362-7363 A3514 A3521-A3522-A3523
A3528 A3533-A3534-A3535-A3537
A3538

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1945 No. 134

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Friday, July 6, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou gracious benefactor, whose heart responds to every human need, we praise Thee for the beautiful and manifold testimonies of Thy love and care. Grant that we may receive them with due appreciation and devout thanksgiving.

Strengthen us by Thy grace during all the hours of this day. We know that Thou wilt never forsake us in our weakness and failures or abandon us in our waywardness and follies.

Encourage and inspire us with confidence when we are afraid and apprehensive. Refresh and cheer us when we are faint-hearted and tired. Rebuke and restrain us when we are unfaithful and recreant to any duty. May we lay hold on Thee more tenaciously when some insurgent impulse tempts us to be faithless and cynical. May the keynote of our life be that of trust in the Lord—that perfect trust which casts out fear and enables us to meet every experience and responsibility with courage and gladness.

Deepen within us a desire to seek Thy glory and to serve needy humanity. May we have the mind and mood of the Master. Fill our hearts with His spirit of good will and good cheer. Hear us for His sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 3, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On July 3, 1945:

H. R. 2875. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia";

H. R. 3024. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3199. An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3278. An act to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated therein, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3550. An act making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 202. Joint resolution reducing certain appropriations available in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

On July 5, 1945:

H. R. 2995. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a revenue in the District of Columbia by levying a tax upon all dogs therein, to make such dogs personal property, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1878, as amended;

H. R. 3201. An act to amend the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended;

H. R. 3240. An act to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3257. An act to remove restrictions to the appointment of retired officers of the United States Public Health Service or retired civilian employees of the United States Government or District of Columbia government as Superintendent of Gallinger Municipal Hospital in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3579. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, to provide appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3607. An act to authorize the President to appoint Gen. Omar N. Bradley to the office of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, without affecting his military status and perquisites.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 305) to provide for further expenses of investigation authorized by H. R. 138, Seventy-ninth Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the investigation authorized by House Resolution 406 of the Seventy-eighth Congress and continued by House Resolution 138 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, incurred by the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the official conduct of Albert W. Johnson and Albert L. Watson, district judges of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, not to exceed $7,500 in addition to the unexpended balance of the sum heretofore made available, including such printing and binding and the employment of such clerical, stenographic, and other assistance as the committee may deem necessary, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1945 No. 135

Senate

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all mercy, bowing at this noontide altar, may we be vividly conscious that we need turn not back to bygone centuries to hear Thy voice, as if Thou dost speak no longer to us now. Give us ears to hear Thy imperial imperatives above the noise of crashing systems, yea, in and through the change and confusion of our day. May we not imagine that the judgment which shall search the secrets of our hearts is postponed to some far-off future assize, when in this day, by our response to the want and woe of Thy world and of Thy children, our brothers, Thy thrones are set: Thou art searching out the souls of men before Thy judgment seat.

So hearing and heeding the voice divine, may our compassion help to heal the open sores of the world as we serve the present age, our calling to fulfill. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 3, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 24. An act for the relief of the Truckee-Carson irrigation district;

S. 100. An act to authorize an exchange of certain lands with William W. Kiskadden in connection with the Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.;

S. 301. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McGhee;

S. 311. An act for the relief of Philip Kleinman;

S. 454. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said Commission; and authorizing said Commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark., and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1939;

S. 497. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609);

S. 501. An act for the relief of the Catholic Chancery Office, Inc.;

S. 527. An act to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.;

S. 660. An act to transfer certain lands situated in Rapides Parish, La., to board of supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College;

S. 712. An act for the relief of William B. Scott;

S. 748. An act for the relief of Nita Rodlun;

S. 761. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in Quonset hut occupied by Eighty-third United States Naval Construction Battalion at Camp Rosseau, Port Hueneme, Calif., on December 22, 1944;

S. 812. An act to amend section 3 of the San Carlos Act (43 Stat. 475–476), as supplemented and amended, and for other purposes;

S. 822. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged in a fire at Naval Base Two, Rosneath, Scotland, on October 12, 1944;

S. 824. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in Quonset hut E–172 at the amphibious training base, Camp Bradford, naval operating base, Norfolk, Va., on January 20, 1945;

S. 867. An act for the relief of Ruby Doris Calvert, as administratrix of the estate of Frederick Calvert, deceased; and

S. 911. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 75. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Locke;

S. 134. An act for the relief of Ida E. Laurie and Zella Rickard;

S. 233. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River;

S. 234. An act authorizing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Yellowstone River near Fairview, Mont.;

S. 512. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Brooks;

S. 672. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Clifton R. Weir;

S. 784. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Webb, Sr.; and

S. 956. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Sanders.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 574) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Clatsop County, Oreg., with amendments in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3180) to impose certain restrictions on the disposition of naval vessels and facilities necessary to the maintenance of the combatant strength and efficiency of the Navy, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. VINSON, Mr. DREWRY, and Mr. MOTT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 476. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act creating the St. Lawrence Bridge Commission and authorizing said Commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, N. Y.," approved June 14, 1933, as amended;

H. R. 799. An act for the relief of the estate of Stanley E. Smallwood; to the legal guardian of Frank Carter, Jr., a minor; to the legal guardian of Donald R. Keithley, a minor; to Keithley Bros. Garage;

H. R. 851. An act for the relief of Oscar R. Steinert;

H. R. 1145. An act for the relief of Ben W. Colburn;

H. R. 1301. An act for the relief of Madeline Winter and Ethel Newton;

H. R. 1456. An act for the relief of George E. Baker;

H. R. 1512. An act to amend section 9 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (Public Law 607) by providing for the computation of double-time credits awarded between 1898 and 1912 in determining retired pay;

H. R. 1563. An act for the relief of S. Owen Oxley and the legal guardian of Lamar Oxley, a minor;

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

July 10, 1945

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

INTREPID NEGRO PLATOON LEADER
WINS DSC FOR HEROISM IN ITALY

An intrepid Negro officer from Cheyenne, Wyoming, who killed or wounded nine Germans while personally knocking out three enemy machinegun nests and an observation post in Italy, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the War Department reported today.

The recipient, First Lieutenant Vernon J. Baker, 25, a rifle platoon leader in the 92nd Infantry ("Buffalo") Division, thus becomes the second living Negro of three who have been decorated with the DSC in this war.

The text of the official citation from Headquarters, Fifth Army, dated June 10, 1945, follows:

"For extraordinary heroism in action, on April 5 and 6, 1945, near Viareggio, Italy. First (then Second) Lieutenant Baker demonstrated outstanding courage and leadership in destroying enemy installations, personnel and equipment during his company's attack against a strongly entrenched enemy in mountainous terrain. When his company was stopped by the concentrated fire from several machinegun emplacements, he crawled to one position and destroyed it, killing three Germans.

"Continuing forward, he attacked an enemy observation post and killed its two occupants. With the aid of one of his men, Lieutenant Baker attacked two more machinegun nests, killing or wounding the four enemy soldiers occupying these positions. He then covered the evacuation of the wounded personnel of his company by occupying an exposed position and drawing the enemy's fire. On the following night Lieutenant Baker voluntarily led a battalion advance through enemy mine fields and heavy fire toward the division objective. Lieutenant Baker's fighting spirit and daring leadership were an inspiration to his men and exemplify the highest traditions of the Armed Forces."

Lieutenant Baker was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia on January 11, 1943 and promoted to first lieutenant on May 7, 1945. Prior to receiving his commission he was a staff sergeant in Company D, 25th Infantry Regiment.

Born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Lieutenant Baker is the husband of Mrs. Helen S. Baker, 122 10th Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama.

The other living Negro veteran wearing the Distinguished Service Cross today is Captain Charles L. Thomas, of Detroit, Michigan, who won the award for leading his platoon of Tank Destroyers in a breakthrough of the Siegfried Line last December.

Private George Watson, of Birmingham, Alabama, first Negro to win the Army's second highest honor in this war, received the award posthumously in 1943 after he lost his life at Pordoch Harbor, New Guinea while going to the rescue of comrades in a sinking boat.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
7-10-45

OPPORTUNITY
JOURNAL OF NEGRO LIFE

THE NEGRO IN THE ARMED FORCES

Winter Issue, 1945 **25 Cents**

The Negro Soldier

A Partial Record of Negro Devotion and Heroism in the Cause of Freedom Gathered From the Files of the War and Navy Departments

Remarks of

Hon. Helen Gahagan Douglas

of California

in the

House of Representatives

February 1, 1946

Not printed at Government expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1946

685535—15300

The Negro Soldier

A Partial Record of Negro Devotion and Heroism in the Cause of Freedom Gathered From the Files of the War and Navy Departments

REMARKS

OF

HON. HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 1, 1946

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is about the Negro soldier I wish to speak today. I wish to pay him the respect and to express the gratitude of the American people for his contribution in the greatest battle of all time—the battle which decided whether or not we were to remain a free people.

We should be especially mindful of the Negro soldier, remembering that he fought and shed his blood for a freedom which he has not as yet been permitted fully to share.

The service record of the Negro in World War II began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, and carried through to the day and the hour of the Japanese surrender.

Whether in the North African, European, or Pacific theater of war, the Negro serviceman responded to the call of duty to the fullest extent of his opportunity and to the very best of his ability.

The Negro soldier made his contribution in World War II as he has in every other war in which we, a free people, have fought. And he has again met the test of patriotism and heroism. The names of Negro heroes in this war are everlastingly recorded among the living and the dead. They won their citations in every combat area, on land, on sea, in the air.

It should never be forgotten that Negro heroes in this war achieved their proud records under handicaps that did not have to be overcome by most of their white fellow citizens.

This was the most mechanical of all wars. Training had to be based on the education and experience of the average man. The average American boy going into the service of his country had some knowledge of, some experience with the mechanical gadgets that contribute to our much boasted high standard of living. And at least he could read and write.

Three-fourths of all Negroes in the armed forces came from areas in this land of the free where their people had been held down for generations, denied education, denied the use of tools any more complicated than a hoe, denied the right to participate in self-government, denied even the right to self-respect. For them, equal educational opportunities, equal pay for equal work, practically any opportunity to work at skilled trades simply did not exist. They went into the armed forces ill equipped, through no fault of their own, for the tremendous job required of them.

But they did the job, all the same, handicap or no handicap. And they did it magnificently.

They were MEN—with the heart and the will and the courage—the stuff of which heroes are made. They may, as did one group, have had to memorize instructions because they could not read them. But while letters may have been foreign to them, devotion was not; nor was courage foreign to them. The qualities that cannot be indoctrinated—the qualities of greatness—were there.

Some of the most outstanding units in all theaters were made up of Negroes who had been classified in the lowest Army classification categories—those very boys

who had never had a chance to run a machine or even to learn to read and write before going into the Army.

Despite the Selective Service and Training Act, which established a basic policy of nondiscrimination because of race or color in building up our Army, and in spite of improvement during the course of the war, it must not be forgotten that segregation, discrimination, and race prejudice, in all of its varied forms, placed an added burden on the Negro in the armed forces and dogged his steps from the induction center to the front line.

Navy Crosses—for "conduct in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service"—were won by Negro mess attendants not permitted to enlist in their country's Navy as fighting men.

It was a mess attendant—not permitted, because he was a Negro, to train as a gunner—who manned a machine gun and fought back when the Japs strafed his ship at Pearl Harbor. For this and for dragging his mortally wounded captain to safety, Dorie Miller, mess attendant first class, won the Navy Cross.

It was Leonard Roy Harmon, mess attendant first class, who won the Navy Cross, posthumously, for heroic action. He lost his life aboard the U. S. S. *San Francisco* in battle off the Solomon Islands. Later his mother was brought from her home in Texas, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to the shipyards in Hingham, Mass., to sponsor the destroyer escort U. S. S. *Harmon,* named after her hero son.

It was Pvt. Woodall I. Marsh, of Pittsburgh, of the Ninety-second Division, who won the Silver Star for taking 12 wounded paratroopers out of the front line to safety, fording a raging torrent in his truck, after an officer had said it could not be done. When he was told he could not get through because the water was too deep, Private Marsh replied, "Well, there's dirt underneath, ain't there?"

685535—15300

In December 1944 when the picture in Europe was dark, where our front-line losses were mounting with tragic swiftness, a call was sent out for volunteer replacements from troops assigned to noncombat duty behind the lines. More than 5,000 Negroes eagerly responded. Because only privates were accepted, many noncommissioned officers offered to sacrifice their stripes for a chance to get into the fighting. Twenty-five hundred Negro soldiers were accepted, but 3,000 more were turned back, because a quota for Negroes among the volunteers had been set. One of those who was accepted, Pfc Leroy W. Kemp, of Atlantic City, N. J., remarked, "We've been giving a lot of sweat. Now I think we'll mix some blood with it."

They did mix their blood—with the blood of their white brothers—and out of that mixing new understanding and respect were born.

One of the finest tributes paid these volunteers came from Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lanham, assistant commander of the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry Division, following the presentation of combat decorations:

"I have never seen any soldiers who have performed better in combat than you," General Lanham told the Negro doughboys.

Under the Selective Service Act, Negroes were trained for every branch of the service, but, although Negro fighter pilots were shooting down German planes over Italy, although the Ninety-second Division fought through the Italian campaign from start to finish and came out with 2 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1 Distinguished Service Medal, 16 Legion of Merit awards, 95 Silver Stars, 6 Soldier's Medals, 723 Bronze Stars, 1,095 Purple Hearts, and 7,996 Combat Infantry Badges, and although the Nine Hundred and Sixty-ninth Field Artillery Battalion was caught at Bastogne and fought it out side by side with the celebrated One Hundred and First Airborne Division and received, with the One Hundred and First, a Presi-

dential Unit Citation, and although there were Negro combat troops in action on every front, the fact remains that the majority of the Negroes, sometimes regardless of qualifications, found themselves in service outfits.

And what did that mean? It meant building airports, bases, roads, and highways under fire, in freezing cold and blazing heat. It meant building an approach to a bridge across the Rhine, under artillery fire, unable to take cover, unable to shoot back. It meant landing ammunition on the Normandy beaches on D-day, always under fire. It meant setting up field kitchens on those beaches, even before the fighting troops which were to be fed and heartened had all come ashore. It meant Negro Seabees winning commendation for building an airport on a Pacific island under heavy Japanese fire. It meant stringing thousands and thousands of miles of communication wire—across rivers, through steaming jungles, over icy mountain passes, with artillery shells crashing around them, with snipers forever shooting at them. It meant trucking high explosives and octane gas over the Red Ball Highway—continuously under aerial bombardment. It meant building the Ledo Road, under impossible conditions, cutting and blasting their way through jungle and over mountain passes—riding their bulldozers down with tons of sliding rock when the narrow ledges gave way, to save the precious equipment. And again and again and again it meant dropping a shovel and picking up a gun from the stiffening hands of a fallen fighting comrade.

In 1940, when the Selective Service Act was passed, there were only 4,451 Negroes in our Army, including 5 commissioned officers and 11 warrant officers.

In February a year ago there were 690,282 Negroes in the Army. Of these, 52,884 were in the Infantry, 27,163 in the Coast and Field Artillery, 770 in the Cavalry, 140,154 in the Engineers, 63,079 in the Air Corps, and 406,232 in other branches of the armed services. Included in the total were 6,548 commissioned officers. Of that number, 120 were Dental Corps officers, 343 were nurses, 569 were Medical Corps officers, and 260 were chaplains. The Army had 820 Negro Wacs, the Navy had 68 Negro Waves, and the Coast Guard 5 Negro Spars.

Last August there were 695,264 Negroes in the United States Army. Of these, 495,950 were overseas. On the day of final victory in Europe there were 22 Negro combat units in action on the European front.

Here are some things that "Ike" Eisenhower, the man who broke the Axis, had to say about the Negro troops who served under him.

In July 1944, to the commanding officers and men of a Negro antiaircraft balloon battalion, the only outfit of its kind participating in the D-day landings:

The commanding officer, First United States Army, has brought to my attention the splendid manner in which you have carried out your mission during the period of June 6 to July 10, 1944.

Your battalion landed in France on June 6 under artillery, machine-gun, and rifle fire. Despite the losses sustained, the battalion carried out its mission with courage and determination and proved an important element to the air-defense team. The cheerfulness and devotion to duty of officers and men have been commented on by the personnel of other units.

This report is most gratifying to me. I commend you and the officers and men of your battalion for your fine effort, which has merited the praise of all who have observed it.

On the same day to the commanding officer and officers and men of a Negro truck company:

I have received from the commanding general, First United States Army, a report of your exceptionally fine work during the landing in France and the period of a month subsequent thereto. The report confirms my own observation.

You landed under enemy machine-gun and artillery fire, which caused losses in men and equipment. Nevertheless, you salvaged most

685535—15300

of your equipment at once and within 3 days 90 percent of your vehicles were operating on a 24-hour basis, a scale which was maintained for 5 weeks. During this time you continued the delivery of essential supplies. I want you to know that I appreciate your splendid work. Your accomplishments are a source of gratification to me and to your Army commander.

Reviewing the war at a press conference in Paris on June 15, 1945, General Eisenhower was asked to comment upon the contribution Negro soldiers made to the European Theater of Operations. He replied:

To start with, I would like to say this: That I do not differentiate among soldiers. I do not say white soldiers or Negro soldiers and I do not say American or British soldiers. To my mind, I have had a task in this war that makes me look upon soldiers as soldiers. Now, I have seen Negro soldiers in this war, and I have many reports on their work where they have rendered very valuable contributions and some of them with the greatest enthusiasm. In late November, when we were getting short of reinforcements, replacements, some 2,600 Negro soldiers volunteered for front-line service and they did good work. All my commanders reported that these volunteers did excellent work. But their major job has been in Service of Supply, engineer units, quartermaster units, ordnance units. There, so far as I know and certainly as far as any official reports, they have performed equally with every kind of ordnance battalion, quartermaster battalion, and engineer battalion. They have done their job and they have done the job given them.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that all of us, as we continue our task of building a firm and lasting peace, will emulate "Ike" Eisenhower. He did not differentiate between whites and Negroes—nor between Americans, British, French, nor Russians. They were all soldiers. It is my fervent hope that we will have the wisdom to look upon citizens as citizens—neither white nor black nor yellow—but simply as citizens—of a world community.

At this point, I wish to introduce what at this time can only be a partial record of Negro devotion and heroism in the cause of freedom. My material has been gathered from the War and Navy Departments.

African-Italian Campaign

Forty-first Engineers

On June 17, 1942, 18 months before United States troops were reported to have landed at Dakar—the first Negro troops landed in Africa. They were the Forty-first Engineer Regiment—the "singing engineers"—and their mission was to protect that vital area in the trans-African life line of the United Nations under an agreement between the Governments of the United States and Liberia. The pact, signed on March 31, 1942, gave the United States the right to construct, control, operate, and defend airports in the West African republic. In return for use of lands for American troops, the United States agred to protect Liberia's neutrality, provide $1,000,000 in lend-lease aid, undertake a road-building program and train a Liberian Army, using American equipment.

Pfc. Edward Taylor, of Baltimore, led ashore the first American expeditionary force ever to set foot in Africa. A handful of natives and civilian construction workers watched him step ashore. "Liberians," he said, "we are here to join hands and fight together until this world is free of tyrannical dictators."

The Forty-first Engineers worked at a grueling pace. A big job had to be done in record time, despite malaria, bad terrain, and the rainy season. But they built the airports, cantonments, and other installations that were needed. They unloaded ships and dispatched supplies through three big defense areas. They laid steel landing mats in the emergency airports and waged a constant battle against the verdant undergrowth. They built permanent structures to replace temporary shacks and sheds.

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service" in Liberia, Master Sgt. Albert F. Williams, of Waycross, Ga., Headquarters and Service Company, Forty-first Engineers, was awarded the Legion of Merit.

His citation stated that "As a member of the advance detachment of an expeditionary force, from April to June 1942, he distinguished himself by his soldierly qualities, leadership, and dependability. Upon arrival on a strange continent, by his example of cheerfulness, confidence, energy, and industry he was a constant source of inspiration to his fellow soldiers and a tower of strength

to his commanding officer. Sergeant Williams set the pace for all duties assigned. He supervised his men every moment of the day, protecting their health so that there was no illness in a disease-ridden country. He used his 600 native laborers with patience, understanding, and skill. He was largely responsible for building up an enviable reputation for our soldiers abroad and contributing materially toward the preliminary mission of the force."

President Roosevelt stopped in Liberia on his way home from the Casablanca conference on January 27, 1943, and reviewed the Forty-first Engineers.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BATTALION

This battalion had the distinction of being the first Negro combat unit to land in north Africa and the first Negro combat unit to go into action on European soil.

As a matter of fact, before it even landed on the Italian peninsula, it won the commendation of Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding the Fifth Army, for "outstanding performance of duty" in its baptism of fire. It accounted for two German bombers before it landed in Italy.

While the Negro troops of the Four Hundred and Fiftieth Battalion were still aboard ship in Naples Harbor, German bombers came over. The attack occurred at night. Soldiers of the Four Hundred and Fiftieth Battalion aboard one ship manned its 40-mm guns. Searchlights picked up the bombers, and the Negro gun crew shot down one German bomber.

Aboard another ship, carrying personnel and equipment of the Four Hundred and Fiftieth Battalion, M/S Johnson Clark, of Detroit, Mich., jumped into a loaded truck parked on deck and opened fire with a 50-caliber machine gun mounted on the cab. Other fire opened up from that ship, and a second bomber crashed into the sea.

Commending troops of the Four Hundred and Fiftieth Battalion for this accomplishment, General Clark declared:

"I am proud of the outstanding performance of duty of these soldiers in this baptism of fire. Their conduct was excellent and reflects the training and discipline of their unit. The Fifth Army welcomes such soldiers."

NINETY-NINTH PURSUIT SQUADRON

This unit of fighter pilots trained at the Tuskegee Army Air Field. After further training by veterans of the Tunisian campaign, the unit was committed to combat on June 1, 1943. It flew its first mission, over an air base at Fardjouna, the following day. Other early missions were over the island of Pantelleria, Italian stronghold guarding the Sicilian straits. Six of its pilots had their first brush with enemy aircraft over Pantelleria, and pilots of the Ninety-ninth dive-bombed Pantelleria daily until it was surrendered on June 11, 1943.

Next came the Sicilian campaign. During the first 9 days of July 1943, the Negro pilots of the Ninety-ninth Squadron escorted bombers to Sicily. On every trip they were attacked by superior numbers of enemy fighter planes.

By the middle of July the Ninety-ninth was escorting bombers over Italy. In a dogfight over Sciacca, Italy, one day, First Lt. (now Captain) Charles B. Hall, of Brazil, Ind., shot down the first Axis plane officially credited to the Ninety-ninth Squadron. On that same day the Ninety-ninth, flying close escort for medium Mitchell bombers, probably destroyed two more German planes and damaged three.

General Eisenhower was at the air base with the squadron's commander, Lt. Col. (now Colonel) Benjamin O. Davis, of Washington, D. C., when Hall and the others landed after that fight and congratulated them on their first confirmed victory.

From June 1 to September 3, 1943, the Ninety-ninth Squadron participated in about 800 sorties over north Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

Squadron's Biggest Day

The Ninety-ninth Squadron, by this time based in Italy, had its biggest day on January 27, 1944. In one of the fiercest air battles of the Italian campaign, over the Anzio beachhead, south of Rome, Negro pilots of the Ninety-ninth Squadron scored eight confirmed victories over the Germans.

Bent on driving the Allied landing force out of its beachhead, a hundred or more Messerschmitt 109's and Focke-Wulf 190's came over in two attacks, morning and afternoon on that day. Twenty-eight were destroyed during the day and the Ninety-ninth got eight of them, the largest number credited to any single squadron that day.

Flyers from eight States figured in this outstanding collective victory of the Ninety-ninth that day. Capt. Lemuel Rodney Custis, of Hartford, Conn., squadron operations

685535—15300

officer got one "Jerry." Six other pilots of the Ninety-ninth got one each: First Lts. Robert W. Deiz, of Portland, Oreg.; Willie Ashley, of Sumter, S. C.; Leon C. Roberts, of Pritchard, Ala.; and Edward L. Toppins, of San Francisco, Calif.; Second Lts. Charles P. Bailey, of Punta Gorda, Fla.; and Wilson Eagleson, of Bloomington, Ind. The Ninety-ninth Squadron's eighth victory was shared by Second Lts. Clarance Allen, of Mobile, Ala., and Howard L. Baugh, of Petersburg, Va.

The Ninety-ninth shot down four more enemy planes on January 28, 1944, Captain Hall scoring a double.

Lieutenant Deiz was credited with his second German plane in 2 days, and two pilots, Lieutenants Baugh and Allen, were credited jointly with the destruction of one plane. The fourth German plane was shot down by Second Lt. Louis C. Smith, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Second Lt. Elwood T. Driver, of Trenton, N. J., got the thirteenth German plane credited to the Ninety-ninth Squadron. Planes of the squadron were just arriving over Anzio beachhead on February 5, 1944, to take their turn at air cover, when a formation of German planes came over. The Ninety-ninth swooped down, and Driver sent one Focke-Wulf 190 crashing.

On February 7, 1944, Allied fliers brought down 16 Focke-Wulfs and 3 Messerschmitts, against a loss of only 4 of our own. Three of the German planes were brought down by pilots of the Ninety-ninth in the first of the day's engagements.

Sixteen Nazis in 10 days

In 10 days over Anzio beachhead, the Ninety-ninth brought down 16 enemy planes.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, in a message to Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied air commander in the Mediterranean theater, commended the Negro Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron on its exploits over Anzio beachhead. He said:

"The results of the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron during the past 2 weeks, particularly since the Nettuno landing, are very commendable. My best wishes for their continued success."

Exactly 1 year after they had flown their first mission over an enemy air base at Fardjouna, north Africa, pilots of the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron, on detached service with the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group, flew their five hundredth combat mission.

The Ninety-ninth flew 3,728 sorties during its first year of service. During the first year, the squadron lost 12 pilots—5 killed in action, 4 reported missing, and 3 known to be prisoners of war.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND FIGHTER GROUP

From Allied headquarters in Naples it was announced on March 17, 1944, that the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group, in which Negro pilots of the Ninety-ninth were flying, was operating from Italian bases, as part of the Mediterranean coastal air force. This group flew P-39's on convoy protection and harbor patrol missions along the west coast of Italy. It also flew in close support of advancing Allied armies in Italy, in daily dive-bombing operations against enemy supply lines, motor transport, rail yards, and gun emplacements. Penetrating ahead of the Fifteenth Army Air Force bombers bound for Munich on June 9, 1944, the group battled more than 100 enemy fighters near Udine, Italy, and sent 5 of them crashing to earth. The bomber formation they were protecting suffered only a few losses.

The Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group destroyed a total of 111 enemy planes in the air and 150 on the ground. In addition, it is credited with destruction of 57 locomotives and damaging another 69. Perhaps the greatest single feat of the group was the sinking of an enemy destroyer, with machine-gun fire, off the Istrian Peninsula but its pilots are best known for the protection they gave Fifteenth Air Force bombers during concentrated raids on oil refineries at Ploesti and Vienna. On the D-day invasion of southern France the group flew cover for Allied landing forces and strafed radar installations along the coast preparatory to the landings. On March 24, 1945, the group flew escort to B-17's of the Fifteenth Air Force to Berlin and destroyed three enemy aircraft, probably destroyed three other, and damaged three. For its outstanding performance of duty, the group was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation, which reads as follows:

"On March 23, 1945, the group was assigned the mission of escorting heavy-bombardment type aircraft attacking the vital Daimler-Benz tank-assembly plant at Berlin, Germany.

685535—15300

Realizing the strategic importance of the mission and fully cognizant of the amount of enemy resistance to be expected and the long range to be covered, the ground crews worked tirelessly and with enthusiasm to have their aircraft at the peak of mechanical condition to insure the success of the operation.

"On March 24, 1945, 59 P-51 type aircraft were air-borne and set course for the rendezvous with the bomber formation. Through superior navigation and maintenance of strict flight discipline the group formation reached the bomber formation at the designated time and place. Nearing the target approximately 25 enemy aircraft were encountered which included ME 262's which launched relentless attacks in a desperate effort to break up and destroy the bomber formations.

"Displaying outstanding courage, aggressiveness, and combat technique, the group immediately engaged the enemy formation in aerial combat. In the ensuing engagement that continued over the target area, the gallant pilots of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group battled against the enemy fighter to prevent the breaking up of the bomber formation and thus jeopardizing the successful completion of this vitally important mission. Through their superior skill and determination, the group destroyed three enemy aircraft, probably destroyed three, and damaged three. Among their claims were eight of the highly rated enemy jet-propelled aircraft with no losses sustained by the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group.

"Leaving the target area and en route to base after completion of their primary task, aircraft of the group conducted strafing attacks against enemy ground installation and transportation with outstanding success. By the conspicuous gallantry, professional skill, and determination of the pilots, together with the outstanding technical skill and devotion to duty of the ground personnel, the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group has reflected great credit on itself and the armed forces of the United States."

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

The leader of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron and later of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group, of which it became a part, was Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., a graduate of West Point and son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army.

Colonel Davis and three other pilots of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group—Capt. Joseph D. Elsberry, of Langston, Okla., and First Lts. Jack D. Holsclaw, of Spokane, Wash., and Clarence D. Lester, of Chicago, Ill.—were presented with Distinguished Flying Crosses in Italy on September 10, 1944. Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, in command of all Allied air forces in the Mediterranean theater, attended the ceremony. It was held before a formation of the entire fighter group and the Fifteenth Air Force band, which was drawn up in review.

Concerning the leadership of the group by Colonel Davis, in a fight on June 9, 1944, when a bomber formation which his pilots were protecting was attacked by more than 100 enemy fighters, the citation said:

"Faced with the problem of protecting the larger bomber formation with the comparatively few fighters under his control, Colonel Davis so skillfully disposed his squadrons that in spite of the large number of enemy fighters, the bomber formation suffered only a few losses. During the engagement, Colonel Davis led one flight against more than 15 enemy fighters which were making repeated attacks on one group of bombers. His courage and combat ability have reflected great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States of America."

Colonel Davis also has been awarded the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

Capt. Joseph D. Elsberry

The award to Captain Elsberry was for "extraordinary achievement in aerial flight against the enemy in the North African and Mediterranean theaters of operations." His citation said:

"Throughout the extensive air offensive against the enemy in direct support of our ground troops and against targets of vital strategic importance deep within hostile territory, he, through his aggressiveness and courage, has consistently aided in the success of combat operations. Against heavy opposition from both aggressive and persistent fighter aircraft and intense, heavy, and accurate enemy antiaircraft fire, with his plane frequently seriously damaged by enemy fire, he has battled his way to his tar-

685535—15300

gets, defeating the enemy in the air and destroying his vital installations on the ground. Through severe and adverse weather conditions over treacherous mountain terrain, he has continually surmounted overwhelming obstacles for successful completion of his assigned mission to attack and destroy the enemy. Through his outstanding leadership and personal example, completely disregarding his personal safety at times of great danger, he has contributed to the ultimate and final defeat of the armed forces of the enemy, has upheld the highest tradition of the military service, thereby reflecting great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States of America.

First Lt. Jack D. Holsclaw

On July 18, 1944, Lieutenant Holsclaw led his flight as escort to heavy bombers attacking enemy installations in Germany and despite severe and adverse weather conditions, he brought his flight through to engage an enemy force of approximately 300 Army fighters. Of Lieutenant Holsclaw the citation said:

"In the ensuing engagement, despite the superiority in numbers of enemy aircraft, with complete disregard for his personal safety, Lieutenant Holsclaw, with an outstanding display of aggressiveness and combat proficiency, destroyed two enemy fighters and forced the remainder to break off their organized attack."

Lt. Clarence D. Lester

Lieutenant Lester participated in the same mission as that of Lt. Jack D. Holsclaw. The citation of Lieutenant Lester said:

"With complete disregard of his personal safety, Lieutenant Lester destroyed three enemy fighters, thus materially aiding in preventing the enemy from making concentrated attacks on the bombers."

The citations said of each of them that by his outstanding courage, professional skill and devotion to duty, evidenced throughout his combat career, he had reflected great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States.

A few months later back in this country, General Eaker presented Colonel Davis to the officers and men of the Four Hundred and Seventy-seventh Composite Group in a ceremony at Godman Field, Ky., June 21, 1945, as the commander of the group and of Godman Field. General Eaker said:

"Along with other officers in the Army Air Forces, I have followed closely the record of Negro pilots. As the commanding officer of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, I had under my command the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron and later the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group. I watched closely as the pilots progressed through the P-39, P-40, P-47, and P-51 aircraft. I likewise watched their assignments develop from routine but necessary coastal patrol missions to important heavy bomber close-escort missions.

"The Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron and other squadrons of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group have done well. They have carried out the missions assigned to them and they have destroyed enemy aircraft both in the air and on the ground. By their efforts and performance they have won a place on the great Air Forces team. They came up the hard way."

NINETY-SECOND DIVISION

A regimental combat team of Ninety-second Infantry Division went into the line on the Fifth Army front in Italy in August 1944. Ten minutes later they went into action against some of the best trained and seasoned troops Hitler had in his whole army.

From then on, until the Italian campaign finally ended with the surrender of a million crack German troops in April 1945, the Ninety-second Division fought in Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army. Some of them were in the line as long as 68 days at a stretch, more than 2 months.

It is one of the marvels of the war that the Ninety-second Division with an enlisted personnel made up almost entirely of Negro boys from the South—boys who had been sent out to work in the fields before they were even adolescents, boys who in many cases never had a chance to learn to read or write, boys who had grown up in an area where they and their people were always treated as inferiors—should have made the record it did, staying in there week in and week out, through some of the bitterest fighting in the whole war, against Hitler's best, a superb army of self-assured German veterans fighting with all they had to protect their homeland from the attack rolling up from the South.

The Ninety-second Division consisted of approximately 12,000 officers and men, including some 200 white officers and 600 Negro

685535—15300

officers, 3 of whom were lieutenant colonels and 6 were majors. Its enlisted personnel was all Negro—a majority of them rated as IV and V, the lowest grades in the Army classifications. This was largely due to the fact that three-fourths of them came from Southern States, where educational opportunities for the Negro are practically nonexistent. And the Ninety-second Division was activated before the Army educational program—designed to carry a man only through the fourth grade in school—got under way.

But these men—ill equipped as they were—did their job. They stayed in there, giving their best, day in and day out, seesawing back and forth through the rain and cold and mud, locked in a titanic death struggle with an experienced, magnificently trained enemy who knew all the tricks and who had never known defeat.

Through the whole bitter experience, the men of the Ninety-second Division were dogged by the racial prejudice and segregation that had followed them from the Southern camps where they trained at home. Other troops might yield temporarily, but there was no comment. But if the Ninety-second Division lost a yard one day—even though they might gain it back the next day—the reports went back across the Atlantic and soon their letters from home would tell them of loud-mouths screaming, even on the floor of Congress, that the Negro soldiers were cracking, that the Negro soldiers were no good.

A polyglot army

It was a polyglot army, the Fifth Army in which they fought, made up of British, American, Brazilian, French, Italian, Greek, Polish, Palestinian, New Zealand, and East Indian troops. It was in this Fifth Army that the Japanese Americans so greatly distinguished themselves—the Japanese American One Hundredth Infantry Battalion, one of the first outfits to receive a Presidential unit citation for fighting in Italy.

On April 30, 1945, General Clark announced that the long, weary, bitter campaign, begun on the beaches of Salerno in September 1943, had ended. His polyglot troops had so smashed the German armies in Italy that they had been virtually eliminated as a military force. Nearly 1,000,000 Germans in Northern Italy and Western Austria laid down their arms in unconditional surrender on May 2, 1945, at 2 p. m. The surrender had been signed in the royal palace of Caserta on April 29, by representatives of the German commander, Col. Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghoff-Scheel, and of the Allied Mediterranean commander, Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander.

Around this last Thanksgiving time, the Ninety-second Division came home, landing in Boston, New York, and Norfolk. Only 4,000 were left of the once 12,000-strong Ninety-second Division whose ranks, like those of other divisions that fought overseas, had been thinned by transfers, discharges, and deaths.

While overseas the Ninety-second had received 12,096 decorations—including 2 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1 Distinguished Service Medal, 16 Legion of Merit awards, 7 Oak-Leaf Clusters to Silver Stars, 95 Silver Stars, 6 Soldier's Medals, 723 Bronze Stars, 1,891 Purple Hearts, and 7,996 combat infantry badges. It also received 205 commendations.

Almost 25 percent casualties

On the day the campaign in Italy ended, the Ninety-second Division had lost almost one-fourth of its men through casualties. Three hundred and thirty had been killed in action, 2,215 wounded, and 616 were missing in action.

A soldier of the Ninety-second Division, Pvt. Woodall I. Marsh, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was the first Negro to win the Silver Star in Italy. He got it for taking 12 wounded paratroopers from the front lines to safety in his truck, after officers said it could not be done.

When he was told that he could not make it because the water of a raging torrent he had to ford to get to the wounded paratroopers was too deep, Private Marsh replied: "Well, there's dirt underneath ain't there?" and he proceded to ford it.

Under terrific enemy fire, he drove his truck through water up to the hubs of the wheels to get to the wounded men. On the return trip, he tried another route, but it turned out to be just as bad. He had to dig his truck out of the muck and mire again and again. For 30 minutes during the trip, the Germans were trying to get him and his truck with heavy mortar and artillery fire.

Another hero of the Ninety-second Division was Second Lt. Vernon J. Baker, of Cheyenne, Wyo., a rifle platoon leader. He won the Distinguished Service Cross for the brav-

685535—15300

ery he exhibited in action on 2 days, April 5 and 6, 1945, near Viareggio, Italy. The citation reads:

"Second Lieutenant Baker demonstrated outstanding courage and leadership in destroying enemy installations, personnel, and equipment during his company's attack against a strongly entrenched enemy in mountainous terrain.

"When his company was stopped by the concentrated fire from several machine-gun emplacements, he crawled to one position and destroyed it, killing three Germans. Continuing forward, he attacked an enemy observation post and killed its two occupants.

"With the aid of one of his men, Second Lieutenant Baker attacked two more machine-gun nests, killing or wounding the four enemy soldiers occupying these positions. He then covered the evacuation of the wounded personnel of his company by occupying an exposed position and drawing the enemy's fire.

"On the following night Second Lieutenant Baker voluntarily led a battalion advance through enemy mine fields and heavy fire toward the division objective. Second Lieutenant Baker's fighting spirit and daring leadership were an inspiration to his men and exemplify the highest traditions of the armed forces."

One of the officers of the Ninety-second Division awarded posthumously the Silver Star for gallantry in action was Capt. Charles F. Gandy, Jr., of Washington, D. C. On October 12, 1944, Captain Gandy was ordered to deploy his company in reinforcement of another company in position on difficult mountainous terrain. His citation states:

"He personally led his company out in broad daylight and, through further reconnaissance and by personal example and leadership, succeeded in getting his entire company across a canal, with an abrupt 12-foot wall. This was accomplished in rain and under extremely heavy enemy fire.

"Halting the company at its intermediate objective, Captain Gandy went forward alone to reconnoiter the route of the next movement. While engaged in this activity, he was mortally wounded by enemy machine-gun fire. His outstanding gallantry and leadership in combat exemplifies the heroic traditions of the United States Army."

Lt. Theodore O. Smith, aged 24 years, was killed in action in Italy on February 11, 1945, 1 month after he had been awarded the Silver Star for his bravery in leading a small patrol on a mission that netted the Americans two Nazi prisoners and four enemy dead. According to the citation, Lieutenant Smith led his 14-man patrol 2 miles across a mined area through enemy lines to climb up a mountain where the enemy was holding out.

Risking his life to lead the mission, his action made it possible for the Americans to accomplish their objective and capture a strategically important point on the Fifth Army front. Lieutenant Smith was a native of the District of Columbia. He was graduated from Dunbar High School and received the degree of bachelor of arts from Howard University, where he was a captain in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

First Lt. John M. Madison was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action with the Ninety-second Division in Italy on February 8 and 10, 1945. The first action for which he was cited occurred after his company had taken its objective against light enemy resistance. Immediately afterwards the enemy subjected the position to terrific artillery and mortar fire which killed or wounded all officers except Lieutenant Madison.

"Extremely heavy casualties and the loss of leadership disorganized the company, and it sought to withdraw," the citation said. "First Lieutenant Madison quickly gathered the remaining 15 men, and regardless of continuing enemy fire put them into positions to hold the hill. By sheer personal courage and disregard for his own life, First Lieutenant Madison inspired his men to repel three separate enemy counterattacks aimed exclusively at their position. He withdrew only upon orders. Two days later he captured seven enemy soldiers while leading his company in an attack routed through an extensive unmarked mine field."

Killed in subsequent action

Lieutenant Madison was killed in subsequent action with the Ninety-second Division on April 5, 1945.

First Lt. William E. Porter, of Indianapolis, who was also awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, exposed himself to enemy arms while his company advanced on its objective under a hail of machine-gun fire. With his unit pinned to the ground, Lieutenant Porter succeeded in eliminating the

685535—15200

machine-gun nest, killing the German officer in command and forcing the gun crew to surrender.

During a patrol action Staff Sgt. Mansfield Mason, of Baltimore, Md., distinguished himself by heroic conduct. Acting on information that some Germans had been seen to enter a house near a village, his patrol surrounded the building and effectively covered all of its approaches. Sergeant Mason then crawled to within 30 feet of the house in the face of withering machine-gun fire. He hurled three hand grenades into the building and shifted his position slightly. Out walked five Germans, including an officer, to surrender.

Among the Negro units operating outside the Ninety-second Division in Italy was a Signal Construction Battalion, assigned to the Fifteenth Air Force. This battalion established a record. It installed and maintained 2,300 miles of open wire, 500 miles of field wire, and 100 miles of cable in its first 4 months in Italy.

EUROPEAN THEATER

Combat troops

Slightly under 9 percent of the 259,173 Negro troops reported in the European Theater of Operations on May 15, 1 week after VE-day, belonged to combat organizations.

Twenty-two Negro combat units participated in the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces against the Wehrmacht. These were: The Three Hundred and Thirty-third, Three Hundred and Forty-ninth, Three Hundred and Fiftieth, Three Hundred and Fifty-first, Five Hundred and Seventy-eighth, Six Hundred and Eighty-sixth, Seven Hundred and Seventy-seventh, Nine Hundred and Sixty-ninth, and Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Field Artillery Battalions; Four Hundred and Fifty-second Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion; Seven Hundred and Sixty-first and Seven Hundred and Eighty-fourth Tank Battalions; Six Hundred and Fourteenth and Eight Hundred and Twenty-seventh Tank Destroyer Battalions; One Hundred and Eighty-third, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth, Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-fifth, Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-sixth, Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-seventh, Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-eighth, Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-ninth, and Seventeen Hundredth Engineer Combat Battalions.

685535—15300

The Three Hundred and Twentieth Barrage Balloon Battalion was the only Negro combat unit to take part in the initial landings on the Normandy coast on June 6. Classified as an antiaircraft organization, it was the only American unit of its type in Europe but was transferred from the theater before the end of the war.

Men from the Three Hundred and Twentieth Barrage Balloon Battalion waded ashore in the early hours of D-day, struggling with their "flying beer bottles" which they had brought across the channel on LSI's and LST's on the first assault waves. They brought their balloons to the shoreline, dug in with infantrymen of the First and Twenty-ninth Divisions, and proceeded under fierce enemy fire to erect a protective curtain of silver barrage balloons that proved highly effective in combating strafing German aircraft.

Negro artillerymen of the Three Hundred and Thirty-third Field Artillery Battalion landed their 155-millimeter howitzers in Normandy on D plus 10 and went into action shortly afterward as a unit of the Eighth Corps. Their first mission was to fire in support of the Ninetieth Infantry Division and take part in the bloody battles at St. Jores, Lessay, Hill 95, and Hill 122 in the Foret de Monte Castret.

This unit swept through the Avranches corridor with the Third Army and did considerable firing in Brittanny at St. Malo and Brest. When the German counteroffensive in the Ardennes began, the Three Hundred and Thirty-third had batteries staggered in Belgium and across the German border near Schoenberg.

LOSSES SEVERE

Along with United States units like the One Hundred and Sixth and Twenty-eighth Infantry Divisions, the Three Hundred and Thirty-third Field Artillery received the full fury of the spearhead thrust of Von Rundstedt's attack at the point of impact. Losses in men and equipment were severe. The battalion commander was captured and most of two gun batteries were casualties.

Survivors of this action and recently liberated prisoners captured during the fight told of stubborn resistance and examples of high courage by the artillerymen that prolonged the battle after large groups of men had been surrounded.

"We took our toll of Germans before we went down, either because we ran out of ammunition or because some of us were hopelessly cut off," reported one Negro RAMP of the unit, shortly before sailing for the United States from Le Havre.

The Nine Hundred and Sixty-ninth Field Artillery Battalion, another medium howitzer outfit, was the only Negro artillery unit in Europe to receive a Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation. It had fought through the Normandy, and northern France, campaigns, providing artillery backing for infantrymen of a number of United States divisions. When the Ardennes breakthrough started, the Nine Hundred and Sixty-ninth received orders to displace its guns and withdraw in the direction of Bastogne, Belgium.

It reached that little city in time to be pressed into service by the acting commander of the One Hundred and First Airborne Division, then Brig. Gen. W. A. McAuliffe, and to earn for itself a place in American military history as one of the units making up the gallant garrison that fought against overwhelming odds to save the strategically vital rail and road junction.

The Nine Hundred and Sixty-ninth Field Artillery Battalion received its Distinguished Unit Citation along with the One Hundred and First Airborne Division and other attached units which formed the garrison that fought the epic Battle of Bastogne. The citation reads:

DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION

"These units distinguished themselves in combat against powerful and aggressive enemy forces composed of elements of eight German divisions during the period from December 18 to 27, 1944, by extraordinary heroism and gallantry in defense of the key communications center of Bastogne, Belgium.

"Essential to a large-scale exploitation of this break-through into Belgium and northern Luxemburg, the enemy attempted to seize Bastogne by attacking constantly and savagely with the best of his armor and infantry. Without benefit of prepared defenses, facing almost overwhelming odds, and with very limited and fast-dwindling supplies, these units maintained a high combat morale and an impenetrable defense, despite extremely heavy bombing, intense artillery fire, and constant attacks from infantry and armor on all sides of their completely cut-off and encircled position.

"This masterful and grimly determined defense denied the enemy even momentary success in operation for which he paid dearly in men, matériel, and eventually morale. The outstanding courage and resourcefulness and undaunted determination of this gallant force is in keeping with the highest traditions of the service."

FIRST ROUND ACROSS RHINE

The Seven Hundred and Seventy-seventh Field Artillery Battalion was the only Negro 4.5-inch gun unit in the ETO and fought with the Ninth Army. One distinction claimed by the Seven Hundredth and Seventy-seventh is that it fired the first American artillery round across the Rhine River near Munchen-Gladbach.

Other veteran ETO Negro artillery units were the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Field Artillery Battalion, which fired its 8-inch howitzers from lower Normandy to Central Germany, and the Five Hundred and Seventy-eighth, another 8-inch howitzer unit that helped to stem the Nazi tide in the Ardennes in December and January.

In early November the Seven Hundred and Sixty-first Tank Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Paul L. Bates, of Boonton, N. J., was committed as attached armor of the Twenty-sixth Infantry Division in the Third United States Army, becoming the first Negro tank unit to go into action.

The Seven Hundred and Sixty-first fought in six European countries—France, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, and Austria—and was at various times attached to the Third, Seventh, and Ninth United States Armies. During these campaigns the batallion furnished tank support for the Twenty-sixth, Seventy-first, Eighty-seventh, Seventy-ninth, One Hundred and Third Infantry Divisions, and the Seventeenth Airborne Division during the Battle of the Bulge.

Eight enlisted men of the unit won battlefield commissions. Decorations included 40 Bronze Stars, 8 Silver Stars, 3 of them posthumously awarded.

These Negro tankers spearheaded the famous "Task Force Rhine," which crashed through the rugged mountain defenses of the Siegfried line in the Nieder Schlettenbach-Reisdorf-Klingenmunster area. Task Force Rhine consisted of the Seven Hundred and Sixty-first Tank Battalion, the Second

685535—15300

Battalion of the One Hundred and Third Infantry Division's Four Hundred and Ninth Regiment, a detachment of combat engineers, and a recon platoon from the Six Hundred and Fourteenth Tank Destroyer Battalion, a Negro outfit. In 3 days the task force opened up a big hole in the Siegfried defenses through which passed the Fourteenth Armored Division on March 24.

Another Negro tank unit, the Seven Hundred and Eighty-fourth, arrived in Europe in time to assist the Thirty-fifth Infantry Division in crossing both the Roer and Rhine Rivers and the subsequent fighting that followed these crossings.

MOST BRILLIANT RECORD

Probably no other Negro combat unit in Europe achieved as brilliant a record, both in terms of consistently outstanding performance in battle and excellence of morale, as did the Six Hundred and Fourteenth Tank Destroyer Battalion. Commanded by Lt. Col. Frank S. Pritchard, a white officer from Lansing, Mich., the unit was mainly officered by Negroes.

The unit moved into position with the Ninety-fifth Infantry Division in front of Metz in November, but soon after was transferred to the One Hundred and Second Infantry Division of the Seventh Army, where it remained as attached tank-destroyer support until the end of the war.

For "outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy" at Climbach, France, on December 14, 1944, the third platoon of company C of the Six Hundred and Fourteenth Tank Destroyer Battalion received a distinguished unit citation. The citation itself tells graphically the grim, heroic nature of the action:

"The third platoon was an element of a task force whose mission was to storm and capture the strategically important town of Climbach, France, on the approaches of the Siegfried line. Upon reaching the outskirts of the town, the task force was halted by a terrific hail of fire from an enemy force firmly entrenced in the surrounding woods and hills overlooking the route of approach. The only position available for direct fire upon the enemy was an open field.

"As the Third Platoon moved into position, its commander and several men were wounded. Undeterred by heavy enemy small arms, mortar and artillery fire, which was now being directed against their position, the men of the Third Platoon valiantly set up their 3-inch guns and delivered accurate and deadly fire into the enemy positions. Casualties were mounting; two of their four guns were knocked out; nevertheless, the remaining crew members heroically assisted in the loading and firing of the other guns. At the height of the battle, enemy infantry converged on the position from the surrounding woods, threatening to wipe out the platoon's position.

"While a few members of the gun crews remained firing the 3-inch guns, others manned machine guns and individual weapons, laying down a devastating curtain of fire which inflicted numerous casualties on the enemy and successfully repulsed the attack. During the fight an ammunition shortage developed, and gun crews were reduced to skeleton size, one man loading, aiming, and firing, while the other men repeatedly traveled a distance of 50 yards through a hail of mortar and small arms fire, to obtain shells from a half-track which had been set on fire by a direct hit from an enemy mortar shell.

"Heedless of possible injury men continuously exposed themselves to enemy fire to render first aid to the wounded. In this engagement, although the platoon suffered over 50 percent casualties and lost considerable matériel, its valorous conduct, in the face of overwhelming odds, enabled the task force to capture its objective.

"The grim determination, the indomitable fighting spirit and the esprit de corps displayed by all members of the Third Platoon reflect the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."

INFANTRY

In December 1944 several thousand Negro soldiers answered a general appeal for volunteers for training as infantry riflemen. Some 2,500 volunteers from Negro units of Communications Zone were trained at a ground forces reinforcement command depot at Noyons, France, and committed to action with infantry and armored divisions of the First and Seventh Armies as assigned platoons and companies.

The setting of a quota for these Negro infantrymen resulted in the rejection of nearly

685535—15300

3,000 other Negro GI's who wanted to fight at the front.

In a story carried in its Paris edition on March 19, the Stars and Stripes announced the presence in the line of Negro infantrymen and said: "Long contemplated, the plan of mixing white and colored doughboys in fighting units was launched not as an experiment in race relations but as an answer both to the needs of the military situation and repeated requests by Negro service troops for an opportunity to get into the war as combat men."

The men gave many reasons for having volunteered. Some were sick and tired of dull rear-echelon activity. Many went in for idealistic reasons, determined to disprove the myth that Negroes are poor combat soldiers and lacking in courage.

Said Pfc Leroy W. Kemp, from Atlantic City, N. J.: "We're all in this thing together now—white and Negro Americans in the same companies—and that's how it should be. That's why I volunteered. Most Negro troops are in service units. We've been giving a lot of sweat. Now, I think, we'll mix some blood with it."

The record shows clearly that these men gave an extraordinarily fine account of themselves in combat, captured and killed hundreds of Germans, earned many decorations for front-line heroism, and won praise and respect from their white fellow infantrymen.

Negro rifle platoons fought with the First, Second, Eighth, Ninth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundred and Fourth Infantry Divisions of the First Army, and Negro companies joined armored infantry battalions of the Twelfth and Fourteenth Armored Divisions.

"If comments of white personnel of these divisions are any indication, the plan of mixing white and colored troops in fighting units, a departure from previous United States Army practice, is operating successfully," a Stars and Stripes staff writer reported in an article in the paper's April 6 issue.

FRIENDLY WELCOME EVERYWHERE

Negro reinforcements reported a sincere, friendly welcome everywhere. They also spoke of excellent relations with their white fellow-doughs, of the making of inter-racial friendships.

One company commander's comment was typical, "The integration of the Negro platoon into this unit was accomplished quickly and quietly. There was no problem."

In its first action the Negro platoon of K Company of the Three Hundred Ninety-fourth Infantry Regiment of the Ninety-ninth Division, led an attack on the town of Honningen across the Rhine River, cleared one-fourth of it and captured over 250 prisoners.

Another platoon with E Company of the Three Hundred Ninety-third Regiment of the same division got its baptism of fire on March 25 when it attacked German positions near Jahrfeld, Germany. Employing marching fire, they advanced, routing the Germans, knocking out a Mark IV tank and a flak wagon, killing 48 of the enemy and capturing 60. These men gained their objective, Hill 373.

The Negro platoon of Company G of the Two Hundred Seventy-third Infantry Regiment helped the Sixty-ninth Infantry Division to become the first American unit to make contact with the Russian forces. During the platoon's first combat action at Hann Munden, Staff Sergeant Ames Shipper, of Philadelphia, Pa., took 118 prisoners from a barn.

This platoon was later attached to the Ninth Armored Division's Combat Command A for the drive across the German plains to the Mulde River. This platoon helped in the capture of Falkenharst, Wersenfeld, and a number of other German towns during this drive.

On VE-day, May 8, a group from the Negro platoon led by Lt. H. C. Hind, Los Angeles, Calif., and Staff Sgt. Elmans Starks, Washington, D. C., crossed the Elbe River, met Russian troops and held a victory celebration. It was the first time that these Russians had seen American Negroes and they exchanged stories and souvenirs and had a victory feast.

Sgt. Edgar E. Zeno, a member of the Negro platoon of G Company of the Thirty-ninth Infantry Regiment of the Ninth Infantry Division, received the Silver Star for "gallantry in action against the enemy." Near Siedlinghausen, Germany, Zeno's company met heavy enemy machine-gun fire. Zeno worked his way across open terrain, armed with a BAR, firing all the while.

Twenty-five yards from the machine-gun position, he hurled a hand grenade and rushed the emplacement. His action led to

635535—15300

the capture of the machine-gun position, during which he killed 7 Germans, wounded 3, and enabled his unit to take 60 more prisoners.

ANOTHER SILVER STAR

Another Silver Star recipient was Pfc June Jefferson, Jr., of Company A, Four Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry Regiment of the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry Division. The award citation stated:

"When an enemy tank crashed through a road block and entered a recently captured town, Private Jefferson voluntarily and at great risk of his life, crossed open, fire-swept terrain in the face of direct fire from the tank, made his way to the house where the tank was located, and dropped incendiary and fragmentation grenades into the open turret of the tank, causing it to catch fire.

"As the crew emerged, he killed them with his rifle. He then returned to his position and quickly organized an assault of the enemy riflemen who were supporting the tank, killing, wounding, or capturing all of the enemy infantrymen."

One of the finest tributes paid these volunteer infantrymen came from Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lanham, assistant commander of the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry Division, following the presentation of combat decorations of 11 of the men.

"I have never seen any soldiers who have performed better in combat than you," General Lanham told the Negro doughboys.

SIGNAL CORPS

During the campaign against the German Army in Europe, 5,500 Negro Signal Corps troops belonging to 20 signal units participated in the vital battle of communications.

These Negro troops worked in two main types of Signal Corps units—light and heavy signal construction battalions and companies.

Negro units that participated in various campaigns were the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Signal Construction Battalions, and the Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth, Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth, Two Hundred and Sixty-first, Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh, Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth, Two Hundred and Sixty-ninth, Two Hundred and Seventieth, Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth, Five Hundred and Thirty-fourth, Five Hundred and Thirty-fifth, Five Hundred and Thirty-seventh, and Four Hundred and Ninety-sixth Signal Construction Companies.

Negroes comprised 7½ percent of the total Signal Corps personnel in the European theater.

Several of these units made communications history. Negro signal outfits laid wire from the hedgerowed fields of Normandy, across France, Luxemburg, and Belgium deep into Germany.

A recent estimate of communications wire put in by Negro troops released by Communications Zone Headquarters included these figures: Over 10,000 miles of open wire set up, over 500 miles of field wire, and over 500 miles of rubber and lead spiral 4 cable.

The Twenty-ninth Signal Construction Battalion arrived in France on D plus 9 and 10. Its first major mission—rehabilitation of the Chef du Pont-Valognes railroad pole line, was accomplished in the face of enemy snipers, mines, and artillery fire.

After this the Twenty-ninth moved into Carentan on June 22, shortly after the town had been liberated by United States forces, and repaired damaged telephone lines frequently under heavy German artillery fire.

Another Negro Signal Corps unit—the Forty-first Signal Construction Battalion—arrived on the Continent on D plus 20 and was assigned to the rehabilitation of damaged French lines. The first line started at Valognes, Normandy, and ran into Cherbourg, where the Forty-first signal men worked before the city was completely cleared of enemy resistance.

The unit set up about 200 miles of open-wire pole lines and 40 miles of underground lead-covered cable. This latter is reported to be the longest underground cable laid in Europe by any one signal unit. The Forty-first also installed the communications system for the Continental headquarters of Communications Zone during the Normandy campaign, and assisted with the installation of communications for the first SHAEF continental command post.

The Forty-first Signal Construction Battalion was officially commended for its work in Normandy by Maj. Gen. W. S. Rumbough, chief signal officer of the ETO, who said: "This is to commend the officers and enlisted men of the Forty-first Signal Construction Battalion upon the construction work in connection with the establishment of the

685535—15300

headquarters Communications Zone signal system. The work was done at high speed, and the men worked far in excess of their normal working schedule to accomplish their job."

CHEMICAL WARFARE

Chemical Warfare Service headquarters in the European theater of operations has disclosed that of the 9,500 Chemical Warfare Service troops in the theater on VE-day, 2,442 of these were Negro enlisted men and officers. Other Negro Chemical Warfare Service units were the three chemical decontamination companies, the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fourth.

All of the smoke-generato. units were not used in their primary function of manufacturing artificial fog, several being diverted to trucking operations under Transportation Corps supervision.

The record shows that the smoke-generator companies which saw action performed excellently, often under heavy enemy fire, winning praise from infantry commanders and chemical officers.

The Eighty-fourth Chemical Smoke Generator Company arrived in France on D-plus-1, but did not engage in smoking operations during the early part of the Normandy campaign. Its first important combat test came when it was attached to the Fifth Infantry Division in the latter part of Sepember 1944.

The Fifth Division was in the Moselle River Valley region and meeting severe German resistance there. The Eighty-fourth provided smoke for the screening of bridge-building operations across the river and materially assisted in the winning of the first major United States bridgehead east of the Moselle in that part of the valley.

There were casualties among the smoke men and a number of them distinguished themselves by gallantry under observed enemy artillery fire.

After watching men of the Eighty-fourth perform under fire during this action, the commander of the Tenth Infantry Regiment told them: "If I could, I would award the combat infantryman badge to all of you."

Some idea of the difficulties encountered during the Moselle operations can be obtained from reading the company operations record. The report covering the period November 12 to November 18 has the following facts recorded concerning the smoking of the Moselle crossing at Ancerville.

"Artillery fire was continuous over the entire area on November 15. At approximately 1200 on November 16, artillery fire at positions 1, 2, and 3 and on the surrounding roads made it impossible to bring supplies to these generator positions. Two trucks and one generator were hit by shrapnel."

Another Negro unit, the Seventy-fourth Chemical Smoke Generator Company, made smoke to cover the Ninth Army's crossing of the Roer River in February. It was attached to the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division for the attack across the Roer.

The division G-3 reported that the company had completed its mission "in an excellent manner." The G-2 of the division also reported that 300 enemy artillery rounds landed in Linnich, Germany, in 5 minutes on February 22 while the Seventy-fourth was working there.

One of the greatest artificial fogs in military history was created in December 1944 by the all-Negro One Hundred Sixty-first Smoke Generator Company when it shrouded the upper Saar River Valley with a dense cloud of fog that completely obscured the movements of one entire division, the Ninetieth Infantry Division.

The Ninetieth Division was effectively concealed for nearly 2 weeks, it is reported, during which time the entire division crossed the Saar, established a bridgehead, wiped out 260 pillboxes, wrecked a portion of the Siegfried Line and killed hundreds of enemy soldiers.

During this operation the One Hundred Sixty-first fed 146,000 gallons of oil into their M2 smoke generators.

The One Hundred Sixty-third Chemical Smoke Generator Company was assigned to the job of screening the crossing of the Neckar River at Heilbronn, Germany, by the One Hundredth Infantry Division of the Seventh Army. The mission was successfully accomplished.

A report of the operation states simply: "Hostile artillery and rocket fire was intense."

This unit also assisted in screening the crossing of the Rhine River at Speyer, Germany, on March 25 and 26, in support of advance elements of the Seventy-first Infantry Division. Its mission was to support the division's river crossing and to divert the enemy's attention from the site of the major river crossing operation which was to take in another location.

685535—15300

Negro chemical smoke generator companies that operated on the Continent between D-day and VE-day were: The Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Seventy-fourth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixty-second, One Hundred and Sixty-third, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh, and One Hundred and Seventy-first Chemical Smoke Generator Companies.

Other Negro units in the Chemical Warfare Service were the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fourth Chemical Decontamination Companies.

ORDNANCE

Of the 6,000,000 tons of ammunition handled by ordnance ammunition companies on the Continent between D-day and VE-day, more than 4,500,000 tons passed through the hands of Negro ordnancemen, Maj. Gen. Henry B. Sayler, chief ordnance officer of the ETO, said recently.

In releasing the figures on the amount of ammunition made available for use by United States fighting men, General Sayler paid high tribute to the 14,323 Negro enlisted men who accounted for 11 percent of the total ordnance personnel on the Continent.

"Not only did these Negro troops 'pass the ammunition,'" said General Sayler, "but on numerous occasions many of them fought the Germans, participated in patrols, and took prisoners."

The forward ammunition supply points operated by these Negro ordnancemen were the retail source for all types of ammunition, bullets, shells, fuses, and propelling charges, served directly to infantry, artillery, and armored units. As such, these ammunition supply points were behind the front lines and on several occasions, in front of them, especially during periods of fluid fronts.

One ammunition company, the Six Hundred and Twenty-sixth, although it had moved into its new location, was unable to operate until the infantry had cleared the enemy artillery from a hill less than 2 miles away.

The peak of ammunition handling was reached shortly after the Germans were repulsd in their Ardennes break-through. During the period that followed, the 101 ammunition companies received and issued 24,000 tons per day, or seven to eight thousand tons over the average of 15,000 tons per day established in the European campaign.

In carrying out their mission of supplying ammunition to the men behind the guns, the Negro ordnancemen displayed courage time and again, General Sayler declared.

An example cited by General Sayler was the bravery demonstrated by the members of the Six Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ordnance Ammunition Company which unloaded a trainload of white phosphorous mortar shells on December 26, near Soissons, France, while shells were exploding around them. Their acts of heroism saved the French city from complete destruction.

Another noncombat Negro ordnance ammunition company earned the title of the "Fighting Fifty-sixth" when its members engaged 51 German SS troops near the Belgian border early in September. When the shooting was over, 36 Nazis were killed, 3 wounded, and the rest taken prisoner.

Of the 20 ordnance motor-vehicle distributing companies in the European Theater of Operations, two of them were manned by 430 Negro ordnancemen. These distributing companies furnished the combat troops with armored vehicles and service troops with the trucks necessary to keep the front-liners supplied.

The remainder of the Negro personnel, 165 in number, were active in the administrative divisions of battalion headquarters.

MEDICAL CORPS

Negro personnel formed 2.2 percent of the total European Theater of Operation medical service strength or 5,482, a statement released by the office of the chief surgeon of the European theater of operations disclosed.

Negro officers were distributed as follows: Medical officers, 51; Dental Corps, 28; Medical Administrative Corps, 17; and Nurse Corps, 67. Sixty-five of the Negro nurses were attached to the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Station Hospital in England.

Working with divisions at the front the performance of Negro medics was particularly outstanding.

The Four Hundred and Twenty-eighth Medical Battalion operating with the First Army, carried more than 1,200,000 patients in their ambulances in evacuating wounded to rear areas.

685535—15300

Of the 230,000 patients hauled by the Five Hundred and Ninety-second Ambulance Company, only 2 were lost, those being caused by enemy action when an ambulance was strafed by enemy aircraft at Malmedy during the German counteroffensive last winter.

Typical of the heroism displayed by the medics is the story of Corp. Waverly B. Woodson, Jr., of Philadelphia, a medic of the Three Hundred and Twentieth Barrage Balloon Battalion.

At about 9:30 a. m. on D-day Corporal Woodson was wounded by shrapnel when the LST in which he was riding was damaged by a floating mine near the shore. The ship was under continuous mortar and machine-gun fire and was finally beached.

Corporal Woodson, along with three other enlisted men and an officer, went over the side of the LST onto the beach where they planned to set up a first-aid station. The shrapnel wound, which he had not noticed, was dressed by a member of the party. All other participants said that Corporal Woodson began caring for the wounded as a member of the group at 10 a. m. and remained on duty treating wounds ranging from bullet abrasions to intestinal wounds until relieved at 4 p. m. the next day.

When they were relieved Corporal Woodson found himself without bedding and started down the beach to acquire blankets. He was called by a group of soldiers who had been completing a landing operation by a rope attached to an LST out in the harbor and anchored to the beach. The rope had broken and three of the men attempting to land had been submerged. Corporal Woodson's Red Cross brassard attracted the soldiers on the beach and they called him to assist in giving artificial respiration, which he did. The three joined their companions after his treatment. Corporal Woodson was then sent to the hospital for further treatment of his wound.

Following an investigation by Lt. Col. Leon J. Reed, of the Three Hundred and Twentieth Barrage Balloon Battalion, a recommendation for an appropriate award has been made for Corporal Woodson.

Corps of Engineers

Of the 259,173 Negro troops in the European theater of operations as of May 15, a little more than one in every five was an engineer soldier, according to information released by the office of the chief engineer of the European Theater of Operations.

On May 31 there were 54,600 Negro engineer enlisted men, 320 officers, and 54 warrant officers, of a total of 337,000 in the theater's engineer command. This total includes personnel of general service regiments, engineer dump-truck companies, engineer fire-fighting units, aviation engineer battalions, and separate battalions. There were 165 engineer units of all types.

A survey of Negro engineer units showed that Negro engineers participated in all of the main operations by United States forces on the continent which required engineering, from D-day landings and beachhead operations of June 1944, to the conquest of the Rhineland.

Dump Truckers

One unit, the Five Hundred and Eighty-second Engineer Dump Truck Company, landed on Omaha Beach shortly after H-hour on June 6 and worked continuously up until and after the crossing and bridging of the Rhine.

The Five Hundred and Eighty-second was one of 58 Negro engineer dump-truck units in the ETO on May 31. This outfit came ashore on D-day with the One Thousand One Hundred and Sixth Engineer Combat Group, performing its "primary mission"—hauling bridging equipment and explosives. Almost immediately these dump truckers were conscripted to taxi combat personnel of the Eighty-second and One Hundred and First Airborne Divisions and the Fourth Infantry Division to forward areas.

Silver and Bronze Stars were awarded to several men of the unit for bravery under fire. First Sgt. Norman Day of Danville, Ill., received the Silver Star for heroism on the beach where he directed United States traffic under heavy shelling. Day also received the Purple Heart for wounds and the British Distinguished Service Medal.

During the Rhine crossing operations the Five Hundred and Eighty-second was significantly well up forward working as a XVI Corps unit, hauling crushed rock for bridge building operations.

These dump truck units worked all over Europe but rarely hit the head. The Four Hundred and Thirty-fourth, another Negro dump truck company assisted the One Thou-

685535—15300

sand and Fifty-sixth Port Construction and Repair Group in rehabilitating the port of Cherbourg in July 1944. They worked day and night on a double shift basis, removing thousands of tons of debris that had accumulated from bombing and demolition work.

Not all of the work done by the engineer dump-truck units was in the rear areas, however. The following excerpt from the unit history of the Five Hundred and Seventy-second Engineer Dump Truck Company, a Negro unit, describes a front-line incident:

"July 3, 1944, Pvt. William Wright, Jr., wounded by enemy shell fire while on operations delivering engineer supplies to a bridge site which was under enemy fire."

On July 20 this unit was given the job of hauling road-building material and debris for filling craters and building bridge approaches ahead of the armored columns which broke through the day after the capture of Lessay in Normandy.

The following account of a strafing attack on a Negro dump-truck convoy near Fontainebleau, France, was written by one of the drivers, and illustrates the dangers and difficulties under which the men frequently operated:

"The German planes came in very low dropping flares, lighting the area as far as one could see. The AA guns answered back with steady streams of cross-fire. The convoy was brought to a halt. The men scrambled to their guns and opened fire in unison with the ack-ack barrage.

"The accurate fire sent up by the men made it impenetrable. The barrage continued for what seemed an eternity before all was quiet. The Germans had gone on leaving the main bridge destroyed, their only damage. The men descended from their guns reluctantly. After finding a new road the convoy continued and delivered our much-needed cargo."

GENERAL SERVICE REGIMENTS

According to paragraph 318 of FM 5-5, which is the Engineer Field Manual, the mission of an engineer general service regiment is defined: "The engineer general service regiment performs general engineer work—particularly that requiring most skilled labor—throughout the Army service area and communications zone of the theater of operations. A general service regiment * * * is capable of executing extensive and permanent work."

This general phrasing of a general service regiment's function provided sufficient latitude for Negro general service units to perform a wide variety of tasks on the Continent, from erecting tent camps and welding to repairing damaged rail lines and all purpose excavations.

By VE-day 60 percent of all engineer general service regiments assigned or attached to Communications Zone were Negro units, 30 out of 50 reported on May 31.

When the Three Hundred and Fifty-sixth Engineer General Service Regiment moved into Granville, France, four days after the German garrison had left, it was given a few unexisting chores to do. One battalion was assigned to clearing and rehabilitating buildings and quarters in the city, removing debris, wiring, plumbing, and glazing a number of three-story houses.

"In addition," the regimental record states, "two kitchens were constructed and additional latrines and washrooms erected, showers installed, and an area of some 36,000 square feet graded and cleared."

After doing this, the regiment went to work on maintenance and repair of the road net from Granville to Vire to Mortain and Avranches, and all minor roads, a total of 245 miles of road net. The work consisted of repairing bomb craters and holes, "resurfacing of shoulders and general maintenance."

By and large this is the kind of work general service regiments were given to do. But it was precisely this work of rehabilitation and maintenance that helped to keep Communications Zone functioning.

Another Negro general service regiment, the Ninety-fifth, arrived in France July 8. It had worked on the Alcan Highway to Alaska and in Wales. Its first operational mission said: "Road construction and maintenance, debris clearing and street reconstruction in the Valognes and Cherbourg areas."

But during this job mines and booby traps were encountered in hundreds. They had to be removed and defuzed. The regiment also built during this period a very important traffic circle in the heart of shattered Valognes. Through that circle passed a vast and vital flow of traffic between Cherbourg and the beaches, toward the front.

685535—15300

This regiment was officially commended by Lt. Gen. C. H. Lee, Communications Zone commander for its work in constructing Communications Zone headquarters at Valognes.

Another job assigned to the Ninety-fifth was the rehabilitation of a single rail track from Alencon to Mortagne, France. How the job was completed is told in the regimental history:

"Three days were spent on removal of explosives in the yards at Mesles-sur-Sarthe before any heavy equipment could be put to work. The railroad bridge at Bressy-Mangis was damaged as a result of enemy demolitions, but the span was not completely dropped from the abutment, and a trestle bent placed under the end after jacking provided suitable bearing. The attempted demolition of the trestles themselves were very ineffective, and they were repaired in place by welding and patching.

"On September 2 a test run was made over the line with a locomotive. On the 4th the project was finished."

Another Negro general service regiment, the Three Hundred and Ninety-second, was awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for work performed between September 23 and December 31.

"Despite numerous difficulties," the citation order states, "including inclement weather and limited supplies, this unit efficiently accomplished several difficult and hazardous projects. The enterprise, ingenuity, and unremitting diligence displayed by the members of the Three Hundred and Ninety-second Engineer General Service Regiment were in keeping with the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."

The Meritorious Service Unit Plaque is awarded for "superior performance of duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks."

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

Negro troops made an impressive contribution to the operations of the Transportation Corps from D-day to VE-day, a survey compiled from information obtained from ETO Transportation Corps headquarters showed.

The mission of the Army's Transportation Corps is to transport men and supplies. Statistics released by the office of Maj. Gen. Frank S. Rose, chief of transportation in the European theater, indicate the magnitude of its achievements as well as the extent of Negro participation in the operations of the corps.

Of a total of 157,327 troops in the Transportation Corps in the ETO, reported on May 3, 1944, 69,914 of these were in Negro units—or 44.4 percent.

Thirty-two of the forty-on. port battalions reported were Negro, while out of 50 separate port companies in the theater 38 were Negro, making a personnel total of 31,763 in all Negro port units.

In the quartermaster truck field, 316 of the 453 quartermaster truck companies operating under Transportation Corps control were Negro companies. Ten of the nineteen quartermaster groups were Negro, and there were 31 Negro battalions among the 86 quartermaster battalions listed. There was one Negro quartermaster car company, the Five Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and four Negro chemical smoke generator companies under Transportation Corps command.

PORT BATTALIONS

When the first United States elements reached the French coast in June, Transportation Corps units were among them and the battle of the beaches merged with the vital and hard-fought battle of supply.

Negro troops of the Transportation Corps were in the initial waves on D-day, came ashore with the engineer brigades and helped start what eventually became the greatest supply operation in military history.

The Normandy supply battle was won by units like the Four Hundred and Ninetieth Port Battalion, which came in with the second tide on D-day and unloaded crucial supplies of ammunition, food, and equipment to be used by the assault troops.

"We were in holes dug in on the beach when artillery fire from the bluffs started giving us hell," Corp. Joseph McLeod, of Tampa, Fla., a checker who landed with the Four Hundred and Ninetieth recalled. "That was about 10 in the morning. After it slackened, we got up and went to our LCT and unloaded 105 millimeter shells."

Another Four Hundred and Ninetieth man, Staff Sgt. Fred B. Jones, of Hazelhurst, Miss., was in charge of a platoon on an LCT carrying a load of antitank mines, detonators, and fuzes. He said:

"We stacked the stuff up on the beach and then moved it inland. We were lucky that stuff didn't get hit by shellfire. We made a

685535—15300

human chain and passed the cargo inshore by hand."

Other Negro units that arrived on D-day, D plus 1, and the first week of the beachhead fight were the Four Hundred and Ninety-fourth and Five Hundred and Second Port Battalions.

These operations were constantly under fire. To keep the invasion moving, men and supplies had to be discharged with split-second timing, and men worked the ships until exhausted. Work shifts ran into one another and men continued to volunteer to unload ships under hazardous conditions that included direct artillery fire and strafing.

"As one of the few regularly constituted Services of Supply units selected to accompany the Combat Engineer Battalions in the establishment of the beachhead, the Five Hundred and Second Port Battalion suffered some casualties," the unit history laconically reports. Their casualties included the battalion's commanding officer, Lt. Col. James T. Pierce, of Erie, Pa.

This unit sailed for France on June 2 and started unloading on the morning of the 7th. In accomplishing its mission in "Plan Neptune," as the invasion was called, the Five Hundred and Second met problems that were complicated by the element of "calculated risk." The record indicates it solved them all.

The GI stevedores had to devise special slings for handling bundles of pierced steel planking, a type of cargo that proved a problem during the ship DUKW operation.

The job of unloading cargo at the beaches and the ports never stopped. Tonnage schedules were reached and exceeded. Unloading records were broken week after week.

By May 8, VE-day, total United States Army cargo arriving by water and discharged by port units amounted to 20,432,368 tons. How much of this was unloaded by Negro port units is not precisely known, but a general estimate can be obtained from the fact that 77 percent of all port units operating during this period were Negro units.

The next phase of the battle of supply following seizure of the beachhead and expansion of the Allied toehold on Europe, consisted of development of Cherbourg and the minor ports on the north side of the Normandy Peninsula. Negro port units worked all of these ports.

685535—15300

How the battle of supply during this period was won is tersely told in "The Transportation Corps" in the Battle of France, volume IV, which is the official history of the Transportation Corps operating in Europe. An excerpt reads:

"Front-line Transportation Corps units from the battle of the beaches—the port battalions and the DUKW companies—played their part in the unspectacular but equally important work of getting supplies into the port of Cherbourg. The port battalions marched to the embarkation point at 0730 where they were ferried by the Navy in LCM's to ships waiting at anchor. The same battalion was assigned every day to the same ship until it was finished, and if possible, each group was given the same hatch to work in order to increase its efficiency."

By August 15, 10,000 long tons had been discharged at this port in a single day by an unloading force that was overwhelmingly Negro.

Cherbourg was a key Allied port. Its reconstruction and development became a chief task of the Transportation Corps. Its development was vital to the speeding-up of military operations on the Continent. The whole supply build-up hinged on the exploitation of Cherbourg. Much credit for the success of the complicated and arduous Cherbourg operation must go to the port battalions and DUKW companies that brought the cargo ashore and to the port construction groups and special service engineers who repaired the harbor.

On July 21, the 11th Port moved from Omaha Beach into the small ports of St. Vasst, Carentan, and Barileur, and continued work begun at Isigny and Grandcamp. Negro Transportation Corps units participated in all these operations, as well as in the development of the port of Granville.

The Negro contribution to the supply victory further can be gaged from the following facts. Progress of the campaign and the time factor would not permit development of the large Brittany ports as called for in the original plans. The military operations were supplied and supported by Cherbourg and the smaller Normandy ports. Through these small ports and Cherbourg, sufficient supplies were funneled to support the decisive break-through at St. Lo on July 25. Negro port and DUKW units handled the bulk of these supplies.

There were 53 ports in all, exclusive of Utah and Omaha Beaches, used by United States forces between D-day and VE-day. The largest were Le Havre, Antwerp, and Marseilles. As already stated the major share of tonnage handled came through the hands of Negro stevedores and crane operators.

AMPHIBIAN TRUCK COMPANIES

Six Negro DUKW companies, the Four Hundred and Sixty-seventh, Four Hundred and Sixty-eighth, Four Hundred and Sixty-ninth, Four Hundred and Seventieth, Eight Hundred and Nineteenth, and Eight Hundred and Twenty-first Amphibian Truck Companies, had been attached to the Eleventh Port for "Plan Neptune," the invasion operation. The first of these, the Four Hundred and Sixty-eighth, arrived on D plus 10. Others followed shortly after and helped importantly in the solution of the critical supply problem.

The official Transportation Corps historian states: "Great difficulty was experienced in locating ships at night. DUKW's were sunk by striking submerged objects and one was lost through the explosion of a mine.

"Guts and nerve, and the willingness to work long hours to help the soldiers struggling to enlarge the beachhead won the day, however. By June 26, these men discharged 14 coasters and 11 motor-transport ships and supplies were being built up on a scale sufficient to enable the fighting men to turn the landing into an offensive of decisive proportions."

These DUKW's saved the day following the severe coastal storm of June 20–22 which wrecked all of the Loebnitz piers on the beaches and temporarily halted port battalion unloading. The DUKW's stepped into the picture and carried the cargo night and day, onto the beach and sometimes inland to the waiting combat troops.

During this period an Eleventh Port officer estimated that these DUKW units hauled ashore 94 percent of all cargo unloaded at Omaha Beach.

On May 30, there were 16 amphibian truck companies in the ETO, 10 of them Negro units with a total personnel of 1,730. One Negro unit, the Four Hundred and Sixty-ninth, ferried supplies and personnel across the Rhine River during the attack that placed American forces on the east bank of the river.

685535—15300

TRUCK COMPANIES

As of May 30, 1944, 69 percent of all truck drivers in Transportation Corps' motor transport branch in the ETO were Negro. This average remained much the same following the beachhead phase of the battle of Europe.

Some of these units operated continuously after D-day. Negro cargo truck units landed vehicles and personnel on Omaha Beach on June 6. The Three Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-third Quartermaster Truck Company had vehicles ashore on D-day. The Three Hundred and Seventieth Quartermaster Truck Company, a transportation unit, was scheduled to land 55 vehicles and 115 men on the beach on D-plus-1. Instead, it got 24 men and 12 trucks ashore as early as the morning of D-day.

The Four Thousand and Ninth Quartermaster Truck Company landed 115 men and 55 vehicles on the beach on D-plus-1. The Four Thousand and Forty-second Quartermaster Truck Company landed 6 men and 34 vehicles on D-day.

These men went through unforgettable experiences. What they did is starkly told in comments of some of the drivers of the Three Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-third Quartermaster Truck Company, D-day veterans all:

Corp. Clavon Brown: "About 25 yards offshore 8 to 10 shells hit right near us. We hauled till 1800 on D-day. We dug in on the beach. Hauled ammunition on D-plus-2 while enemy planes strafed around us."

Pvt. George McLain: "After we got on the beach, an 88 burst my truck radiator. Hawkins, the mechanic, used the radiator from a deadlined truck to keep it running. On D-plus-4, I was nicked on the arm by a bomb fragment."

Pvt. Herman Copeland: "Eighty-eights were hitting all around us. We were just lucky. While hauling ammunition, bullets hit the corner of the gas tank and left door, just barely missing me."

Pvt. Walter Pearson, Jr.: "My truck drowned out and I had to swim into shore. A couple of grenades were thrown at my truck while I was hauling ammunition. On D-plus-3 a bomb dropped in front of the truck and tore up the radiator and both front tires. The fragments killed several foot soldiers. I also hauled some wounded from the lines."

After Cherbourg and the smaller ports in Normandy had been opened and operating, the main burden of transporting supplies fell on truck transportation. As the tactical situation improved and the military railway service started to operate its first trains, trucks were used to clear the ports, supplementing the rail lines whenever possible, and hauling troops and supplies to the combat areas.

The St. Lo break-through lengthened American supply lines enormously. But Transportation Corps's motor transport followed General Patton's Third Army, making possible exploitation of the break-through and maintenance of the speed of advance.

The first motor express line—the famous Red Ball Express—was started on August 25, 1944. It was built on the one-way traffic principle. Trucks were kept operating 22 hours out of 24 with only 2 hours reserved for maintenance. Drivers worked an average of 36 hours on the road without sleep.

At its peak Red Ball contained 67 percent Negro personnel. Its initial target was to haul 4,850 tons daily from the ports and beaches to Army or forward destinations. Peak reached by the system was 6,000 tons daily.

Between August 25 and November 13, Red Ball's 132 companies hauled 412,193 tons from the beaches and Normandy ports to the First and Third United States Armies. An average Red Ball Express route round trip was 546 miles.

As the supply situation dictated the closing down of Red Ball, other motor routes were opened from other ports.

There was White Ball, ABC, XYZ, Yellow Ball, Green Diamond, Red Lion, B-B (Bayeux to Brussels), Yellow Diamond. These were all important truck express routes which combined to form the world's greatest supply operation.

The motor express lines alone accounted for transport of 3,169,744 tons between D-day and VE-day.

Bombing and strafing were routine dangers for Transportation Corps drivers before Red Ball started operating.

RED BALL CITED

On behalf of General Eisenhower, Maj. Gen. E. S. Hughes, decorated Corp. Robert E. Bradley, of Lynchburg, Va., Negro truck driver of the Army's famed Red Ball Highway, with a Bronze Star Medal, and lauded the work of the thousands of Negro quartermaster truck drivers who were hauling vital front-line supplies over this 400-mile one-way loop, day and night, to the fighting fronts. It was awarded in symbol of all drivers.

Sixty percent of the drivers were Negroes. Stopping a huge convoy on the outskirts of Paris, Major General Hughes pinned the decoration on Corporal Bradley in a surprise ceremony which caught the entire trucking group unaware. He told them that he would have liked to present all of them with medals, but that "Bradley was chosen as a representative of the whole Red Ball Highway, including the men who repair the roads and bridges, put up the telephone wires and do all the service work in the rear.

"General Eisenhower realizes that you men seldom get the same recognition as soldiers in the front line and wants you to know that the part you're playing is vital. His message is for every man engaged on this vast project; the troops at the front couldn't do without you."

Maj. Gen. Frank Ross, Chief of Transportation, Communications Zone, disclosed that the route was four times the length of the Burma Road, and that in its first 26 days of operation it hauled and delivered more than 200,000 tons of supplies to advance depots, where front-line units picked it up with their hauling units.

Speedier supply became acutely necessary when Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army broke through at St. Lo, and began moving with lightning-like rapidity through France. And so the Red Ball Highway came into existence, with thousands of truck drivers pulling 24-hour a day shifts, as the long convoys rolled across specially designated one-way military highways through France.

The vast line became the biggest chain of supply maintained by United States forces.

During Von Rundstedt's break-through in the Ardennes in December, hazards encountered by Transportation Corps' truckers in supporting front-line troops made the Normandy and central France operations look mild by comparison.

During the historic Bastogne fight drivers carried ammunition and food into United States pockets as German forces closed in behind them. There were times, too, when these drivers having delivered their cargo had

685535—15300

to take their individual weapons and dig in with the Infantry.

But the most impressive testimony to the work of the drivers of the Transportation Corps, including the 35,839 members of Negro Transportation Corps truck units, is the tremendous total tonnage forwarded by Motor Transport Service in Europe between June 17, 1944, and May 31, 1945. It is 22,644,609 tons.

PACIFIC THEATER

All through the Pacific campaign runs the story of the heroism of Negro soldiers. They were in at the start in the Philippines and at the finish too.

In fact, the first American soldier of the armored force killed in the Pacific theater was a Negro boy, son of a Tennessee sharecropper. He was Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, who died on the battlefield near Fort Stotsenburg, in the Philippines, on December 8, 1941. The main parade ground of the armored forces at Fort Knox, Tenn., has been named Brooks Field in memory of Private Brooks.

The Ninety-sixth Engineer Battalion—later the Ninety-sixth Engineer Regiment—landed in Port Moresby, New Guinea, on April 29, 1942, the first American troops in New Guinea and probably the first American troops to face the enemy after Bataan.

In Alaska, the South, Southwest, and Central Pacific areas, and in the China-Burma-India theater, Negro troops played an important role in engineering activity. This included the construction of roads, airfields, ports, camps, and storage facilities and their maintenance.

Three of the seven Army engineer regiments—the Ninety-third, the Ninety-fifth, and the Ninety-seventh—which helped to build the Alcan Highway were Negro. The highway, 1,671 miles long, runs from Dawson Creek, northwest of Edmonton, Alberta, to Fairbanks, Alaska. Although most of the Negro soldiers in these regiments had never before been out of the South, only 140 men were incapacitated by the cold, and all except 4 recovered completely with no ill effects. The four suffered minor amputations.

After helping to blast through the brutal terrain of Alaska, building the Alcan Highway, the Ninety-seventh was transferred to the steaming jungles of New Guinea. There they struggled for a year or more in sweat, mud, and mire. While in Alaska this regiment adopted for its slogan: "No task too great." And it carried that slogan with it into the jungle.

A Negro aviation engineer battalion participated in the victory of the Battle of the Coral Sea, which was fought on May 7 and 8, 1942. It worked 24 hours a day to construct an airdrome in New Caledonia, which was effectively used by Army and Navy aircraft engaged in the battle. Their accomplishment was revealed in a commendatory report by Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.

General Patch also told how members of the battalion unloaded gasoline from a supply ship which had anchored in an uncharted roadstead of the island. The Negro troops transferred the fuel ashore in rafts and moved it rapidly to the airdrome just in time to service aircraft which engaged the enemy in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Negro soldiers were engaged in combat in the Pacific in September 1942. An Australian dispatch of that date describes their first engagement. It relates an interview with three wounded men, who told how the tricky Japanese used a hospital ship as a shield in a surprise attack on Milne Bay at the tip of New Guinea. Two of the three soldiers were Negroes—Charles Brown, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Reginald Simonds, of Durham, N. C. They were in charge of an antiaircraft gun emplacement watching the harbor.

They saw the hospital ship moving in and thought that it was an American Red Cross vessel. Suddenly the ship "lit up like a Christmas tree" from the searchlights focused upon it from out in the bay. They were about to relax when someone yelled:

"It's a Jap cruiser."

They made out the outlines of a cruiser lying beyond the hospital ship.

The Americans trained their guns toward the cruiser hoping to get a chance to rake her decks, but the cruiser had the same idea. Every gun aboard her opened fire. After about 10 minutes a shell from the cruiser hit the American gun position.

Hanson and Brown woke up in an ambulance headed for a field hospital. All the way to the hospital the wounded men were one jump ahead of Jap shells, which were hitting the road right behind the ambulance.

Simonds set up a machine gun on the edge of the Milne Bay airfield. Others did like-

685535—15300

wise. They watched for the arrival of Japanese ground forces who had been reported advancing through the jungle. Simonds was quoted as saying:

"I guess we did a pretty good job slaughtering those Japs when they came running out of the jungle. None knew very much about firing guns, but we knew enough to aim and keep them shooting at the Japs. And I guess that's all we had to know."

Both Brown and Simonds were seriously wounded; Brown by shrapnel and explosive shells and Simonds by machine-gun bullets and shrapnel. They were credited with saving the vital airdrome at Milne Bay by their quick perception, and response to the situation.

"ROAD TO TOKYO"

One of the most amazing construction feats of the war was the Ledo Road. Negro soldiers christened it "The Road to Tokyo." This highway from India to China via Burma was begun on December 12, 1942. Though they were originally brought in to construct United States airfields in Assam, a battalion of Negro aviation engineers was pressed into service as road builders after they had finished their initial assignment of building runways and dispersal areas. The road had just been started by the British Army with Indian labor when the Americans took over.

Three companies of the battalion spearheaded the drive into Burma from the Assam jungles in northeastern India. A Company cleared the point cutting a road wide enough for heavy Army vehicles. B Company did the drainage work, installing pipes up to 6 feet in diameter to carry off the monsoon rains into the huge ravines that line the winding mountain road. C Company widened, backfilled, and graded the road.

It was a round-the-clock job, 7 days a week. At night, drivers pushing their bulldozers into rock and dirt were always in danger of rolling too close to the edge of cliffs 500 feet high. In the weird light cast by smudge pots, gasoline-saturated bamboo or flaming 5-gallon fuel oil cans, they carved a road out of jungles and rock masses, 100 yards wide. They carried their highway up over mountain ranges, the Himalayas, that rise as much as 1,000 feet in 2 miles. One of the toughest spots was encountered just west of the India-Burma border line. A 100-yard formation of solid rock along an almost vertical cliff stopped the lead bulldozer cold. The 16-ton D-7 could not even get a bite into the cliff. So the air-line hose and jack-hammers were put into the job, cutting 8-foot holes in the rock for the charges of dynamite that blasted ledges for the bulldozer to follow.

Ultimately these men succeeded in making the impossible possible. With blood and sweat, they vanquished both the swampy, disease-infested jungles, and the skulking Japanese to create a desperately-needed supply route.

Three Negro enlisted men were awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious services rendered at Guadalcanal. They were Jesse Harris, private, Infantry, Tuskegee, Ala.; Henry Smith, Jr., private, Infantry, Good Pine, La.; and Verna C. Neal, private, Infantry, Ruleville, Miss. In announcing the awards, Secretary Stimson emphasized the fact that the recipients were all infantrymen, and that they were fighting in one of the most difficult theaters. These men abandoned the comparative safety of a slit trench, and advanced 250 yards over open terrain, exposed to bombing from an enemy air raid to assist in evacuating casualties. The undertaking was accomplished despite continued enemy action, causing impenetrable dust and confusion.

SOUTH PACIFIC

NINETY-THIRD DIVISION

On March 21, 1944 the commanding general, United States Army forces in the South Pacific area ordered the Ninety-third Infantry Division to move its Twenty-fifth Combat Team to Empress Augusta Bay Perimeter on Bouganville Island with the least practicable delay. The combat team was composed of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiment, Five Hundred and Ninety-third Field Artillery Battalion, Five Hundred and Ninety-sixth Field Artillery Battalion, Company A of the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Combat Engineer Battalion, Company A of the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Medical Battalion, one platoon of Company D, Three Hundred and Eighteenth Medical Battalion, Ninety-third Reconnaissance Troop, a detachment of the Ninety-third Signal Company, a detachment of the Seven Hundred and Ninety-third Ordnance Company, and a detachment of the Ninety-third MP Platoon.

By March 31, the Combat Team was in position and at 2:30 p. m., on April 2,

685535—15300

Pfc Isaac Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y., pulled the lanyard on the No. 2 gun of Battery A of the Five Hundred and Ninety-third Field Artillery which sent the first round fired by the Ninety-third Division into enemy positions. The Ninety-third Division was in combat.

On April 4, the Second Battalion of the Ninety-third Division which had been detached from the American Division and passed to operational control of the Commanding General of the Thirty-seventh Infantry Division closed with the enemy and killed approximately 25 Japanese soldiers.

Four men were lost by the A and P Platoon while it was returning from a supply mission to the Americal Division on Hill 500. These soldiers, Pfcs Hugh Carrol, Oginal I. Ryan, William W. Ash and Joseph C. Mallory, were the first men of the Ninety-third to be killed in action in this war.

On April 5, the men of the Five Hundred and Ninety-third Field Artillery received a commendation from Brig. Gen. W. C. Dunckly for their firing on the Numa Numa Trail.

On April 7, Company K contacted the enemy before an ambush could be established and in the fire fight that resulted one officer and 17 men were killed and 7 wounded. Our forces withdrew about 100 yards and called for artillery fire. All bodies were recovered and the men were buried in the Bouganville cemetery.

On April 15, litterbearers were subjected to enemy fire during the night and fought with as much vigor as the infantrymen. On one such occasion T5g Mose Wheeler, of Company A, Three Hundred and Eighteenth Medical Battalion, became the first casualty of his unit.

Thirty-five Japanees were killed by Company G on April 16 in repelling an attack by an enemy force aimed at a Fiji battalion located on the right of Company G. In this encounter the Five Hundred and Ninety-third Field Artillery fired 1,216 rounds.

Battle casualties of the Twenty-fifth Combat Team as reported through May 30, 1944, totaled 26 killed, 13 seriously wounded in action, and 27 slightly wounded in action.

The records of the War Department contain the names of many men such as Thomas J. Caveness, private, first class, Corps of Engineers, a native of Los Angeles, who was cited for heroism in risking his life in going to the assistance of his comrades buried under debris from an ammunition dump which had been set on fire by Japanese bombers.

LEGION OF MERIT AWARDS

The following Negroes received the Legion of Merit for performance in the Pacific theater of war:

Dennis Holt, staff sergeant, Infantry, Birmingham, Ala., and Isaac McGrew, Jr., staff sergeant, Infantry, Yazoo City, La.

Sergeant Holt was chief of a battalion wire section from May 4, 1942, to April 20, 1943, at a base in the South Pacific area. His leadership, skill, cheerfulness, and devotion to duty in the installation, maintenance, and operation of a wire net, in many respects comparable to that of a division, assured continuous communication. Without transportation, he led his men in cutting wire trails through miles of difficult jungle, in carrying wire up to a mountain top observation post, in crossing several miles of water to nearby islands, in all kinds of weather.

Sergeant McGrew was primarily responsible for the successful installation and maintenance of 300 miles of wire in the South Pacific area from May 15, 1942, to February 20, 1943. This task was performed under the most rigorous of tropical, climatic, and terrain conditions. By long hours, ingenuity, and perseverance, he performed remarkable feats of accomplishment.

The Silver Star was awarded to Mack B. Anderson, private, Corps of Engineers, Brenham, Tex., for gallantry displayed in the Asiatic theater of operations. During an attack by Japanese Zero fighters on an airfield in India, Private Anderson, while under continuous fire from the attackers, manned a machine gun until it went out of action, then continued firing with his automatic pistol while several Japanese fighters definitely centered their attack on him.

SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HEROISM

Several Negro soldiers received the Soldier's Medal for heroism in the Pacific area. Edward Williams, private, Quartermaster Corps, Hurtsboro, Ala., helped to extinguish a conflagration at a United States truck assembly plant in Iran, Persia. He risked his life to the peril of intense heat to save quantities of Government property from damage and destruction.

James Scott, private, Corps of Engineers, Montgomery, Ala., risked his life on June

685535—15300

25, 1942, near an airdrome in New Guinea to save a pilot. When a fighter plane, taking off to intercept enemy planes then overhead, struck a log and crashed into the nearby river splashing gasoline on the plane and water, and igniting both gasoline and ammunition. Private Scott in the midst of flames and exploding ammunition waded into the river and assisted in rescuing the pilot.

Roscoe E. Thomas, master sergeant, Corps of Engineers, Atlanta, Ga., went to the assistance of three comrades buried under debris from an ammunition dump which had been set on fire by Japanese bombers.

James Williams, private, Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind., save two of his buddies from drowning when they slipped and fell into the ocean while embarking in the Solomon Islands. He immediately dived into the water to help them.

Columbus Howard, private first-class, Corps of Engineers, Inkster, Mich., proceeded within 200 yards of an exploding inferno to remove hot metal fragments from inflammable materials, and fought tirelessly to prevent the fire from spreading to other vital supply dumps.

Jesse E. Evans, private, Quartermaster Corps, Morristown, N. J., aided in the rescue of three sailors from the waters adjoining a United States island base in the South Pacific.

Private Evans was one of a party of soldiers working on a ship in the harbor when he heard the cry for help and located a small home-made boat not far away which had capsized. One of the three sailor occupants was unconscious and being held up by another. Without regard for his own safety, Private Evans plunged 40 feet over the side of the ship, swam to the men and helped keep the unconscious man afloat until a ship's launch could come alongside.

Nathaniel Hocker, sergeant, Coast Artillery, Brooklyn, N. Y., helped to save the life of a pilot on the island of Oahu, T. H., on March 24, 1944. With complete disregard for the gasoline flames and the danger of the unexploded bombs, Sergeant Hocker assisted in removing the pilot from a burning plane that had crashed near his gun position.

William Downing, technician fourth grade, Quartermaster Corps, Nyack, N. Y., plunged into the icy waters of the Bering Sea to rescue a soldier in danger of being crushed between a barge and a freighter.

Douglas D. Hopper, private first class, Corps of Engineers, Shelby, N. C., braved the treacherous currents of a river in India to rescue an officer.

Opinions About Negro Infantry Platoons in White Companies of Seven Divisions

What do the white company grade officers and the white platoon sergeants in the European theater of operations think of the combat performance of Negro rifle platoons which were attached to their companies in March and April and fought side by side with white platoons through VE-day?

This question is answered by a survey, made in late May and early June 1945, by personally interviewing 250 respondents, namely, all available white company grade officers and a representative sample of platoon sergeants in 24 companies containing Negro platoons in several infantry divisions, namely, the First, Second, Ninth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundred and Fourth. Standardized questions were used in the survey, which was conducted by five trained interviewers of the research branch, I and E Divisions, European theater of operations.

In all except one of the companies visited, the standard organization of three rifle platoons and one heavy infantry platoon had been augmented by one rifle platoon of colored soldiers. The colored platoons were made up of men from rear echelon units who volunteered for service with the infantry and were trained for approximately 6 weeks in reinforcement depots, usually by a white officer or noncom who later led them into combat.

In generalizing the opinions here reported, the fact that the Negro infantrymen in these platoons were volunteers must be kept in mind, as must also the fact that not all of the platoons experienced heavy and arduous fighting.

Opinions of White Officers and Enlisted Men in Companies with Negro Platoons

Question. How did you feel at first about serving in a company that had white platoons and colored platoons?

685535—15300

	Percent white officers	Percent white noncoms
Relatively unfavorable: Skeptical, didn't like it, thought it'd cause trouble, etc	64	64
Relatively favorable: Willing to try it, made no difference, didn't mind, etc	33	35
No answer	3	1
Total	100	100

Question. Has your feeling changed since having served in the same unit with colored soldiers?

	Percent white officers	Percent white noncoms
No; my feeling is still the same	16	21
Yes; have become more favorable toward them,[1] feel more respect for them, like them better, etc	77	77
No answer	7	2
Total	100	100

[1] No cases were found in which an individual reported his attitude had become less favorable.

Question. How well did the colored soldiers in this company perform in combat?

	Percent white officers	Percent white noncoms
Not well at all	0	0
Not so well	0	1
Fairly well	16	17
Very well	84	81
Undecided	0	1
Total	100	100

NOTE: In commenting on this question, respondents frequently gave detailed accounts of combat performance. Positive qualities stressed were aggressiveness in attack, effective use of fire-power, adeptness at close-in fighting, team-work in battle. Negative qualities reported in a few instances were that at first the men sometimes went forward too rapidly—too far in an attack. Some officers stressed the fact that these colored soldiers, being volunteers, may have had exceptional combat qualities. Others mentioned that in their units there had not been an adequate test under the most severe type of fighting, such as sustained attacks under heavy mortar or artillery fire. It should be noted, however, that the performance of the colored troops was rated just as high, if not higher, by the white officers and noncoms in those companies in which the colored platoons have had severe fighting as by respondents from other units.

Question. With the same Army training and experience, how do you think colored troops compare with white troops as infantry soldiers?

	Percent white officers	Percent white noncoms
Not as good as white troops	5	4
Just the same as white troops	69	83
Better than white troops	17	9
No answer	9	4
Total	100	100

Question. How have the white and colored soldiers gotten along together?

	Percent white officers	Percent white noncoms
Not well	0	0
Not as well in garrison as in in combat	14	4
Fairly well	7	36
Very well	73	60
No answer	6	0
Total	100	100

NOTE.—Replies are somewhat more favorable from white officers and white noncoms with a northern background than from those with a southern background, but differences in opinion are not great. Actual friction between white and colored soldiers is said to have been confined to isolated cases involving white soldiers from outside units who did not know the combat record of the colored troops. Evidence indicates that white and colored soldiers have gotten along best together in those units in which they have shared the heaviest combat. While many of the officers in further questioning expressed some doubt as to how well the situation would work out if their unit remains in the army of occupation, or other semi-permanent garrison status, 9 out of 10 said there had been no difficulties as yet.

685535—15300

Question. If colored soldiers are used as infantry, do you think they should be set up by platoons as they are here, or would some other way be better?

	Percent white officers	*Percent white noncoms*
In the same platoon with white soldiers	7	1
In a platoon within the same company	62	89
In separate companies	18	12
In separate battalions or larger organizations	10	2
No answer	3	0
Total	100	100

NOTE.—Most of those interviewed volunteered one or more reasons for their answer.

Among those who favor the platoon basis, the reasons given, in order of frequency, are:

1. Competition - emulation (encourages friendly competition; each tried to make a good showing; gives them something to come up to).

2. Avoidance of friction (saves any chance of trouble to have them in their own platoon; because of the old feeling of boys from the South).

3. Better discipline and control among the colored soldiers (whites have a steadying influence on them; colored boys feel more secure in combat this way).

4. Feeling of participation or nondiscrimination on part of the colored soldiers (gives them the feeling of being with the white boys; avoids that feeling of being set apart and discriminated against).

5. Improved interracial understanding (work close enough together so they can each get to know the other better and see what they do).

Among the minority who favored separate companies or larger units, the main reasons given were avoidance of friction (especially in garrison situations) and better discipline. A few men gave as their reason their personal feeling of not wishing to be in a company containing colored troops.

INDEPENDENT CHECK IN A CROSS-SECTION SURVEY

In the course of a survey of a representative cross section of 1,710 white enlisted men in ETO field forces, to ascertain men's information and orientation needs, two questions were asked about the use of Negro troops. This survey was independent of the interviews tabulated above.

The responses to the two questions asked in the cross-section survey were tabulated separately for four subgroups indicated below. The sample in some groups is small and therefore subject to a larger margin of error than is customary in research branch reports.

Question. Some Army divisions have companies which include Negro and white platoons. How would you feel about it if your outfit was set up something like that?

Percentage of white enlisted men answering, "Would dislike it very much":

Cross section of field force units which do not have colored platoons in white companies (1,450 cases)	62
Men in same division, but not in same regiment as colored troops (112 cases)	24
Men in same regiment, but not in same company as colored troops (68 cases)	20
Men in company with a Negro platoon (80 cases)	7

Question: "In general, do you think it is a good idea or a poor idea to have the same company in a combat outfit include Negro platoons and white platoons?"

Percentage of white enlisted men saying, "Very good idea" or "fairly good idea":

Cross section of field force units which do not have colored platoons in white companies	18
Men in same division but not in same regiment as colored troops	50
Men in same regiments but not in same company as colored troops	66
Men in company with a Negro platoon	64

NOTE.—These differences in attitude, varying with extent of experience with platoons of colored troops, can hardly be attributed to differences in geographical origin. For example, 31 percent of the white soldiers whose company has a Negro platoon are from the South, as are 34 percent of the soldiers in the cross section of field force units.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT COLORED TROOPS IN THOSE INFANTRY PLATOONS

The soldiers in the Negro platoons were somewhat superior to other colored troops in

ETO in education and AGCT, but the differences actually are not striking.

Percentage who had graduated from high school:

Colored in infantry platoons	22
Colored in ETO (cross section)	18
White riflemen (cross section)	41

Percentage with AGCT scores above class IV:

Colored in infantry platoons	29
Colored in ETO (cross section)	17
White riflemen (cross section)	71

Percentage from the South (including border States):

Colored in infantry platoons	67
Colored in ETO (cross section)	76

As compared with white riflemen the Negro infantrymen were somewhat younger, 10 percent of the colored were 30 years old or over—as were 20 percent of the white riflemen.

Branches of service from which the transfer to infantry were made were as follows: Percent of total Negro volunteers:

Corps of Engineers	38
Quartermaster Corps	29
Transportation Corps	26
Signal Corps	3
Ordnance Department	2
All other branches	2

Of all who were converted to riflemen, 63 percent came from the following six military occupation specialties, in order of frequency:

Truck driver, light (MOS 345).
Duty soldier III (590).
Longshoreman (271).
Basic (521).
Foreman construction (059).
Cargo checker (470).

Negroes in the Navy

When the United States entered this war Navy policy restricted Negroes to the steward's branch of the naval service. This was so despite the fact that Negroes had been an integral part of our Navy from the days of John Paul Jones.

Yet, despite this restriction, when the Japanese made their infamous sneak attack at Pearl Harbor, one of the heroes of that day was Dorie Miller, a Negro messman, who took a machine gun from the dead hands of its gunner and turned it on the Japs. For his quick thinking and courage Dorie Miller received the Navy Cross. He was cited for his "distinguished devotion to duty, extreme courage, and disregard for his own personal safety during the attack." Later, still a messman, Dorie Miller went down with the *Liscombe Bay*.

Dorie Miller's heroism symbolizes the eagerness of Negroes to get into the fight despite the restrictions which the dead weight of tradition and prejudice have imposed upon them. This eagerness was recognized by the Navy in June 1942 when the Navy for the first time accepted Negro inductees from selective service.

At later dates, the Navy commissioned Negroes as naval officers, admitted Negroes into the WAVES, SPARS, and Nurse Corps, and began to assign Negroes for general duty aboard ships of all classifications.

On August 31, 1945, there were 165,506 Negro enlisted men in the Navy and 53 Negro officers. In the Marine Corps there were 16,964 Negro enlisted men; and 3,727 Negro enlisted men and 4 Negro officers in the Coast Guard.

On the same date Negro women in the naval service included 68 Waves and 2 officers and 38 officer candidates; while there were 4 Negro Navy nurses and 5 Negro enlisted Spars.

As the number of Negroes in the Navy increased, and they showed their qualifications, the Navy began to relax its restrictions. On August 9, 1944, the Navy began to assign Negroes in special service to man, partially, 25 large auxiliary vessels. Most of these ships were then in combat areas as part of the fleet train in the Pacific. Approximately 500 Negroes were assigned to those ships, both as petty officers and nonrated men. The 25 vessels were of the following types: Store ships, ammunition ships, cargo ships, oilers, and miscellaneous auxiliaries.

All Ratings Included

The petty officers assigned to these vessels included substantially all ratings required to operate the ships. Among them were coxswains, gunner's mates, quartermasters, storekeepers, carpenter's mates, shipfitters. Since then, the Navy has extended the assignment of Negro personnel to naval vessels so as to include all auxiliary and many fighting ships.

685535—15300

On July 13, 1945, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, held a press conference following completion of a tour of 12 naval stations, bases, and depots in the United States. "The Navy," Mr. Granger said, "has made remarkable strides in the last 2 years toward complete equality of expression in the service. It is a progress which reflects great credit upon the integrity and intelligence of the Navy's leaders and which should evoke a warm spirit of cooperation from the Negro and white public which is anxious to see our armed services more completely democratized."

Some of the gains which Mr. Granger cited were:

1. Admission of Negroes to general service.
2. Rating of Negroes in practically every category and training of Negroes as commissioned officers.
3. Assignment of Negro personnel to auxiliary craft up to 10 percent of a ship's complement.
4. Assignment of Negro commissioned and petty officers to these vessels to serve in their duties without regard to rank.
5. Important elimination of racial segregation in mess and in recreational facilities.
6. A beginning of assigning Negro personnel to combat duties on warships.

Dorie Miller was the first Negro decorated for heroism by the Navy in World War II. Some of the others were:

Elvin Bell

Elvin Bell, mess attendant, third class, United States Navy, 20 years old, of Jamaica, N. Y., on February 2, 1943, was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal with the following citation:

"For distinguished heroism while serving aboard the U. S. S. *Lexington* during the battle of the Coral Sea on May 8, 1942. Voluntarily joining a repair party fighting a fire in an area frequented by violent explosions of gasoline vapor and ammunition, Bell, although emerging in an exhausted condition, unhesitatingly entered the most dangerous section of the stricken carrier and assisted in removing injured personnel who had been trapped below decks. His courageous initiative and utter disregard for his own safety were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

685535—15300

Charles Jackson French

Charles Jackson French, mess attendant, second class, United States Navy, 23, of Foreman, Ark., was commended by Admiral William F. Halsey, United States Navy, commander South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force, for heroism while serving on a destroyer in the Pacific area.

His commendation announced May 18, 1943, reads as follows:

"For meritorious conduct in action while serving on board a destroyer transport which was badly damaged during the engagement with Japanese forces in the British Solomon Islands on September 5, 1942. After the engagement, a group of about 15 men were adrift on a raft which was being deliberately shelled by Japanese naval forces. French tied a line to himself and swam for more than 2 hours without rest, thus attempting to tow the raft. His conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service."

Leonard Roy Harmon (the U. S. S. "Harmon")

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, on June 8, 1943, designated Mrs. Naurita Harmon Carroll, whose address was post-office box 381, Cuero, Tex., to sponsor the destroyer escort U. S. S. *Harmon*, which she did when the vessel was launched July 10, 1943, at Hingham, Mass.

The *Harmon* received its name in honor of Mrs. Carroll's son, the late Leonard Roy Harmon, mess attendant first class, USN, who was awarded the Navy Cross posthumously for heroism while serving the U. S. S. *San Francisco*. This is the first vessel to bear the name *Harmon*.

Harmon's citation issued with the award of the Navy Cross read as follows:

"For extraordinary heroism while serving aboard the U. S. S. *San Francisco* during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area on November 12 and 13, 1942, with persistent disregard for his own personal safety, Harmon rendered invaluable assistance in caring for the wounded and evacuating them to a dressing station. In addition to displaying unusual loyalty in behalf of the injured executive officer, he deliberately exposed himself to hostile gunfire in order to protect a shipmate and, as a result of this courageous deed, was killed in

action. His heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, maintained above and beyond the call of duty, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service. He gallantly gave up his life in the defense of his country."

William Pinckney

The Secretary of the Navy, on behalf of the President of the United States, awarded the Navy Cross to William Pinckney, cook third class, USN, on June 10, 1943. Pinckney, 28 years old, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Renty Pinckney, box 92, Beaufort, S. C. The Navy Cross was given with the following citation:

"For extraordinary heroism while serving aboard the U. S. S. *Enterprise* during the engagement with enemy Japanese naval forces near the Santa Cruz Islands on October 26, 1942. When a heavy bomb exploded in the near vicinity Pinckney, standing at his battle station in the ammunition handling room, was knocked unconscious. With several compartments completely wrecked and four of his five companions killed, Pinckney, regaining consciousness, groped his way through the burning and tangled wreckage to a point under an open hangar deck hatch. Just as he was about to escape he found a shipmate, the only other survivor of his party, struggling up through the hatch. When the man fell unconscious, either from his wounds or from smoke and fumes, Pinckney, unmindful of his own danger, lifted his comrade through the hatch to safety before he himself battled his way out of the burning and smoke-filled compartment. By his dauntless courage in saving his comrade's life at great risk to his own, Pinckney upheld the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

Joseph Cross

The Secretary of the Navy, in the name of the President of the United States, awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal to Joseph Cross, steward's mate, first class, USNR, of 2510 Thalia Street, New Orleans, La.

The citation says:

"For heroic conduct during four submarine war patrols in enemy-controlled waters. Performing his duties with excellent judgment and conscientious skill, Cross contributed materially to the destruction by his ship of an important amount of Japanese shipping. His resolute courage was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

Elbert H. Oliver

A Silver Star Medal was awarded Elbert H. Oliver, steward's mate, first class, United States Navy, by the Secretary of the Navy, in the name of the President of the United States. Oliver, who had been wounded in action, resided at 1112 Locust Street, North Little Rock, Ark.

His citation reads:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving aboard a United States warship during a raid upon that vessel by approximately 25 Japanese torpedo planes in the vicinity of the Solomon Islands on June 30, 1943. When members of his 22mm. gun crew were severely wounded by a bursting projectile, Oliver quickly took over the station of the injured gunner and, although he himself was bleeding profusely, maintained accurate fire against the attacking planes until eventually compelled to give way to a relief gunner. His aggressive fighting spirit and grim determination to carry on in the face of acute pain and waning strength were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

Every branch of the naval service has seen courageous acts performed by Negroes in combat. Examples from the principal branches of the services are summarized below. All of them are based on official Navy Department releases.

A story of Negro steward's mates who received awards for their conduct under fire is told in an official Navy release.

"Six Negro steward's mates who manned their antiaircraft guns until a Japanese suicide plane crashed in flames among them have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for their heroism in action aboard the U. S. S. *Intrepid*, the Department of the Navy said today.

"Vice Adm. John S. McCain, United States Navy, commander of Task Force Thirty-eight, made awards for their participation in the action of October 26, 1944.

"The medals were awarded to—

"Johnell Copeland, steward's mate second class, USNR, 19, office box 1363, Haines City, Fla.;

685535—15300

"Que Gent, steward's mate first class, USNR, 22, of 132 Center Street, Atlantic City, N. J.;

"Harold Junior Clark, steward's mate first class, USNR, 25, of 910½ Fourth Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.;

"James Eddie Dockery, steward's mate first class, USNR, 38, of 28 Barclay Street, Newark, N. J.;

"Alonzo Alexander Swann, Jr., steward's mate first class, USNR, 19, of 353 Christian Street, Steelton, Pa.;

"Eli Benjamin, steward's mate second class, USNR, 20, of 734 Jefferson Street, Norfolk, Va.;

"The six men, who volunteered to man antiaircraft guns in the event of attack by the enemy, were stationed at a 20 millimeter machine gun by the gunnery officer of the U. S. S. *Intrepid, Essex*-class carrier that was damaged four times by attacking Japanese planes."

The citations read:

"For distinguishing himself by heroic and meritorious service in connection with operations against the enemy, while serving aboard an aircraft carrier on October 29, 1944. When a Japanese dive bomber attacked from the starboard side of the ship, he continued to operate his portside gun in its fire over the flight deck although it became apparent that the enemy plane was headed directly for his gun tub. His gun fired until the Japanese plane crashed into his tub. The courage and skill he displayed were at all times in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service."

NEGRO MARINES

A Navy press release dated February 13, 1945, states:

"On the beach nearest the enemy on Iwo are Negro marines of the Eighth Ammunition Company—worthy successors of the Negro marine ammunition companies in the Marianas actions and at Peleliu.

"They carry ammunition by day, feeding the front lines and building up supply dumps, playing a vital role in what is undoubtably the toughest battle in the history of the Marine Corps. At night they lie in foxholes among their kegs of TNT and dumps of high explosives, enduring the most persistent mortar and shell fire any American troops have faced in the Pacific.

"I've been using a TNT box for a pillow," says. Corp. Coleman Bagwell, of Chester, S. C. "There's nothing any softer around, and if a mortar hits anywhere near I figure the whole ammunition dump will blow up anyway, so that's not being reckless."

Four of the men of the Eighth made a run to the front lines, loaded with ammunition, then stayed there under fire to assemble rockets which were to be used against the Japs.

The four are Pfc Walter Moore, of 1217A Sam Rankins Street, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Simms Pattin, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Pfc William L. Stephenson, of 212 Northwest Eleventh Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; and Pfc Samuel Miller, of 3780 Monroe Street, Detroit, Mich.

"It's a rough beach," said Corp. Edward White, of Nacogdoches, Tex., standing beside one of the first trucks the marines managed to bring ashore under fire.

Some of the Negro marines, despite wounds, returned to duty after receiving medical treatment.

The men of the Eighth agree that it has been a rough beach, and their fellow marines agree that they have proved they can take it.

NEGRO SEABEES

One of the important contributions of Negroes to the Navy in the war was that of the Seabees. An official Navy release tells of the work of one unit.

"Veterans of 20 months of jungle warfare in the South Pacific, and bearing a unit citation for many outstanding feats of construction completed under great difficulties, the first battalion of Negro Seabees to go overseas has returned to this country," the Navy Department announced this week.

"The unit, the Thirty-fourth Construction Battalion, indoctrinated at Camp Allen in Virginia, sailed outside the continental limits of the United States on January 7, 1943, and arrived in Noumea, New Caledonia, 19 days later. Since that date the unit has suffered casualties of 5 men killed in action and 35 wounded.

"The first big job tackled by the unit was the construction of the Halavo Seaplane Base at Halavo in the Florida Islands. Brigaded there with the Acorn (Red) Four, an air unit, the Thirty-fourth Battalion helped carve its camp out of a deep jungle. During

685535—15300

February and March 1943, the two outfits experienced two direct enemy bombings and were under almost nightly enemy air raids in the area for a period of 5 months. Casualties from these raids resulted in 2 killed and 28 wounded.

"A detachment of approximately 350 men were transferred, on March 19, 1943, to Guadalcanal to assist other battalions in constructing fuel and gas storage facilities. This detachment remained on Guadalcanal until November 1943, constructing all types of air field facilities and housing. They were under frequent enemy air raids for the first 6 months of their duty there and then less frequent raids, the last of which occurred in October 1943. No casualties resulted.

"On April 20, 1943, another detachment of approximately 200 men with 75 percent of the battalion's heavy equipment was transported by LCT's to Russell Island where they laid out and constructed, together with the Thirty-fifth Construction Battalion, the second fighter strip north of Renard Sound on Banika Island. This detachment was a part of what was essentially a regimental command consisting of the entire Forty-seventh Battalion and one-half of the Twentieth Battalion. It was assigned to the task of constructing a 6,000-foot bomber strip and a 4,500-foot fighter strip on the Russells in time for the New Georgia campaign. These Seabee units completed their assigned tasks on time and the first three units later enlarged the bomber facilities south of Renard, completing this assignment by August 1943. At Russells the detachment was subjected to constant enemy bombing until the completion of the New Georgia campaign in July. The Negro detachment experienced five casualties, consisting of three killed and two injured with minor burns in the operation of the fighter strip, caused during the crash of a Navy plane on the field.

"The entire battalion was reunited in November 1943, in the Tulagi area; with approximately one-half of the battalion quartered at Halavo, and the other half scattered over the adjacent islands of Tulagi, Savo, and Phillips Peninsula on Purvis Bay. The construction tasks at Halavo varied from marine railways, fueling docks, and costal defense gun mounts, to harbor boat nests, dolphins, piers, and considerable jungle and mountain roads for the Army defense. A unit at Tulagi took over and performed naval-base maintenance, relieving the Twenty-seventh Seabees until the arrival of the two CBMU's to release the battalion for assignment to Guadalcanal in March 1944.

"The battalion was reequipped with new housing facilities and a small quantity of new equipment and supplies early in 1944. The movement of the entire battalion personnel and equipment from the Tulagi area to Guadalcanal was completed in approximately 6 days aboard three LST's.

"A new camp was set up on the beach at Kukum to accommodate 1,200 men and 40 officers. The battalion duties were assigned by the public works division of the commander, Naval Base, Guadalcanal. In 2 months the battalion has cleaned up the unfinished priority projects in addition to numerous newly authorized projects assigned during this period. The duty hours of this battalion ran from 8 to 10 hours a day, 7 days per week for the first year, and for the last 5 months the hours were 8 hours per day, 6½ days per week.

"Just before the men embarked for home, Capt. Mark L. Halsay, Jr., United States Navy, commander of the naval base, sent them the following unit commendation:

"On the occasion of the completion of your work in this area, covering a period of 20 months, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you and the officers and enlisted men of your command for the splendid record which you have made and the outstanding reputation which your battalion enjoys. During this period your battalion has accomplished many outstanding feats of construction, too many to mention in detail, which will stand as a monument to your ability and efficiency for many years after the United States forces leave this area.

"Many of these construction jobs were completed under great difficulties, including bombing attacks by the enemy, in which 5 of your men were killed and about 35 wounded. In spite of these difficulties and dangers, and the impracticability of giving your men rehabilitation leave, your battalion continued to work at top efficiency until the day it was ordered to secure.

"The best wishes of this command for future success and continued usefulness to

685535—15300

the naval service go with you and the personnel of your battalion."

NEGRO COAST GUARD MEN

Tribute was paid to Negroes in an official release on the one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the Coast Guard, July 20, 1945.

"Approximately 4,000 Negro enlisted men, officers, and SPARS participated in the celebration, which honored the Nation's oldest fighting sea service and one of the world's most diversified fleets

"One of the outstanding Negro heroes in the Coast Guard was 26-year-old Charles V. David, Jr., a mess attendant who gave his life rescuing his executive officer and others from the icy waters of the Atlantic during rescue operations of a torpedoed transport.

"The Navy and Marine Corps Medal, one of the highest naval awards, was presented to the Coast Guard man's widow, Mrs. Kathleen W. David, of 343 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York City, on June 20, 1944, by Rear Adm. Stanley V. Parker, district Coast Guard officer, with the Davids' 3-year-old son, Neil Adrian, standing by.

"Lt. R. W. Anderson, of 291 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Coast Guard officer whose life was saved by David's heroic act, was also present. Lieutenant Anderson, who had previously been decorated for his bravery during the dramatic rescue, paid tribute to the deceased:

" 'David's bravery under the most hazardous conditions and his unselfishness in sacrificing himself was an inspiration to every officer and man on board the cutter. We were all impressed by his alertness, for his quick thinking, and heroic daring in face of certain death were responsible for the saving of the lives of many men, including myself, who would be dead today.'

"David was a mess attendant first class aboard a Coast Guard cutter that rescued nearly a hundred men from a torpedoed transport in the North Atlantic. In a heavy sea, with freezing temperatures hampering operations, David dived countless times into the sea, in total darkness, to haul survivors to safety.

"When the rescue operations were nearly completed, David noticed that Lieutenant Anderson was near exhaustion from his work on a life raft off the side of the cutter. Passing the word along to the bridge, David, himself near collapse from his efforts, dived overboard and hauled Lieutenant Anderson back aboard. He died shortly after from pneumonia, exhaustion, and exposure as the result of his heroic actions."

The citation accompanying the medal, signed by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal for the President, reads in part:

"Quickly realizing that the benumbed and suffering men were too exhausted to climb aboard the rescue vessel because of the heavy seas and intensely cold wind, David unhesitantly volunteered to go over the side to assist them. Despite the rough, near-freezing water, and gale he worked tirelessly with several comrades until 93 survivors had been rescued from certain death in the steadily mounting seas. His great courage and unselfish perseverance contributed to the saving of many lives and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

THE MERCHANT MARINE

The contribution to victory of the Negroes who chose the merchant marine as their form of service has been a great one. It is significant that the records of the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, and the Coast Guard, the licensing and certificating authority for seamen, deliberately fail to include race and color data. Because of this lack of discrimination, it is impossible to determine the number of Negroes who served in the merchant service, the number who survived torpedoings or the number who were killed or injured through enemy action while delivering the supplies and men essential to the conduct of the war.

Negroes are known to have served in every capacity aboard ship; from master to ordinary seaman, chief engineer to wiper, and chief steward to messman. The 31 War Shipping Administration training schools all admit Negroes. The first Negro graduate of the Maritime Academy, Joseph B. Williams, of Annapolis, Md., went on active duty with the Navy and was the first Negro officer in the Naval Civil Engineer Corps.

There were four Liberty ships named for Negro merchant seamen lost on active service in the merchant marine. Fourteen Liberty ships were named for noted Negroes, and four Victory ships named for Negro colleges.

No vessel under War Shipping Administration control has ever sailed with an entire

685535—15300

Negro crew and the good relations which existed among mixed crews were a surprise to many. The United Seamen's Service which operated hotels and recreation centers abroad for our merchant seamen reports that the crews of mixed race who sailed together, mixed excellently while ashore in foreign ports. All Brave Sailors, by John Beecher, published by L. B. Fischer, tells the story of the steamship *Booker T. Washington*, manned by a black and white crew under the command of the Negro master, Capt. Hugh Mulzac.

It is competently estimated that approximately 25,000 Negroes served in the merchant marine out of a total seagoing labor force of 250,000 men.

The Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal, the highest decoration, was awarded to Fred Carlos Archibald, of San Francisco.

"CITATION

"For distinguished service in the line of duty.

"For 18 months the ship in which he was serving operated in the Southwest Pacific under especially hazardous conditions, as it was at all times in the danger zone, was unescorted, and only lightly armed. In an attack on Port Darwin, and on the nine succeeding days, when most of the crew had left the ship, he with his captain and four officers and men, manned the two machine guns, and so successfully defended the ship that it was the only 1 of 12 merchant vessels in the harbor not destroyed. After the first attack, this small group protestingly left the ship upon orders of the military authorities, but subsequently returned, got underway, and took their ship cut into the harbor each morning and returned to the dock each night to discharge cargo, so as not to endanger the dock during daylight. Because of the indomitable determination and courage of these six men, they succeeded in delivering the gasoline so vitally necessary to Army operations

"His loyalty to his ship and his devotion to duty have added another inspirational chapter to the history of the United States merchant marine."

REMARKS

OF

HON. HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 1, 1946

685535—15300

O

Correspondents Defend Actions of Negro Troops

Negro flyers, above, who were the first to get their wings at an advanced flying school. At right, fighting American Negroes in Italy line up for a shower. In circle, two members of the Negro crew of a destroyer escort.

Units of Colored Soldiers Also Win Praise From Top-Ranking Generals

By P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.

Editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide
NORFOLK

GENERALS supposedly furnished Senator Eastland (D-Miss.) with the purported facts upon which he based his amazing charge that Negro troops in this war have been an utter and abysmal failure. This is an accusation that is difficult to imagine, in view of the high praise which our top generals, in all major theaters of operations, have publicly accorded those same fighters.

Senator Eastland's charge not only is refuted by famous American generals, but 's rebutted by three war correspondents of the Journal and Guide, who, between them, have spent 28 months in active war zones with our troops and on the high seas with navy personnel.

Before the European war ended, or since they have returned to this country, Generals Dwight Eisenhower, George Patton, Mark Clark, Ira C. Eaker, Lucien K. Truscott, M. S. Eddy and E. M. Allmond, to name a few, have publicly furnished testimony on the valor and performance of Negro soldiers that utterly repudiates the sweeping claim by the Mississippi Senator. Was it these generals to whom Senator Eastland says he talked? Hardly.

General Douglas MacArthur, Major-General Raymond G. Lehman, Navy Secretary Forrestal and others have similarly rated the Negro soldier and sailor highly on the basis of performances in the Pacific.

The Journal and Guide's war correspondents, Thomas W. Young, Lem Graves, Jr., and John Jordan, on the basis of their first-hand experience with our troops in combat, took sharp issue with Eastland's unqualified indictment.

Each of the correspondents cited favorable appraisals of colored servicemen given to them in interviews by famous combat generals.

For instance, Jordan declared: "Did the soldiers do a good job? The Germans thought they did. And so did General Mark Clark. And I know they did."

Correspondent Thomas Young stated: "A great number of Negro fighter-pilots are going to be quite surprised, and a little bitter, when they learn on authority of Senator Eastland that they have been utter and abysmal failures, but fortunately, they will be spared that suffering, because none of them returned from their missions. They died in the service of their country."

With special reference to Senator Eastland's direct reference to the Ninety-second Division, Correspondent Graves said: "Major-General E. M. Allmond, who commanded the Ninety-second Division in Italy, on the day after V-E Day, declared that his artillery, tank and engineer units had maintained throughout the final phases of the Italian campaign the same magnificent performance for which they had previously been cited many times by General Truscott and General Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the Fifteenth Army Group in Italy. General Allmond made this statement while seated at dinner in the world-famed Hotel Columbia, in Genoa, on May 9.

Correspondents' Statements

The full text of the statements by the Journal and Guide correspondents follow:

"John Jordan: 'The colored soldiers are doing a damn good job,' General Mark W. Clark, then commander of the American Fifth Army, told this correspondent last September, when Allied armies in Italy were straining every effort to capture Bologna.

"General Clark was referring to the Negro enlisted men of the 370th Regiment of the Ninety-second Division, who were fighting Germans in the mud and mountains along Italy's west coast. This outfit had just captured the city of Lucca and was pushing northward in the area of the Serchio River, a lazy little stream that is still tinted red with the blood of American colored soldiers.

"The Fifth Army did not take Bologna last September, despite its all-out efforts, but nobody blamed the white divisions who failed to reach their objective.

"Meanwhile, the colored regiment, which was later to be increased to division strength by commitment of the other units of the Ninety-second Division, scored advances in one of most vital sectors of the Italian front. Theirs was the important sector north of Leghorn, the great Allied supply base in Italy. The capture of Leghorn would have meant disaster for the Allied armies in Italy.

"Did the colored soldiers of the 370th Regiment do a good job? The Germans thought they did, and so did General Clark know they did.

"In my 10 months of roving around the European theater, principally in Italy and Southern France, I have never come upon an American outfit, white or colored, that could be described as an utter failure, either in service work or in actual combat, and I have never heard an American with the gall to say that any American men in uniform had failed utterly. That is, until I came back to America and listened to people like Senators Eastland and Bilbo, of Mississippi, and Congressmen Rankin, from that same State. Their reckless speeches could sound like something from Dr. Josef Goebbels.

"Not only are the bitter racial attacks which are being waged by the Bilbo-Eastland-Rankin clan playing havoc with the morale of the many thousands of Negro soldiers now serving in the American armed forces, but these undemocratic attitudes cannot help but poison the minds of other nations who are looking to America for leadership in this 'freedom-for-all' postwar project which was conceived at San Francisco.

"How can America lead the world's little people in their quest for freedom when America itself cannot give freedom to its own people?

"The Negro soldier has been an utter and abysmal failure, Senator Eastland told the Senate of the United States on June 29. Could the Senator from Mississippi say that to one of the black men who built the Ledo Road? Or the Alaskan Highway? Could he tell that to the sweating brown boys who toiled in the endless supply convoys over the battered, dusty roads of France, Belgium, Germany and Italy?

"Has the Mississippi Senator ever glanced at the casualty figures of the Ninety-second Infantry Division? Has he ever bothered to note how many enemy prisoners these colored troops were able to take while in their so-called unimportant position in the Fifth Army line?

"After listening to the brutal racial attacks waged by the Mississippi Senators and their colleagues in the halls of the Congress of the United States, I am convinced that there is no such thing as a haunted house. If there was, the halls of Congress would

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

of the *Christian Science Monitor*, says categorically that there is no question as to the chief matter which will concern the three heads of states when they gather at Potsdam.

T. V. SOONG, China's Prime Minister, is now in Moscow, and his journey is regarded as a vital preliminary to some sort of settlement among the Big Three of the Chinese problem and the collateral Japanese problem. We have, on the one hand, the question of China's internal unity, as yet so far from realization, and on the other, the problem of how and how completely to crush Japan.

The internal problem of China, with the Chungking government, under CHIANG KAI-SHEK, glaring grimly at the Communist government, whose capital is at Yennan in the North, is one which admits of no easy solution. One of the most difficult things about it lies in the immensely hard task of getting the basic facts. Persons seemingly well informed come out of China and make directly conflicting statements. Certainly it appears clear that there cannot be a stable China until there is internal unity. The extent to which Washington can influence Chungking, and the power of Moscow over Yennan, are vital factors in the situation.

As for Japan, it is felt in Washington that until Russia knows how completely we intend to smash the Japanese war machine and its war-making potential, the Soviet Union cannot formulate its Far Eastern policy. The prospect of a Japan which could stage a comeback in the next generation might cause the Kremlin to insist on far-reaching concessions in Manchuria, for example. If, on the other hand, STALIN could be convinced that we intend to break Japanese power permanently, he might be more amenable to the idea of playing a less dominant role in the Far East.

These are some of the considerations which apparently will be troubling the world statesmen when they meet ere long in the small town near Berlin where FREDERICK THE GREAT was wont to disport himself. Many Americans probably imagined that European questions would hold the spotlight there. It would seem that this view of the matter is a mistaken one.

Hoot Mon, They're Maligned!

THE propensity of the ladies for concealing their correct ages has seldom been more strikingly exemplified than in the Scottish village of Guay, where live the three sisters DIVORTY. These elderly spinsters were left an annuity of $1,200 by their sister, but the lawyers who were arranging matters wrote to ask them their ages, before the money was delivered.

The sisters DIVORTY, who were known to be in their seventies and eighties, replied that they were 59, 49 and 44, respectively. When skepticism as to the accuracy of this information was gently voiced, they declared that any further "impertinent inquiries" would bring rejection of the money. When such an inquiry was forthcoming, they wrote: "Definitely refusing to accept any annuities whatever."

There must be something wrong with those quips and jokes concerning the Scotch and their supposedly acquisitive and parsimonious propensities. How many Virginia ladies would turn down $100 a month in order to keep their exact ages a secret?

partment reports that of nearly 5,800,000 displaced persons found by the Allies in Germany, 3,260,000 have been returned to their home countries. That is considerably more than half. Since Germany surrendered only two months ago, this, we submit, is not a bad showing.

Those repatriated include 1,243,600 Frenchmen, 1,393,902 Russians, 247,790 Belgians, 195,000 Hollanders, 136,043 Italians, 33,488 Czechoslovaks, 2,051 Yugoslavs and 6,000 Luxemburgers. Of those remaining in Germany, Russians make up by far the largest group. The War Department explains that the repatriation of Russians could not begin until after the Allied and Russian fronts were linked following the fall of Germany.

Apparently the repatriation of these displaced persons is proceeding quite well, since supreme Allied headquarters is quoted as saying that the entire problem "may resolve itself by September 1 into caring for the residual of nonrepatriables and stateless persons." In other words, in less than two months from now all who can be repatriated are expected to be returned to their homes.

Evidently those critics who have been saying that the problem of displaced persons was in hopeless confusion did not know what they were talking about.

Pitching Horseshoes

WE are glad there is a national association to guide the official destinies of pitching horseshoes. Anything so important as this certainly ought to have an association behind it. If the people who enjoy projecting arrows from semicircular pieces of wood and those who knock an inoffensive wooden ball around with a mallet can have an organization behind them, then pitching horseshoes deserves the dignity of similar treatment.

A game after supper on the farm, however, needs no official sanction. Two deeply driven stakes of oak or ash 40 feet apart and a few old horseshoes are all the equipment needed. But a man who pitches regularly is particular about his shoes. They can be neither too heavy nor too light. They must feel "right" in a man's hands. The countryman who enjoys the game from April to December is just as fussy about his prize pair of old horseshoes as he is about his favorite axe or his pet hoe.

One of the pleasant things about it is the diversity of opinion regarding the techniques—and that's the way it should be in a democracy where one's opinion is respected among his peers. Some men insist that a ringer comes easier from holding the shoe by the calk at the rear center, and letting the shoe go three times end over end. Others insist that one end-over-end revolution is best. There are those who stoutly insist the only proper way is to hold the shoe sideways, with a thumb curled around a front calk. Others balance the shoe on several fingers and figure that two and three-quarters turns will produce the most ringers.

These, however, are merely the technicalities of a blood-stirring, traditional American sport. For some three centuries, men and boys have been exercising their skill with the pieces of curved iron. It's the good-natured rivalry, the man-spirit banter, and the pitting of one's skill against another's that gives zest to pitching horseshoes. And when the shout comes, "It's a ringer!" a man has a feeling that he's accomplished something worth while.

pletely subservient military rule.

Our charter for peace terms is the most wonderful single event in the whole history of our country. But peace without precaution ain't worth you know what, and that is what Patton means when he says we can be a nation of might to stand for fright against such treacherous onslaughts as Pearl Harbor.

Patton came home from the wars triumphantly as a knight of old. His only weapons of defense were two guns bearing G. S. P. as his coat of arms.

The British in their imperial manner are very aware of their centuries-old tribute. "God Save the King." To me, we have no less glory in Patton whose crest of knighthood spells "God Save the People."

ETHEL MULLINS,

Richmond.

[Editor's Note: Patton himself admitted that he "dealt harshly with a couple of soldiers" on the occasion in question, not with just one. Our correspondent says she doesn't think he "even pretends to qualify as a diplomat"—which is exactly the point. Why, then, does he discuss diplomatic questions in speeches, something he has done at least twice, with serious international repercussions both times? The Times-Dispatch has expressed its unqualified admiration for him as a fighter and leader of our armies, but it still thinks he ought to stay in that field, where he is superb, and abandon his erratic excursions into diplomacy.]

Senator Eastland's Speech

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

In your June 30 edition, on the front page, you published an article, "Negro Army Units Called 'Failure' by Senator." This article brings to light how much is still to be learned by some of our Senators. They are still living very much in the past.

In carrying on a filibuster against the FEPC, Senator Eastland gave his views, not facts, on a subject that the public is learning more and more about each day, only the increase of knowledge is to the contrary of the Senator's views.

Webster's definition of "filibuster" is: "A member of a deliberative body who obstructs action by use of dilatory tactics, such as speaking merely to consume time." The latter portion of the definition fits Senator Eastland perfectly—he was speaking merely to consume time.

Having a brother and many friends who have fought and died in the Ninety-second Division, and knowing how they struggled to get their commissions and then went out willingly to do the task assigned to them, giving their lives for freedom the whole world over, it is indeed a knife in the back to have some one, especially a Senator, discredit them the way Senator Eastland has done. They have done all they can for their country.

It seems that Senator Eastland is trying to destroy the ideals and principles for which these men have given their lives.

It is highly discouraging to sacrifice so much and find so little appreciation.

A NEGRO SAILOR.

Williamsburg.

vidual in a great big world, and while I am my brother's keeper, I do not feel responsible for his every act.

It is well that we show discretion in such a case as this, and I intend to do just that.

It should not be so awfully hard for us to "do unto others as we'd have them do unto us."

Jesus, our divine Savior, suffered the torture of Calvary that we might know His love, and His command to us all was, "Love ye one another, even as I have loved you."

I realize that there is a very deep misunderstanding between our races. We do not all hate when we show it on the outside. Sometimes we are just fed up, worried, scared, tired or something like that.

But we must believe that the Old Testament has given way to the New Testament of our Lord Jesus and we are to become brothers and the adopted sons of God, because He died for all men. If we think about this, then how can

press from coast to coast, the OPA, WFA and WPB found it necessary to issue a statement to correct this erroneous impression. That statement flatly declares that "no sugar has been allocated for the manufacture of beverage alcohol in connection with the July liquor holiday."

The three agencies further stated that "no sugar had been allocated for this use during the past two releases of distilling facilities for the production of beverage alcohol."

We are sure your readers are interested in the facts and for that reason we have called them to your attention.

JACK GLASSER,

Director, Department of Public Information, Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., New York.

Letters will be held to 200 words except in extraordinary cases. Unused letters without postage will not be returned. Names must be signed, but need not be published, except when circumstances require it.

The Fighting Twenty-ninth

An Editorial from the Staunton News-Leader

THE Twenty-ninth (Virginia-Maryland National Guard) Division was one of the five hardest hit divisions in the European war, as shown by casualty totals. The Twenty-ninth hit the toughest of the Normandy beaches, "Omaha," on D-Day and was kept in action almost continuously from that time until the taking of Muenchen-Gladbach just before the crossing of the Rhine. Thereafter it was in Ninth Army reserve except for the 116th Infantry from this section, that regiment going in with a new division to help clean up the Ruhr pocket.

According to the War Department, the divisions with highest casualties were the Third, with 34,224; the Forty-fifth with 27,553; the Thirty-sixth, with 27,344; the Ninth, with 22,724, and the Fourth, with 21,550. The Twenty-ninth had 20,668. The high casualties of the first four, like those of the Twenty-ninth, were attributed to constant use of the same divisions and the fact that they, again like the Twenty-ninth, usually drew the toughest jobs because the high command evidently was confident that they would deliver the goods. With the exception of the Fourth and the Twenty-ninth, all of these divisions fought in Africa, Sicily, or Italy, or a combination of the three, before being used in France and Germany, so that the Twenty-ninth paid the highest toll of all ETO divisions except the Fourth.

A total of 4,839 officers and men of the Blue and Gray (29th) died as a result of enemy action; 819 officers and 14,327 men were wounded, the rest of the total having been listed as missing or as prisoners. A breakdown by regiments has not been published, but the 116th Infantry from Western Virginia, generally considered the mainstay of the division, is reported by returned officers to have taken a major part of the casualties. A division at war strength numbers slightly under 15,000 officers and men, so that the First Division took well over 200 per cent losses and the 29th about 133 per cent.

Few of the "old-timers" are now left with these divisions, those officers and men who went to Europe with them and survived the sanguinary fighting having for the most part been sent home, most of the men and some of the officers to be discharged, others going to assignments in this country. If they can possibly be spared, no officer or man who fought through the terrible battles these five divisions endured and won should be sent to the Pacific. They have done their full share of fighting and much more.

20 Years Ago Today

A CARLOAD OF BEER CONSISTING OF 48,000 BOTTLES, billed as cement mixture to a construction company in Illinois, was seized in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Hammond, Ind., by agents of the Chicago prohibition enforcement office.

THIRTY-SIX PROMINENT RICHMONDERS, representing many of the important business organizations of the city, were invited to meet Luke C. Bradley, new president of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, at a luncheon given at the Commonwealth Club by the First National Bank.

HARRY FLOOD BYRD, candidate for Governor, in a speech at Farmville, denied that as a member of the State Senate he had voted against ratification of the nineteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving suffrage to women, because he was not present to vote, but added that if he had been present he would have voted against the amendment as an "unwarranted invasion of States' rights" opposed by a plank in the Democratic platform of 1916, which advocated the extension of the vote to women by States only.

E. L. CARRINGTON, of Lynchburg, was elected president of the Southern Shoe Wholesalers' Association at its convention in Richmond, and vice-presidents chosen were W. F. Spalding, of Atlanta, Ga., and Carter B. Snow, of Richmond.

of transfer—are being grabbed by Selective Service and put into the infantry. These men are being given no credit for the time they spent in Europe. Some have worked a year and a half or two years, often in forward areas under conditions of great hazard.

THE tough break for the individual is not, however, so important as the stake that all of us have in this situation. The individual may be better off if he has a service record behind him when the war ends.

But if this great national asset is frittered away, we are all losers. The very safety of the nation, to say nothing of its prosperity and well-being, depends on maintaining the high standards of scientific training we have had in the past.

Dr. Bush is deeply concerned about what is happening. He will stress this threat in his annual report, soon to be released.

Because of Selective Service policy, we are already short 150,000 young men with bachelor of science degrees. We will be short 17,000 Ph.D.'s.

That may seem pretty unimportant in the toll of loss and wreckage. It seems

laboratories, it might be a lot more serious than junking half of our warships.

Neither ally nor foe in this war has followed such a shortsighted policy. In Russian laboratories, young Soviet scientists have gone right on with pure research which would have no practical results for the current conflict. But out of those Russian test tubes might come the all-powerful weapon of another war.

Scientists themselves cannot do much about all this. They can't very well themselves agitate to become an elect group. They recognize the principle of equality that has guided Selective Service, although it hasn't worked when potent pressure groups intervened—the outstanding case being the hoarding of farm labor, thanks to the Tydings amendment.

There is now a bill before the House, introduced by Representative Gordon L. McDonough, of Los Angeles, a Republican, which would correct the worst errors. It would call on the army to comb out men with scientific training and it would order deferment of 20,000 qualified 18-year-olds for scientific and technical training. There is still time, if Congress will act quickly, to save one of our vital national resources.

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

NEW YORK—Captain Joe Patterson, of the New York Daily News, usually has pretty good sense, but when he lays an egg it is a double-yolker, and that certainly is what he did a few years ago when he decided to nickname Mayor LaGuardia "Butch" and tried to put it over with the public. If he had suggested "Snitch," a word whose meaning is understood by every man who ever was a neighborhood kid with an appreciation of the social ratings of youth, that would have been much better.

But "Butch" is a burly, manly, rough-and-tumble name suggesting a character whose every trait is flouted by the conduct of the ambulant belly under the black-hander's hat which has been what New York has had to make do for a Mayor ever since 1934.

LaGuardia was out of a job and the seat was pretty near out of his pants when Roy Howard, of the World-Telegram, to his later chagrin, picked him as the fellow to drive the rascals out of the City Hall. He wanted to sign with one of our syndicates dealing in journalistic canned goods to do a column for the papers, but Roy had one of his bright ideas and sent him to the post, and he just breezed in to become the most mischievous, brattish, intolerant, foul-mouthed public character this side of Berchtesgaden.

WHEN I say he is a dirty talker, I don't mean that he just indulges in the routine helling and damning that most men use and the occasional sexy epithets that are dictionary words, so to speak, in the unwritten language of the males of this republic. I mean that he rolls filth around in his mouth with voluptuous Adriatic relish and repeats it and fairly drools it, and if you doubt this, ask Jim Farley about his distress one time in a mayoralty campaign when he wanted to bring out this fact but just couldn't because it was impossible to repeat even to a stag meeting the language that "The Hat" had uttered for publication only a short time before. A reporter had asked him for a statement and LaGuardia said he would make one if the reporter would promise that it would be printed verbatim. The reporter naturally agreed, and then LaGuardia let fly, and not only that, but, for sheer pleasure in the repetition of his obscenities, said them again slowly as the reporter made his notes.

He is, moreover, a bulldozer who takes advantage of his position to bawl out decent, manly officials of the police department who would knock him bowlegged but for his power to fire them out of the service without their pensions after all their years. He humiliates other subordinates in the same way, and although he is a great fourflusher about the right of a worker to talk back to the boss, man-fashion, without being fired, he goes into screaming rages whenever some individual decides that his manhood is more precious than a lousy job and lets him have some of his abuse right back.

IN THE last few years he has just about talked himself out of his job as Mayor by his absurdities over the municipal radio station which has become his personal propaganda outlet. Most demagogues use radio to advantage, but LaGuardia's voice is almost soprano, and moreover most of the "masses" to whom he looks for his support are the very people who like to lay a bet in the books or play the numbers racket. However, "The Hat" has been wowsing against the operators of these public utilities for years.

There was a race riot in Harlem a few years ago and you would have thought that would be a lesson to him. But no, the other day he had to get on the air and tell the Negro population that the white daily newspapers had purposely refrained from saying that General Eisenhower was going to drive through Harlem to the ball game because the papers were anti-Negro, which was not true and might have stirred up another disaster. Then he made a political occasion of the Eisenhower dinner, as Hitler made politics of the Olympic games, using the general as the stooge for a political trick while a lot of Communists horned in where they had no business.

Murray Davis, a reporter, a big fellow who used to pitch ball in the American Association, knocked his ears down one day. He asked LaGuardia some question and got a dirty answer and gave one back and then LaGuardia screamed like a little girl, "I am going to tell your boss on you."

Instead of slapping him across the mouth, Davis pitched his voice into an effeminate treble and shrieked back, "And I am going to tell my mama on you."

The name Fiorello means "little flower," so why monkey with it? The dandelion is a little flower, and its color could not be more appropriate.

Negro Troops Defended by War Correspondents

Continued from Page One

be crowded with the enraged ghosts of colored soldiers who have died in this war."

Second Correspondent

"THOMAS W. YOUNG: The 761st Tank Battalion fought with the Third, Seventh and Ninth Armies through France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and Germany. It fought with the Third Army during the Ardennes breakthrough.

"Several officers and men have had two and three tanks shot or blown from under them, and these men are still fighting in tanks, says an official War Department review. The men have extremely great pride in their unit and know they are a fine example of American soldier. It seems fitting that this unit be considered in an overall appraisal of Negro officers and enlisted men.

"Major-General M. S. Eddy, commanding one of the army corps with which the 761st fought, gave the men this commendation: 'I consider the 761st Tank Battalion to have entered combat with such conscious courage and success as to warrant commendation. The speed with which they adapted themselves to the front line under most adverse weather conditions, the gallantry with which they faced some of Germany's finest troops, and the confident spirit with which they emerged from their recent engagements in the vicinity of Dieuze, Morville, Lee Vic and Guebling entitle them surely to consider themselves the veteran 761st.'

"Major-General Raymond G. Lehman, commander of the Ninety-third Infantry Division fighting on Bougainville Island, summed up the fighting qualities of his men as follows:

" 'They have the same courage, the same fear and fighting spunk as any other soldier. They are quick to learn and eager to perform. They can give and take, and they are about the best disciplined in the army.'

"A great number of Negro soldiers are going to be quite surprised when they learn on authority of Senator Eastland that they have been 'utter and abysmal failures.' Among them are Lieutenant James B. McCullin and Sherman White, who took off on July 2, 1943, at the controls of P-40 Warhawks protecting American bombers with white crews in the assault on Sicily; and Lieutenant Paul G. Mitchell, who flew from a field in Sicily, after the island was invaded, in August of the same year, to dive-bomb enemy troops and installations, and Lieutenant Sam Bruce, who fought so spectacularly in the air defense of our beachhead at Anzio January, 1944, and Captain Erwin B. Lawrence, who flew his fighter plane over Yugoslavia to strafe the Nazis.

"These men will be surprised and a little bitter if they ever hear about the Senator's statement, but fortunately they will be spared that suffering, because none of them returned from their missions.

"They and dozens of other Negro fighter pilots who put duty before their personal security won't come home to suffer the anguish of ingratitude like that of the gentlemen from Mississippi."

Third Correspondent

"E. M. Graves, Jr.: 'In an interview on last Memorial Day, at the American Cemetery at Anzio, in Italy, Lieutenant-General Lucien K. Truscott, commanding general of the Fifth Army in Italy, told this writer that Negro artillery, tank, reconnaissance, tank destroyer, combat engineer, ordnance and the quertermaster troops 'who have served in this theater under my command have done an exceptionally good job.'

"On another occasion General Truscott told correspondents that the best general service engineer regiment in this command had been the Ninety-second Engineer Regiment, and the fact that he had placed that unit on Highway 65 during the Winter stalemate. These men were credited by the general with having made possible the Allied assault on Bologna which resulted in the quick ending of the war in Italy.

"Major-General E. M. Allmond, who commanded the Fifty-second Division in Italy, on the day after V-E Day, said that his artillery, tank and engineer units had maintained through the final phases of the Italian campaign the same magnificent performances for which they had previously been cited many times by General Truscott and General Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the Fifteenth Army Group in Italy. General Allmond made this statement while seated at dinner in the Hotel Columbia in Genoa on May 9.

"Lieutenant-General Ira C. Eaker, acting commanding general of the Army Air Forces, made the first of two revealing statements concerning the contributions of Negro airmen to the victories of this war at a time when he was commanding general of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces in Italy. Speaking to the officers of the 332d Fighter Group at Capodichino Airport, in Naples, and later that same day. In the late Spring of 1944, to the officers of the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron at Cercola Airport, near Naples, General Eaker told the men that he had followed their exploits since the Negro flyers were first committed to combat, and that he was convinced that they were qualified, capable and courageous.' He said: 'I have confidence that you can do any job we have to do here. I have arranged for you to be transferred to the Fifteenth Air Force to do long-range bomber escort work in the strategic air force. I have given you the best airplane made, and judging by the excellent record you have made, you will do a fine job.'

"The second significant statement about these flyers was made on June 21 at Godman Field, Ky., when, while addressing the 4,000 Negro officers and men of the 477th Composite Fighter Bomber Group, he said: 'During 14 months of campaigns in the Mediterranean I had an excellent opportunity to observe the operations of the Ninty-ninth Fighter Squadron and the 332d Fighter Group against the German enemy. I am happy to tell you that I am proud of their record in the war. I have brought here with me your commanding officer for the future, Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr., who, incidentally, commanded both the Ninety-ninth and the 332d previously. It was on my personal recommendation and insistance that he is to take command of this group because of the work I saw him do overseas."

Service Record

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Air Corps, who on June 21 assumed command of the 477th Composite Group at Godman Field, Kentucky, on July 1 became the first Negro to head an Army Air Force base in the United States when he took over duties as base commander of Godman Field, succeeding Colonel Robert R. Selway, Jr., Air Corps, the War Department announced today.

Colonel Selway has been given a temporary duty assignment at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.

25-48705-450

Gilreth
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

service records

Dear Yank:

The other night we had a jam session with some colored boys from a Quartermaster trucking outfit quartered near us. This morning we were read an order which prohibits us to associate with the colored troops "except on business."

A colored tank outfit fought side by side with this regiment clear to Steyr, Austria, and we were never ordered not to fight alongside of American troops of the colored race, so why should we be forbidden to associate with other American Soldiers because of color?

Germany -Pvt. David Icheson

copied from Yank

Service Records

NEGRO SOLDIERS

Dear Yank:

I received a copy of your magazine and read that the ANG is letting the Germans go back to school. After that I read in Mail Call about the Jim Crow treatment of colored American soldiers.

Now I am from Mississippi. Until I came into the Army I hated Negroes. It wasn't anything they did to me; I just didn't like them. Since I have been in the ETO I have fought from D-Day to VE-Day with Negro soldiers. I was wounded twice in one foxhole and a Negro saved my life by using his first aid kit on me. Then he carried me to where a doctor could work on me. This was under heavy fire. Later he died. He was from New York and he knew I was from the south where he had no freedom.

Many Negro soldiers have died on the front for American soldiers who thought Jim Crow was right. So if Germans can have freedom after they have caused so much suffering and destruction, why not let the Negro race have what they fought for? I feel that they should, and a lot of southern GIs feel the same way.

Germany -T/Sgt. Willie Jones

PRESS CLIPPINGS

CLIPPINGS FROM ANALYSIS BRANCH,
WD BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
DISTRIBUTION BY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, ASF

(Set No. 1)

Smoke Pot Heroes

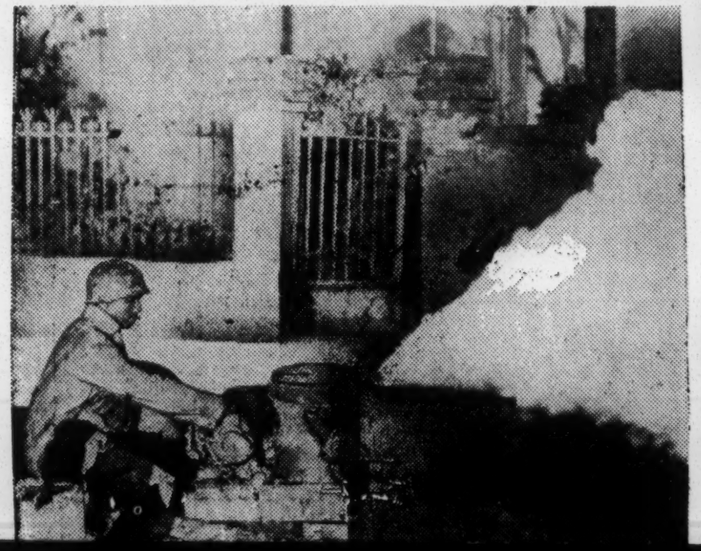
Chemical Unit's Artificial Fog Sets All-Time Record

Hides Entire Division from Nazis for 16 Days; Protects 2 Saar River Crossings

SAAR RIVER FRONT—Major credit for creation of th greatest artificial fog in this or any other war goes to the al colored 161st Smoke Generator Company.

The feat, accomplished in conjunction with white unit of the 81st Chemical Battalion, enabled the entire comba force of the 90th Division to remain concealed for sixtee days, during which it made two crossings of the Saar Rive in Germany.

Members of the 161st, who earlier in the Continental in vasion had shielded a successful Allied crossing of the Mosell



SOMEWHERE IN THE ETO—M/Sgt. Jack Watts, (r), Armstrong, Mo., operating a Thor Paving Breaker and T/5 John Gardner, Vicksburg, Miss., operating a LeRoi Compressor in construction overseas—(US Army Signal Corps foto).

Negro Combat Engineers Make Enviable Record

With the recent War Department announcement that one-seventh of the Negro troops in the Army are in the

3rd Battle Star For Engineers

SIXTH ARMY GROUP, France. —Their third battle star, for participation in as many major campaigns, has been awarded to the Negro soldiers of the 385th Engineer battalion of the Continental Advance Section, supply organization for the Sixth Army Group and the 7th Army in France.

The organization has participated in campaigns in North Africa, Italy, and France and has been highly praised for its loyalty, ability, and will to work by its commanding officer, Lt. Col. Linwood E. Funchess.

It has rehabilitated many warehouses, harbor installations and reads that the Germans had attempted to leave useless to the American Army.

Los Angeles Eagle

ORDNANCE UNIT GIVEN PRAISE BY COMMANDER

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, France—In a three-day period, 3,500 Negro troops of the 71st Ordnance Group performed something in the way of a miracle when they evacuated three ammunition supply points under fire, set up two new ones, reduced an army ammunition depot to supply-point size, set up a supply point to serve a corps, while at the same time issuing 3,000 tons of ammunition a day to the fighting troops.

Ordered To Stay In Business

With other units of the Ordnance they operated under orders to "evacuate, but stay in business" issued by Col. J. B. Medaris, of Cincinnati, Ohio, First Army Ordnance officer. The 71st was a part of the total of 15,000 troops who moved nearly every piece of equipment in Ordnance depots from the path of the advancing Germans, but not out of reach of the American troops who first slowed and then stopped the drive that had been designed to capture or seal off these and other supply points.

Within several days the entire depot had been moved to another location 50 miles away and the only items lost were the tank tracks.

"They evacuated, yet they stayed in business and kept the troops well supplied and kept up the repair work, too," Colonel Medaris

NEGRO GENERAL GETS DSM

Fog Sets All-Time Record

Hides Entire Division from Nazis for 16 Days; Protects 2 Saar River Crossings

SAAR RIVER FRONT—Major credit for creation of th greatest artificial fog in this or any other war goes to the al colored 161st Smoke Generator Company.

The feat, accomplished in conjunction with white unit of the 81st Chemical Battalion, enabled the entire comba force of the 90th Division to remain concealed for sixtee days, during which it made two crossings of the Saar Rive in Germany.

Members of the 161st, who earlier in the Continental in vasion had shielded a successful Allied crossing of the Mosell

River in France, kept nearly 9,000 smoke pots in effective operation, using 146,000 gallons of oil.

Under their protective screen, infantry, tank and tank destroyer units of the 90th were ferried across the Saar by Army engineers early in December. These combat units had the same protection throughout their advance to Dillingen, Germany, during which they destroyed over 250 Siegfried Line pillboxes.

They were obliged to re-cross the Saar in General Patton's shift of the Third Army, still shielded by the smoke screen, which was credited with helping to keep casualties to a relatively low figure.

Baltimore Afro-American

Cinti. Daily Enquirer Says History Of World War 2 Will Record Negro Playing Big Part In Fight On All World Battle Fronts For Victory

The Negro At War

When the time comes to write the history of armed service in World War 2 the Negro will merit a sizabe place for a splendid contribution. Negro soldiers are serving with valor on all the battle fronts. Many have been decorated for personal bravery. They can be found in nearly all branches of the Army, including the Army Nurses Corps, where they are helping to relieve a great shortage of women to caae for the wounded.

Pictures sent back from the war fronts show Negroes as pilots, fighting and building with the engineers in the Pacific, stringing communication lines with the Signal Corps, setting up heavy guns and readying them for artillery action in France, riding tanks and as foot soldiers in Italy.

The Negro has shown himself to be highly capable as a pilot. A B-25 pilot, back from 53 missions in the Southwest Pacific, praised highly their quick reactions and rapid assimilation of lessons when he drew an assignment as an instructor. The Negro can be very proud of the part members of his race have played and are playing in the thick of the fight for freedom.—Cincinnati Daily Enquirer

Butler Co., Fla. American

SOMEWHERE IN THE ETO—M/Sgt. Jack Watts, (r), Armstrong, Mo., operating a Thor Paving Breaker and T/5 John Gardner, Vicksburg, Miss., operating a LeRoi Compressor in construction overseas—(US Army Signal Corps foto).

Negro Combat Engineers Make Enviable Record

With the recent War Department announcement that one-seventh of the Negro troops in the Army are in the Corps of Engineers much interest has been aroused as to the types of services which they perform. Aside from the back breaking jobs of construction, demolition, bridge and road building, many are assigned to technical jobs which require training and skill in the operation of machinery. Bulldozers, pneumatic drills, paving breakers, graders, compressors, cranes and power shovels are a few of those types of machines which Negro Combat Engineers are operating efficiently in every theatre of war. They are also manning mobile machine shops for vehicle maintenance.

During the past year, Negro Engineers have been an integral part in every task of major engineering importance. In January they constructed a vital "springboard" from England to Nazi Germany, working in three 8 hour and two 10 hour shifts and completing the job in record time, according to a War Department announcement.

LEARN FRENCH

In March without the use of bulldozers or other heavy, high speed equipment, a unit in Great Britain completed the construction of a huge Army camp in two weeks. In April a full squad of an Engineer battalion in England were taught French, anticipating its use when the Allies stormed the beaches of Hitler's fortress Europe.

In India, a Negro battalion taken from their work on the Ledo Road built a large parking apron for B-29 Superfortresses in one month, an engineering feat because of the intense heat preceding the monsoon season and the shortage of materials and water.

In September, the 1316th Engineer Regiment, then stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, was selected by the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir, Va. as the most proficient Bailey Bridge building crew in the Army and a training film, widely used for Army teaching purposes, was made of this unit during construction.

In November mine detector squads of a general service regiment operating on the Normandy beachheads removed the amazing total of 2,742 mines and booby-traps in eight days, the War Department announced.

In December, although hazards were great, Negro Engineers in the 1349th Regiment in England, without a single casualty, inspected and removed live mines, booby-traps, hand grenades and Bazooka, howitzer and rifle shells from 10,000 acres in six weeks.

New York Peoples Voice

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY. Troops manning anti-aircraft defenses enjoy hot coffee served by American Red Cross girls.

Opportunity

3rd Battle Star For Engineers

SIXTH ARMY GROUP, France. —Their third battle star, for participation in as many major campaigns, has been awarded to the Negro soldiers of the 385th Engineer battalion of the Continental Advance Section, supply organization for the Sixth Army Group and the 7th Army in France.

The organization has participated in campaigns in North Africa, Italy, and France and has been highly praised for its loyalty, ability, and will to work by its commanding officer, Lt. Col. Linwood E. Funchess.

It has rehabilitated many warehouses, harbor installations and reads that the Germans had attempted to leave useless to the American Army.

Los Angeles Eagle

NEGRO GENERAL GETS DSM

Davis Began 46 Years 'Service in Army as an Enlisted Man

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (U.P.)—The War Department reported tonight that Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro general, had received the first Distinguished Service Medal to be given to anyone of his race.

General Davis is completing forty-six years of Army service. He was cited for "meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as an inspector of troop units in the field and as special War Department consultant on matters pertaining to Negro troops."

His citation added that his "wise advice and counsel have made a direct contribution to the maintenance of soldier morale and troop discipline."

General Davis entered military service as an enlisted man during the Spanish-American War. He is serving in the European theatre.

New York Times

BY COMMANDER

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, France—In a three-day period, 3,500 Negro troops of the 71st Ordnance Group performed something in the way of a miracle when they evacuated three ammunition supply points under fire, set up two new ones, reduced an army ammunition depot to supply-point size, set up a supply point to serve a corps, while at the same time issuing 3,000 tons of ammunition a day to the fighting troops.

Ordered To Stay In Business

With other units of the Ordnance they operated under orders to "evacuate, but stay in business" issued by Col. J. B. Medaris, of Cincinnati, Ohio, First Army Ordnance officer. The 71st was a part of the total of 15,000 troops who moved nearly every piece of equipment in Ordnance depots from the path of the advancing Germans, but not out of reach of the American troops who first slowed and then stopped the drive that had been designed to capture or seal off these and other supply points.

Within several days the entire depot had been moved to another location 50 miles away and the only items lost were the tank tracks.

"They evacuated, yet they stayed in business and kept the troops well supplied and kept up the repair work too," Colonel Medaris said. "And our casualties were very light."

Detroit Michigan Chronicle

Tan Yanks Supply Bread For Troops

AHWAZ, GULF DISTRICT, Iran —(By Courier, Delayed)—While in this area of the Persian Gulf Command I paid a visit to another detachment of the 153rd QM Bakery Company, which is "sweating out" the job of supplying the daily bread for the thousands of GIs stationed in this sphere of influence on the Russian supply line.

Like many other units here in Iran, these Tan Yanks have been overseas more than 18 months and are hoping to get a break soon under the rotation policy. Even under the most severe conditions of climate and illness, these "GI doughboys" have not missed turning out their regular quota of bread for the troops, since their original assignment here.

Detroit Michigan Chronicle

Negro Units of Signal Corps Laid 10,000 Miles of Wire in France

WITH U. S. FORCES IN EUROPE—Day and night, through rain, sleet and snow, the communication lines must go through, and Negro units of the Signal Corps set a record in a recent feat of laying 10,000 miles of open wire from Normandy across France into the Siegfried Line.

The 29th Signal Construction Battalion, the oldest of these Negro units, was activated April 10, 1942, at Camp Gordon, Ga. The outfit has received letters of commendation from Brig. Gen. J. B. Sweet, Headquarters, Desert Training Center, and Col. George F. Wolley, Signal Officer, IV Corps, for its participation in California-Arizona maneuvers in 1943, and for building many miles of pole lines across difficult mountain and desert terrain. It arrived in France last June.

In setting 40 miles of underground cable in Farnce, the outfit is credited with the longest such cable laid by a single unit on the continent.

Newark Evening News

Signal Corps Photo

T/5 Clyde Barker, Forest City, Ark. member of a Signal Construction Co., untwists the wire on a pole in Cherbourg, France.

Opportunity

PRESS CLIPPINGS

CLIPPINGS FROM ANALYSIS BRANCH,
WD BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
DISTRIBUTION BY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, ASF

Motor Transport Service Completes Work in Iran

Tan Yanks Played Major Role in Pushing Through Tons of Supplies to Russia

By FRANK E. BOLDEN
NNPA War Correspondent

TEHERAN, Iran — By Courier, Delayed — I am now leaving the Persian Gulf Command after a 3,000-mile tour of this pulsating supply artery where American and British soldiers have by their combined efforts contributed in no small way to the success of Russian armies.

Also ending its all important mission here is the Motor Transport Service of which the all-colored 114th QM Truck Company (formerly the 26th QM Trucking Company) is a part.

Drove 97 Million Miles

From March 1, 1943, until the order officially ending the tenure of the MTS came out, this service handled a total of 624,342 long tons of freight, of which more than 400,000 tons went to the Red Army.

Added to this is the fact that American truck drivers have reeled off more than 97,000,000 miles of driving through one of the most arid and difficult countries in the world.

White GI's Operate Trains

Included in this tonnage figure were some 143,000 vehicles of all types and some 3,387 planes which were both assembled and tested here in Iran. All the troops working on the railroad are white.

Port Units Speed Work

In January, 1943, when the U.S. Army took over the operation of the gulf-ports of Bandar Shahpur and Khorramshahr, the monthly capacity was only 95,000 tons and it took over fifty days to unload a vessel and turn it around for the voyage home.

With engineers taking over the expansion of the docks and with the help of four port battalions, two of them colored — the 380th and the 482nd — the capacity of the twin ports had by October, 1944, been increased to 265,000 tons, while the turn-around time for vessels in port had been lowered to seven days.

Weather a Handicap

Troops have worked here in a country where the terrain ranges from zero elevation at the gulf ports to 7,250 feet above sea level in the mountains of the Iranian Plateau.

They have fought temperatures ranging from zero in some of the mountain ranges to the 170-degree sun readings of the desert and gulf areas, and weathered the ravages of dysentery, sandfly fever, and malaria.

Engineering outfits constructed, maintained and bettered hundreds of miles of highway. They produced sufficient gravel for these operations, and maintained snow removal teams to keep the roads open during the winter months.

Included in these operations were tan Yanks of the 352nd Engineer Regiment, and the 435th and 436th Engineer Dump Truck Companies.

The 4,000 colored soldiers who have "sweat out" two summers here in Iran have upheld the best traditions of American soldiers

Mercury Hits 179 in Iran During 1943

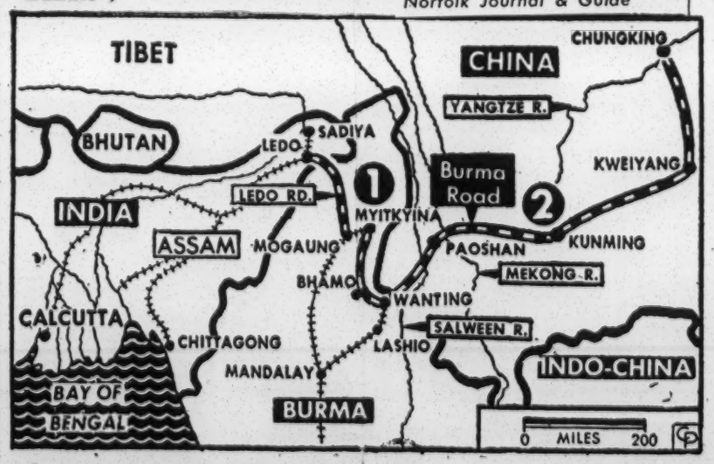
AHWAZ, Iran—The highest sun temperature recorded at theMasjidi-Sulaiman oilfield in 1942 was 183 degrees Fahrenheit and in 1943-44, 179 degrees on July 31, 1943. The section is 54 miles from here and is 1000 feet above sea level.

In an official communication to Colonel Bates, commander of Quarry Camp in the Gulf district, it was pointed out that these temperatures are about as high as would be obtained anywhere in the country.

92nd Hero Is Decorated

In a war-torn town somewhere on the Italian Riviera, top flight officers of the famed Fifth Army took time out to honor fighting heroes of the 92nd Division in an impressive decoration ceremony. Lt. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, Fifth Army commander, pins the Legion of Merit on 2nd Lt. Johnny Birdsong of Dallas, Texas, who was recently given a combat commission. He led the first combat patrol across the Arno River. (Picture Courtesy "Buffalo")

Norfolk Journal & Guide



OPEN ROAD OUR BOYS BUILT

Col. Davis' Air Fighters Celebrate 1st Year Overseas

15th AAF in Italy—The All Negro Fighter Group, commanded by Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., celebrated its first year overseas as a combat unit actively engaged in long range escort and participating in the strafing of enemy ground targets and installations.

The Group began flying combat assignments with the 12th Air Force but was transferred to the 15th Strategical Air Force under which it still operates. The type of aircraft flown by the Negro Group has been as varied as its assignments. They provided harbor patrol fo rthe Naples Area in P-39 type planes until they were assigned P-47 Thunderbolts. It was at this point that the Group was transferred to the 15th Air Force where it began escorting heavy bombers and aiding in the attacks upon the vital ground targets of the enemy.

Soon after, the pilots were assigned to fly the P-51 Mustang fighter type ship that they are still operating. It was in the P-51 type aircraft that the Group began the series of events that led to their success as a part of the 15th Air Force that was dealing the enemy a devastating blow.

The Negro pilots, led by Col. Davis, scored their initial victories against the enemy air force during an aerial battle in the Udine Area while still flying the P-47 type aircraft. During this battle, the pilots destroyed five ME-109 enemy ships, the first victory being scored by Capt. Melvin T. Jackson, 26, 432 E. 23rd St., Baltimore, Md., who is a squadron commander of one of the units within the Group.

Capt. Wendell O. Pruitt, 23, 4569 Garfield Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Flight Leader and 1st Lt. Gwynne W. Peirson, 23, 865—45th St., Oakland, California, added to the the day by day history of the Negro Mustang Group. A resume of the yearbook index would show that 24 pilots have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, 9 pilots received the Purple Heart for injuries received as a direct result of enemy action and more than 200 Air Medals and Oak Leaf Clusters were awarded to pilots for "meritorious achievement in aerial flight."

Awards of special interest was the Legion of Merit to Col. Davis and the Bronze Star to T/Sgt. Raymond L. Washington, 24, 1209 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md., Electrical Specialist and S/Sgt. Professor Anderson, 27, 1619 Philpot St., Selma, Ala., Sgt. Major of the Motor Pool.

As each day passes, the men of this Group are more resolved than ever to do their share toward the achievement of an everlasting peace. The pilots personnel changes, but the spirit moves on and on. These young Americans are dedicated to the task of wiping the scourge of the Nazi from the face of the earth and until this job has been completed, there can be no rest. There are others, countless others, who are doing all in their power to "Keep 'em flying" and they, too, deserve a place in the history to be written after this conflict has ended.

Chicago Bee

Smoke Co. Stands Vigil In Belgium

000-mile tour of this pulsating supply artery where American and British soldiers have by their combined efforts contributed in no small way to the success of Russian armies.

Also ending its all important mission here is the Motor Transport Service of which the all-colored 114th QM Truck Company (formerly the 26th QM Trucking Company) is a part.

Drove 97 Million Miles

From March 1, 1943, until the order officially ending the tenure of the MTS came out, this service handled a total of 624,342 long tons of freight, of which more than 400,000 tons went to the Red Army.

Added to this is the fact that American truck drivers have reeled off more than 97,000,000 miles of driving through one of the most arid and difficult countries in the world.

White GI's Operate Trains

By rail and truck transport, Russia has received more than 4,380,440 tons of war supplies from American factories since the latter part of 1942.

Port Units Speed Work

In January, 1943, when the U.S. Army took over the operation of the gulf-ports of Bandar Shahpur and Khorramshahr, the monthly capacity was only 95,000 tons and it took over fifty days to unload a vessel and turn it around for the voyage home.

With engineers taking over the expansion of the docks and with the help of four port battalions, two of them colored — the 380th and the 482nd — the capacity of the twin ports had by October, 1944, been increased to 265,000 tons, while the turn-around time for vessels in port had been lowered to seven days.

Weather a Handicap

Troops have worked here in a country where the terrain ranges from zero elevation at the gulf ports to 7,250 feet above sea level in the mountains of the Iranian Plateau.

They have fought temperatures ranging from zero in some of the mountain ranges to the 170-degree sun readings of the desert and gulf areas, and weathered the ravages of dysentery, sandfly fever, and malaria.

Engineering outfits constructed, maintained and bettered hundreds of miles of highway. They produced sufficient gravel for these operations, and maintained snow removal teams to keep the roads open during the winter months.

Included in these operations were tan Yanks of the 352nd Engineer Regiment, and the 435th and 436th Engineer Dump Truck Companies.

The 4,000 colored soldiers who have "sweat out" two summers here in Iran have upheld the best traditions of American soldiers and have added to the prestige of our men now serving with the armed forces. They have had a hand in practically every major operation of this supply line.

Baltimore Afro-American

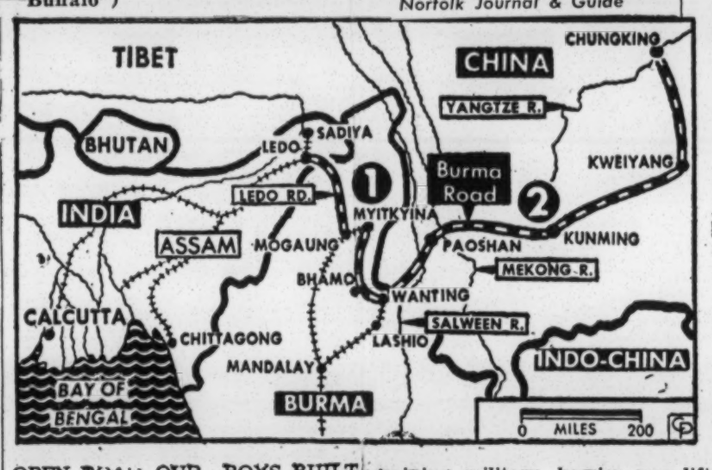
Mercury Hits 179 in Iran During 1943

AHWAZ, Iran—The highest sun temperature recorded at theMasjidi-Sulaiman oilfield in 1942 was 183 degrees Fahrenheit and in 1943-44, 179 degrees on July 31, 1943. The section is 54 miles from here and is 1000 feet above sea level.

In an official communication to Colonel Bates, commander of Quarry Camp in the Gulf district, it was pointed out that these temperatures are about as high as would be obtained anywhere in the country.

In a war-torn town somewhere on the Italian Riviera, top flight officers of the famed Fifth Army took time out to honor fighting heroes of the 92nd Division in an impressive decoration ceremony. Lt. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, Fifth Army commander, pins the Legion of Merit on 2nd Lt. Johnny Birdsong of Dallas, Texas, who was recently given a combat commission. He led the first combat patrol across the Arno River. (Picture Courtesy "Buffalo")

Norfolk Journal & Guide



OPEN ROAD OUR BOYS BUILT—With Admiral Mountbatten's statement that "the land route to Chinca is now open," war supplies have begun moving by truck for the first time in more than two years over the new Ledo Road, built by American Negro soldiers. When the Chinese border town of Wanting fell recently, the last remaining military barrier was lifted and convoys, driven by Negro soldiers, now roll out of Myitkyina (1) to Kumming (2), assuring rapidly increasing quantities of fighting equipment and food for the land war against the Japs in Chinca. The convoys put out from Assam, reaching Myitkyina after a 262 mile stretch to the convergence of the Ledo and Burma roads.

Memphis World

15th Strategical Air Force under which it still operates. The type of aircraft flown by the Negro Group has been as varied as its assignments. They provided harbor patrol fo rthe Naples Area in P-39 type planes until they were assigned P-47 Thunderbolts. It was at this point that the Group was transferred to the 15th Air Force where it began escorting heavy bombers and aiding in the attacks upon the vital ground targets of the enemy.

Soon after, the pilots were assigned to fly the P-51 Mustang fighter type ship that they are still operating. It was in the P-51 type aircraft that the Group began the series of events that led to their success as a part of the 15th Air Force that was dealing the enemy a devastating blow.

The Negro pilots, led by Col. Davis, scored their initial victories against the enemy air force during an aerial battle in the Udine Area while still flying the P-47 type aircraft. During this battle, the pilots destroyed five ME-109 enemy ships, the first victory being scored by Capt. Melvin T. Jackson, 26, 432 E. 23rd St., Baltimore, Md., who is a squadron commander of one of the units within the Group.

Capt. Wendell O. Pruitt, 23, 4569 Garfield Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Flight Leader and 1st Lt. Gwynne W. Peirson, 23, 865—45th St., Oakland, California, added to the historical feats of the Group when they sighted and sank an enemy destroyer in the Harbor of Trieste while on a strafing mission in Northern Italy.

Changing over to the P-51 type ship, the Group pilots flipped the pages of their yearbook and on each page was marked an additional accomplishment that aided in making the Group a success. In the months which followed, the pilots forged ahead to amass the total of more than 200 enemy destroyed during combined aerial and ground strafing engagements. Vast numbers of rolling stock were destroyed or damaged during these combined offensives and among the objectives destroyed were many locomotives, oil dumps and barges, railroad cars and horse drawn vehicles. During the year, the Group flew more than 300 successful missions against the enemy and accumulated more than 6000 individual [illegible]ties.

Individual accomplishments and awards brightened each page [illegible] the Legion of Merit to Col. Davis and the Bronze Star to T/Sgt. Raymond L. Washington, 24, 1209 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md., Electrical Specialist and S/Sgt. Professor Anderson, 27, 1619 Philpot St., Selma, Ala., Sgt. Major of the Motor Pool.

As each day passes, the men of this Group are more resolved than ever to do their share toward the achievement of an everlasting peace. The pilots personnel changes, but the spirit moves on and on. These young Americans are dedicated to the task of wiping the scourge of the Nazi from the face of the earth and until this job has been completed, there can be no rest. There are others, countless others, who are doing all in their power to "Keep 'em flying" and they, too, deserve a place in the history to be written after this conflict has ended.

Chicago Bee

Smoke Co. Stands Vigil In Belgium

(Public Relations Release)

WITH U. S. FORCES IN Belgium—Veteran of operations against German air raids in England, and the port of Cherbourg in France, the 82nd Chemical Smoke Generating Company now serves as a vital link in the antiaircraft defenses of an important Belgian port.

The port through which a port organization of the U. S. Army Transportation Corps is forwarding supplies and war material to the advancing Allied Armies, is one of the largest under Allied control.

The 82nd's activities are coordinated with British and American antiaircraft artillery and air force squadrons. Equipped with mobile generators and stationary "quick cover" circuit smoke pots, men of the 82nd can send up dense clouds of artificial fog to protect the vast dock areas in case of air attack.

Not only is the unit equipped with its own motor transport and radio and telephone communication system but it also operates a meteorology station to obtain local weather and wind data for computation in weather forecasts. Captain Ralph J. Smith, of Camden, Alabama, the unit commander, is proud of the outfit's record in being able to operate within five to seven minutes after an alert.

"The only time they can relax a bit is when there is natural fog over the city," he commented.

Philadelphia Tribune

992nd Quartermaster Service Co., First Negro Unit On Leyte Ends Year's Duty

WITH ARMY SERVICE FORCES In The PHILIPPINES.—The 992nd Quartermaster Service Company, the first Negro outfit to land on Philippine soil in General Douglas MacArthur's triumphant return, has seen over one year of duty in the Southwest Pacific theatre, the War Department reported today. During that time, it served from Lae in New Guinea to Leyte in the Philippines.

The business of the 992nd is to maintain a base quartermaster food distributing point from which rations are issued to troops located there. But exigencies of warfare are many, and men experienced in handling supplies efficiently and quickly are often needed desperately in a given gap.

For example, in our Leyte landing, the men of the 92nd arrived on D-Day and, pressed into the most needed service at the moment, were immediately at work unloading, stacking and issuing ammunition, petroleum and lubricant supplies. This they performed under heavy Jap sniper and machine gun fire which greeted our arrival.

New York Age

Fifth Withdraws Slightly in Italy

U. S. Troops Give Way to Nazi Counter-Attacks After Nearing Massa

ROME (AP)—American Fifth Army troops who drove to within 2½ miles of Massa, in the Italian west coast area, have withdrawn slightly in the face of repeated enemy counter-attacks and heavy German artillery and mortar fire, Allied Headquarters announced today.

The Americans consolidated their positions about a half mile south of Strettoia, which is three miles southeast of Massa.

Due south of Massa, Negro troops of the 92d Division repelled several counter-attacks about a mile north of the little stream, Fiume La Foce, and then withdrew to its south banks under heavy enemy fire.

Farther inland, the Germans were reported making a determined effort to regain control of the Lama Di Sotto ridge on the east side of the Serchio Valley.

The Eighth Army reported that the Germans continued to dynamite Senio River flood banks so that a wide area adjoining the river will become inundated when the Spring floods start.

Newark Evening News

NEGRO UNIT AT BASTOGNE

969th Field Artillery Battalion Filled Heroic Role

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The 969th Field Artillery Battalion, with Negro enlisted men manning its 155-mm. howitzers, has fought all the way from Normandy to Bastogne.

The War Department reported today that the battalion struck to its guns and helped beat off waves of German attackers at Bastogne, where for a time American forces were isolated in the German breakthrough push.

In the heaviest fighting at Bastogne all except the actual cannoneers fought infantry fashion, taking thirty or forty prisoners.

The battalion set up its guns under the direction of the 101st Airborne Division, to which it was attached. Enemy tanks and infantry approached. With the help of a few scattered tanks, the battalion poured out fire that held the enemy at bay. Casualties became heavy before the tide turned with the appearance of supply planes and armored forces from the south.

New York Times

ARMY DECORATES BATTLE-FRONT HEROES—Their uniforms covered with snow, three American GIs stand at attention (photo at left) after receiving the Soldier's Medal for heroism in Nessenvaux, Belgium. Left to right: Pfc. Charles F. Chapman, Toledo, Ohio; Pfc. Lawrence Goodie, Beaumont, Tex., and Pfc. Walter Beasley, Hammond, Ind. In center photo, Pvt. Charles Ross, Philadelphia, receives the Purple Heart from Maj. Gen. Frederick Gilbreath, commanding general of the South Pacific Base Command, at the Eighth General Hospital in New Caledonia. A member of the 1954th Quartermaster Truck Company, the Philadelphian was wounded by enemy fire on Leyte. At right, T/5 Zeno Ellis of St. Louis receives the Bronze Star from Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general, XII Corps, at a ceremony held near the Siegfried Line. Ellis is serving with an anti-aircraft artillery battalion.—U. S. Signal Corps Photos.

Pittsburgh Courier

Hats Off!

PM takes off its hat today to a man who has destroyed 10 enemy planes, four in the air and six on the ground. Lt. Lee A. Archer, of New York City, is now the Nation's leading Negro fighter pilot. As a member of the justly-famous all-Negro 332d Fighter Group in Italy, Lt. Archer has completed 138 combat missions against the forces of those men who tried to base a political empire on racial hatred.

New York PM

PRESS CLIPPINGS

CLIPPINGS FROM ANALYSIS BRANCH,
WD BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
DISTRIBUTION BY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, ASF

Port Unit Rushes Supplies To Reds

By FRANK E. BOLDEN
U. S. War Correspondent

(Representing the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD and Negro Newspaper Publishers Association)
(Copyright — Reproduction prohibited)

KHORRANSHAHR, GULF DISTRICT, IRAN — By Courier, Delayed—Here at this number one port in southern Iran, which figuratively pours blood into the throbbing Russian lifeline, arduously engaged in the task of unloading vital Lend-Lease cargo is the crack 380th Port Battalion. At one time it was considered as the second-ranking outfit of its kind in the world. Even now it is rated by veteran wiseacres in Iran as the "backbone" of the Persian Gulf Command.

Having spent two torrid summers here on the Persian docks, and pronounced excellent workers by the Russians and the British, these Tan Yanks, the majority of whom lacked previous longshoreman's experience, have by their scintillating performances added increasing lustre to the already brilliant and impeccable record made by colored soldiers, who have served their country well.

ONCE ARTILLERYMEN

Most of the men were drawn from the 46th Brigade of the 350th Field Artillery Regiment and various quartermaster complements in order to activate this Port Battalion.

During the past summer in the hottest month, which was July, the 380th set its all-time record for the discharging of cargo from ship to shore. In this one month it unloaded some 91,000 long tons of Lend-Lease supplies, and on one particular day, these speedy GIs discharged some 4,000 long tons, with two companies alone being responsible for 3,000 long tons of

NON-COMS RUN SHOW

Seldom do the officers have to interfere with the unloading operations. These three competent "non-coms" can supervise the discharging of everything from canned beans, munitions, and trucks to 50-ton tanks and locomotives.

Most of the supplies come in on Liberty ships, which average five hatches to a vessel. Each hatch required a crew of at least five soldiers and 15 coolies to insure unloading efficiency. It is officially admitted that Negro troops make the better coolie bosses because of their patient and understanding attitude.

Commanding the 380th is Lt. Col. Gerald "Jerry" Sadler, a well known figure back in his native Austin, Texas. He resigned his civilian job as railroad commissioner to enlist in the Army as a buck private. His enthusiasm for the Battalion is high, and he proudly points to its record here on the supply line, which he believes will match that of any other corresponding unit in the Army.

Big Welcome In Britain for Negro WACs

Bagpipes Play for Happy Women Whose Dreams Come True

By JOAN CAPREOL
Reuter Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 14.—When 686 tin-hatted members of the 1st Battalion of the American Women's Army Corps stepped off a train at a windswept flood-lit siding station near here last night, smiling faces showed their dreams had come true—they were overseas.

These girls, representing nearly every state with 85 per cent of them ex-school teachers and holders of college degrees, received a special welcome.

Brig. Gen. John A. C. Lee, commanding general of the communications zone, flew specially from Paris to greet them at their debarkation port where a Scot band bagpiped them to the train for England. Buses were waiting for them, and an American band marched them in.

A Thrill

Chaplain Capt. Beverley Ward of Harrisburg, Pa., who flew to welcome the girls, said he got a thrill when he recognized 21-year-old Ruby Wilson, whom he had baptised in the Presbyterian church in his home town.

The girls, most of whom have husbands, brothers or sweethearts in the Army, unanimously declared that their arrival over here would mean a lot to the Negro troops.

Pfc. Mamie Lewis, 26, of New York, told me her fiance, Corp. Frederick Clay of Oklahoma, who is in France, didn't know that she

92nd Division Wins High Praise On The Home Front

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Ninety-second Division has won high praise for halting the German surprise offensive in the Ligurian coastal sector of Italy against Fifty Army troops.

Giving a summary of last week's war news on the Army Hour over the National Broadcasting Company network on a nationwide hookup last Sunday afternoon, Colonel Albert L. Warner, chief of the War Intelligence Division, Bureau of Public Relation of the War Department, said:

"In Italy the Germans took a cue from their fellow Nazis in Belgium and launched a small drive in the Serchio Valley. This three-day effort was stopped by Negro troops of the 92nd Division and the concentrated pounding of tactical planes."

Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist and radio broadcaster, coming on the Blue network at 9 o'clock on the same Sunday night, said:

"The German theory of the master mind has just received another jolt in western Italy where Hitler hurled a terrific attack at the all-Negro Ninety-second American Division.

"The Nazis picked this Negro Division because they were looking for a soft place in the line and because with typical Nazi arrogance they were certain that Negro troops would be no match for the Nazi supermen.

"However, they were surprised. The Ninety-second Division bent but did not break. They withdrew about three miles and then stopped the Nazis dead in their tracks. Today the Ninety-second has taken the offensive again. And War Department officials yesterday were strong in their praise for these Negro troops."

BROKE THROUGH

The suddenness of the attack enabled the Nazis to break through the forward American lines. The Germans, in a radio report of the drive, said that Italian Fascist forces also were participating in the attacks.

The German radio said that most of the American prisoners taken in the attack were colored, and Allied headquarters at Rome confirmed that the defending troops were elements of the Ninety-second Division.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Cite Performance Of Negro Troops During German Drive

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, FRANCE — Although forced to evacuate stores of ammunition, tanks, guns and trucks during the recent German drive through Belgium, Ordnance troops assigned to the First U. S. Army managed to save all but a small quantity of tank tracks and 2,000 tons of ammunition of standard American calibre which will do the Germans little or no good.

In a three-day period, 3,500 Negro troops of the 71st Ordnance Group performed something in the way of a miracle when they evacuated three ammunition supply points under fire, set up two new

Anti-Tank Men Suffer Heavy Loss

Tank Destroyer Unit Ignored Order To Withdraw

WITH THE AMERICAN 7TH ARMY IN FRANCE—(Delayed) — Small units of the Negro 827th Tank Destroyer Battalion and tankmen and armored infantry of the 14th Armored Division assisted a crack American infantry unit to hold up Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's offensive against the Maginot Line villages of Hatten and Rittershoffen for 11 days.

The regiment performing this feat was the 315th Infantry of the Seventy-ninth Infantry Division, supported by small units of the Negro 827th Tank Destroyer Battalion and tankmen and armored infantry of the Fourteenth Armored Division.

Almost half of the men in this regiment are casualties, but they gave a good account of themselves in the battle against the crack German Twenty-first Panzer Division, the Twenty-fifth Grenadiers Division and an entire regiment of the Seventh Parachute Division, and for every American casualty there were five to ten Germans.

GERMANS ATTACK

The two German divisions attacked on Jan. 8 and overran

Newspaper Publishers Association)
(Copyright — Reproduction prohibited)

KHORRANSHAHR, GULF DISTRICT, IRAN — By Courier, Delayed—Here at this number one port in southern Iran, which figuratively pours blood into the throbbing Russian lifeline, arduously engaged in the task of unloading vital Lend-Lease cargo is the crack 380th Port Battalion. At one time it was considered as the second-ranking outfit of its kind in the world. Even now it is rated by veteran wiseacres in Iran as the "backbone" of the Persian Gulf Command.

Having spent two torrid summers here on the Persian docks, and pronounced excellent workers by the Russians and the British, these Tan Yanks, the majority of whom lacked previous longshoreman's experience, have by their scintillating performances added increasing lustre to the already brilliant and impeccable record made by colored soldiers, who have served their country well.

ONCE ARTILLERYMEN

Most of the men were drawn from the 46th Brigade of the 350th Field Artillery Regiment and various quartermaster complements in order to activate this Port Battalion.

During the past summer in the hottest month, which was July, the 380th set its all-time record for the discharging of cargo from ship to shore. In this one month it unloaded some 91,000 long tons of Lend-Lease supplies, and on one particular day, these speedy GIs discharged some 4,000 long tons, with two companies alone being responsible for 3,000 long tons of this total amount.

Last year with the temperature staying around a punishing 170 degrees, these "boom and crane commandos" put on a memorable three-star performance. It was during the dark days of Stalingrad, when the fate of that beleagured city was hanging in a precarious balance. Powerful Red Armies were locked in a death-grip struggle with the pride of the Nazis' Wehrmacht. Critical materials marked with a number one priority for these armies were waiting to be unloaded here in this jam-packed port. Working in around-the-clock shifts, the 380th together with one company of the also colored 482nd Port Battalion (now at Bandar Shahpur) and two white Port Battalions the 378th and the 385th, unloaded some 82,000 long tons of cargo. Of this entire amount the 380th alone handled some 63,000 long tons, which stands as no mean feat of accomplishment.

Khorramshahr was transformed from a broken-down, one-wharf dock to a seven-berth port with facilities for unloading directly onto freight cars or trucks.

The nearby village of Khorramshahr has been declared "off limits" during most of the day because of poor health conditions which are detrimental to the welfare of military personnel. Unit commanders have the privilege of deciding when their troops may visit for the purpose of shopping for curios and the like.

BANDITS A PROBLEM

Barbed wire and anti-personnel mines ring the entire installation at Khorramashahr, which is practically one huge supply dump. Native bandits are frequent visitors, as the materials bring fabulous prices on the black market.

NON-COMS RUN SHOW

Seldom do the officers have to interfere with the unloading operations. These three competent "non-coms" can supervise the discharging of everything from canned beans, munitions, and trucks to 50-ton tanks and locomotives.

Most of the supplies come in on Liberty ships, which average five hatches to a vessel. Each hatch required a crew of at least five soldiers and 15 coolies to insure unloading efficiency. It is officially admitted that Negro troops make the better coolie bosses because of their patient and understanding attitude.

Commanding the 380th is Lt. Col. Gerald "Jerry" Sadler, a well known figure back in his native Austin, Texas. He resigned his civilian job as railroad commissioner to enlist in the Army as a buck private. His enthusiasm for the Battalion is high, and he proudly points to its record here on the supply line, which he believes will match that of any other corresponding unit in the Army.

The 380th began working here the second day after its arrival in Iran over 20 months ago, and has been on the job steadily ever since. The combination of hard work and extreme rugged climate has left the majority of the GIs quite tired. Many times they have answered the call to "fall out for the docks" with little more than raw courage to spur them on. The Battalion has had its share of illness, injuries, and deaths. Its members have had no "snap" assignment.

PLAY FOOTBALL

The 380th has its own post exchange, service club, and recreational rooms. White troops have the same in their own areas. Both races are privileged to use each other's facilities if and when the occasion demands it. Generally the troops use those facilities which are in their own area because they are closer.

Our GIs also have their own football team, as do the white soldiers, and it is known as the Khorramshahr "Dolphins"

STORY OF ENDURANCE

The story of the 380th is one of perseverance and endurance. If you could but see these GIs just once, at work beneath a bright and pitiless sun . . . . the temperature on the steel-plated decks of the ships soaring as high as 186 degrees . . . . the salty perspiration from burning veins and tortured flesh making white patches in crazy-quilt fashion on green fatigue suits . . . and the mathematical precision of maneuver, the infinite detail, the split-second timing and the faultless accuracy employed in the movement of cargo from ship to shore, you would not be long in realizing that all of this war is not being fought in the foxholes and on the assault beaches.

Birmingham World

Seven Fliers Win DFC's; Four Squadron Commanders Honored

By JOHN "ROVER" JORDAN
Guide War Correspondent
(Copyright. Reproduction Forbidden)

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE IN ITALY—(Via Wireless) — Seven heroic pilots of the 332nd Fighter Group were awarded the coveted Distinguished Flying Cross by Brig. Gen. Dean B. Strothers, commanding officer of the fighter command under which the Mustang group operates, in impressive ceremonies at this airbase recently. Six of these pilots were captains and four of them are the commanding officers of the four fighter squadrons which make up the 332nd Group.

More than 20 DFC's have been awarded to Negro air heroes.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

By JOAN CAPREOL
Reuter Correspondent

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 14.—When 686 tin-hatted members of the 1st Battalion of the American Women's Army Corps stepped off a train at a windswept flood-lit siding station near here last night, smiling faces showed their dreams had come true—they were overseas.

These girls, representing nearly every state with 85 per cent of them ex-school teachers and holders of college degrees, received a special welcome.

Brig. Gen. John A. C. Lee, commanding general of the communications zone, flew specially from Paris to greet them at their debarkation port where a Scot band bagpiped them to the train for England. Buses were waiting for them, and an American band marched them in.

A Thrill

Chaplain Capt. Beverley Ward of Harrisburg, Pa., who flew to welcome the girls, said he got a thrill when he recognized 21-year-old Ruby Wilson, whom he had baptised in the Presbyterian church in his home town.

The girls, most of whom have husbands, brothers or sweethearts in the Army, unanimously declared that their arrival over here would mean a lot to the Negro troops.

Pfc. Mamie Lewis, 26, of New York, told me her fiance, Corp. Frederick Clay of Oklahoma, who is in France, didn't know that she was overseas.

"I just hope we can get leave together. I am going to see the chaplain about it," she said. Both are graduates of universities and met in the Army while training in Kentucky.

Edna Toolsie's husband in New York will be glad to hear of his wife's safe arrival.

"He was discharged from the Army for medical reasons. He never got here but I got here instead. I am a British subject, born in Port of Spain," Mrs. Toolsie said.

Grandmother

The oldest member of the battalion is a grandmother, Mrs. Arma Fifer, 51, of Chicago, who got in "just under the wire."

With two sons on active service, Mrs. Amy Fairweather, of New York, a youthful looking widow of 48, joined up to make it a solid family proposition. Her son, Lt. Elwyn Fairweather, 26, was South Pacific-bound when his mother left for England. Her other son, Arthur, 21, is a sergeant in the Marines who has been in the Pacific two years.

Evelyn Lozi, 22, of New York, was a riviter on plane wings before she joined up "to help the colored people."

An accomplished pianist was among the group. She was Cpl. Jennie Moton, daughter of the great Negro educator who succeeded Booker T. Washington as head of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

New York PM

General Davis Gets New Post At Europe Front

By EDWARD TOLES
(Defender War Correspondent)

PARIS.—It was revealed this week that Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis has been appointed "special advisor to the theater commander here to coordinate and advise on matters relating to Negro troops."

With the Inspector General, he has been observing Negro units in France since summer. The news of Gen. Davis' appointment was hailed by colored service troops in rear echelons as an indication that they will soon be volunteer front line infantry reinforcements.

Chicago Defender

week's war news on the Army Hour over the National Broadcasting Company network on a nationwide hookup last Sunday afternoon, Colonel Albert L. Warner, chief of the War Intelligence Division, Bureau of Public Relation of the War Department, said:

"In Italy the Germans took a cue from their fellow Nazis in Belgium and launched a small drive in the Serchio Valley. This three-day effort was stopped by Negro troops of the 92nd Division and the concentrated pounding of tactical planes."

Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist and radio broadcaster, coming on the Blue network at 9 o'clock on the same Sunday night, said:

"The German theory of the master mind has just received another jolt in western Italy where Hitler hurled a terrific attack at the all-Negro Ninety-second American Division.

"The Nazis picked this Negro Division because they were looking for a soft place in the line and because with typical Nazi arrogance they were certain that Negro troops would be no match for the Nazi supermen.

"However, they were surprised. The Ninety-second Division bent but did not break. They withdrew about three miles and then stopped the Nazis dead in their tracks. Today the Ninety-second has taken the offensive again. And War Depart-

3,000 Manhours Saved By Negro Engineer Group

WITH U.S. FORCES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Helping to build communications for the full onslaught against Fortress Germany, Negro engineers of Company "A," 1349th Engineer regiment, in four days lopped off 3,000 of an estimated 26,000 man-hours in dismantling a fighter airfield in England and shipping the equipment for use again on the Continent.

With pointed hooks made by the company's blacksmith from scrap-iron, several crews began the job by pulling steel clips that fasten together thousands of landing mats. Additional crews remove the landing mats from the ground and stack them in bundles of thirty. Another group with baling wire binds them together.

Detroit Michigan Chronicle

TOP BRITISH RECORD—Members of a U.S. Army Engineer Light Pontoon Company recently topped a four-year British record by forty-seven man-hours when 180 soldiers constructed a 386-foot 12-ton Bailey bridge in 123 minutes, over the fast Jersey River in Northern England. Two of the soldiers, Pvt. Louis Hoodye of Bastrop, Tex. (left), and Pvt. Robert L. Hamilton of Baton Rouge, La., aided in the construction.—U. S. Signal Corps Photo.

Pittsburgh Courier

through the forward American lines. The Germans, in a radio report of the drive, said that Italian Fascist forces also were participating in the attacks.

The German radio said that most of the American prisoners taken in the attack were colored, and Allied headquarters at Rome confirmed that the defending troops were elements of the Ninety-second Division.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Cite Performance Of Negro Troops During German Drive

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, FRANCE — Although forced to evacuate stores of ammunition, tanks, guns and trucks during the recent German drive through Belgium, Ordnance troops assigned to the First U. S. Army managed to save all but a small quantity of tank tracks and 2,000 tons of ammunition of standard American calibre which will do the Germans little or no good.

In a three-day period, 3,500 Negro troops of the 71st Ordnance Group performed something in the way of a miracle when they evacuated three ammunition supply points under fire, set up two new ones, reduced an Army ammunition depot to supply-point size, set up a supply point to serve a corps, while at the same time issuing 3,000 tons of ammunition a day to the fighting troops.

With the other units of the Ordnance they operated under orders to "evacuate, but stay in business" issued by Colonel J. B. Medaris, Cincinnati, Ohio, First Army Ordnance Officer. The 71st was a part of the total of 15,000 troops who moved nearly every piece of equipment in Ordnance depots from the path of advancing Germans, but not out of reach of the American troops who first slowed and then stopped the drive that had been designed to capture or seal off these and other supply points.

Within several days the entire depot had been moved to another location 50 miles away and the only items lost were the tank tracks.

"They evacuated, yet they stayed in business and kept the troops well supplied and kept up the repair work too," Colonel Medaris said. "And our casualties were very light.

Cleveland Call & Post

Ignored Order To Withdraw

WITH THE AMERICAN 7TH ARMY IN FRANCE—(Delayed) — Small units of the Negro 827th Tank Destroyer Battalion and tankmen and armored infantry of the 14th Armored Division assisted a crack American infantry unit to hold up Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt's offensive against the Maginot Line villages of Hatten and Rittershoffen for 11 days.

The regiment performing this feat was the 315th Infantry of the Seventy-ninth Infantry Division, supported by small units of the Negro 827th Tank Destroyer Battalion and tankmen and armored infantry of the Fourteenth Armored Division.

Almost half of the men in this regiment are casualties, but they gave a good account of themselves in the battle against the crack German Twenty-first Panzer Division, the Twenty-fifth Grenadiers Division and an entire regiment of the Seventh Parachute Division, and for every American casualty there were five to ten Germans.

GERMANS ATTACK

The two German divisions attacked on Jan. 8 and overran one American regiment at Hatten. The next day the 315th, commanded by Col. Andrew J. Schriver Jr., of Mount Holly Springs, Pa., rushed up to take care of the situation.

The struggle was a hard one for both the Germans and the Americans. At dusk on the tenth, remnants of the battalion originally overrun at Hatten were ordered to withdraw, but, according to Col. Goodwin, about twenty refused to leave and another score stayed at Rittershoffen, where they fought furiously with a third battalion of the 315th.

They asserted flatly "We've run as far as we're going to run."

That night at least half of one German division held down a second battalion at Hatten in their hardest attack against Rittershoffen.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Easterners Spark Pacific Invasions

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC — The 4188th Quartemaster Company, formerly Company C of the 543rd Quartermaster Battalion, including men from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania was the only colored unit to take part in the New Guinea invasions.

Under fire for twenty-one consecutive days, the unit was complimented highly for the vital and significant role it played during the campaign, and in all of the action it encountered, it suffered not one single casualty.

In Netherlands Invasion

Members of the outfit have taken part in several other major campaigns and in each case have been praised highly by high-ranking officials for their achievements and cited as valiant and courageous soldiers of the very highest calibre.

The company's participation in a recent major invasion of the Netherlands East Indies, which sparkled in all the headlines, won for it the honor of being farther advanced in this theatre than any other colored outfit prior to the invasion of the Philippines.

Shipped overseas after a seven-month training period, the unit has now been abroad thirteen months and has seen service in Australia and many islands of the New Guinea group. The battalion was activated in March, 1943.

Baltimore Afro-American

PRESS CLIPPINGS

(SET NO. 4) NEGRO PRESS CLIPPINGS
CLIPPINGS FROM ANALYSIS BRANCH,
WD BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
DISTRIBUTION BY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, ASF

Negro Doughboys Showed 'Guts' In Combat With White Buddies

EAST OF THE RHINE IN GERMANY—Tan Yanks have proved for all time that they are courageous, aggressive and resourceful fighters in this European war. They proved it fighting side by side with their white comrades, facing death together in the fight against fascism. The debut of Negro doughboys as frontline infantrymen came rather auspiciously last December when General Lee, commander of Services of Supply in the ETO, called for volunteers. Immediately he was swamped by the number of colored troops who wanted to fight the Germans. General Lee announced that these volunteers would not be required to fight as segregated units but would be integrated into white combat units. The response was tremendous.

NEW POLICY GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM

After a period of retraining the tan volunteers were assigned to units of the First and Seventh Armies. The Army began an experiment and for the first time Negro and white soldiers were incorporated in the same companies, although in separate platoons. The colored and white doughboys were enthusiastic and in the fighting that followed they have been loud in their praise of each other.

Colored doughboys proved their mettle under fire, fighting with the famous Seventy-eighth "Lightning" Division in a smash through the Siegfried line to cross the Rhine on March 14. The colored platoons were part of the 310th and 311th Regiments and their commanders have said of them, "They are the fightingest so-and-sos you ever saw. In all engagements they have proved to be as courageous and aggressive as the veterans of any other company."

The commander of the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment of the First Infantry Division said of his Negro volunteers, "They have proven themselves the equal of any other GI in the service where guts, courage and aggressiveness need be shown."

Pittsburgh Courier

This M-4 medium tank ploughs through Nancy, France, where colored tankmen were in the thick of the fighting.

Baltimore Afro-American

Services Of Supply Played Vital Roles

EAST OF THE RHINE IN GERMANY—Now that the war in

24th Inf. Given

First Pilots!

99th Squadron Made History

The Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, first all-Negro air unit sent overseas by the United States Army, stands as a monument in the minds of colored America.

The Ninety-ninth is no more. Its name and achievements are history. It gave way to the 332nd Fighter Group. But all America knows that the Ninety-ninth suffered the hardships and went through the struggles that paved the way for a place for Negro airmen in the U.S. Army.

Before the Ninety-ninth was broken up, it saw some eventful and exciting days over Italy under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., and later under the direction of Major "Spanky" Roberts.

The squadron left the United States April 2, 1943, and, two months later flew its first combat mission—a bombing raid (skip-bombing) against gun positions on Pantelleria. In its first six months of operation, it flew 236 missions of 1,156 sorties, with the loss of four pilots.

HALL GETS FIRST PLANE

The squadron was credited with its first "kill" on July 2, 1943, when Capt. Charles (Buster) Hall of Brazil, Ind., shot down a Focke-Wulf during a big air battle over the Castelvestrano airdrome in northwest Sicily.

A jinx hovered over the Ninety-ninth after this first victory, and it was several months later before the squadron was able to show the world that it could handle the assignment.

The big action was over the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead below Rome. The Tan Fliers bagged a total of twelve planes in two days of battle. During this second air victory for the Ninety-ninth, Captain Hall jumped into the picture again and shot down two more Nazi planes, giving him an of-

From Beginning To End

Tan Troops Received Awards In Abundance

"For courage and valor in action above and beyond the call of duty . . . distinguished devotion to duty . . . disregard for personal safety . . . conspicuous gallantry . . . meritorious conduct . . . intrepidity . . ."

Not a chosen few, but a legend of Negro fighters have gone down on the lists of this war as men who have given of their best. Scores have been publicly acclaimed; even more have been and will be sorted among the millions whose feats will live and die with themselves.

From the very beginning, from Dec. 7, 1941, there was powerful testimony to the extent to which Negro servicemen were injected with courage, valor, heroism. When the first Japanese guns blasted, a Navy mess attendant, in the face of serious fire, manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge. Dorie Miller became the first Negro to be commended in this war when he was awarded the Navy Cross.

LIBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS

Thereafter, up until V-E Day, Purple Hearts, Silver Star medals, Distinguished Flying Crosses, Soldiers' medals, Navy and Marine Corps medals, and other awards have been strewn liberally among our men.

Some of these men had never faced gunfire; others had flown hazardous air missions over enemy soil. All had been duty-riddled, whether in a galley, tank, truck, plane or ditch.

At least thirteen airmen of the 332nd Mustang fighter group in Italy were awarded the coveted Distinguished Flying Cross, highest decoration for American pilots.

The summer after war started, General MacArthur awarded Soldiers medals to three members of an engineer corps in the Southwest Pacific who rescued a pilot from a river in New Guinea. At the

mess attendant, who was commended by Admiral William F. Halsey for heroism while serving on a destroyer in the Pacific area; Leonard Roy Harmon, mess attendant, who received the Navy Cross posthumously, and for whom a vessel, the USS Harmon, was named; William Pinckney, cook, 3/c, who for extraordinary heroism during a Japanese engagement, was awarded the Navy Cross; Joseph Cross, steward's mate, 1/c, who received the Navy and Marine Corps medal for heroic conduct during four submarine war patrols; Elbert H. Oliver, steward's mate, 1/c, for conspicuous gallantry aboard a warship during a raid by 25 Japanese torpedo planes, who was awarded the Silver Star medal, and Charles W. David Jr., mess attendant, who was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps medal posthumously after he rescued crewmen from a sinking Coast Guard vessel.

At Saipan, Negroes were among the first Marines to receive Purple Heart awards; in March of last year a Negro group were the first service unit to be presented with the Fifth Army Plaque, an award of merit established early in the year.

WHOLE COMPANY CITED

On D-Day, General Eisenhower issued a commendation to a truck company for outstanding performance of duty.

The Croix de Guerre, high French award, was presented to two Negroes.

ARMY AWARDS

Notable awards made to Army men were the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest U. S. award, held by Pvt. George Wat-

proved it fighting side by side with their white comrades, facing death together in the fight against fascism. The debut of Negro doughboys as frontline infantrymen came rather auspiciously last December when General Lee, commander of Services of Supply in the ETO, called for volunteers. Immediately he was swamped by the number of colored troops who wanted to fight the Germans. General Lee announced that these volunteers would not be required to fight as segregated units but would be integrated into white combat units. The response was tremendous.

NEW POLICY GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM

After a period of retraining the tan volunteers were assigned to units of the First and Seventh Armies. The Army began an experiment and for the first time Negro and white soldiers were incorporated in the same companies, although in separate platoons. The colored and white doughboys were enthusiastic and in the fighting that followed they have been loud in their praise of each other.

Colored doughboys proved their mettle under fire, fighting with the famous Seventy-eighth "Lightning" Division in a smash through the Siegfried line to cross the Rhine on March 14. The colored platoons were part of the 310th and 311th Regiments and their commanders have said of them, "They are the fightingest so-and-sos you ever saw. In all engagements they have proved to be as courageous and aggressive as the veterans of any other company."

The commander of the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment of the First Infantry Division said of his Negro volunteers, "They have proven themselves the equal of any other GI in the service where guts, courage and aggressiveness need be shown."

Pittsburgh Courier

This M-4 medium tank ploughs through Nancy, France, where colored tankmen were in the thick of the fighting.

Baltimore Afro-American

Services Of Supply Played Vital Roles

EAST OF THE RHINE IN GERMANY—Now that the war in Europe is over, future historians will have a field day recording for posterity the heroic deeds of the combat soldier. But it is well for us not to overlook the terrific job that has been done so ably by all components of the service units.

This war could not have been brought to such a successful conclusion but for the support given the frontline men by the service units.

They did not make the headlines. And their brave deeds may escape the historian, but for all purposes they were rear line combat units. These soldiers who manned the amphib trucks that brought supplies ashore on D-Day, those who slaved at the docks unloading the materiels needed at the fronts, the truckers who hauled the ammunition, food and gasoline to the fighting men and were strafed by machine guns and shelled by enemy batteries, the engineers who built the bridges to cross the innumerable rivers, cannot be ignored. Their deeds speak out too loudly.

LICKED PROBLEMS OF LONG SUPPLY LINE

Very few of these service units were identified in war dispatches but every soldier on the front, from the generals to the privates, give plenty of praise for the heroic and back-breaking toils of the service units. From the Normandy beachhead to the break-through at St. Lo, from the border of Luxembourg to the Rhine and beyond, the Quartermasters were in there all the way.

Through the mud and muck of Europe, the intense storms and devastating shell fire the service units performed well. The problem of supply was licked by the rear echelon working twenty-four hours around the clock.

Probably the best known of these units were the "Red Ball" truck convoy, cited by General Eisenhower for its work supplying gasoline to keep the huge wheels of our mobile Army turning without a hitch, and the 514th Quartermaster group, composed of thirty-five Negro companies, that stored the huge supply dumps and kept the materiels moving along the ever-expanding frontline from Normandy to the Elbe river in Germany.

Pittsburgh Courier

24th Inf. Given Job To Find Japs On Saipan Island

SAIPAN, The Marianas—Official records list this B-29 base in the Western Pacific as having been "freed from organized enemy resistance" on July 9, 1944, after bitter fighting. Since then over 12,000 Jap troops have been killed on the island and 1,100 more have surrendered.

An island is declared "secured" as soon as it can be used as an operational base against the enemy, but to many infantrymen here the word has another meaning. While B-29s have been taking off on their spectacular missions against the Jap mainland, infantrymen have been slowly securing this "secured" island, regularly sending out patrols against enemy troops scattered about in Saipan's wild, hilly terrain. Twisting gullies and steep slopes are covered with tangles of vines, dense fields of tall sugar cane, thickets of banana palms and groves of taller trees.

The main part of the mopping-up has fallen in recent months to the men of the 24th Infantry Regiment—veterans of Guadalcanal, New Georgia and Bougainville with more than 35 months' overseas duty.

Cleveland Herald

Merit Plaque Given to 643rd Ordnance

THE PHILIPPINES — The Meritorious Service Unit Plaque has been awarded to a detachment of the 643rd Ordnance Ammunition Company, by the Commanding General of the Eighth Army, for superior performance and outstanding devotion to duty.

The detachment demonstrated fine performance of duty in a Philippine Island operation. Prior to embarkation, it established the ship loading plan for ammunition, checked all loading, and despite the great tonnage loaded in a short time, kept complete and accurate records.

Upon debarkation, the detachment immediately established beach dumps, and despite long, unrelieved hours of work, again provided accurate records. The men were subjected constantly to the danger of enemy air raids.

Baltimore Afro-American

The Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron, first all-Negro air unit sent overseas by the United States Army, stands as a monument in the minds of colored America.

The Ninety-ninth is no more. Its name and achievements are history. It gave way to the 332nd Fighter Group. But all America knows that the Ninety-ninth suffered the hardships and went through the struggles that paved the way for a place for Negro airmen in the U.S. Army.

Before the Ninety-ninth was broken up, it saw some eventful and exciting days over Italy under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., and later under the direction of Major "Spanky" Roberts.

The squadron left the United States April 2, 1943, and, two months later flew its first combat mission—a bombing raid (skip-bombing) against gun positions on Pantelleria. In its first six months of operation, it flew 236 missions of 1,156 sorties, with the loss of four pilots.

HALL GETS FIRST PLANE

The squadron was credited with its first "kill" on July 2, 1943, when Capt. Charles (Buster) Hall of Brazil, Ind., shot down a Focke-Wulf during a big air battle over the Castelvestrano airdrome in northwest Sicily.

A jinx hovered over the Ninety-ninth after this first victory, and it was several months later before the squadron was able to show the world that it could handle the assignment.

The big action was over the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead below Rome. The Tan Fliers bagged a total of twelve planes in two days of battle. During this second air victory for the Ninety-ninth, Captain Hall jumped into the picture again and shot down two more Nazi planes, giving him an official total of three.

HELPED TAKE ROME

One of the big moments in the lives of the Ninety-ninth fliers was the part they played in the capture of Rome. They were on detached service with advancing members of the Fifth Army. They had the role of dive-bombers, blasting enemy supply lines, motor transports, gun emplacements and enemy communications.

The Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron was considered by the Air Force as an experiment. The men did their operational training in P-40 Warhawks. Training period began at Tuskegee in July, 1941. The squadron first went ot Africa, then to Sicily and finally to its present base in Italy.

It was that second air battle that proved the Ninety-ninth was no longer an experiment. It was that battle that really made the men of the squadron.

The Ninety-ninth became a part of the 332nd Fighter Group, commanded by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., in Italy in July, 1944, changing from P-40s to P-51 Mustangs.

"For courage and valor in action above and beyond the call of duty . . . distinguished devotion to duty . . . disregard for personal safety . . . conspicuous gallantry . . . meritorious conduct . . . intrepidity . . ."

Not a chosen few, but a legend of Negro fighters have gone down on the lists of this war as men who have given of their best. Scores have been publicly acclaimed; even more have been and will be sorted among the millions whose feats will live and die with themselves.

From the very beginning, from Dec. 7, 1941, there was powerful testimony to the extent to which Negro servicemen were injected with courage, valor, heroism. When the first Japanese guns blasted, a Navy mess attendant, in the face of serious fire, manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge. Dorie Miller became the first Negro to be commended in this war when he was awarded the Navy Cross.

LIBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS

Thereafter, up until V-E Day, Purple Hearts, Silver Star medals, Distinguished Flying Crosses, Soldiers' medals, Navy and Marine Corps medals, and other awards have been strewn liberally among our men.

Some of these men had never faced gunfire; others had flown hazardous air missions over enemy soil. All had been duty-riddled, whether in a galley, tank, truck, plane or ditch.

At least thirteen airmen of the 332nd Mustang fighter group in Italy were awarded the coveted Distinguished Flying Cross, highest decoration for American pilots.

The summer after war started, General MacArthur awarded Soldiers medals to three members of an engineer corps in the Southwest Pacific who rescued a pilot from a river in New Guinea. At the same time the Silver Star was awarded a submarine crew member for action under Japanese attack at Corregidor.

CHAMPION "SPOTTER" AWARDED MEDAL

In 1943, another submarine crewman became the first Negro to receive the Navy and Marine Corps medal as a result of his efficiency at sighting enemy craft. During March of that year, Secretary of War Stimson personally commended Negro fighting men, and announced the award of the Legion of Merit to four men for meritorious service at Guadalcanal. This medal ranks fourth in the precedence of awards.

NAVY AWARDS

Outstanding Naval awards made that year were to Elvin Bell, mess attendant, who received the Navy and Marine Corps medal for distinguished heroism aboard the USS Lexington during the Battle of the Coral Sea; Charles Jackson French, mess attendant, who was commended by Admiral William F. Halsey for heroism while serving on a destroyer in the Pacific area; Leonard Roy Harmon, mess attendant, who received the Navy Cross posthumously, and for whom a vessel, the USS Harmon, was named; William Pinckney, cook, 3/c, who for extraordinary heroism during a Japanese engagement, was awarded the Navy Cross; Joseph Cross, steward's mate, 1/c, who received the Navy and Marine Corps medal for heroic conduct during four submarine war patrols; Elbert H. Oliver, steward's mate, 1/c, for conspicuous gallantry aboard a warship during a raid by 25 Japanese torpedo planes, who was awarded the Silver Star medal, and Charles W. David Jr., mess attendant, who was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps medal posthumously after he rescued crewmen from a sinking Coast Guard vessel.

At Saipan, Negroes were among the first Marines to receive Purple Heart awards; in March of last year a Negro group were the first service unit to be presented with the Fifth Army Plaque, an award of merit established early in the year.

WHOLE COMPANY CITED

On D-Day, General Eisenhower issued a commendation to a truck company for outstanding performance of duty.

The Croix de Guerre, high French award, was presented to two Negroes.

ARMY AWARDS

Notable awards made to Army men were the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest U. S. award, held by Pvt. George Watson, who lost his life in New Guinea after assisting several men to safety from a sinking boat, and Capt. Charles L. Thomas, commander of a Tank Destroyer company in France, who sustained multiple wounds while literally shooting his way through the Siegfried Line; Silver Star awards to men who were "cited for gallantry in action in orders, which citation does not warrant the award of the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross."

There have been nearly a hundred Army and Navy awards during this war designated for Negro personnel. Somewhere, sometime, we will know them all; we will know those thousands who, whether they received Distinguished Service Crosses or Good Conduct medals, will forever be hallowed for making this V-E Day a victory for our side.

Pittsburgh Courier

MEDICAL CORPS WAGES FIGHT ON TRENCH FOOT

6TH ARMY GROUP, Germany —The front-line disease, trench foot, was kept at a minimum during "the worse winter since Valley Forge" due to the combined efforts of the Medical Corps and the laundrymen of the 893th Quartermaster company.

Ohio State News

PIPELINE TO GERMANY—Engineers are shown stringing pipelines across villages in the vicinity of Germany. Sgt. Eartha Jones, Picayune, Miss., squad leader, directs the men.

Pittsburgh Courier

Port Men Played Part as Allies Crossed Rhine

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE —Members of the 657th Port Company, an all-Negro unit of American troops at a large French port in the Normandy Section, worked day and night for weeks unloading supplies used in the drive across the Rhine river.

Activated in April, 1943, at New Orleans, La., the company served in England before the invasion and helped load the boats for the trip across the channel. Shipped to France shortly after D-Day, they have been unloading supplies at the port ever since.

The men were put on a round-the-clock schedule many weeks ago as the army began its huge task of building up front-line stocks in anticipation of the present drive.

Los Angeles Sentinel

REMOVING CASUALTIES—Many men were wounded during the invasion of Normandy. On the spot to remove the casualties were members of Negro medical battalions. In bottom scene, victims are taken to an English port from hospital ship.—Army Signal Corps Photo.

Pittsburgh Courier

PRESS CLIPPINGS

(SET NO. 4) NEGRO PRESS CLIPPINGS
CLIPPINGS FROM ANALYSIS BRANCH,
WD BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
DISTRIBUTION BY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, ASF

Nazis Stopped By 92nd In Historic Battle Area

The 32-months old Ninety-second Division, the second all-Negro combat unit activated by the War Department in World War II, this week in Italy stands in the flush of a victory denied the legions of the once mighty Caesars. This week in northern Italy, the all-Negro Ninety-second Division, USA, stands as conqueror over the hordes of Nazidom on the same grounds where centuries ago Alaric's Huns swept down through mountains and destroyed a brilliant Roman civilization. The parallel is the same except that on the same grounds today, the huns are vanquished.

ORIGIN IN WORLD WAR I

No army unit in the annals of warfare for democracy, freedom or any like human cause had a more difficult task before it, a more brilliant goal to achieve nor more rugged circumstances under which to perform its task. Nor had any U.S. Army division a more illustrious background.

In the first six months of combat against the enemy, men of the division won seven awards of the Legion of Merit, sixty-five Silver Stars, 162 Bronze Stars, four Air Medals, and 5,991 Combat Infantrymen Badges with 1,377 Purple Hearts, awards for blood shed in service. And the first member in the division to give his life in action was a captain, company commander.

TO FRONT LINES

Elements of the Ninety-second Division began being fed into the front lines in Italy a fortnight after its arrival on July 13, 1944. By late August and into September units of the famous division had spearheaded Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army's crossing of the Arno river to the slopes of Pisano Hill west of Florence.

It was here during the first stages of its combat experience that the division had to slug through stubborn dug-in defenses of the Werhmacht. Here also was one of the war's ironies. On the opposite side of the same slopes the 100th Infantry Battalion, U.S. soldiers of Japanese ancestry, was

92nd CHRONOLOGY

Reactivated as a combat unit and sent into training at Fort McClellan, Ala., in September, 1942.

Later sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

In October, 1943, observed its first anniversary in training. Commended and addressed by Gen. E. M. Almond.

Reviewed by Gen. B. O. Davis after Louisiana maneuvers, April 22, 1944.

July 13, 1945: Arrived in Italy and sent to Northern Front.

Aug. 22: First casualty.

October: Fighting in mountains of Northern Italy. Taking positions.

December: Members of unit praised by General Almond for action during patrol.

January: Members of unit received citations for individual gallantry.

February: Lull before Nazi breakthrough attempt. Nazi attempt at breakthrough gains unfavorable publicity.

March: Truman K. Gibson in Italy investigating division and conditions which gave rise to "cowardice" stories.

April: Ninety-second Division in successful action, forcing Nazis in general area to retreat. Prelude to enemy collapse.

May: V-E Day.

the end came.

From October, 1944, through Christmas the Italian front in the north was more or less static. That is, static for major actions. Small, isolated, but vicious patrol actions trickled over the cables

This is how members of the 161st Smoke Generator Co. created artificial fogs to help the Allies in their push across the Saar River in Germany last January. The 161st did the job so well that an entire combat force of the 90th Division (white) was able to remain concealed for 16 days while making two crossings of the Saar. This has been termed one of the greatest feats of the war. *Baltimore Afro-American*

Engineers Build Bases for B-29 Bombers in India

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA — Twenty-three thousand cubic yards of concrete poured into a parking apron for B-29 Superfortresses in a single month—this is the achievement of a colored battalion of U.S. Army Engineers, a unit that made its contribution to the XX Bomber Command's aerial offensive against Japan.

When the Bomber Command began establishing bases for its huge bombers in India, one of the outfits called upon to aid in the undertaking was a separate battalion

and China.

The unit on leaving for overseas service in August, 1943, had been known simply as a "labor battalion." Its members had been trained for heavy construction work, the "hard muscle" tasks of maintaining airports and roads and performing other arduous laboring assignments. The unit immediately began the task of laying thousands of feet of concrete.

But during their service on the Ledo Road, these men had become specialists in many types of

Truck Company Cited In Battle Of Okinawa

By JOHN WALKER McCAIN Jr., BM 1/c
(Coast Guard Correspondent)

ABOARD AN ATTACK TRANSPORT IN A PACIFIC BATTLE ZONE—Negro Americans everywhere will take pride in the part the Negroes are playing at Okinawa. The Negro history of America in World War II will include the story of this amphibian truck company, which helped wrest from the Japanese this island of top military importance in the Pacific war.

FIRST TO ARRIVE ON OKINAWA

Pvt. Herbert Seward claims that his unit is the first United States Army outfit to lay foot on the soil of Okinawa. This unit is engaged in supplying the Sixth Marine Division and is the only colored unit so engaged.

What is this Negro unit doing on Okinawa? They took with them 75 mm. guns when they went ashore on the island. They also returned time and time again to haul ammunition and other supplies ashore and to return the wounded to the ships. In short, these Negro men are fighting Americans, doing their share in the battle of Okinawa, which increases in intensity each day. One day this week there were thirteen air raids in less than twenty-four hours.

— *Pittsburgh Courier*

They Won Air Tours of Italy

Left to right, S/Sgt. Lawrence D. Lynch, of Harrisburg, Pa.; S/Sgt. Joseph Wallo, of 151 Third Street, Rankin, Pa.; and Pfc. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, recent winners of air tours of Italy for meri

combat unit activated by the War Department in [illegible] week in Italy stands in the flush of a victory denied the legions of the once mighty Caesars. This week in northern Italy, the all-Negro Ninety-second Division, USA, stands as conqueror over the hordes of Nazidom on the same grounds where centuries ago Alaric's Huns swept down through mountains and destroyed a brilliant Roman civilization. The parallel is the same except that on the same grounds today, the huns are vanquished.

ORIGIN IN WORLD WAR I

No army unit in the annals of warfare for democracy, freedom or any like human cause had a more difficult task before it, a more brilliant goal to achieve nor more rugged circumstances under which to perform its task. Nor had any U.S. Army division a more illustrious background.

In the first six months of combat against the enemy, men of the division won seven awards of the Legion of Merit, sixty-five Silver Stars, 162 Bronze Stars, four Air Medals, and 5,991 Combat Infantrymen Badges with 1,377 Purple Hearts, awards for blood shed in service. And the first member in the division to give his life in action was a captain, company commander.

TO FRONT LINES

Elements of the Ninety-second Division began being fed into the front lines in Italy a fortnight after its arrival on July 13, 1944. By late August and into September units of the famous division had spearheaded Gen. Mark Clark's Fifth Army's crossing of the Arno river to the slopes of Pisano Hill west of Florence.

It was here during the first stages of its combat experience that the division had to slug through stubborn dug-in defenses of the Werhmacht. Here also was one of the war's ironies. On the opposite side of the same slopes the 100th Infantry Battalion, U.S. soldiers of Japanese ancestry, was also pushing back Nazis.

To the newly come Negroes it was heartening to have been welcomed to Italy a few mornings previously by General Clark, who said: "I have come to welcome you to the Fifth Army and tell you how genuinely pleased I am to have you, members of the Ninety-second Division, as part of the Fifth Army."

TO EARN WELCOME

They were to earn that welcome. Throughout, the Ninety-second has operated in what was roughly the Gothic Line, or so-called by the Nazis. From these slopes, upward from the Arno river, the Ninety-second was to have tough slogging and some bad days until the end came.

From October, 1944, through Christmas the Italian front in the north was more or less static. That is, static for major actions. Small, isolated, but vicious patrol actions trickled over the cables until in January, 1945, when then it developed that the static conditions were only the prelude to the preparations of the Nazis for a breakthrough attempt.

In late January of 1945, reports began to seep through that the Wehrmacht had made a six-mile gain, smashing through positions held by the Ninety-second Division in the Serchio Valley.

VALOR AWARDS

At the same time awards for valor were being passed out to members of the "Buffalo" Division by General Clark, commander-in-chief of the Fifteenth Army Group. Leadership, coolness under fire and ability on the field of battle were featured words in these citations.

Pittsburgh Courier

92nd CHRONOLOGY

Reactivated as a combat unit and sent into training at Fort McClellan, Ala., in September, 1942.

Later sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

In October, 1943, observed its first anniversary in training. Commended and addressed by Gen. E. M. Almond.

Reviewed by Gen. B. O. Davis after Louisiana maneuvers, April 22, 1944.

July 13, 1945: Arrived in Italy and sent to Northern Front.

Aug. 22: First casualty.

October: Fighting in mountains of Northern Italy. Taking positions.

December: Members of unit praised by General Almond for action during patrol.

January: Members of unit received citations for individual gallantry.

February: Lull before Nazi breakthrough attempt. Nazi attempt at breakthrough gains unfavorable publicity.

March: Truman K. Gibson in Italy investigating division and conditions which gave rise to "cowardice" stories.

April: Ninety-second Division in successful action, forcing Nazis in general area to retreat. Prelude to enemy collapse.

May: V-E Day.

77 Units Aided In European Victory

By JOHN H. YOUNG III
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — On the ground and in the air — the outstanding contribution made by Negro troops in the winning of the war in Europe is revealed in a study of official statistics and records of the War Department. These documents reveal in detail, the deployment of Negro troops in both the European and Pacific theatres and give some indication of the part that they will play in the ever-increasing tempo of the war in the Pacific.

According to the official listing of Negro troops overseas, there were 110 units in both theatres at the close of the war in Europe (since there is a lag between the time of arrival of overseas troops and the War Department announcement of that arrival, it is correct to assume that there are actually more units than those already listed by the War Department).

ELEVEN IN COMBAT

Of these 110 units, seventy-seven were in the European theatre and thirty-three in the Pacific. In Europe, Negro troops constituted nine per cent of all American troops on the continent during the invasion.

A breakdown shows that of the seventy-seven units in Europe, eleven were deployed in combat. These were 332nd Fighter Group, 969th, 333rd and 777th Field Artillery Battalions; 452nd Anti-aircraft Battalion, Ninety-second Infantry, 761st Tank Battalion, 82t7h, 614th and 784th Tank Destroyer Battalions and the 366th Infantry Regiment (broken up and made Engineer units prior to the end of the war in Europe).

Detailed breakdown of these sixty-five non-combat units is as follows:

ENGINEER—1221st Fire Fighting Platoon, 1232nd, 1229th, 1233rd, 1235th and 1234th Fire Fighting Detachments; 375th General Service Regiment; 134th, 1313th, 360th, 389th and Ninety-fifth Regiments; 390th General Service Regiment; 823rd Aviation Battalion; 392nd and 354th General Service Regiments; 791st Dump Truck Company; 812th, 822nd, 827th, 856th, 859th, 837th, 838th, 823rd, 829th, 847th, 848th, 858th and 949th Battalions.

QUARTERMASTER — 3264th, 3170th and 3229th General Service Companies; 4089th, 3241st and 4198th Service Companies; 4042nd, Truck Company; 3103rd QM Company; 272nd and 260th Battalions; 523rd and 524th Car Companies; 4353rd and 3033rd Bakery Companies; 960th QM Service Company, and the 999th Collecting Company.

ORDNANCE — 607th, 647th, Fifty-seventh, 651st and 656th Ammunition Companies; Seventy-first Group and the 655th Company.

PORT—483rd Battalion; 577th, 535th and 658th Companies.

CHEMICAL — Eighty-second and Eighty-seventh Smoke Generating Companies.

MEDICAL—318th Service Detachment and 711th Sanitation Company; 686th General Hospital Unit.

SIGNAL — Twenty-ninth and Forty-first Construction Battalions; 259th Heavy Construction Company.

SPECIAL—Seventeenth Special Service Company.

FIGHTING ABILITY WINS CITATION

Typical of the heroism of the Negro fighting man in this war was that of the glorious action of the 969th Field Artilelry Battalion which won a Presidential citation for its courage in defense of encircled Bastogne. Of this outfit an official War Department release said:

"So close to German infantry that mortar bombs fell on them liket rain, men of the 969th Field Artillery Battalion, a Negro 155-mm howitzer outfit, stuck to their guns and fired all around the compass

Pittsburgh Courier

This is how members of the 161st Smoke Generator Co. created artificial fogs to help the Allies in their push across the Saar River in Germany last January. The 161st did the job so well that an entire combat force of the 90th Division (white) was able to remain concealed for 16 days while making two crossings of the Saar. This has been termed one of the greatest feats of the war. *Baltimore Afro-American*

Engineers Build Bases for B-29 Bombers in India

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA — Twenty-three thousand cubic yards of concrete poured into a parking apron for B-29 Superfortresses in a single month—this is the achievement of a colored battalion of U.S. Army Engineers, a unit that made its contribution to the XX Bomber Command's aerial offensive against Japan.

When the Bomber Command began establishing bases for its huge bombers in India, one of the outfits called upon to aid in the undertaking was a separate battalion of Engineers, which had been working for six months on the Ledo Road, vital supply route being hacked through the jungles and mountains between India and China.

The unit on leaving for overseas service in August, 1943, had been known simply as a "labor battalion." Its members had been trained for heavy construction work, the "hard muscle" tasks of maintaining airports and roads and performing other arduous laboring assignments. The unit immediately began the task of laying thousands of feet of concrete.

But during their service on the Ledo Road, these men had become specialists in many types of work and had executed almost "impossible" assignments. When they were called to help build bases for the B-29 Superfortress, they accepted it. It was a rush job to be completed in a month. Materials were short, yet they accomplished it.

Baltimore Afro-American

433rd Medics Aid Allied Wounded

GERMANY. — Wounded and long neglected Allied soldiers, freed by the U.S. Seventh Army doughboys of General Jacob L. Devers's 6th Army Group when they captured a German prisoner-of-war hospital, received their first American medical care from the medics of the 433rd Medical Battalion.

"These men were suffering from gross malnutrition and needed fresh food, baths and clothes," said Lt. Col. David H. Haimark, battalion commander. "The men we gave medical care had been operated on but neglected."

Performing headquarters administrative duties for this task were the colored medics of the 433rd, the only 7th Army medical battalion staffed by colored personnel. They aided headquarters officers in co-ordination of the work of its attached companies.

Baltimore Afro-American

ZONE—Negro Americans everywhere will take pride in the part the Negroes are playing at Okinawa. The Negro history of America in World War II will include the story of this amphibian truck company, which helped wrest from the Japanese this island of top military importance in the Pacific war.

FIRST TO ARRIVE ON OKINAWA

Pvt. Herbert Seward claims that his unit is the first United States Army outfit to lay foot on the soil of Okinawa. This unit is engaged in supplying the Sixth Marine Division and is the only colored unit so engaged.

What is this Negro unit doing on Okinawa? They took with them 75 mm. guns when they went ashore on the island. They also returned time and time again to haul ammunition and other supplies ashore and to return the wounded to the ships. In short, these Negro men are fighting Americans, doing their share in the battle of Okinawa, which increases in intensity each day. One day this week there were thirteen air raids in less than twenty-four hours.

— Pittsburgh Courier

They Won Air Tours of Italy

Left to right, S/Sgt. Lawrence D. Lynch, of Harrisburg, Pa.; S/Sgt. Joseph Wallo, of 151 Third Street, Rankin, Pa.; and Pfc. Charles Brown, of Philadelphia, recent winners of air tours of Italy for meritorious performance of duty. Other recent winners have included S/Sgt. Herbert Monroe and Pfc. Rickey Epps, both of NYC.

Lucky GI's in Groups of 21 Make Air Tours Over Italy

ITALY—"The Air Tour of Italy" isn't one of those post-war excursions planned by travel agencies for tourists—at least not for the ground personnel of an air depot group of the 15th Air Force Service Command here.

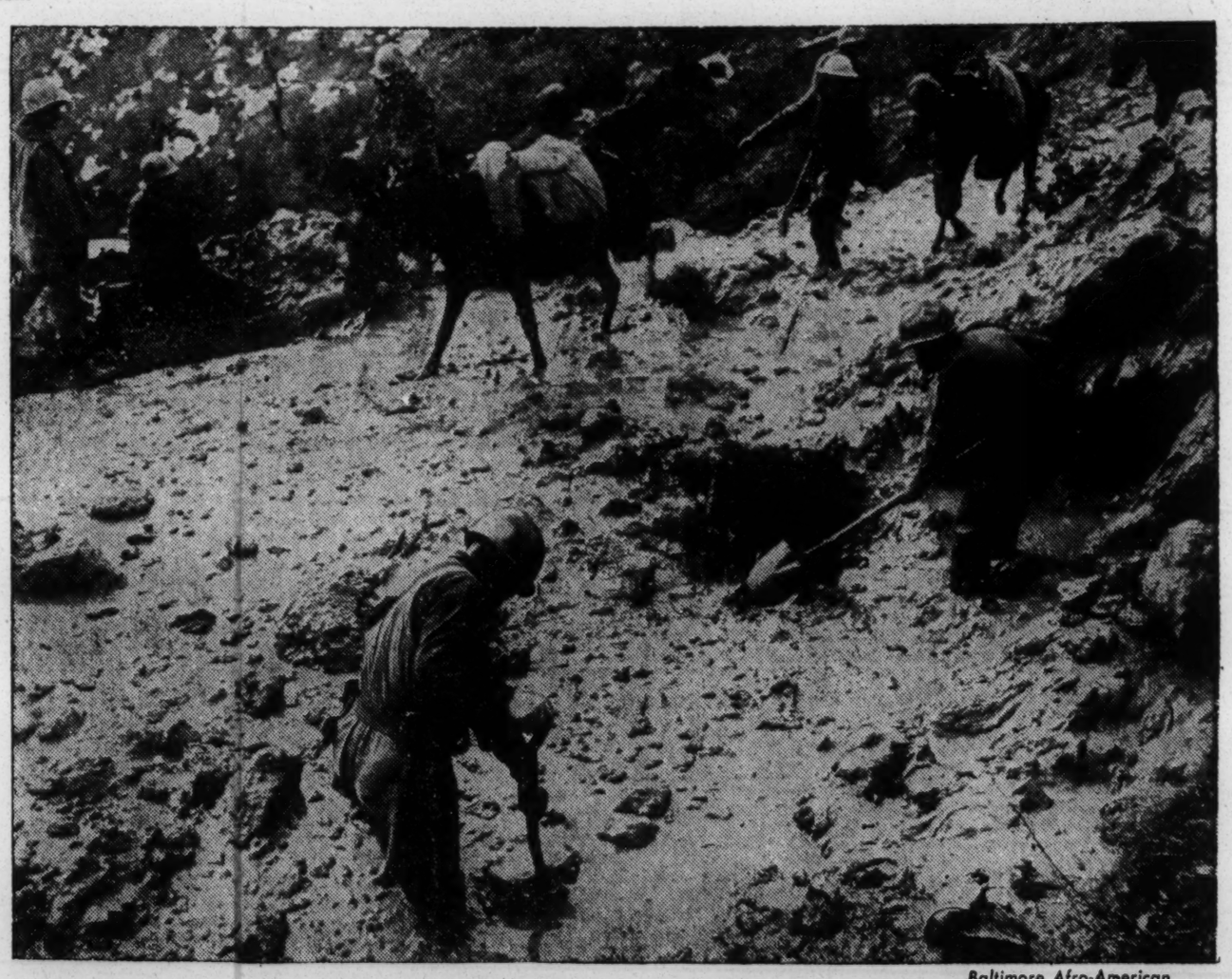
Twenty-one lucky soldiers each week take-off in a transport and see, from the air, almost every corner of Italy that has been taken from the Nazis.

Selected on Merit Alone

"The men were selected on an individual basis for meritorious performance of duty," said Lt. Col. Robert A. Walker of Northumberland, Pa., group commander. "The quota allowed to each unit of this command is determined by overall efficiency of the unit."

The air tour varies in accordance dinarily the selected men, on a with weather conditions, but or-6-hour trip, flying low, see the Isle of Capri, Mt. Vesuvius, Naples, Cassino, Anzio, Rome, the West and East Coastlines of Italy —with a one-hour stop-over for lunch somewhere.

Baltimore Afro-American



Baltimore Afro-American

In this sea of mud along the Apennine Mountains in Northern Italy, brave men of 92nd faced hardships that go with infantry fighting.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

(SET NO. 4) NEGRO PRESS CLIPPINGS
CLIPPINGS FROM ANALYSIS BRANCH,
WD BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
DISTRIBUTION BY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, ASF

Four Years To Victory: This Is What It Took

IN EARLY 1941 THE ARMY WAS A VACATION. Going "off to war" was a time for merriment and a chance to get away from it all for a holiday. Camp Smith was the destination and 5th Ave. and 139th St. was the port of embarkation. The first stage of the war took a greatly enlarged and modernized army to the far corners of the world. On the shores of Trinidad (2) troops watched and waited for an invasion attempt which the fortunes of war stopped. In far off Iran, troops worked to ship supplies to the Soviet Colossus. Men from 7th and Lenox Aves. learned to walk the sidewalks of Teheran. (3) Russians, Persians and Turks became acquaintances of those whose furthest boundaries had been marked by Harlem. But war is not all travel and waiting. On the bloody shores of Algiers (4) the Negro soldier shed his blood with Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans to make the first all-out assault upon the Nazi Empire from the West. North Africa was followed by Sicily and Italy where men from Pullman cars, cotton-fields, shoeshine stands, and all walks of Negro life walked as conquerors the streets once paraded by the Caesars and the Legions of Rome (5). In the mountains and fields of Cassino, with rifle, bayonet, and field artillery, the battle to secure the southern flank for the opening of the second front was borne by the 92nd Division (5). Then began the assault upon Fortress Europa. From the fields and hedges of Normandy, the conquest of France (6) soon followed D-Day. And then began the assault on Germany. Across the Rhine and through villages (7) the American Negro brought glory to his country and honor to his race. Germany has fallen. The Negro soldier has played his part.

Amsterdam Star News

Alcan Highway Builders Carry On in New Guinea

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA—It was back in early 1942 while the Japs were nibbling at the vital Aleutians, and the Alcan Hghway was being blasted through the brutal terrain of Alaska, that the 97th Engineer General Service Regiment first adopted as its motto, "No Task Too Great."

In the face of lashing winds, and cruel temperatures of 50, 60 and 70 below, the earth-eating men and machines of the 97th roared through a sea of forest, moving mountains, conquering glaciers and gulleys, and transforming obstinate hills and muskeg into an orderly strip of earth.

Today, instead of the frozen wastes of Alaska, they are facing the steaming jungles of New Guinea. For a year now, these men have been working in the sweat, mud and mire that is the tropics, and still foremost in their minds is their motto, "No Task Too Great."

Their record here has been amazing.

Philadelphia Tribune

Negro Troops Save Lives

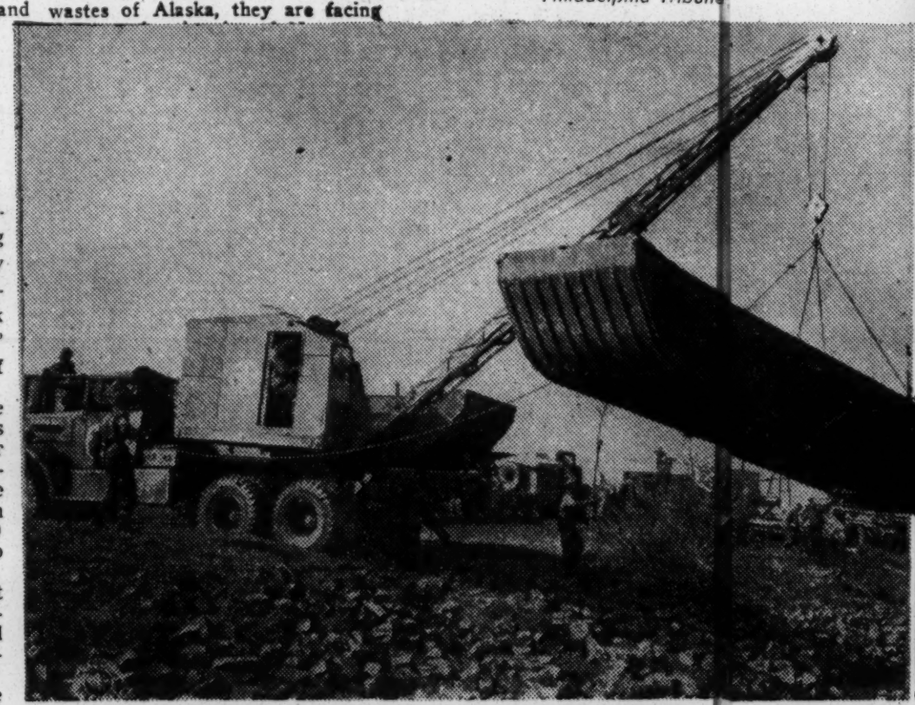
The 25 Negro Chemical Warfare Service units now serving overseas were praised today by Col. S. E. Whiteside Jr., commanding officer of the New York C. W. S. District, for 'efficient" work resulting in the reduction of American casualties.

"The successful use of smoke screens to hide important ports from air attack and to cover river crossings and other troop movements, thereby helping to reduce American casualties, is due in no small measure to (these) trained and efficient Negro troops," he said.

Whiteside revealed that at least five of these units have won commendations on the European and Pacific fronts for brave and resourceful service.

Sixteen of these units are smoke generator companies, he said, five are chemical decontamination companies, two are chemical processing companies and two are chemical service companies.

New York Post



RHINE CROSSING— Negro engineers (bottom photo) lower a pontoon boat into the Rhine in preparation for the big push. These men often worked under fire from German artillery fire and airplane bombing and strafing. These boats formed a bridge for foot soldiers and Army traffic.

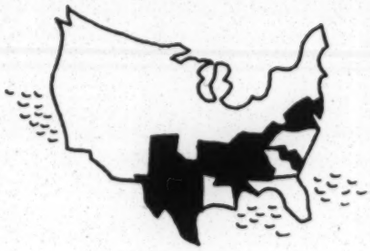
COMBAT VOLUNTEERS— Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Immell, deputy commander, Continental Advance Section in France, commands supply troops who later volunteered for combat service. They fought alongside white troops in the final victorious days of the Allied armies.

Pittsburgh Courier

Poll Tax

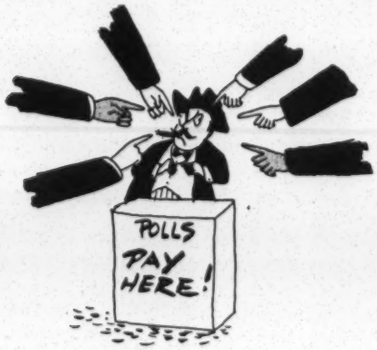
POLL TAX FACT SHEET

The poll tax is one of the little understood and popularly underestimated threats to America in war and in the peace to come. Americans deserve to know:



(1) that the poll tax deprives 10,000,000 of their fellow citizens of the right to vote; (2) that the existence of the poll tax discredits us among our friends and allies, and (3) that it will stand in the way of our building a sound peace based on democratic ideals. Ten million Americans must be given the right to vote so that they and all of us can build a secure and peaceful America on the principle of ballots, not bullets.

The poll tax issue, crucial to the war and to democracy, is one about which all Americans deserve to be fully informed. This Fact Sheet contains basic information about questions frequently asked about the poll tax. Copies of the Fact Sheet are available upon request.



For further information write to

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE POLL TAX

127 B Street, Southeast • Washington 3, D. C.

THE POLL TAX

Before he can vote, an American citizen must pay a poll tax if he resides in any of the following seven states: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The tax is from one to two dollars a year, and is cumulative for varying periods in three states. After a 24-year lapse, for example, in Alabama, not $1.50 but $36 must be paid.

WHY IT LIMITS VOTING

For years, many Southerners living on credit—sharecroppers and company town miners, for example—*have had no cash* from year-end to year-end. *They cannot vote.*

In an average poll-tax state, the yearly per capita income, even in a war year, did not go higher than $600.

In addition, the poll tax must often be paid in the winter months when farmers and workers have least cash on hand. It must often be paid at the court house, a long way over muddy roads. It is due months and months before candidates and issues are announced.

HISTORY

The history of the poll tax is that of an openly admitted campaign in the 1890's and early 1900's to limit the vote. Only Georgia had a poll-tax requirement from earlier times, and Georgia added other vote-limiting provisions during the "period of disfranchisement" from 1889 to 1908. The poll tax was used to keep the Negroes and so-called "white trash" from the polls.

The effect of the imposition of the poll tax was immediate. Tennessee imposed the tax in 1890. In 1892, the vote was 40,000 less than the vote four years earlier. In Mississippi, the drop was from 117,000 in 1888 to 52,000 in 1892.

THE POLL TAX VOTE

In the 1944 Presidential elections, 21% of the adult population voted in the poll-tax States as against 60% in the non-poll tax States. In the 1942 Congressional elections, the corresponding figures were 5% to 39%.

This means that four-fifths of the possible voters in the poll-tax States were disfranchised in the most significant election in decades.

Other results of the poll tax were:

1. More votes were cast in 1944 for the 5 Representatives from Connecticut (population 1,748,402) than for 34 Representatives from the entire States of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, plus five districts of Georgia (total population 9,666,144). Connecticut's voters have only 1/17th of the representation in Congress that the equivalent poll-tax voters have. A similar comparison could be made with the other Northern and Western States.

2. Only 2,905 votes cast by 1.5% of the population *eligible to vote* elected a Congressman from the Sixth District of South Carolina in 1942.

Since it took less than 37,000 votes in 1944 to elect the average poll-tax Congressman, and more than 118,000 to elect the average non-poll-tax Congressman, one poll-tax vote is worth more than three non-poll-tax votes. Thus the poll tax has the additional effect of disfranchising non-poll-tax voters.

POLL TAX CORRUPTION

The existence of the poll tax means that large sections of the vote are the corrupt purchase of political machines. Relatives and henchmen of political leaders seldom have to pay their own poll tax—it is paid for them. With a 5% to 21% vote, patronage goes far. Honest voters feel themselves outweighed. In Virginia, a machine boss can pay a block of 4,000 poll taxes and, if convicted for the offense, pay a fine of only $5. The payment of a poll tax usually means the purchase of a vote.

POLL TAX CONGRESSMEN

Poll-tax Congressmen have long been largely independent of the people of their states. Some of them are "permanent" politicians, re-elected term after term. In the last 3 elections, the turnover rate among non-poll-tax Representatives has been 98% greater than among poll-taxers. Fourteen poll-tax Congressmen have been in Congress 20 years or more. These veterans become experienced legislative tacticians, experts on rules and methods, past masters of political maneuvering.

CONTROL OF COMMITTEES

The power of these long-tenure Congressmen is greatly increased by their control of Congressional committees. Seniority determines the rank of committee members. Today poll-tax Senators, because of their long tenure, are chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations, Foreign Relations, District of Columbia, Finance, Immigration, Irrigation and Reclamation, Post-War Economic Policy and Planning. A similar situation exists in the House of Representatives.

NEGRO AND WHITE

Poll tax repeal has been called a Negro issue. Yet the fact remains that it disfranchises 7 white men to every 3 Negroes.

The poll tax as an economic burden bears down particularly hard on Negroes because they are poorest. It bears down unfairly on all poor people. Abolition of the poll tax is a precondition for any substantial growth of the vote in the South.

THE SOUTH IN MOTION

It was the people of the poll-tax states themselves who, in 1938, carried the fight for poll-tax repeal to the National Congress. Simultaneously the fight has gone on for repeal in the states. The poll tax is embedded deep in the state constitutions, and in every case state action is hedged about with difficulties. In Alabama, for example, change of the poll-tax requirement in the Constitution calls for a three-fifths vote of both houses of the State legislature, then a vote by the state's "qualified electors," by now about one-tenth of the potential voters. Other states have similar or harder conditions.

In Georgia, through a fortunate combination of circumstances that do not exist in any other state, liberal Governor Ellis Arnall was recently able to push through repeal of the Georgia poll tax. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama has appealed to his state legislature to follow Georgia's example.

Throughout the South today, the demand for the ballot is growing. There are many reasons. The new industrialization of the South has increased Southern cash income. The consequent growth of trade unionism is teaching men to work together. The war has greatly clarified our democratic ideals, and Southerners in uniform who have, with great bravery, helped bring democracy to countries overseas, want it at home too.

H.R. 7

H.R. 7, the bill to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in Federal elections, is being guided through Congress by a bi-partisan coalition headed by Congressman George H. Bender (R., Ohio). The coalition includes 3 Republicans, 5 Democrats, and Mr. Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), author of H.R. 7.

Similar bills have passed the House of Representatives in the two preceding Congresses, each by a 2 to 1 majority. They were killed by Senate filibusters.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

After its passage by the House of Representatives, the anti-poll tax bill will be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. This Committee, in the two preceding Congresses, has held extensive hearings on the bill, declared it constitutional, and recommended its passage—in the last Congress by a 12 to 6 vote.

The Senate cannot vote on the bill until the Senate Judiciary Committee reports it out. Members of the Judiciary Committee are, in order of rank:

Democratic (Majority)	Republican (Minority)
Pat McCarran, of Nevada, chairman	Alexander Wiley, of Nevada
Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico	William Langer, of North Dakota
Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming	Homer Ferguson, of Michigan
Albert B. Chandler, of Kentucky	Chapman Revercomb, of West Virginia
Harley M. Kilgore, of West Virginia	Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska
Abe Murdock, of Utah	E. H. Moore, of Oklahoma
Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona	H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey
Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana	
Charles O. Andrews, of Florida	
James O. Eastland, of Mississippi	
———————— (vacancy)	

FILIBUSTER IN THE SENATE

A small minority of the Senate, to keep anti-poll tax legislation from coming to a vote, twice talked and talked until the bills were dropped. If a vote had been taken, the bills would have passed. In 1944, a majority of the Senators were already pledged to vote favorably.

Danger of the use of the filibuster tactic looms large today, not only in the fight to abolish the poll tax but in other major tasks, including even the most important one of all, the building of a just peace. The people can no longer have patience with minority rule on the Senate floor. Majority decision must be the unbroken rule.

CLOSURE

Once it has begun, a filibuster can be broken only by passage of closure (or cloture) rule, to close debate. Closure is never called for until a bill has already been discussed more than a reasonable length of time. After closure is voted, each Senator may speak for an additional hour, a total of 96 more hours of debate.

Closure can be invoked only if two-thirds of the Senators present vote for it.

BALLOTS

"Ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets." —Lincoln.

"Let every man exercise his just and equal right to vote."—Jefferson.

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Problem of the Physically Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

JERRY VOORHIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 1942

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, in inserting in the RECORD my address before Lodge No. 1 of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped I include the names of the officers of that lodge and of the national organization.

The officers of Lodge No. 1 are: August P. Herdtfelder, president; Mrs. Sarah L. Alley, vice president; Virgil D. Smoak, vice president; Alfred Ederheimer, secretary; Simon B. Alley, treasurer; Heimo I. Antila, correspondent; and Thomas Wood, sergeant at arms.

The national headquarters of the federation are at 1365 National Press Building, Washington, and the national officers are: Paul A. Strachan, president; Jesse D. Gross, first vice president; Chester C. Haddan, second vice president; Harry J. Goldberg, third vice president; Millard W. Rice, fourth vice president; Ralph A. Collins, fifth vice president; John Millon, sixth vice president; Duane DeSchaine, secretary; Edwin E. Maczkowske, treasurer; and Samuel Barker, national legal counsel.

Mr. Speaker, I include herewith an address I made before Lodge No. 1, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, at the National Press Club on December 1:

My friends, I appreciate very much this opportunity of meeting with you tonight. Since World War No. 1, there has been a definite trend toward recognition by the Nation of its obligation towards its own people who are disabled, and some beginning at the establishment of a permanent program in their interest. First, we had the Federal Vocational Training Act, passed some 22 years ago which provided, in a rather narrow way, for vocational training, but which was not particularly devoted to the handicapped. About two years later, the act was amended, so as to provide a means for rehabilitation of disabled men, wounded or diseased as a result of the First World War. In the past 20 years there have been several liberalizing amendments to this act, and in each instance the horizon was lifted just a little higher, so as to include more and more beneficiaries.

Although today there is a much clearer conception of the tdemendous size of the problem to be handled, still, there is, plainly, a lack of coordinated handling of its integral parts. We know that in many instances individuals, lack the capacity to reach the higher levels of training, and their education, therefore must be on a plane commensurate with their talents. But we also know that the full benefits of such a program have not been attained, because there has been, and is, in my opinion, too much slack between the elements of treatment—where required—education and training, and, final placement at useful employment of the individual.

As a former educator myself, I believe it most important that the fullest possible training be given to each individual. But, after that, there remains the equally important problem of placement of the individual in suitable employment.

Further, today, although the stringency of manpower has caused the physically handicapped to be admitted to various employments hitherto denied them, there is plenty of evidence that there is still discrimination against them. Federal and State laws, and local ordinances in many cases, debar them on technical grounds from admission to examinations for Government employment. And there are still restrictions imposed by various employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws which prevent the full use of handicapped persons both in government and in private industry. Such laws should be subjected to immediate scrutiny and in many cases revised so that the full power of the effort of the handicapped might be thrown into the war production program.

For the past year I have kept rather closely in touch with developments in this field, particularly as applying to the Government itself. I have addressed inquiries from time to time to various Federal administrators, such as Mr. McNutt, of the Federal Security Administration and War Manpower Commission; Mr. Arthur S. Flemming, of the Civil Service Commission. I believe there should be a vital national program for the physically handicapped launched right now.

First, of course, we must think through what it is we want to accomplish and weld this together into a workable program. This done, such program can be advanced by no one so well as by an organization, composed of the handicapped and their friends. For they can see to it that the general public, the Congress, all Federal, State, and municipal officials, as well as leaders of private industry, are constantly reminded of the importance of this great human problem. The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped can answer the need for such an organization.

Part of such a program would require legislation and would have to be introduced into Congress. Once that has been done it will take most earnest effort by the handicapped, as well as the public, to see that the legislation in question is not side-tracked, or pigeon-holed, but is made a live issue.

In my opinion, the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is well thought out and very commendable. While I shall not tonight attempt to deal with all its phases, I shall touch upon a few of them. First, there is the resolution providing that Congress and the President shall formally designate 1 week each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

As you may know, the resolution provides that all organizations at interest shall cooperate in devising and executing programs appropriate to the week, which would mean that the public in this way would have an annual reminder of the problems and needs of the handicapped brought to its attention in the most forceful manner imaginable. This resolution which I introduced has been favorably reported by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House. I will work hard for adoption of this resolution. I bespeak your earnest consideration and active support for it, and trust that you and all your friends will advise your Representatives in Congress of your desire for early action thereupon.

Another matter is the proposal to establish a Bureau for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped. In view of the multiplicity of agencies now dealing with various phases of this matter, it seems to me entirely reasonable, and necessary, that there be coordination of these activities. As a result of this war we know that in the future we shall have more handicapped to deal with, instead of less, and we should, right now, provide the means by which, gradually, such activities could be coordinated and expanded to meet their needs. We do not wish to disturb the set-up respecting the veterans themselves, but there is the vast field of those who are not veterans. We have been at war for approximately 1 year. During that time, according to latest official figures released, there have been about 50,000 battle casualties. In the same period, there have been many times that number injured in private industry. We must not, of course, throw such a tremendous army of our people upon the human scrap heap for it has already been demonstrated that there is a definite limit to our manpower.

As I view the present picture there is, clearly, a need for Congress, itself, to provide the means whereby it can gain a factual understanding of this gigantic problem. Immediately prior to, and since the last national election, there has been a growing demand on the part of the American people that the Congress assume a more definite role in the conduct of the war, and in preparing against the problems which will, inevitably, grow out of it. One of the most important of these is the devising of a thoroughly adequate program for the physically handicapped.

The most effective way in which Congress could deal with this matter would be to set up a special committee to investigate, survey, and develop a national program for the physically handicapped. Such a committee, nonpartisan, and nonpolitical in make-up, should be composed of earnest men and women in Congress who perceive the need for such action and who would, thus, be put in position to intelligently attack the whole problem.

Among the duties of such special committee would be to explore the problem of employment of the physically handicapped in all its aspects. In addition to hearings before the proposed committee, numerous and thorough studies would be undertaken, on the basis of which the committee would be enabled to devise permanent legislation covering the blind, the deaf, the hard of hearing, the manually defected or deformed, the organically diseased, victims of industrial accidents, sufferers from occupational diseases, and, possibly, those afflicted mentally as a result of injury, disease, or shock.

With regard to disabled veterans there exists, as is I think natural, a feeling on the part of veteran organizations that they constitute a special group and that their problems should be dealt with under the auspices of the Veterans' Administration. With this point of view I find myself in agreement, feeling as I do that it is the most obvious duty of any nation which must engage in war to take care of the men who are maimed or crippled as the result of that war and do so through an agency which can concentrate its attention upon such work. The point is, however, we shall make certain that the emphasis placed upon work for disabled veterans becomes the means of increasing interest and concern about the problem of the disabled generally, and I am personally of the opinion that the better the job done for veterans the more likely will be an awakening of interest in the problem generally.

The hearings of such special committee, no doubt, would be the means of focusing public attention upon this subject in such manner as would not be possible in any other way. Further, any such investigation, naturally, would delve deeply into the operation of State laws, and city ordinances, so that we could ascertain the facts as to how the handicapped are now handled by the various instrumentalities of government; what States are using advanced methods; what States are lagging behind, etc., and thus strike a balance in the formulation of a national policy.

Such a committee could not, probably, complete its work in less than 2 years, and in view of that fact, its findings very likely would have a profound effect upon post-war reconstruction. Therefore, I firmly believe that the Congress should now realize its obligation, and its opportunity, to perform a needed and most worthy function in ascertaining the how, where, when, and what of the physically handicapped.

As for other points in the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped program, including establishment of a division for the physically handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission, a division for the handicapped in the United States Employment Service, representation of the physically handicapped in governmental agencies where their interests are affected, and the call to private industry and the general public, to immediately remove all unfair discriminations against employment of the handicapped; all these, I believe, are most worthy and commendable.

In conclusion please let me say that I deeply appreciate the honor you have bestowed upon me, in having made me an honorary member of your lodge. I pledge my best efforts to assist you, in all ways possible, and hope that the future will hold in store much greater opportunities for all the handicapped citizens of our great Nation.

502523—440

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

The Physically Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT RAMSPECK

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 28, 1943

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address made by Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and my own address delivered at a meeting of that organization held January 12, 1943:

ADDRESS BY MR. PAUL A. STRACHAN

Mr. President, distinguished guests, and fellow members, this is the first meeting we have held since the beginning of the Seventy-eighth Congress. We have already begun our legislative campaign. The national employ the physically handicapped week resolution has been reintroduced in the House by the Honorable JERRY VOORHIS, our very good friend, upon the opening day, and it will be reintroduced by the Honorable RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Jr., in the Senate within the next few days. Following that, piecemeal, as the opportunity presents, other legislation will be introduced to cover other phases of the national program for the physically handicapped.

One thing that all of us have ascertained in the past has been the necessity for the establishment of a bureau of welfare for the physically handicapped. There is, to my mind, every reason why that should be done. If, for no other reason, because it would ultimately bring together many of the various units now handling some phase of the welfare activities—rehabilitation, training, etc.—for the physically handicapped. I want to say, however, that we must not expect too quick action upon such matters. Bills have been introduced and others will be introduced by other organizations who believe in the expansion of the present set-up, which, frankly, means that those interested in such a program for themselves today, if they visited all agencies each having a part of the program, would have to go to 17 different agencies.

Nevertheless, I have talked with a great many Members of Congress and I find that they are interested in our program. I am frank to say that, whether they are interested to the extent of voting for a bill, I do not know, but I do believe that, on both sides of the aisle, there is an awakening of interest as to what to do, as to the 23,000,000 physically handicapped people in this country. And, I believe that we are in excellent position to push forward—a piece at a time—building against the future, a program that will cover this group adequately. I also know that one of the cardinal principles of successful legislative work is, never to overlook the temper of the Congress with which we have to deal. We must first build a program that will stand up under punishment—one that is so right that it can stand criticism and keep coming. We believe we have that kind of a program.

We believe that there is not a single item on our program today that is not needed, or, if enacted, would in any way conflict with any pending legislation. That is important. Because powerful groups which have initiated their ideas of legislation—rehabilitation experts and educational groups—must not run counter to ours, nor our program to theirs, at least not to the extent that we must lose sight of what we are trying to get specifically for our own special group.

I feel that the program we have designed is sound, in the sense of being practical. I know that we have not asked Congress for anything unreasonable, and that, too, is important. We have asked that Congress itself determine the scope that such a program should take, by the setting up of a special investigating committee to go into the whole field as to the physically handicapped.

I know that there is plenty of precedent for that, because nearly every piece of important legislation which has been put upon the statutes in the past 25 years has originated as a result of congressional study and action, itself. I have no compunctions about asking Congress for money, but I would much rather know exactly what is needed, so that we might apply the rule of reason. If it is 5 million, or 25 million, or even 100 million—if the job justifies it—I believe it should be done, and I believe that Congress is fair-minded enough to do it, and I am hopeful that some activity will be started soon looking to a congressional committee to investigate and determine a national program for the physically handicapped being set in motion.

We have already called upon the various agencies of the Government to lay down a definite program for the handicapped. We are calling upon the Civil Service Commission to establish a division to be charged with the handling of the handicapped, as to employment within the civil service. The reason for this is that there is no question but that there will always be handicapped persons, and in the system of economics now facing the Nation and which will intensify as this war goes on, one thing we are going to need is the skill of every person—men and women—as well as their aptitudes and abilities, who can do any kind of work to speed our final victory.

That, I believe, is self-evident, and I feel that all agencies of the Government must prepare now—not only for what is needed today—but, tomorrow, and the next day, as well. And, if they do that, they cannot escape the conclusion that the handicapped must be dealt with in a specialized way. We are calling upon the United States Employment Service, in the light of the approximate million and a quarter handicapped citizens who have registered already, since the war began, to set up qualified divisions to handle them, and those who will, inevitably, follow them.

It is an undeniable fact that a very large percentage of our handicapped people are not possessed of the experience, the wisdom—the education, if you please—as to what has been done for them by the Government, or what is being done now, or may be done in the future. I am sure that is true, because I have hundreds of letters from handicapped all over this country, and, notwithstanding that Governmental agencies have used every medium of publicity to tell the people what is being done, nevertheless these letters indicate that many people have never heard of any of the things that have been, or are being done in their interest. It must be a part of the job of this federation to apprise the handicapped of what benefits they may avail themselves in order to be rehabilitated, and to take part in the production of war matériel which will speed the day of victory. We must do that. I venture to say that 50 percent of the efforts of our office here, now, is devoted to telling people who are in absolute ignorance of what they may get now, or what is in store for them, as well as how to get it, and who to see, to get it.

As you know, we very early called upon private industry—through the National Association of Manufacturers, United States Chamber of Commerce, and leading industrialists of this country—to make use of handicapped individuals, pointing out that they must make use of them for the Nation's sake as well as for that of the individually handicapped. I am very glad to advise that, through various manufacturers, I have been informed that more than 200,000 of the handicapped have been put to work in the past 7 months. But there is still much need for the handicapped themselves going forward on their own steam instead of depending upon outside agencies and individuals. Still there are very definite signs of continuing improvement, and I am certain that if we keep pounding away, and if we do not expect to win all we ask for in a day or a week, we shall continue to push forward with our program and thus lift the horizons of the handicapped *higher and higher* all the time.

There are three steps in the development of any organization's program. The first step is to overcome public indifference and inertia to the program. The second, to meet the antagonism which that program will engender from those who do not wish to see the status quo disturbed, and the third step is to bring about a general understanding on the part of the public as to just what the program means, for from that point on, I am confident of our success.

That is all I have to say tonight on the subject of our general activities as to legislation.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think one of the gravest moments that can come to anyone is, to introduce his own Congressman. You can't strike a happy medium, because if you say too much, you get in dutch, and, if you don't say enough, you get in dutch, so, I shall throw myself on the mercy of the court, and I enter a plea that you, and he, shall both forgive me any commissions or omissions.

I can start back, about 16 years ago, when I first became aware of the fact that in the

grand old State of Georgia, there existed a citizen by the name of ROBERT RAMSPECK. Just by accident, about 2½ years later—mostly because I have a yen for attending political rallies—I visited a meeting at which the gentleman in question was a speaker. There was an opposition speaker, too, who sounded off in full strength, vocally, for his side, but, when BOB RAMSPECK said his piece, well, the other feller just faded away.

When I returned to Washington, I was very proud to find that he had, already, begun to climb upward. Sitting on four important committees, he has gradually built for himself a reputation for fairness, considerateness, and honorable dealing, as to which he has no superior in the House of Representatives.

Now, I want to say that he has proven to me to be a pretty tough customer, and I am often reminded that he was born in Decatur, Ga., in the shadow of the largest block of granite on earth—Stone Mountain. There are times within my knowledge that I have felt that he has a great deal of that familiar granite in his make-up. Nevertheless, he has had a profoundly beneficial influence upon Government employees' affairs; upon Labor, in fact, upon all working people. One reason why I am particularly proud of him is because—and I am almost ashamed to admit it, although it is perhaps undeserved in many ways—and that is, the South is ultra-conservative, but, despite that, his whole career in Congress has been that of a liberal who chose the middle of the road and yet, held fast to the ideal of continual progress. For that, I honor him.

Now, I want to bring this down to short focus. Early last year, I presented to Mr. RAMSPECK a program on behalf of the physically handicapped. He took it first to the Civil Service Commission, and later to the head of the War Manpower Commission, Paul McNutt, then and now the head of the Federal Security Agency. So far as I have been able to determine, that was the first effort to launch an over-all program for the handicapped, and I think we should accord Mr. RAMSPECK full credit for his efforts in that direction.

In September 1941, after considerable research, I ascertained that since 1919, there has been a grand total of 171 laws put upon the statute books on Civil Service matters, and of that number, 155 had been enacted while our friend had been chairman of the House Civil Service Committee. That record speaks for itself. It means that during his jurisdiction, more laws have been placed on the books, bearing on benefits to Government employees, than all the time previously in our history .

This, my friends, has been a rather rambling dissertation, but I can sincerely say that in ROBERT RAMSPECK we have no better friend in Congress, and I am proud to present him to you. Congressman RAMSPECK. [Applause].

ADDRESS OF HON. ROBERT RAMSPECK

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, of course. I am grateful to my friend, Paul Strachan, for the kind remarks he made in presenting me to you. I think, perhaps, he is a little partial, because I let him come to my office and pound on my desk, and I do not try to argue with him, because he could not hear me anyway, and, besides, I am too lazy to try to write him notes all the time; so I would not be surprised if I have not listened to more speeches by Paul Strachan than anyone else.

He has made two speeches here tonight, and, I submit, in all fairness, what has he left for me to say? He has told you about his experience with me in regard to the programs for the physically handicapped. Therefore, he has used up a good part of my speech, which I had hoped to make to you. It is true that, at his request, I have tried to persuade the Civil Service Commission to establish a division for the physically handicapped. Then when that was unsuccessful, I went to Paul McNutt, after considerable urging by Paul Strachan, and tried to sell him the idea that the War Manpower Commission should have a division especially to look after the physically handicapped, in order to fit them into the war program.

We were not successful, specifically, but I think we can claim credit to this extent the Civil Service Commission did have a study made of positions that could be filled by persons having some physical handicap, and they have published a report—which I hope to make available to some of you—listing a large number of positions which will be open to persons suffering from some handicap. Therefore, we have made some progress on your behalf, and, so far as my activities on your behalf are concerned, they have been due to the fact that your friend, Paul Strachan, sold me the idea.

Now, with regard to the resolution asking that the President set aside a week, designated as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week," I am heartily in favor of such a resolution, because I think it is true that a vast majority of the people in this country are not familiar with the problems which you face. Such a proclamation, issued by the President, would focus attention upon this important problem, and would help to bring understanding to many people who have no conception of what it means.

I am also heartily in favor of having Congress investigate, as proposed by Paul Strachan, although, in that respect, I guess that some of that Stone Mountain granite is cropping out, for I do not agree with his idea as to a special committee. My own opinion is that one of the regular standing committees of the House should do the job, and should make a full and complete study of all the facts relating to this problem, in which you are so much concerned. However, I do not think that it is so important what procedure is followed as it is to get the investigation, and, therefore, have Congress and the public get all the facts.

I do feel, as Paul does, that somewhere in this great Government of ours we should have a bureau devoted to safeguarding the interests of the 23,000,000 citizens of America who suffer some handicap—major or minor—and I also feel that that bureau should be, so far as is possible, staffed by handicapped persons, because they, above all others, will undertand and appreciate the problems facing those other citizens who come within this classification.

Now, I do not know that there is anything further that I can add to what has been said here tonight, except this: This country—our United States—is a big country; the people are hard to impress, and to bring home to the average citizen the problem of selling a program to the Congress and to the American people takes a lot of hard work; it takes organization; it takes constant and persistent effort; it means many disappointments and delays, and you can hope to succeed only if you are willing to form a strong organization and do a lot of work in order that the people may be made to understand and appreciate what your problem is.

If you are willing to do that, and you have a sound program to offer, it is my judgment that you can win the fight, and get the legislation necessary from the United States Congress. I shall esteem it a privilege to do anything that I can, to assist you, but no idea was ever sold to Congress unless the people back home—those people who sent us to Washington—were first interested in the idea. So may I leave this suggestion with you, that the important thing for you to do is to focus attention of the people in the 48 States, through local organizations, on your problem, giving them the information, and asking them to support your program. When you get the support of the public throughout this country you won't have any difficulty in the Congress.

I am very happy to have the privilege of coming here and attending your meeting. I have a real affection for my friend Paul Strachan, and I think he is devoting his heart and soul to this movement. I sometimes get a little peeved at him because he takes up so much of my time, but since it is in the interest of such a good purpose I forgive him and I want to tell you how happy I am to have the opportunity to work with him and with you in any way that I can.

I thank you very much.

509097—975

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Employment of Physically Handicapped

REMARKS

OF

JERRY VOORHIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1942

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced House Joint Resolution 325, to provide that the third week in October of each year hereafter shall be designated by Congress and the President as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

The purpose of this week is to call public attention to the necessity and desirability of furthering employment of the physically handicapped, by providing for appropriate ceremonies in all States and cities.

Adoption of this resolution will not only be the means of directing public attention to this very important matter, but doubtless will also be the means of furthering the general program of rehabilitation and placement of all physically handicapped, estimated at approximately 23,000,000 citizens, and of which number it is also estimated that approximately 10 percent, or 2,300,000 now possess some skills and experience essential in the war-production program. It is further pointed out that the benefits of such a movement apply to all classes of the physically handicapped, including those injured, or diseased, by or through war or war-production services.

This resolution was introduced at the request of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, by its legislative committee, which is composed of Messrs. Paul A. Strachan, chairman, 1341 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C., and Jesse D. Gross, of Canton, Ohio.

I sincerely hope that there will be early, affirmative action upon this resolution.

National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week

REMARKS

OF

JERRY VOORHIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1942

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following joint resolution recently introduced by me:

Joint resolution to establish the third week of October as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week

Whereas there is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilizing fully every available ounce of manpower in America; and

Whereas the growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately 23,000,000 citizens, and are being augmented by an average of 800,000 persons injured in industry yearly—to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service—is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government, the States, and private industry; and

Whereas this condition will be greatly augmented after the conclusion of the present World War No. 2, as inevitably there will then be a much larger number of physically handicapped men and women injured or diseased by or through war or war-production service; and

Whereas rehabilitation and placement of the physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as if a means is provided to make many such people self-supporting, wholly or in part, the entire Nation will be beneficiary because of lessening drain upon national finances and resources; and

Whereas Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That hereafter the third week of October of each year shall be designated as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. During said week appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

The President is hereby authorized and directed to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, mayors of cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups, labor, veterans, women, farm, scientific and professional, and all other organizations and individuals at interest, are invited to participate.

546924—3341

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Office of Personal Catastrophe Loans—A Service for the Physically Handicapped

REMARKS

OF

HON. LYLE H. BOREN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 16, 1943

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to establish an Office of Personal Catastrophe Loans in the Disaster Loan Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The purpose of this bill is to afford a means whereby citizens who have suffered disabling injury or disease which requires the individual to use a prosthetic, orthopedic, or other appliance or device, to enable such person to return to useful and gainful employment, may apply to the Office of Personal Catastrophe Loans and, upon proper certification as to character and need, be enabled to borrow funds essential to procure such appliances or devices.

This measure has been introduced at the request of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., national headquarters of which organization is suite 1365, National Press Building, Washington, and officers of which are Paul A. Strachan, president; Jesse D. Gross, first vice president; Chester C. Hadden, second vice president; Harry J. Goldberg, third vice president; Millard W. Rice, fourth vice president; Ralph A. Collins, fifth vice president; John Millon, sixth vice president; Duane DeSchaine, secretary; and Edwin E. Maczkowske, treasurer.

I also want to say in this connection that Mr. Paul J. Campbell, president of the famed Fraternity of the Wooden Leg, and Miss Augusta B. Weaver, secretary of that fraternity—the latter being one of my constituents—first projected a similar idea about 3 years ago, and I hope the present effort on behalf of the approximate 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 disabled, in this category, as represented by the endeavors of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, will bear early fruit.

H. R. 1867

A bill to provide a revolving loan fund in the Disaster Loan Corporation, to which worthy citizens may apply for loans to procure prosthetic, orthopedic, or other appliances or devices, to enable such citizens to become wholly or partially self-supporting, and thus contribute to needed manpower to win the war

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established an Office of Personal Catastrophe Loans in the Disaster Loan Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation. "Personal catastrophe" shall be defined as an injury, or disease, which requires use of a prosthetic, orthopedic, hearing, or other appliance, to enable the individual affected to return to useful and gainful employment.

The Office of Personal Catastrophe Loans shall be funded with the initial sum of $5,000,000, to be supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from funds not otherwise allocated.

Said fund shall be established as a revolving loan fund to the herein-described persons, who, upon proper application by the individual, and certification by the properly designated official, may thus be afforded necessary relief. In each instance the individual shall have free choice of the appliance best suited to his or her personal needs, with the only proviso that it will fit him or her for useful and gainful employment.

513736—1269

No loan may be made without certification that the individual applying is worthy, of good character, and without the instant means of independent action.

There shall be secured from each certified applicant a note and pledge, to make repayment month by month, when employed, with interest at a rate not higher than 2 percent per annum.

The Office of Personal Catastrophe Loans is authorized and directed to utilize the personnel and facilities of existing loan agencies of the Disaster Loan Corporation and Reconstruction Finance Corporation in passing upon all applications.

The personnel of the Office of Person Catastrophe Loans shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, and the expense of the office shall be paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This act is effective upon date of passage.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. DAVIS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 22, 1943

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, with respect to Senate Joint Resolution 43, which I recently introduced on the floor of the Senate, entitled "Establishing a Division for the Physically Handicapped in the United States Employment Service," I should like to point out that I recently received a copy of a communication issued by Mr. Harry B. Mitchell, president of the United States Civil Service Commission, in which he sets forth certain objections to the joint resolution in its present form.

I have, in addition, recently received a letter from Mr. Paul A. Strachan, president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., in which he successfully replies to the objections raised by Mr. Mitchell, and in which he again makes clear the need for immediate action in the consideration and enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 43.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letters of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Strachan be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, and that both these communications be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, in order that that committee may be in a position to make an immediate and thorough analysis of the comparative merits of these respective communications.

537363—2870

Mr. President, I sincerely trust that the committee will see fit to take early and favorable action toward the solution of the very vital issue which is covered by Senate Joint Resolution 43.

There being no objection, the letters were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., May 12, 1943.

Hon. ELBERT D. THOMAS,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Further reference is made to your letter of April 21, 1943, requesting a report on the Commission's views regarding Senate Joint Resolution 43, entitled "Establishing a Division for the Physically Handicapped in the United States Employment Service."

Section 2 of the bill provides that—

"The Director of the United States Employment Service is authorized, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to employ and fix the compensation of such persons as may be necessary for the efficient administration of the Division, to establish such number of subdivisions thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to carry out the functions of such Division, and to provide for an accredited representative of such Division in each of the offices of the United States Employment Service throughout the United States. So far as practicable, the personnel of such Division shall be selected from physically handicapped persons."

The Commission is not favorable to the proposal in section 2, quoted above. The Classification Act of 1923, as amended, is a general law containing pay scales which are presently applicable to over 1,000,000 Government employees in the departmental and field services. It sets legislative standards for determining the salaries of positions on the basis of their duties and responsibilities. Such a provision in the resolution would not be in the best interest of orderly salary administration, which involves recognition of the principle of equal pay for equal work, and would tend to establish unequal rates of compensation for rehabilitation specialists in one Government agency as compared to other Government agencies. Rehabilitation service calls for the highest professional qualities, and it would be unfortunate to set aside all consideration of the merit-system standards and place emphasis on physical condition alone in the case of the employees of the Division. Such a system of employing the handicapped would reverse the philosophy of rehabilitation, which puts qualifications for the job first as the most effective way of assisting the physically handicapped. They want to feel they are rendering adequate service.

The Commission during the past year has taken steps to speed up the utilization in suitable employment of the abilities and aptitudes of employable handicapped persons in the Federal civil service, and agrees that such steps are necessary in connection with employment in private industry. Through the Commission's program, thousands of such persons have been placed in Federal positions for which they are qualified.

A separate division for the physically handicapped, as outlined in Senate Joint Resolution 43 would be considerably less effective and efficient than a central planning and advisory committee to study, promote, and coordinate a program calling for the employment of the physically handicapped. Such a committee would place proper emphasis on the fullest possible use of the handicapped in each bureau of the War Manpower Commission,

rather than establishing a separate division in the United States Employment Service.

In accordance with established procedure, this report has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, who advises the Commission that there is no objection to the submission of the report.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL,
President.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.,
1376 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1943.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DAVIS: Acknowledging your letter of June 7, enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Harry B. Mitchell, President, United States Civil Service Commission, of May 12, to the Honorable ELBERT D. THOMAS, chairman, Senate Committee on Education and Labor, as per your request I beg to submit my views thereupon.

As one who, in earlier days, was representative of the organization primarily responsible for enactment of the present classification law, I believe I am familiar with its provisions, and would further say that, insofar as its genesis and operation in relation to the physically handicapped is concerned, I believe I know more about it than does the President of the Civil Service Commission.

The question (raised by Mr. Mitchell) as to whether or not the Classification Act would be fractured, broken, or irremediably disrupted by passage of the proposed resolution (Senate Joint Resolution 43) is not particularly in point. The director of the proposed division, for example, could establish any given set of standards relating to qualifications (other than physical) and pay, that may be desired, and these need not, necessarily, be in contravention to classification pay scales, or qualifications.

Further, the resolution states, "So far as practicable, the personnel of such division shall be selected from physically handicapped persons." That does not make it mandatory that all employees be chosen from the ranks of the handicapped, or, in fact, any employees at all, for that matter. And, even if all employees were chosen from the handicapped, as a matter of justice and equity, I ask you, "What would be more appropriate than an agency for the handicapped, operated by the handicapped?" Our first vice president, Mr. Jesse D. Gross, in commenting upon the proposal that there is objection to making physical disability a preferential factor in employment, very pertinently states, "It would, indeed, be but belated justice if, now, physical disability should be made a preferential factor in employment, as a change from the past and present extreme of it being a detrimental factor in employment."

The good President of the Civil Service Commission, like many others who do not distinguish between "rehabilitation," per se, and employment placement techniques—a thing entirely apart from rehabilitation—proceeds to arbitrarily aline the proposed division for the physically handicapped (designed to be set up solely as an employment proposition), with the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. Such is not the intent. Indeed, if the writer had his way—in the light of his own past observations—there would be no mixing of the two—at least not under the present set-up.

I am quite confident that Mr. Mitchell's confusion in this matter is due to the fact that, in all likelihood, his letter was probably drafted by Mr. Arthur S. Flemming, member, United States Civil Service Commission, and more recently also a member of the War Manpower Commission, and who, in my opinion, for the past 2 years has evaded, sidetracked, and otherwise derailed development of any comprehensive over-all policy relating to Federal employment of the physically handicapped.

Rehabilitation, as stressed by Mr. Mitchell, it is true, is part of the task of regeneration and utilization of the handicapped—at least in such instances where either treatment, application of orthopedic, prosthetic, hearing, aids to sight, or other devices or appliances to aid and restore to full or partial usefulness the handicapped individual, or, education and training, may be concerned. But this does not necessarily mean that there are not many positions which could be held, by many types of handicapped, without any treatment or training. In short, acceptance of the status quo, making use of their respective abilities for work, right now or later, which they may be qualified to do, without rehabilitation processes being applied.

Rehabilitation to Mr. Mitchell's mind, apparently, is the junction where treatment, training, and placement meet; but, it may be pointed out that, in the absence of traffic signals, there is always a great deal of confusion at such intersections.

With respect to paragraph 4 of Mr. Mitchell's letter, may I not inform you that in association with Hon. ROBERT RAMSPECK, chairman, House Committee on the Civil Service, I presented to the Civil Service Commission, even before this Nation entered the present war, what was, I believe, a thoroughly workable plan relating to employment of the handicapped. Sad to relate, the Commission, as is usual when suggestions are developed apart from their own staff, did nothing about it for a long, long time. It will be noted from attached marked copy of address of Hon. ROBERT RAMSPECK, that he generously credits me with having initiated the survey of the handicapped made by the Civil Service Commission, on which largely the present employment policy relating to the handicapped is presumed to be hinged.

However, before that time, operating under civil service regulations, many otherwise qualified handicapped could not be appointed, because of their disability. For example, it is only a short time, relatively, since the Commission in its wisdom held fast to the rule which would have, if literally applied, forbidden appointment of the late Thomas Alva Edison because, forsooth, "he could not hear a watch tick at a distance of 15 feet." And this is but one of many instances which might be cited.

The position of this federation, representing the handicapped, is, that in all agencies where their interests are at stake, they should have adequate representation. We believe, frankly, that there has been a sort of caste system built up in agencies dealing with the handicapped and that representatives of this caste—not handicapped themselves—have been and are more concerned with preservation and advancement of their own interests than actual aid to the handicapped. There are, of course, notable exceptions to this. But we are determined to continue our campaign, which has already received approval of a large number of Members of Congress as well as other eminent men and women in public and private life, that agencies handling the problems of the handicapped shall be staffed, insofar as practicable and possible, by the handicapped. We indignantly refute the idea that anyone could understand the problems and psychology of the physically handicapped as well as those who, themselves, are so afflicted. In short, Senator, we shall fight for actual representation—not theoretical representation—in high and low places where the interests of our people are concerned.

We shall do this as a matter of sound economic policy—in assisting to put a floor under the present wobbly and wholly inade-

quate program for the handicapped—and, as a matter of humanitarian principle, social justice, and equity. We do not wish to continue in the unhappy plight of having others do our thinking, or acting, for us. We believe that, in our ranks, there are sufficiently well qualified handicapped to head or staff, any agency of Government. In fact, we might point out that the Chief Executive himself is physically handicapped. Disability should not be a deterrent to employment, provided other qualifications are present.

In paragraph 5 of Mr. Mitchell's letter, which I believe to be the voice of Esau, although the hand of Jacob, because it is, in fact, but a repetition of the endless evasions with which those of us who represent the handicapped have had to contend, emanating, among others, from the aforesaid Mr. Flemming, since this paragraph expresses the opinion that—

"A separate division for the physically handicapped, as outlined in Senate Joint Resolution 43, would be considerably less effective and efficient than a central planning and advisory committee to study, promote, and coordinate a program calling for the employment of the physically handicapped. Such a committee would place proper emphasis on the fullest possible use of the handicapped in such bureau of the War Manpower Commission, rather than establishing a separate division in the United States Employment Service."

I respectfully point out, in reply to Mr. Mitchell, that this federation, from the beginning, has persistently called for a Bureau of Welfare for the Physically Handicapped, a central agency to handle all the problems of the handicapped, but, with proper observance of the rights and functions of existing agencies.

Second, if Mr. Mitchell's statement is to be accepted literally, in view of the fact that various plans and programs looking to establishment of just such a committee as he proposes, have been laid before his, and other Federal agencies during the past 2 years, why then, have not such agencies already established such central organization? It seems rather late to me, to now announce that which should have been clear to any thinking person 2 years ago, especially in the light of the fact that I was one of those who proposed to these agencies that very program they now project as coming "like a thunderbolt, full-armed, from the head of Jove" as their very own.

Third, in fact, Mr. Mitchell's statement is simply the familiar cry of the bureaucrats. When faced with necessity for taking definite action they, invariably, seek refuge in "let's form an advisory committee." That has, to their minds, the desirability of stalling definite action, so that the original proposal may either be pigeon-holed and forgotten, or completely emasculated by later amendments, as well as taking away from Congress its prerogative to adjudge the matter upon its merits and, if justified, writing a sensible remedy into basic law.

Fourth, it must be pointed out that the War Manpower Commission, as now constituted, is but an ephemeral institution. It has no standing in basic law, and exists solely by virtue of Executive order. We seek a permanent, definite policy and program for the handicapped, Senator; not merely an illusory, vague, and temporary "hand-out."

Further, suppose such advisory planning and coordinating committee were formed, would not one of its findings, if such findings were based upon sound reasoning, be, that as one step in the development of a national program for the physically handicapped there be a division for the physically handicapped, in the United States Employment Service?

How could they escape that conclusion? Is that not dealing with the subject at the source, or, at least, one source? Remembering, all the while, that in this instance, we are talking, solely, about employment of the handicapped.

Surely, even the august minds now composing the War Manpower Commission and its alter ego, the Civil Service Commission—whose brilliant coups-de-etat have so electrified the Nation, particularly the Congress—that these agencies, of late, have been recipient of fulsome compliments for the splendid results emanating from application of their methods and plants. Indeed, so much so, that various congressional committees are today frenziedly seeking new words in their lexicons to describe the present muddled manpower situation in its entirety.

Certainly, even these great minds would have to admit, there is no way in which to bypass a fact, and a fact in this instance is that there are, according to Mr. McNutt's own figures as submitted to Mr. Ramspeck, 23,000,000 or more physically handicapped citizens in this country, and a fair percentage of these are possessed of skills and aptitudes which would avail in the war effort, either with or without additional treatment or training.

If it is intended that the so-called Vocational Rehabilitation Service must be the funnel through which all these people are to be strained, then I submit somebody is kidding. How could their boasted economical force of 22 specialists even augmented by the meager total of States' rehabilitation services employees—probably less than 500 all told—handle the specialized problems of 23,000,000 people, or even any considerable number of them? Specially so when it is considered that, by comparison, there are more than 1,500 United States Employment Offices scattered through this broad land, and in them, logically, the handicapped would find facilities for registration for employment far easier and certainly to greater advantage to themselves and to the country than in going through the endless fol-de-rol imposed by the United States Rehabilitation Service.

This federation, Senator, wants things in their proper perspective. It believes there has been too much intermeddling by outsiders in matters which they "wot not of." It does not necessarily follow that a specialist in rehabilitation is likewise a specialist in placement, and there is no way in which a corps of placement experts could be better developed than as an arm of the United States Employment Service as, from your own long experience as Secretary of Labor, I believe you would agree.

We do not desire to make invidious comparisons as to the methods by which such agency should be staffed insofar as abrogating the Classification Act is concerned but, we point out, that recently various responsible Government heads have severely criticized the Civil Service Commission for the miserable quality of personnel it has sent them through its own channels and we respectfully submit, if a proper directorate of the proposed division for the physically handicapped in the United States Employment Service is selected, we do not see how the head of such could do a much worse job in picking personnel than has the Commission, on the basis of testimony of those executives who are presumed to know what they are talking about—among others, the Honorable Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General and former Member of Congress.

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped wants the Rehabilitation Service to be properly staffed and funded. We are just as much concerned in development of their side, as we are that of employment, through suitable placement. But, in proposing establishment of a division for the physically handicapped in the United States Employment Service, we are, we believe, placing this work where it properly belongs, and we do not understand why the Civil Service Com-

mission has anything to say about the conduct of the United States Employment Service in this instance, since no violation of the Commission's own personnel policies are involved. Further, we refute the thought that the Rehabilitation Service, as now constituted, is either equipped or funded to handle all the problems of the handicapped. Sad experience has proven otherwise.

In conclusion, we respectfully submit, the problems of the handicapped today are acute and demand full consideration by the Congress because any effective remedy will, of necessity, have to be, or, at least, should be, developed through enactment of law, rather than by Executive order, which last is subject to the vicissitudes of change of mind, or administration, later, and, if adverse, would leave the handicapped in that future day in worse plight than ever before.

537363—2870

Therefore, we insist that this is Congress' job and not that of any bureaucrat. We respectfully urge that consideration be given Senate Joint Resolution 43 on its merits, and not because of an opinion of an agency which has, already, to my belief, shown itself to be wholly indifferent to and unable to perceive the ramifications of the problems of the physically handicapped in their true light, to say nothing of failing to prescribe or apply adequate remedies for such situation.

We say this, Senator, as representatives of the physically handicapped, who, because of having long been ignored, we now believe stand in need of vigorous representation before Congress and the various Federal, State, and other governmental and private agencies—and we say this conscious of the unpleasant fact that in bygone years there has been no over-all representation of the handicapped whatsoever and they have been at the mercy of individuals who, we believe, are absolutely indifferent to, and ignorant of, our needs and aspirations.

We hope, therefore, that you will not falter, but will renew your efforts to pass Senate Joint Resolution 43, thereby aiding not only the handicapped, but the Nation as well, through facilitating increase in manpower supply. We extend our heartiest appreciation for your splendid work on this measure and assure you that we shall continue the fight with you.

With best wishes and personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL A. STRACHAN,
President.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

(Not printed at Government expense)

X Postwar

Rehabilitation of America's Physically Handicapped Citizens

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, November 3 (legislative day of Monday, October 25), 1943

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, it has recently come to my attention that the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], addressed the annual convention of the Association of Limb Manufacturers of America at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on October 6, 1943.

The address delivered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, who served as Secretary of Labor under three Presidents, dealt with the problem of the rehabilitation of America's physically handicapped citizens—a problem to which the Senator, both as chairman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education and as Senator of the State of Pennsylvania, has devoted more than 20 years of his life.

Mr. President, I believe that this problem of rehabilitation is one which will command the increasing attention of the American people, and I feel that the remarks of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania will prove of considerable interest to those who are concerned with this problem.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the address which the Senator from Pennsylvania delivered at that convention and certain introductory remarks by Mr. McCarthy Hanger, past president of A. L. M. A., and president, J. E. Hanger, Inc., and a response by Mr. Chester C. Haddan, president, A. L. M. A., be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, together with a resolution, bearing upon the problem of the physically handicapped, which was adopted by the assembled convention.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTRODUCTION OF HON. JAMES J. DAVIS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA, BY M'CARTHY HANGER, PAST PRESIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LIMB MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

Mr. President, fellow members, and guests, on the occasion of the banquet of the Metropolitan New York Council of the A. L. M. A., attended by the national officers of the association and a representative gathering of manufacturers of prosthetic appliances throughout the United States and Canada, it is my privilege to introduce to you tonight our honored guest who will speak to us on a subject close to his heart and the hearts of all of us—helping others to help themselves.

For years I have admired his work for the advancement of mankind and the good of our Nation. His aim has always been service to his fellow man. He is still helping to guide the Ship of State on the right course. He is devoted to true Americanism and to the recently forgotten principles of free enterprise which are responsible for our growth from a handful of scattered colonies to the greatest Nation—economic and political—in the world today.

He has preached and practiced the doctrine of fellowship and fraternity. He was almost solely responsible for the founding and growth of that great fraternal organization the Loyal Order of the Moose. In 1907 he became director general of this splendid fraternity. He takes pride in having continuously held that office from that day to this.

He is a man of rare charm and winning personality, yet forceful and outspoken when he takes up the cudgel to battle for the good of humanity—a role he has consistently and successfully filled. His zeal for the common man was no doubt born as he landed on our shores an immigrant boy, inspired by his faith and pride in a democracy which offered equal opportunities to all.

Many honors have come to him. Degrees have been bestowed upon him by leading universities. He has served in the Cabinets of three Presidents as Secretary of Labor and Director of Vocational Rehabilitation. For three terms he has represented one of the really great Commonwealths of the Nation in the Senate of the United States.

Yet with all his honors and accomplishments he remains a simple man. He has never lost contact with the plain people. It is significant that from his present eminence in State and Nation, he is still proud to own the title he acquired as a lad in the steel mills, "Jim the Puddler."

It is a very genuine pleasure to present to you, ladies and gentlemen, my friend, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, the Honorable JAMES J. DAVIS.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE JAMES J. DAVIS, OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, I very much appreciate the kind remarks of my long-time friend, Mr. McCarthy Hanger, who has long been recognized as one of the outstanding business executives in my home State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I am more than pleased at this opportunity to meet with you at this, the annual convention of the Association of Limb Manufacturers of America, and to discuss with you one of the most serious and pressing problems of our time—the rehabilitation of America's physically handicapped citizens.

You, whose life's work has been devoted to reclaiming the maimed and to giving mobility and strength to the stricken, are well aware of the tremendous scope and nature of this problem. And you are likewise well aware, I presume, of the uncoordinated, inconclusive, and inefficient manner in which this problem is now being handled.

Today the United States is confronted with the most serious manpower shortage in all its history. The type of war in which we are now engaged requires vast numbers of men—not only for the armed forces but for those numerous other activities which are necessary to sustain and strengthen our forces on the fighting fronts.

Everywhere throughout the Nation, manpower is at a premium. Yet in the midst of this unprecedented demand, there remains within this Nation a huge reservoir of manpower which is virtually untapped.

I speak now of more than 23,000,000 physically handicapped American citizens—the vast majority of whom are now being denied the right to play that full and vital role of which they would be capable—if only their Government would extend the hand of sincere and friendly cooperation.

Up to the present time, notwithstanding the grave aspect of the emergency which we now face, this Government has failed to come forward with any sound, coordinated, or effective plan to rehabilitate these millions of physically handicapped people and to restore them once again to the status of self-sufficient and productive American citizens.

Our present efforts along these lines are indicative of the uncoordinated zeal and the unproductive waste of Federal administration. At the present time, such efforts as our Government is making to cope with this grave and serious problem are being undertaken by 17 different Federal agencies—each with an ill-defined authority—each with a comparable degree of independence—and each without benefit of any over-all coordinating policy or procedure.

A situation such as I have just described to you would be without any defense or justification, even in peacetime. But the continued existence of such conditions as these in an hour of national crisis represents an unwarranted and ominous threat to the very security of this Nation.

A thorough and careful review of present conditions has convinced me that the only way in which we can cope with this problem effectively is through the establishment of a definite, Nation-wide rehabilitation program which will be placed under the complete supervision and control of a single administrative agency.

In accordance with these conclusions, I recently introduced into the United States Senate, Senate Joint Resolution 43, which provides for the establishment of a "Division for the Physically Handicapped Within the United States Employment Service." This measure was developed after close consultation with a number of outstanding leaders in this particular field. One of those men, Paul A Strachan, president of the American Federation of Physically Handicapped, is here with us tonight, and he is actively pressing for the early enactment of this bill.

There are many aspects of this problem of rehabilitation which have never been properly approached in this country:

1. The first of these centers around the matter of registration and statistics.

My years of experience as Secretary of Labor and Chairman of the Federal Board of Vocational Education convinced me that before we could even begin to do an effective job in this field, we must compile a full and complete registration of all the handicapped. But more than that, we must establish a continuous and accessible means of contact between the handicapped and the Government.

Both of these essential features are completely lacking in our present rehabilitation efforts. I am convinced that this Government has no definite information about, or contact with, more than half of its handicapped citizens.

Since the United States Employment Service will, in all probability, be a continuing agency, and since its branch offices are to be found in every section of the country, I believe that the most effective results of any contemplated registration program could be achieved through the facilities of the more than 1,600 local offices of the United States Employment Service.

2. The matters of medical care, training, and placement with respect to the physically handicapped have never been properly coordinated or systematized in the United States.

With the establishment of the division for the physically handicapped which I recom-

mend, each case can be properly and individually treated with, on the basis of the material compiled during the course of the previously mentioned registration.

This would be a continuing and a coordinated process, under which all the steps necessary to the complete rehabilitation of any individual, could be carried out fully and logically within one organization.

3. The employment of skilled and properly qualified experts to carry out the various aspects of such a program.

With all due respect to the high-type personnel which can be found in the various levels of our Federal service, there still remains a grave need for the employment, in this area, of trained men who understand the psychological and practical physical problems which beset the handicapped.

If such a staff as this could be developed, it would represent a tremendous step forward in the entire field of rehabilitation.

4. The development of reciprocal relations with those agencies and industries which are in a position to give employment to qualified physically handicapped individuals.

Needless to say, private industry has done much more effective work in properly utilizing the skills of the handicapped than has the Government. Your own industry, which employs so many handicapped workers, is an outstanding example of what private industry has done in this area.

The maintenance of effective relations with these principal users of manpower would go far toward the establishment of a sound system of placement for qualified handicapped workers. And it would also prove most instrumental in gaining continued and valuable information as to what types of training would yield the best and quickest results for the handicapped worker.

This, then, is the essence of the program which I should like to see put into effect by this Government to fully and properly meet the manifold problems of America's physically handicapped citizens.

My contacts with these less fortunate people have taught that they resent relief and charity, regardless of the title under which they are presented. What these people want is the opportunity to become independent and self-sufficient American citizens. They want the right to work, to earn their own way, and to manage their own affairs.

This Government, if it be a truly responsible and representative government, must inevitably come to recognize the fact that some such plan as I have outlined here must be adopted and put in motion.

Every year, aside from war casualties, more than 700,000 American men are being cast upon the human scrap pile, largely because we have not taken any constructive steps looking toward the effective rehabilitation of those who have been partially disabled through accidents and illness.

How long will this profligate waste of American manpower continue? How long will the physically handicapped citizen of America be denied by his Government the right to take his full and productive place in American economic and political life?

It is to the ultimate advantage of our society that America find useful and productive work for all its citizens. It is to the ultimate advantage of our society that America take definite and sincere action to achieve these necessary and vital ends without delay.

Knowing the members of your association, knowing your deep sincerity of interest in this problem, I am confident that you will join forces with me and those many millions of other American citizens who are sincerely interested in reclaiming the physically handicapped citizens of America—and in building up a more productive and a more progressive order of living not only for the handicapped but for all America as well.

RESPONSE BY CHESTER C. HADDAN, PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF LIMB MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA, INC., TO AN ADDRESS BY SENATOR JAMES J. DAVIS, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT THE REGIONAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE, NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 6, 1943

Senator DAVIS, it is my privilege to thank you, on behalf of the Association of Limb Manufacturers of America, for the splendid address you have just given us.

We are particularly grateful to you, because we know just how busy you are in Washington; we know of the tremendous responsibility that rests upon your shoulders as a United States Senator; we know that you would not have taken time away from your important duties in our Nation's Capitol were it not for the fact that you, too, recognize that those of us who are engaged in this important business of supplying missing parts of the human body with artificial substitutes are being called upon to play an increasingly important role in the war effort. I assure you, Senator, that it is our determined purpose to play whatever role of service to the American people we may be called upon to play in this great drama to the very best of our ability.

I also assure you that the members of this great humanitarian industry have met and will meet every demand that may be made upon them, provided they are given opportunity to do so, and are afforded proper cooperation by our Government.

It is a well-known fact, Senator, that the United States leads all the world in the making of fine artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances. It is a well-known fact that hundreds of thousands of persons in America are today employed in every vocation known in our great Nation, who have lost one or more of their limbs, yet are able, with the aid of the ingenious products of our profession, to work side by side and compete with their fellow Americans who are not so handicapped on an equal basis. I personally know that at least 20 of the Members of the present Congress are walking about on artificial legs. I know at least one Governor who walks on one artificial leg; a half dozen or so nationally famous movie stars; many leaders in business and industry, and even sports participants of national fame, such as Monty Stratton, of the Chicago White Sox, and many others wear these ingenious devices. Even our own President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, would be almost completely helpless without the devices developed by those represented here tonight.

Why has this record not been equaled any other place on earth, Senator? The answer is, Not alone the ingenuity of the American limb and brace maker, it is the sytem of free enterprise, the competitive system that has flowered and grown in America as no place else on earth. It is the system under which every man strives to outdo his neighbor in the perfection of his products; it is this system that has made it possible for America to lead all the world in the excellence of its artificial limbs and other orthopedic devices.

May God grant us the strength and the wisdom to protect and nurture this system; to keep it intact for our sons and brothers who are this moment fighting, dying, and losing their legs and arms and eyes and ears—yes; even their minds—to preserve this very American way of life. They will have lived more in a year or two than most people will live in a lifetime. They will have suffered more hardships, withstood more pain, strained longer hours, lived through more horrors, displayed more courage than you or I will ever know, all for $50 a month, but really for preservation of their country.

We must fight just as hard on the home front as he who is fighting on the battle front to keep alive the American system of free enterprise, individual initiative, equal opportunity, and progress.

May God grant us the courage to correct the false starts, the greed, the stupidity that has been all too general on the home front. May He give us the strength to match with unselfishness and moral courage the splendid sacrifices and heroic intrepidity of our fighting men on every battlefield.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY WALTER R. SIEVERS, VICE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF LIMB MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA, INC., AND UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

Resolved—

That this meeting, representing the artificial limb and orthopedic appliance manufacturers of America, unanimously agrees that it is the duty of the Nation as a whole to do its utmost toward the rehabilitation of the maimed men and women who have emerged, or may emerge, from the active military and industrial fronts of this war, so that they may again assume their rightful places in the social and economic life of our country; and, accordingly

That it is also resolved to impress upon all members of this, the Association of Limb Manufacturers of America, Inc., our desire and the wisdom of making an immediate study to set up a program for the purpose of further cooperating with all agencies of the United States Government for the making, supplying, and technically correct fitting of artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances for the crippled and maimed veterans of this and previous wars, and war-disabled civilians;

That it be resolved by the membership of this association as a whole that in making such study and research all necessary steps will, and must, be taken to supply such veterans and war-disabled civilians with the means to again enter into active participation of our social and economic life at the lowest available cost to them, or to the said Government agencies; or in cooperation with such agencies as shall be determined by the Government, as was the case in 1917; and

That it be further resolved that we are aware, as an organization and as individuals, that it is our duty to produce such artificial limbs and orthopedic appliances for Government and other uses at the lowest possible cost, we pledge that we will do this, recognizing at the same time that we have never failed in responding to official calls upon our industry, and unequivocally stating it to be our belief that we are eminently qualified and equipped, and ready to make available thus our experience, abilities, and facilities in this field, better than any other group or agencies could possibly do.

Be it finally resolved that we are ready to assume, in conjunction with others at interest, a program that will rehabilitate the veterans and war disabled, both physically and mentally, and endeavor to teach them, if need be, to think and act normally, without exploitation and with a view to perpetuating the humanitarian principles of our association and entirely apart from any selfish consideration whatsoever.

Our past record confirms our sincerity and good intent.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

Race Rela

Race Prejudice

By
AUGUST CLAESSENS

RAND SCHOOL PRESS
7 East 15 Street, New York 3

Twenty-Five Cents

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N. Y. 20, N. Y.

This Is Your List of Titles in the Public Affairs Pamphlet Series — and Your Order Form.

Issued August, 1945

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET SERIES

Use Order Blank on Reverse Side

Order Title by Number

1. INCOME AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (10th ed. 1945)
   Summary of Brookings Institution studies.
5. CREDIT FOR CONSUMERS
   by LeBaron R. Foster (Rev. ed. 1945)
   Consumers' use of credit to advantage.
6. THE SOUTH'S PLACE IN THE NATION
   by Rupert B. Vance (9th ed. 1945)
   Toward regional planning.
18. HOW WE SPEND OUR MONEY
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (5th ed. 1944)
   Where the family dollar goes.
25. MACHINES AND TOMORROW'S WORLD
   by William F. Ogburn (5th ed. 1945)
   Effect of technology upon our future.
26. HOW GOOD ARE OUR COLLEGES?
   by Goodwin Watson (4th ed. 1944)
   Some ways to raise their efficiency.
27. WHO CAN AFFORD HEALTH?
   by Beulah Amidon (5th ed. 1945)
   Is good health too costly?
30. SCHOOLS FOR TOMORROW'S CITIZENS
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1944)
   Changing functions of our schools.
32. COOPERATIVES IN THE U. S.
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (5th ed. 1945)
   Summary of the Cooperative Movement.
34. WHAT MAKES CRIME?
   by Winthrop D. Lane (5th ed. 1945)
   How can we prevent crime?
38. THE FIGHT ON CANCER
   by Clarence C. Little (3rd ed. 1945)
   What you should know about cancer.
39. LOAN SHARKS AND THEIR VICTIMS
   by William Trufant Foster (4th ed. 1945)
   15 ways loan sharks may get you.
42. ADRIFT ON THE LAND
   by Paul S. Taylor (1940)
   Migratory farm labor problems.
43. SAFEGUARDING OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES
   by Robert E. Cushman (5th ed. 1945)
   Where the threat lies today.
45. HOW MONEY WORKS
   by Arthur D. Gayer and W. W. Rostow (3rd ed. 1944)
   Money, prices, and business.
47. AMERICA'S CHILDREN
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1944)
   Based on White House Conference reports.
50. CREDIT UNIONS — THE PEOPLE'S BANKS
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1944)
51. READ YOUR LABELS
   by Helen Dallas and Maxine Enlow (4th ed. 1945)
   The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
53. WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKES GOOD IN COLLEGE
   by Samuel L. Hamilton (5th ed. 1945)
   Why students succeed or fail.
56. WHAT THE NEW CENSUS MEANS
   by Stuart Chase (2nd ed. 1945)
   Implications of the 1940 Census.

62. HOW TO BUY LIFE INSURANCE
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1941)
What kind of insurance should you buy?

65. PROSTITUTION AND THE WAR
by Philip S. Broughton (6th ed. 1944)
National program to check prostitution.

66. HOMES TO LIVE IN
by Elizabeth Ogg and Harold Sandbank (1942)
How to make your home more livable.

67. GOVERNMENT UNDER PRESSURE
by Donald C. Blaisdell (2nd ed. 1945)
How pressure groups thwart democracy.

68. THE CRISIS IN MANPOWER
by Maxwell S. Stewart (rev. ed. 1943)
The need for a national policy.

69. VITAMINS FOR HEALTH
by Henry Borsook and William Huse (2nd ed. 1942)
Vitamins in food, and at drugstores.

70. WHAT'S HAPPENING TO OUR CONSTITUTION?
by Robert E. Cushman (2nd ed. 1945)
In the 20th Century world.

72. HOW TO WIN ON THE HOME FRONT
by Helen Dallas (1942)
What to do at home to win the war.

73. AFTER THE WAR?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1945)
Preparing for the tasks of peace.

74. HOW CAN WE PAY FOR THE WAR?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1942)
By borrowing? By taxation?

75. WHERE CAN WE GET WAR WORKERS?
by Sanford Griffith (1942)
Story of Baltimore Manpower Survey.

76. WORKERS AND BOSSES ARE HUMAN
by Thomas R. Carskadon (2nd ed. 1944)
Collective bargaining at work.

77. WOMEN AT WORK IN WARTIME
by Katherine Glover (1943)
War jobs for women; child care.

78. THE AIRPLANE AND TOMORROW'S WORLD
by Waldemar Kaempffert (3rd ed. 1945)
Who will own the air?

79. THE BEVERIDGE PLAN
by Maxwell S. Stewart (2nd ed. 1945)
Based on the original Beveridge Report.

80. FREEDOM FROM WANT: A WORLD GOAL
by Elizabeth Hoyt (3rd ed. 1945)
New world standards.

82. THE KITCHEN IN WAR PRODUCTION
by Helen Hill (1943)
Housewife's war job — food, rationing.

83. WAR, BABIES, AND THE FUTURE
by William Fielding Ogburn. (2nd ed. 1945)
Effect of wartime population changes.

84. JOBS AND SECURITY FOR TOMORROW
by Maxwell S. Stewart (3rd ed. 1945)
America's "Beveridge Plan."

85. THE RACES OF MANKIND
by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish (10th ed. 1945)
Science answers the myth of race superiority.

86. WHEN I GET OUT? WILL I FIND A JOB?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (rev. ed. 1944)
How to meet the needs of ex-servicemen.

87. WHY RACE RIOTS? — LESSONS FROM DETROIT
by Earl Brown (3rd ed. 1945)
How your community can avoid similar disturbances.

Your Public Affairs Pamphlets on:

POSTWAR—Nos. 25, 56, 73, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 102, 104, 105, 106.
WAR PROBLEMS—Nos. 65, 68, 72, 74, 75, 77, 82, 88, 89, 92, 94, 102.
ECONOMICS—Nos. 1, 18, 45, 74, 79, 84, 90, 94, 99, 103, 105.
CONSUMER PROBLEMS—Nos. 5, 18, 32, 39, 50, 51, 62, 66, 72, 82, 88.
MANPOWER, LABOR—Nos. 56, 68, 75, 76, 77, 105.
AGRICULTURE—Nos. 6, 42, 89, 100.
HEALTH, NUTRITION—Nos. 27, 38, 65, 69, 80, 82, 89, 98, 101, 104, 106.
SOCIAL WELFARE—Nos. 6, 34, 56, 65, 80, 84, 96, 97, 104.
HUMAN RELATIONS—Nos. 43, 77, 85, 87, 91, 95, 107.
YOUTH, EDUCATION—Nos. 26, 30, 47, 53, 86, 108.
GOVERNMENT—Nos. 43, 67, 70, 90.
VETERANS—Nos. 86, 92, 98, 102, 106.

83. THE SMITHS AND THEIR WARTIME BUDGETS
by Maxwell S. Stewart (Rev. ed. 1945)
What *you* can do to help avoid inflation.
89. HAVE WE FOOD ENOUGH FOR ALL?
by F. F. Hill and F. A. Harper (1944)
The strategy of food in war and peace.
90. THE AMERICAN WAY — BUSINESS FREEDOM OR GOVERNMENT CONTROL?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1944)
91. WHAT ABOUT OUR JAPANESE-AMERICANS?
by Carey McWilliams (1944)
Problems created by mass evacuation.
92. FACTS AND TIPS FOR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN
by Dallas Johnson (Rev. ed. 1945)
Their rights and privileges — and their family's.
93. FREEDOM OF THE AIR
by Keith Hutchinson (1944)
How will the international airways be controlled?
94. RECONVERSION — THE JOB AHEAD
by Joseph A. Livingston (1944)
Analysis of the tasks facing business, government.
95. THE NEGRO IN AMERICA
by Maxwell S. Stewart (3rd ed. 1945)
Based on Carnegie Foundation study by Gunnar Myrdal.
96. HOUSES FOR TOMORROW
by Thomas R. Carskadon (1944)
New kinds of houses after the war?
97. SOCIAL WORK AND THE JONESES
by Ruth Lerrigo and Bradley Buell (2nd ed. 1945)
A popular statement of what social work is.
98. EPILEPSY — THE GHOST IS OUT OF THE CLOSET
by Herbert Yahraes (2nd ed. 1945)
Daylight on a "dread" disease.

99. WHAT FOREIGN TRADE MEANS TO YOU
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1945)
How it affects the American standard of living.

100. SMALL FARM AND BIG FARM
by Carey McWilliams (1945)
How to extend democracy in agriculture.

101. THE STORY OF BLUE CROSS
by Louis H. Pink (2nd ed. 1945)
On the road to better health.

102. VETERAN'S GUIDE
by Dallas Johnson (3rd ed. 1945)
Practical handbook of information for returning servicemen.

103. CARTELS OR FREE ENTERPRISE?
by Thurman W. Arnold (1945)
Conflict between "our ideals and our actual business structure."

104. HEALTH CARE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
by C.-E. A. Winslow (1945)
Principles of a nation-wide health program.

105. THERE CAN BE JOBS FOR ALL
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1945)
Based on "Full Employment In A Free Society" by Sir William Beveridge.

106. STRAIGHT TALK FOR DISABLED VETERANS
by Edna Yost, with Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth
Ways to build normal lives.

107. RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY
by Alfred McClung Lee
10-Point action program on what to do if race riots threaten.

108. YOUTH AND YOUR COMMUNITY
by Alice C. Weitz
How to help young people meet today's problems.

IN PREPARATION NOW . . .

(Tentative Titles)

"THE NEGRO WORKER AFTER V-DAY"
by Herbert Northrup
How will the Negro fare in the reconversion period?

"U. S. AIR POWER POLICY"
by John Stuart
Domestic aspects of postwar air power policy.

"GYPS AND SWINDLES"
by William Trufant Foster
Warnings of present-day fakes and frauds.

"TOMORROW'S SCHOOLS"
by Maxwell S. Stewart
Important issues in postwar education.

To make sure you get a new Public Affairs Pamphlet each month . . . ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW.

See reverse side for order blank.

ORDER BLANK

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N. Y.

☐ Please send me the PUBLIC AFFAIRS LIBRARY: all pamphlets now in print and a subscription to future issues, for only $5. I understand that I will receive a total of 70 pamphlets.

☐ Enter my subscription for the next 12 issues for $1.*

☐ Enter my subscription for the next 24 issues for $2.*

☐ Send me the pamphlets I have checked in quantities indicated at 10¢ each. Postage extra on orders of more than $1 unless payment accompanies order.

☐ **Please send me quantity rates**

(Please order by number. Indicate second choice by (*) in case pamphlets listed are out of stock.)

..... 1	39	66	78	 90	101
..... 5	42	67	79	 91	102
..... 6	43	68	80	 92	103
.....18	45	69	82	 93	104
.....25	47	70	83	 94	105
.....26	50	72	84	 95	106
.....27	51	73	85	 96	107
.....30	53	74	86	 97	108
.....32	56	75	87	 98	.....
.....34	62	76	88	 99	.....
.....38	65	77	89	100	.....

*(If you enclose payment with a $1 subscription, we will send you two additional pamphlets FREE. With a $2 subscription, we will send you FOUR additional pamphlets FREE.)

☐ Enclosed is $.....

☐ Please bill me $.....

Name .....

Organization .....

Street .....

City and State .....

317 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

ACROSS THE TABLE . . .

★ If we could we'd sit down and talk about the Public Affairs Pamphlets — what they're all about and why they're more needed than ever before as the peoples of the world face the job of building a peace that can be kept.

★ Public Affairs Pamphlets are now in their ninth million, with monthly distribution averaging about 160,000 copies. In 1943 and 1944 the pamphlets dealt with war and postwar problems, with emphasis on full employment in peacetime . . . and decent standards of living, health, and human relationships.

★ In 1945 these 32 page studies, issued monthly, will continue to grapple with major economic and social problems . . . as these issues and facts emerge.

★ Written by authorities, the pamphlets present millions of dollars of research in everyday words, with lively drawings and meaningful charts. These pamphlets make news each month in your favorite newspapers and magazines because they discuss so called technical economic and sociological facts with as little to-do-and-to-what as you might in your office or living room.

★ Men and women who want facts to use now, order the pamphlets regularly. So do a network of groups, agencies, and institutions in every state in the U.S.A. (The Committee also receives regular orders from India, South Africa, China, and 9 other foreign countries.)

★ Libraries, bookstores, and some newsstands carry Public Affairs Pamphlets. But because the pamphlets are notable program and discussion aids the bulk goes to civic clubs and educational groups; churches and religious groups; industry, including management and trade unions; schools and colleges; Government and health-welfare agencies; U.S.O.'s, other war agencies; the Armed Forces, here and overseas.

See Back-Fold for more facts about the Public Affairs Committee

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED

The Committee is a nonprofit, educational organization. Formed in 1935, the Committee's program: public education on current economic and social problems.

ORDWAY TEAD, *Chairman*
HARRY D. GIDEONSE, *Vice Chairman*
S. M. KEENY, *Secretary*
ERLING M. HUNT, *Acting Secretary*
BEULAH AMIDON, *Treasurer*
ELEANOR COPENHAVER ANDERSON
EARL BROWN
RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL
WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER
LUTHER GULICK
F. ERNEST JOHNSON
HARRY W. LAIDLER
ROBERT P. LANE
FRANCIS P. MILLER
FRIEDA S. MILLER
FELIX MORLEY
THOMAS D. RISHWORTH
WALTER R. SHARP
DONALD SLESINGER
GEORGE SOULE
MARK STARR
WILLIAM T. STONE
WILLIAM H. WELLS

MAXWELL S. STEWART, *Editor of the Pamphlet Series*
MABEL C. MOUNT, *Assistant Editor*
VIOLET EDWARDS, *Director of Education and Promotion*
GLADYS GUNNERSON, *Business Manager*

Send for Our Special Quantity Rates

Special low quantity rates for Public Affairs Pamphlets are available for schools and colleges; civic, educational, religious, business, and labor groups; government agencies; the armed services. Immediate shipment by The Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

For films and recordings related to Public Affairs Pamphlets, write to New Tools for Learning, 280 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Incorporated
80 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
CIrcle 5-6420

October 10, 1945

Quantity Rates for Public Affairs Pamphlets

1 - 49 copies ..... 10¢ each

---

50 - 199	copies of any one pamphlet	8¢ each
50 - 199	" of several pamphlets	8.5¢ each
200 - 499	copies of any one pamphlet	7.5¢ each
200 - 499	copies of several pamphlets	8¢ each
500 - 999	copies of any one pamphlet	7¢ each
500 - 999	copies of several pamphlets	7.5¢ each
1,000 - 4,999	copies of any one pamphlet	5.8¢ each
1,000 - 4,999	" of several pamphlets	6.3¢ each
5,000 - 9,999	copies of any one pamphlet	5.3¢ each
5,000 - 9,999	" of several pamphlets	5.8¢ each
10,000	copies of any one pamphlet	4.8¢ each
10,000	" of several pamphlets	5.3¢ each

Transportation charges extra

Prices subject to change without notice

Rates on larger quantities will be quoted on request

NEGROES IN AMERICA

by

ROBERT C. JONES

(adapted from an article "Negroes in Latin America" by the author published in the September-October 1945 issue of Sociology and Social Research.)

Some twenty years ago I recommended to my friends in the United States who were interested in the study of interracial and intercultural relations that they should observe these in various parts of Latin America as well as in their own country. I felt from my experience that this would help them to develop a more exact understanding of the concept "race". A comparison of the greatly varying situations existing in different countries and regions would assist in making clear the character of race prejudice showing that the prevalent attitudes of different ethnic groups towards each other were the product of conditions which were constantly changing, that they are brought about through historical processes which can be traced and are subject to modification.

It had been my privilege to know personally a number of the Negro elite in the United States during my university days, but it was not until later when I had an opportunity to work for several years in urban communities largely settled by Negroes that I came to realize what a wide variety of background and experience exists among them and how serious a handicap discriminatory practices really are.

Even Negroes themselves and students of "race relations" generally expressed surprise a few years ago when they were told that there were probably twice as many Negroes in Latin America as in the United States. No exact enumeration of Negroes in all of America has, however, ever been even attempted. The great flexibility of the "color line" in some of the countries would make a statistician's nightmare out of such an effort. A very rough guess would be that there are close to forty million Negroes in the Western Hemisphere, located mainly on the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean. According to Census figures there are about thirteen million Negroes in the United States. There is perhaps about an equal number in Brazil. The next largest number is in the Caribbean area, where there may be ten million. The remainder are to be found in the Guianas, in the Pacific low-lands of Peru and Ecuador, with small scattered groups and individuals in all countries. Negroes thus constitute almost 15 per cent of the total population of the American continents.[1]

If we accept the verdict of professional anthropologists, students of the subject, that there are no fundamental differences in the inherent ability or mental characteristics of various races and ethnic groups, the question as to how many Negroes there are in America becomes largely an academic one but for the fact that large numbers of persons do not act on this premise. Subjective attitudes and concepts center themselves around Negroes and their relationships to other groups, and for that reason it is important to them as well as to others interested in their welfare to know their number and status. Race prejudice is to be found in all countries, although in greatly

- -

1 Although Negroes have, in general, settled in areas where the Indian had a low cultural level and the population was small, the two races have mixed to some extent. Such mixed bloods, or zambos, have been included in the present estimate, but many might with equal or greater justification be included in estimates of the Indian population.

varying forms and degrees of emotional intensity. In those places where Negroes are treated almost as equals by other groups, such an enumeration tends to lose its importance and may, in fact, promote the continuation of distinctions rather than be an aid in promoting plans to equalize opportunities. What it is really important to know about ethnic and cultural groups in any country is the extent to which their members vary from the remainder of the population in cultural and economic standards so that practical programs to remove existing disadvantages may be inaugurated on a valid basis and an adequate scale.

As is well known Negroes are not indigenous to America. Millions were, however, brought to America from Africa to furnish labor for tropical and subtropical plantations. They were at first largely restricted to a comparatively small area but have tended to scatter. They made special contributions to the development of sugar and cotton production and later to the cultivation of bananas. They constituted much of the labor used in the building of the Panama Canal and they also made up a large proportion of the port workers in the harbors. Since they were brought in bondage and did not have a good opportunity to transplant their own culture, they have to a very large measure adopted European civilization, adapting it to the social and economic situation in which they have been forced to live. African cultures were much richer, however, than has usually been thought, and Negroes have no reason to be ashamed of their African ancestry.

Although Haiti is the only country in America in which Negroes themselves overthrew their European masters and rulers and founded a state of their own, they have made an important contribution to the independence movement of almost every country in this hemisphere. This was true even in Argentina, where an important contingent of Negro soldiers served under San Martin. Haitain soldiers helped the American colonists win their freedom in the United States.

Relations between races are not yet governed by democratic principles of respect for the individual person and the guarantee of relative equality of opportunity irrespective of ethnic background. Partly for this reason many Negroes have possessed a keen interest in freedom, for they knew that their own welfare was somehow bound up with the general problem of democratic living. As long as certain people are not given opportunities equal to others to possess an adequate standard of economic well-being, to secure an education, and to enjoy the best things which our culture offers because of difference in the color of their skin and other outer physical characteristics, we cannot say that we are genuinely and completely democratic. Even in the countries where the "color line" is most flexible the term "white" is to a considerable extent a designation of status rather than a purely physical classification. It is a concept colored by tradition and prejudice rather than one determined by reason and objective scientific investigation. What the continuing relationship of Negroes is to members of other groups is a test of whether our democracy is real or not in that it will indicate whether a minority group can rise from an exploited and submerged position to one of relative equality without there being a great deal of bitterness and serious conflicts. Responsibility for creating and maintaining a situation where peaceful progressive adjustment is possible must be shared by both minority and dominant groups.

Negroes should be interested not only in their own advancement and that of their group but also in the promotion of democratic processes in our entire society. Self-interest alone should recommend this to them, as studies have shown that the greatest feeling against them exists among the uneducated, underprivileged, and intellectually isolated. Nor have Negroes themselves kept free from racist attitudes as is indicated by the frequent existence of color prejudice within the Negro population itself. Negroes cannot be said to be in any sense unified; those in different segments of society and

in different countries apparently have about as much difficulty as anybody else in understanding each other. A city Negro art group in the United States once asked the author for help in arranging an exchange of art work with Negroes in a Latin-American country such as Cuba or Brazil. It was difficult for them to understand that a collection of art secured from either of those countries would quite likely contain work by Negro artists but that it would not be very politic to ask for an exclusively Negro exhibit. Cuban and Brazilian Negroes are primarily nationals of their country of birth or adoption and are frequently not given to thinking of themselves in terms of their racial background. The general population takes pride in the contribution of outstanding Negroes who are known as eminent citizens of their respective countries on much the same basis as other leaders.

Little more than half of thepopulation of the western hemisphere can even pretend to be of purely European ancestry.[2] Recognition and graceful acceptance of this fact is of importance in determining the character of inter-American relations. Because of the greater tolerance existing in the Latin American countries the discriminatory treatment which Negroes receive in the United States is widely resented. Whites in countries where little segregation takes place frequently criticize such conduct as much as, if not more than, the Negroes themselves. Nevertheless United States tourists and other influences have affected some change in the attitudes and behavior of Latin Americans so that in effect race prejudice has been exported.

Although resolutions have been passed at a number of inter-American conferences favoring the promotion of democracy, better conditions for the working classes, and the abolition of discriminatory practices, the Inter-American Congress of Demography, held in Mexico City in October, 1943, was the first to openly consider the situation of the Negro in America.[3] The recommendations of the Commission on Ethnology and Eugenics of this Congress included the suggestion that the governments of America should enact laws which would promote educational programs intended to improve the condition of life of the Negro people and promote the removal of distinctions because of race or color in all human relationships. It was also suggested that the scientific study of the Negro populations be promoted so that information as to their condition, potentialities, general culture, and their contribution to the national and continental heritage might be adequately diffused in order to bring about better understanding between racial groups. The position was taken that the American governments should completely repudiate all policies and action of a discriminatory character, keeping in mind that the traits of racial classification which are scientifically valid indicate only hereditary somatic qualities without any implications of a psychological or cultural character.[4]

---

2. As has already been indicated, care should be taken in making estimates of the number of persons belonging to minority ethnic groups not to count the considerable number of persons of mixed blood more than once. It should be remembered that in several countries, contrary to the prevalent practice in the United States, persons of mixed ethnic background are considered to be White, particularly if they possess superior economic and cultural status.

3. The Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace held in Mexico City in February 1945 reaffirmed "the principle ---- of equality of rights and opportunities for all men, regardless of race or religion." and recommended "that the governments of the American republics.....make every effort to prevent in their respective countries all acts which may provoke discrimination between individuals because of race or religion." See- Final Act of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace- February-March, 1945. Washington, Pan American Union, 1945. p.80.

4. Earle Harrison, "Inter-American Demographic Congress," Monthly Review (Immigration and Naturalization Service), November, 1943. pp.1-2. The complete resolutions of this Congress have not up to the present been made available in an adequate English translation.

As a result of increasing mutual acquaintance among scholars interested in the Negro people in America and of the interest expressed in studies relating to them at the Congress of Demography there was organized in Mexico City in October 1943 the International Institute of Afro-American Studies. It is the purpose of the organization to stimulate the study of the Negro population of America and collect, arrange, and distribute the results of these investigations, make reports regarding activities of other societies and study groups interested in the same subject, and carry on other related work. It is not only to encourage research but also to organize lectures, seminars, exhibits, and other public programs relating to the Negro. Its program is to be educational in character, and it is to serve as an inter-American clearinghouse for scholars interested in the Negro rather than be an action or pressure group. Eventually a magazine[5] may be published and other publications issued from time to time as seen fit. The Institute may also function in an advisory capacity, furnishing information and making recommendations as requested by official agencies, private organizations, or individuals. Headquarters for the Institute were established, for the time being, at the National School of Anthropology of Mexico, located at Moneda No. 13, Mexico, D.F. So far, the Institute has been merely in the process of organization. Whether or not it becomes a vital project depends upon the amount of interest shown.

---

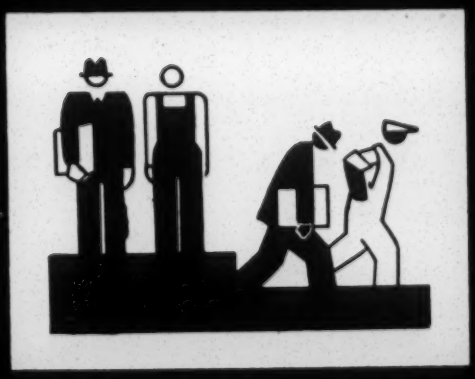
5. Since this article was written Vol. I Nos. 1 and 2 of this review entitled "Afroamerica" has appeared bearing the date January to July 1945. Its 172 pages contain articles in English, French, Portugese and Spanish. Book and magazine reviews, notes, and news items also appear together with a membership list and a treasurer's report. The Fondo de Cultura Economica, Panuco, 63, Mexico, D. F., Mexico is the publisher and distributor. The annual subscription price is 2 dollars. Single copies sell for $1.25.

10c

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 110

WILL NEGROES GET JOBS NOW?

BY HERBERT R. NORTHRUP



WILL NEGROES GET JOBS NOW?

By HERBERT R. NORTHRUP

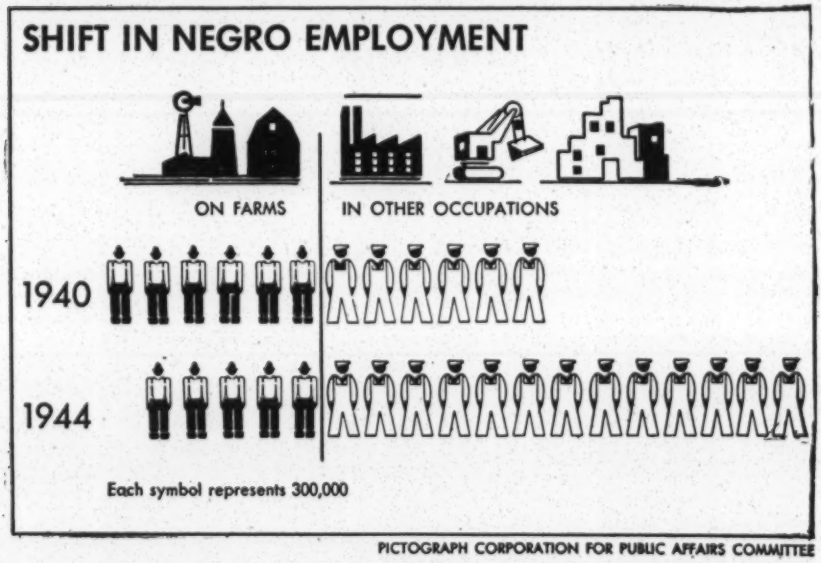
NEGROES have more at stake than any other group in the job outlook for the next few years. They made great gains during the war. For the first time many of them have known what it is to have enough food for health and a little extra money for recreation. Having tasted the good things of life, they are doubly anxious about their future.

Herbert R. Northrup, Ph.D., formerly instructor in Economics at Cornell University and Senior Hearing Officer at the Regional War Labor Board in New York, is Visiting Lecturer in Economics at New York University and author of the book, *Organized Labor and the Negro* (Harper and Brothers, 1944).

Mr. Northrup has drawn material for this pamphlet from estimates by John Davis, Chief of Research Division, FEPC; the study, *Providing For Unemployed Workers in the Transition,* which was prepared by Richard A. Lester for the Committee for Economic Development; the article, "The Impact of the War on the South and the Implications for Postwar Developments," by D. S. Lasseter; and other sources listed on page 31.

Copyright, 1945, by the Public Affairs Committee, Incorporated
—A nonprofit, educational organization—

How will Negroes fare in the years to come? Will they hold their wartime gains or sink back to the conditions of poverty that prevailed before the war? The situation is far from promising. Not only have Negro



PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

workers been concentrated in the industries that were devoted exclusively to war munitions, but as a group they had the least seniority in war plants. They will have the most difficulty in finding new employment. And they are concentrated in areas, particularly the South, and in war production centers such as Detroit where reconversion problems are the most difficult. Taking all these factors into account, it has been estimated that Negro unemployment may exceed one million.* These figures are rock bottom. They assume that a satisfactory program will be developed to care for those who are temporarily un-

*Estimates based on study by John Davis, Chief of Research Division, FEPC.

employed during the reconversion period. If no such program is undertaken, Negro unemployment may grow progressively worse. As we shall see from the following pages, Negroes stand in grave danger of losing the bulk of their wartime employment gains.

NEGRO LABOR DURING THE WAR

DURING the war all America, including the Negroes, enjoyed the benefits of full employment. Nearly ten million more persons sought jobs than ever before. This increase was, however, more than offset by the entrance of 11,000,000 men and women into the armed services. In July, 1944, the total labor force, including those in uniform, stood at 66,600,000—more than 7,000,000 in excess of what it would have been if war had not come.

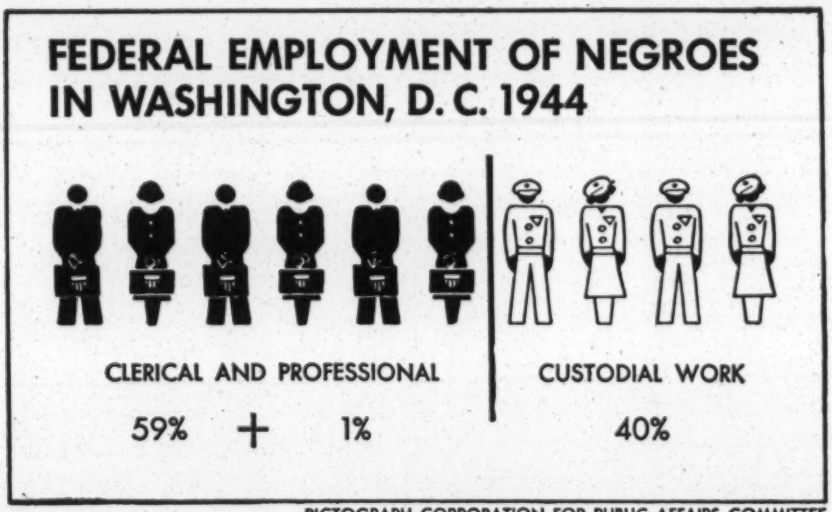
The majority of the new workers—an estimated 5,500,000—were women. But Negroes also made spectacular gains. For not only did we have 2,000,000 additional Negro workers, but the type of jobs held by Negroes changed drastically, a fact which is of great significance for the postwar period.

Of the 2,000,000 additional Negroes, almost one-half were found in various branches of the armed services. Approximately 1,000,000 took new jobs after 1940, bringing the total of Negro civilian employment to a peak of 5,500,000. This included slightly more than 2,000,000 Negro women.

From Farm to War Plant

The most spectacular shift in Negro employment was from farm to war plant. In 1940, approximately one-half of all Negroes worked on farms; in 1944, less than

one-third were so employed. In round figures, about 300,000 Negroes left agricultural pursuits for the factory. Nearly all these farm migrants came from the South.



PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Negro employment in war plants rose steadily, especially after early 1943, when the manpower shortage began to become acute. By January 1, 1945, approximately 700,000 Negroes—roughly 7 per cent of the total—were employed in the manufacture of such vital war products as ammunition, ships, aircraft, communication equipment, and basic metals.

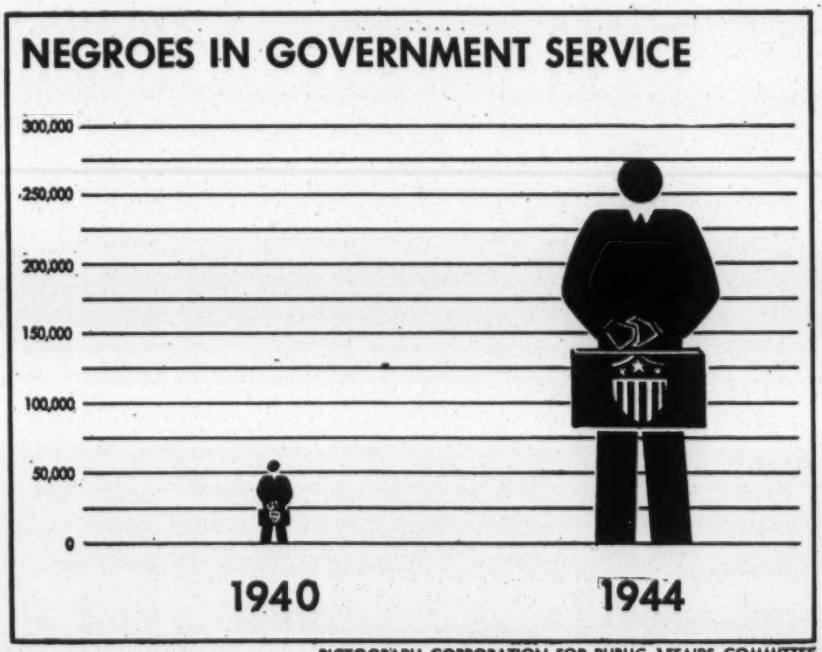
Inside industry the position of Negro workers also improved substantially. Between 1940 and 1944 the number of Negroes employed as skilled craftsmen and foremen doubled, as did the number engaged as "operatives" (those performing the basic semiskilled factory operations). The total in both groups rose from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Gains for Negro Women

Negro women shared in these gains. The total number of Negro women employed in factories increased by one-third. In 1940 fewer than 3,000 Negro women were employed in industries which later engaged in the manufacture of basic articles of war. Four years later fifty times as many held jobs in these industries.

In Government Service

Special mention should also be made of government service. At the beginning of the defense program fewer than 60,000 Negroes were employed in government agencies. The number had increased to 275,000 by April,



PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1944. This was nearly 12 per cent of all federal workers. Moreover, within the government service Negroes held all kinds of jobs, including many positions of responsibility, instead of being confined to menial jobs as they had generally been before the war. About 59 per cent of the Negro federal workers in Washington were clerical, 40 per cent custodial, and 1 per cent subprofessional or professional. The gains in the clerical field were particularly impressive.

Still Far from Equality

As noteworthy as the advances of Negroes were, they should not be exaggerated. *The basic reason why Negroes gained so much is that they had so far to go.* And it should be stressed that even at the height of the war program, they never had as good a chance at jobs as whites.

Consider these figures! In 1940, one Negro man in every five was employed as an unskilled laborer. Despite their great occupational advancement, this ratio still held true in 1944. The number of Negro men working as proprietors, managers, and officials increased 50 per cent in this four-year period. Yet in April, 1944, less than 75,000 Negroes were found in these upper brackets. After four years of war, over 98 per cent of the clerical and sales force in the country were still white, while 95 per cent of the professional, proprietary, and managerial group also remained white.

The situation was similar for Negro women. Despite their advances, seven out of every ten employed Negro women were in service occupations in April, 1944. True, the number of Negro women working as proprietors, managers, or officials tripled; those working as saleswomen almost doubled; and those engaged as clerical workers rose to a number five times as great in 1944 as

in 1940. But the actual numbers were so small that it made little difference in the picture as a whole.

In government service, moreover, Negroes made their greatest gains in the navy shipyards, army munitions depots, arsenals, and air fields. This is precisely the part of the federal service that is cut the most drastically in peacetime.

Adding it up: The end of hostilities found Negro workers in a substantially improved economic position over their prewar status in both the quantity and the quality of jobs held. But it also found Negroes at the bottom of the economic pyramid, still concentrated in the lowest paying jobs, still far from having reached their goal of economic equality, and in imminent danger of having many of their wartime gains wiped out.

JOBS FOR ALL AFTER RECONVERSION?

ONCE reconversion has been completed, what are the prospects for full employment? To Negroes, this is a vital question. They know that we shall have to have jobs for everyone if they are to have an opportunity to recover from their losses during reconversion. Or, to state it a little differently, they know that if race prejudice is to be kept down and if discrimination is to be curbed successfully, jobs must be provided for all men and women who are able and willing to work. Depression and mass unemployment contain the germs of fascism, with its poisonous race hatreds.

According to the best estimates, full employment will involve at least 56,000,000 jobs. The total labor force will be more than 61,000,000, but 2,500,000 will probably still be in the armed forces and at least 3,000,000 will always be unemployed because of unfitness for work or

seasonal layoffs, or because they are in the process of changing jobs.

12,000,000 New Jobs!

To employ 56,000,000 persons, private industry must provide jobs for 12,000,000 more workers than it did in the relatively prosperous year of 1940. Those who feel that this can be accomplished point to the tremendous backlog of demand for residential houses, automobiles, refrigerators, radios, and other important job-creating goods. They point also to the backlog of maintenance and equipment repairs, to the huge areas in Europe that must be rebuilt, and to the possibilities of new industries rising to the fore as the automobile industry did during the 20's.

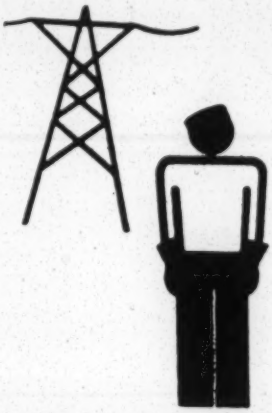
If all these bright prospects come true, perhaps private industry can do the job. Yet as a result of technological progress industry can produce more goods with fewer workers than before the war. And many economists believe that some government spending will be necessary in order to make sure that consumers have enough money to buy all that we can produce.

THE OUTLOOK FOR NEGROES IN PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES

THE outlook for Negro labor differs considerably from industry to industry. In some, the prospects for continued employment of Negroes is quite good; in others, the situation is less heartening.

Electrical and Communication Equipment

Outstanding among those in which the prospects are good is the electrical, radio, and communication equipment manufacturing industry. Before the war few Negroes were found in plants making these articles, but during the war this pattern was completely reversed and thousands of Negroes have been employed. Negro employment has been encouraged by such large companies as Western Electric, and by the policies of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, C.I.O. As most of the employees in this industry are women, and as the industry is an expanding one, there is a comparatively small problem of layoffs because of returning veterans or reconversion cutbacks. Consequently, Negro employees in this field are likely to hold a large portion of their wartime gains.



Iron and Steel

The iron and steel industry provides us with an example of an industry in which the proportion of Negroes has not altered greatly since the war. Negroes have been an important factor in the labor force of the industry since World War I, and today they comprise nearly 10 per cent of all iron and steel workers. Although Negroes have always been concentrated in the

common labor jobs, there have always been a number of Negroes in the top-paying steel production jobs. The war brought an increased number of promotions for Negroes to these top jobs. Partially responsible for this improvement is the United Steelworkers, C.I.O., an organization in which Negroes have played a prominent role. After the war, the demand for steel products for building construction and for durable consumer goods, such as automobiles and refrigerators, is likely to be heavy. Consequently, Negro steel workers should be in a favorable position during reconversion and afterwards.

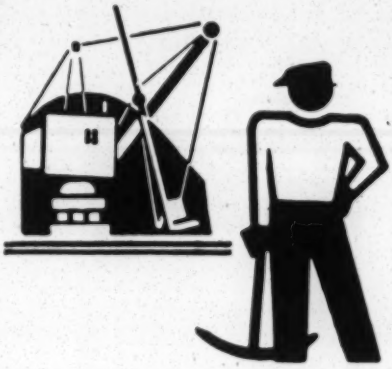
Rubber

The situation in the rubber industry also failed to change much during the war. But it is quite different from the iron and steel industry. Although at one time Akron employed a high proportion of Negroes; there were not many Negro rubber workers at the outset of the war. The employment of Negroes has increased considerably since then, but remains largely confined to menial work, such as sweepers, or to the more undesirable production jobs. The number of Negroes upgraded to better jobs has been small. And most of these have little seniority and are likely to be displaced by returning veterans. Thus, the postwar gains will be unimportant.

In synthetic rubber plants, Negro employment is higher and there will be few returning veterans, since the industry is a new one. No one knows, however, how long or to what extent the synthetic rubber industry will remain in operation after reconversion.

The Building Trades

Most authorities are confident that the building and construction industry is headed for a boom similar to that which occurred after the last war. Whether Negroes will share in this prosperity is, however, debatable. Besides being employed as unskilled building laborers, Negroes have a long tradition, dating back in the South to slavery days, of being used as skilled building craftsmen. Before the war, 50 per cent of all skilled Negroes were building mechanics. Nevertheless, the Negro's position in the industry is by no means secure. As a result of the discriminatory policies of some of the building craft unions, Negroes have been steadily losing out as skilled building craftsmen for the last forty years. They might have been driven entirely from the industry in many localities if, in 1936, the federal government had not required that Negroes be given their fair share of jobs on all federally financed construction. This policy must be continued on all public-works projects if Negroes are to share in the expected building boom.



Transportation

In no industry is the future of Negroes less promising than in railway transportation. The number of Negro trainmen and locomotive firemen has already been reduced by the anti-Negro policies of the Railroad Brotherhoods. Negro Pullman porters and dining-car waiters are likely

to suffer as a result of declining railroad passenger traffic. And Negro laborers in the railway shops and the maintenance-of-way departments will continue to be displaced by improved machines.

The situation in other forms of transportation varies. The airlines have never employed Negroes except as porters. Whether they will give the Negro Army Air Force men, who have performed so well in combat, an opportunity to use their newly acquired skill remains to be seen. In automobile trucking, Negroes have made some gains which may be held, but they have not broken into the better paying over-the-road and delivery trucking jobs. Prior to the war, one-third of all longshoremen and dock laborers were Negroes. Undoubtedly, a major share of this tough, hard work will continue to be performed by colored labor. Assisted by the National Maritime Union, C.I.O., the proportion of Negro seamen has increased substantially. These gains may be held if the United States, as now seems likely, maintains a large postwar merchant fleet.

Shipbuilding

We come now to the three industries—shipbuilding, aircraft, and automobiles—which manufactured some of the most vital war materials. They necessarily have the most critical reconversion problems.

In March, 1940, only 150,000 workers, 7 per cent of them Negroes, were employed in shipyards. Four years later, shipyard employment reached 1,700,000 workers. One out of every ten among these were Negroes. Even with the necessity of rebuilding our merchant fleet and

maintaining a large Navy, it is difficult to imagine a postwar shipyard labor force in excess of 500,000. Whether Negro employment will decline more than proportionately depends on a number of factors. For example, the chances for high Negro employment are much better if the shipyards in the East remain open and those in the West close, than if the reverse happens. For in the East, the Marine and Shipbuilders' Union, C.I.O., and employers such as the Sun Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Pennsylvania, and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Virginia, have led the way in using Negro labor. On the West Coast, however, the dominant labor union is the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders, A. F. of L., which confines Negroes to "Jim Crow" auxiliaries and opposes their employment. As a result, Negroes were the last hired in the Pacific yards, and the first laid off.

Even assuming that Negro shipyard employees are being released without discrimination, more than 100,000 will be included among the 1,000,000 shipbuilding employees who will be laid off. Reconversion of this industry thus creates a major unemployment problem by itself. Yet the airplane industry faces an even severer situation.

Aircraft

In March, 1940, only 100,000 employees were engaged in the aircraft industry. Since the industry had what the magazine *Fortune* termed "an almost universal prejudice aganist Negroes," it is not surprising that less than 250 of these workers were Negroes. In March, 1944, more than 2,000,000 workers, including 125,000 Negroes, were working in aircraft factories. But the future of Negro aircraft workers is not promising. Aircraft employment will decline to less than 40 per cent of its wartime figure.

In addition, the industry must make provision for 200,000 of its former employees who joined the armed services. As the last hired group, Negroes will be the first to go. Few are likely to remain.

Automobiles

The converted automobile industry faces a problem similar to that of shipbuilding and aircraft. Prior to the war, automobile plants employed 600,000 workers; during the war these same plants, exclusive of new establishments such as the Ford Willow Run Bomber plant, had 1,000,000 employees. Before the war, Negro automobile employment numbered about 25,000. Then it tripled. Moreover, thousands of Negroes were upgraded to the better paying jobs from which they had been excluded prior to the war.

Postwar automobile employment has been estimated at a maximum of 750,000. Although Negro auto workers will probably be in a substantially better position than they were in 1940, they face the prospect of considerable unemployment and downgrading from their wartime peak.

THE SOUTH IN WAR AND RECONVERSION

WHAT of the South? In 1940, no less than 70 per cent of all Negroes dwelt in the eleven states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. But 300,000 of these Negroes left the South for the war production centers of the North and West. Although few of these migrant Negroes will return to the South, that area remains the center of Negro population.

What has happened to the southern economy and what will happen after reconversion are, therefore, of utmost importance to Negroes.

Wartime Gains

We are indebted to Mr. D. B. Lasseter, of the Atlanta, Georgia, Regional Office of the War Manpower Commission, for an excellent summary of what war orders meant to the South.* He points out that wage payments in the region more than doubled between 1940 and 1943. Average weekly wages increased from $18.60 to $30.73. Although long hours and overtime pay account for some of these gains, the bulk was due to the establishment of new war industries in the South. Contrary to popular belief, the South was not neglected in the placing of war contracts. More than $7,000,000,000 in prime contracts had been let by the end of 1943 in the six states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee alone! But the future is far from reassuring. As Mr. Lasseter comments:

> At first glance, these factors appear as bright prospects, but there is ample cause for anxiety lest this war-inspired prosperity prove only temporary. For while industrial activity and facilities have increased tremendously, there will be great difficulty in maintaining these gains after the war. When the shooting is over the plants responsible for the current boom will shut down entirely, or production will be sharply curtailed. And a glance at the record shows there is a heavy concentration of this type of industry and activity. The South is packed with Army camps, and shipbuilding, airplane, and munitions plants further account for much of our industrial development. None of these offers a rosy future as a peacetime investment.

---

*See page 31 for complete reference.

Soon the army camps, cantonments, supply depots, and the like, which now dot the South, will be abandoned. Thousands of workers will be released from shipyards and airplane and munition plants. Many such plants will close down entirely. Boom towns, such as Pascagoula, Mississippi, where the people working in one shipyard outnumbered the prewar population, will quickly lose their inflated population. The South faces a grave readjustment. Having had its first taste of prosperity resulting from increased industrial activity, it is slated to lose the source of this prosperity.

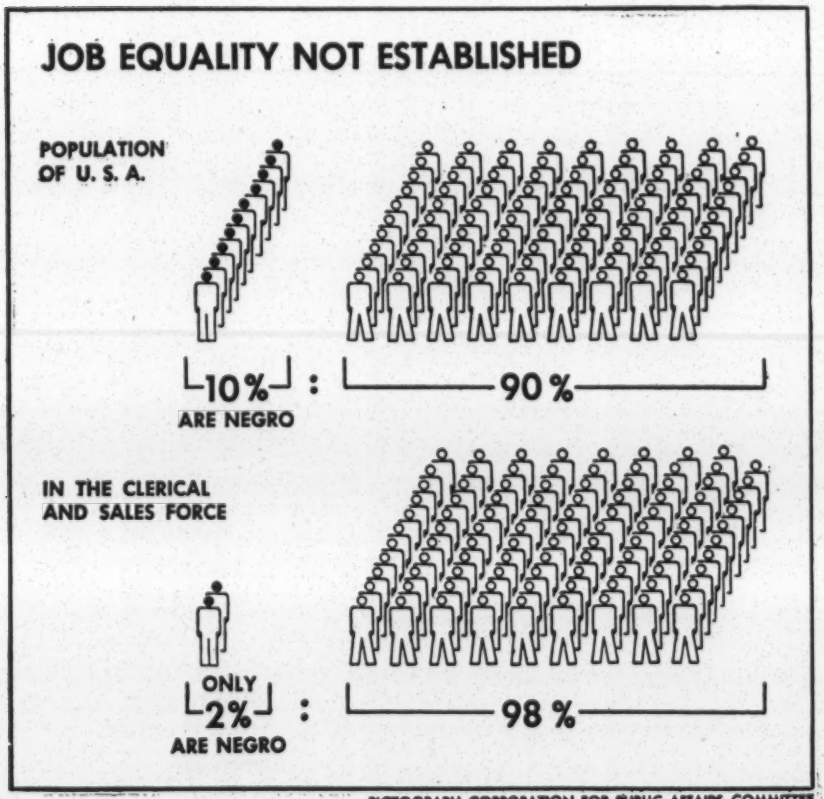
Negroes Handicapped

Where does the Negro fit in this picture? Despite the shortage of labor in southern war industries, Negro labor has not been made use of to the fullest extent. It is true that the situation improved after the summer of 1943. Many southern shipyards and airplane plants which employed no Negroes whatsoever prior to that date, later employed many. But Negroes continued to be restricted to common labor. Eventually most of the gains made by Negroes will probably be lost.

If during the reconversion period any such unemployment occurs in the South as occurred during the Great Depression of the 30's, the Negro in the South may pay a fearful price. During the dark days of the depression, Negroes lost not only many jobs for which they traditionally competed with whites, but also many others that had always "belonged" to them, particularly in the service trades, such as bellhopping or street cleaning. This may happen again unless adequate safeguards are devised to protect the Negro war workers and veterans who choose to remain in the South during and after the reconversion period.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

IF prosperous industries and regions can make up for depressed ones, so that private industry can provide full employment, the economic position of Negroes will, of course, be greatly improved. But although full employment is essential, our experience during the war shows conclusively that discrimination does not entirely disappear just because there is a labor shortage. Consequently,

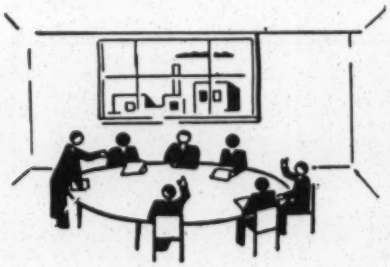


PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

if Negroes are to receive a square deal in employment opportunities in the future, we shall need to continue and strengthen the measures for fair employment practice that were set up during the war.

Setting Up the FEPC

Wartime measures for fair employment practice grew out of a crisis which developed early in 1941. At that time, it first became apparent that the defense program would result in a shortage of white labor and that Negro labor would have to be utilized more fully than ever before. Some employers, for example, International Harvester, Western Electric, and Briggs Manufacturing, took early steps to train and employ large numbers of Negroes. Likewise, certain unions, such as the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, C.I.O., and the International Ladies Garment Workers, A. F. of L., pushed their campaigns to obtain more and better jobs for Negroes. Many other employers and unions, however, refused to alter their prewar discriminatory practices. This resulted in the absurd situation of a shortage of workers, yet an available, untapped pool of colored labor. Mounting resentment among the Negro population, climaxed by a threatened "March on Washington" by Negroes under the leadership of A. P. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, plus growing concern among government officials about the lags in the defense program caused by the failure to use Negroes, resulted in the intervention of President Roosevelt. In



June, 1941, he issued Executive Order 8802, which "reaffirmed" the national policy of nondiscrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin, and which created the Fair Employment Practice Committee to administer the Order.

The authority of the FEPC was not based on statute but was derived from the vast war powers of the President. Nevertheless, in many localities with the help of the U. S. Employment Service, considerable success was achieved in obtaining compliance with the Executive Order. Thousands of Negroes received employment or moved up to better jobs after the FEPC intervened.

Difficulties Faced by the FEPC

In many cases, however, the FEPC was unable to secure the fulfillment of its orders. This was particularly true in the South. And it was especially true when unions as well as employers were involved, as in the southern railway cases, where discrimination by the Railroad Brotherhoods was the main complaint. In such cases, compliance could apparently only be obtained if the President had the Army or another federal agency take over the affected properties and put the FEPC Order into effect. Such drastic action occurred only in the Philadelphia Transportation Company matter, and then not until former leaders in an independent union instigated a strike in an attempt to prevent eight Negroes from being upgraded to motormen's jobs.

Since the FEPC did not have enough authority during wartime to carry out all its functions, a postwar agency

charged with similar duties obviously must have stronger powers if it is to succeed in curbing discrimination in employment. This could be accomplished by either of two methods: (1) amending the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act and the various state "Little Wagner" acts to provide that discrimination by either employers or unions because of race, color, creed, or national origin is an unfair labor practice forbidden by law; or (2) creating permanent national and state Fair Employment Practice Commissions to administer Fair Racial Practice Acts, and providing these commissions with powers similar to those possessed by the National Labor Relations Board so that they can petition the courts to enforce their directives.

Antidiscrimination in the Wagner Act

The first method has many advantages. The problem of discrimination in employment, whether committed by employers or by unions, is essentially a problem of labor relations. The National Labor Relations Board is fully equipped and thoroughly experienced in handling such problems, and the Wagner Act is more easily enforced than vague antidiscrimination laws. In such industries as railway transportation, in which the NLRB has no jurisdiction, authority could readily be granted to it over discriminatory practices by further amendment to the Wagner Act. Efficient curbing of discrimination could thus be effected at little expense and without adding to the administrative complexity of the government.

It is probable, however, that such antidiscrimination laws as are enacted to govern employment relations will be administered by newly created agencies. Bills to create permanent Fair Employment Practice Commissions were introduced in 1945 not only in Congress but in several

state legislatures, including Ohio, California, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. In New York State, a law was enacted after several years' study. It prohibits discrimination in employment by employers or unions because of race, color, religious creed, or national origin, and established a five-man Fair Employment Practice Commission to administer the act. The commission may apply to the courts for enforcement of its orders, and its orders are subject to court review. The New York act is well written and provides the basis for an important experiment in the feasibility of ending discrimination in employment by legislative action. Undoubtedly, the future of anti-discrimination legislation of this character will depend to a considerable extent on the experiences of New York State's new Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Other Suggestions to Combat Discrimination

If the federal and state governments intend to enforce a code of fair employment practice on private industry and unions, they should adhere rigidly to a similar practice in their own operations. Continued provision can be made for the employment of Negroes on public-works projects similar to the provisions contained in federally financed housing contracts which were let between 1936 and the present date. Adequate safeguards can be provided to insure that Negroes are treated without discrimination by all the federal and state agencies that dispense social services. In the past, such equal treatment has not often been adhered to, especially in the South. In public employment there should be no discrimination. The example set by governmental agencies in such matters is of great importance in influencing the conduct of others.

Groups outside the government can also be of real assistance in the fight against discrimination. Local and

state organizations can sponsor educational programs designed to encourage good feeling between races and to expose race-hate propaganda. Other unions and industries can follow the example of the United Automobile Workers, C.I.O., which has established a fair employment practice committee of its own to police discrimination within its jurisdiction.

On the other hand, it would seem best to avoid some of the so-called "remedies" suggested by certain unions and Negro organizations. Most prominent among these are the plans to establish separate seniority lists for Negroes, or to "credit" Negroes with several years' seniority as a means of making up for past discriminatory treatment. Such plans appear to ignore the fact that seniority does not create jobs. Super-seniority will not help the great bulk of Negroes who have been displaced by reconversion. For plants do not operate under the same conditions during peacetime as they do during war. Jobs will have changed, thus by-passing the safeguards of seniority. And the aid it might render to a few Negroes would probably be more than outweighed by the ill-feeling it might engender among white workers with greater seniority, who would be displaced by Negroes with less actual seniority but greater "seniority credit."

Providing for the Transition

Equally important in providing for fair employment practice is the necessity of insuring that jobs are available. Without full employment, Negroes as well as whites will be out of work. As we have indicated earlier, the postwar employment problem has two general phases: (1) the period of reconversion; and (2) the period after the process of reconversion to peacetime production has been completed.

In a research study entitled *Providing for Unemployed in the Transition,** which was prepared for the Committee for Economic Development, Professor Richard A. Lester has set forth a comprehensive plan to prevent reconversion unemployment from descending into depression unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Dr. Lester notes, first of all, that neither workers' savings nor unemployment compensation benefits in many states are large enough to tide over workers who will be let out of war jobs and who will be seeking new employment. Since unemployment compensation is the best means of meeting reconversion unemployment, he suggests that present state plans should be vastly improved and equalized. Improvement will mean extending the coverage to such groups as merchant seamen, employees of small firms, and public employees, increasing the benefits from the present average of $13.84 a week to a minimum of at least $20 a week (which is in line with soldier demobilization pay), and providing for the continuation of payments for no less a period than twenty-six weeks. Equalization means the elimination of the present wide variations in state plans. There seems to be no logical reason why unemployed workers with exactly the same wage credits and in exactly the same circumstances should receive maximum benefits of $220 in New York, but only $100 in New Jersey; of $310 in Louisiana, but only $210 in Mississippi. Equalization could be accomplished most readily by bringing the unemployment compensation system under the federal government. The same results might be achieved, however, by establishing a "guaranty fund," from which the federal Treasury would offer grants to exhausted state funds. This would

*See page 31 for complete reference.

make it possible for all of the state compensation systems to meet uniform standards well above present levels.

OTHER MEASURES

Unemployment compensation alone, however, cannot fill the employment gap during the reconversion period. Dr. Lester would, therefore, supplement it by unemployment relief, forward-looking personnel policies (including provisions for severance pay), education and training, and a limited public-works program.

RELIEF

He suggests that relief be designed as a direct supplement to unemployment compensation benefits. Many workers will not have the necessary requirements or will not have built up enough "credits" to receive adequate unemployment compensation. Such relief could be principally work-relief with the costs split between the federal and state governments. Local administration of work-relief would enable the most useful projects to receive priority and would prevent the program from disintegrating into "boondoggling." Care would be taken so as to prevent relief projects from keeping workers in war boom areas which have been deflated by the end of war production. Instead, all possible encouragement would be given to employees in overcrowded communities to depart for areas with substantial peacetime industry.

SEVERANCE PAY

Dr. Lester suggests that private industry can do much to assist in the transition period. Some collective bargaining agreements now call for dismissal compensation or severance pay. These benefits might provide for at least two weeks' pay upon termination. Many employers might also find it feasible to pay traveling expenses to employees

who wish to leave war boom areas, and that practice should be encouraged. Employers would also do well to keep their employees well informed as to the possibilities of layoffs and rehirings. And every effort could be made to concentrate maintenance and repair work during the reconversion period so that layoffs would affect the fewest possible workers. Finally, employers and the unions might well avoid shortening the work week below forty hours. If there is too much dependence put upon the shorter work week, the net result will only be a general decline in purchasing power and, consequently, an increase in unemployment and a general sharing of poverty.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Dr. Lester notes that Selective Service examinations have revealed an appalling lack of education, both general and vocational, among the population. The USES could be used to advise and to train returning soldiers and unemployed war workers for peacetime jobs. The cost of this educational program might best be shared by federal, state, and local governments. Such a program could do much to prevent a decline in worker and soldier morale during the reconversion period. The importance of morale in maintaining the will to work and faith in our democratic form of government cannot be overemphasized. Whatever is spent on these educational projects will have been spent wisely and well.

PUBLIC WORKS

Finally, federal, state, and municipal programs of public works could be set up in an effort to maintain purchasing power and thus prevent a decline in the demand for consumer goods. Such programs should be designed to employ large numbers of unskilled workers, not primarily skilled mechanics. They should stress such projects as

highway building, reforestation and conservation projects, and other such construction. Building construction, which requires a high percentage of skilled labor and which requires a long period before peak employment is reached, should probably be avoided until after the reconversion period. Public-works projects during the reconversion period should be flexible so that they can be adjusted easily to meet the needs of the moment. In order to provide maximum employment, planning should already be under way by states and municipalities so that the projects may begin as soon as possible. As in the case of work-relief, care must be taken so that public-works programs do not encourage workers to remain in deflated war boom areas when no longer needed.

Dr. Lester believes that the timing of this entire program is of the utmost importance. Since many state legislatures which meet in 1945 do not convene again until two years later, he believes that Congress must exercise its responsibility and give the go-ahead signal for postwar planning. He recommends that the money—estimated at $700,000,000 a year for two years, the equivalent of what we spent in five days of war—be appropriated at once so that states and municipalities will be encouraged to go forward with their own plans for the transition. The cost seems small when compared to the costs, in money and intangible values, of unemployment and depression.

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN FULL EMPLOYMENT

IF the problems of the reconversion are adequately dealt with, private industry should be able to provide the 56,000,000 jobs which full employment will require. Many economists believe that private enterprise should be given the opportunity to do the job. But that does not mean

that the government should necessarily be idle. It could concern itself with developing natural resources, perhaps along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and with providing housing, public works, and other social services.

Low-Cost Housing Projects

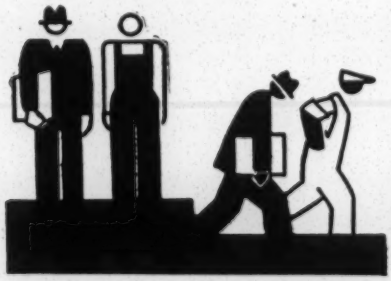
A government program of social services is needed to supplement the efforts of private industry. It should concentrate on the construction of low-cost housing projects —a field in which private enterprise has never had substantial success—along the lines of the program developed by the prewar U. S. Housing Authority; and on sustaining consumer buying power by strengthening the Social Security Act. The results of this program would greatly reduce the fears and uncertainties of our working population and would substantially improve their well-being. Since Negroes are concentrated in the lowest income groups, and among those who are not now within the scope of the present Social Security Act—agricultural labor and domestic service—they would benefit a great deal by these improved social services.

Other Public-Works Projects

If private enterprise proves unequal to the task of providing full employment, then the federal government will undoubtedly be forced to take up the slack with a program of public works. Such programs should be planned now so that if additional government construction is needed, worthwhile projects can be begun without delay.

SUMMARY

1. We shall probably have a minimum of 6,000,000 unemployed during the reconversion period, of whom 1,000,000 will probably be Negroes. Negroes have been hit especially hard because their employment during wartime was concentrated in war industries that are bearing the brunt of the unemployment; because Negroes, as a group, were the last hired, had the least seniority, and therefore were the first laid off; because they are concentrated in the areas, especially the South, as well as in the industries, that suffered the most by the curtailment of war production; and because they may be expected to suffer from discrimination in seeking new jobs.



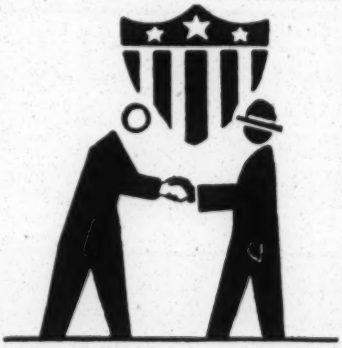
2. Negro workers made substantial gains during the war both in the quantity and quality of jobs held. Nowhere, however, have they reached their goal of economic equality, and their gains may be all but wiped out during the reconversion period.

3. No one knows whether private industry will succeed in providing full employment after reconversion has been completed.

4. Negro postwar employment prospects in the typical industries surveyed vary considerably. In the South, where a majority of the nation's Negroes still dwell, their economic prospects are not at all bright.

5. In all governmental activities, a nondiscrimination policy should be adhered to as an example to private groups.

6. Our wartime experience indicates that even under full employment Negroes may suffer from discrimination. The experience of the Fair Employment Practice Committee has developed a movement to outlaw racial discrimination in employment. A number of bills are before Congress and various state legislatures providing for the establishment of permanent commissions with authority to prevent such discrimination. In 1945, New York became the first state to adopt such a law. Its experience will be valuable in determining the effectiveness of this kind of attack on discrimination.



7. The job problem has two phases: (1) tiding over the unemployed during reconversion, and (2) caring for the permanently unemployed. A plan suggested by Dr. Lester, which appears to be practical, stresses improved unemployment compensation as the main bulwark to care for the transition unemployed. Once reconversion has been completed, private industry will be given an opportunity to provide full employment. The federal government can make use of this period to develop natural resources, such as regional TVA's, and to provide improved social services. This period can also be used to plan public works and other measures which will be necessary if private industry cannot provide jobs for all.

8. One other thing is needed—the moral will to do the job. One reads pompous editorials in prominent newspapers declaring that full employment is merely "the

wishful thinking of a dreamy-eyed, star-gazing idealist." "Experts" visit centers of war production and solemnly report that race riots are "inevitable." Such statements are without foundation. Of course, full employment will not be easy to obtain. Of course, race relations in some areas are in a critical state. Of course, we are facing problems in this country of the greatest magnitude. But none of these problems is so great that it cannot be solved in the American tradition by prompt action and a little common sense.

FOR FURTHER READING

Bailer, Lloyd H. "The Automobile Unions and the Negro," *Political Science Quarterly*. December, 1944

———. "The Negro Automobile Worker," *Journal of Political Economy*. October, 1943

Brown, Earl. *Why Race Riots?—Lessons from Detroit*. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 87. 1943. 10¢

Haber, William, and Welch, E. "The Labor Force During Reconversion," *Review of Economic Statistics*. November, 1944

Harbison, F. H. *Seniority Problems During Demobilization and Reconversion*. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University. 1944

Lasseter, D. B. "The Impact of the War on the South and the Implications for Postwar Developments," *Social Forces*. October, 1944

Lee, Alfred McClung. *Race Riots Aren't Necessary*. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 107. 1945. 10¢

Lester, Richard A. *Providing for Unemployed Workers in the Transition*. New York, McGraw-Hill. 1945

Northrup, Herbert R. *Organized Labor and the Negro*. New York, Harper. 1944

"Seniority in the Akron Rubber Industry, July, 1944," *Monthly Labor Review*. October, 1944

"Seniority in the Automobile Industry, April, 1944," *Monthly Labor Review*. September, 1944

Sterner, Richard. *The Negro's Share*. New York, Harper. 1943

Stewart, Maxwell S. *The Negro in America*. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 95. 1944. 10¢

———. *There Can Be Jobs for All!* Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 105. 1945. 10¢

"War and Postwar Trends in Employment of Negroes," *Monthly Labor Review*. January, 1945

FACTS are needed by thoughtful citizens in a democracy. But how is one to get at the facts? Here is a suggestion.

Get the habit of reading ***Public Affairs Pamphlets.*** Over eight million copies have been bought by people seeking facts. Have these summaries of millions of dollars worth of research studies at your elbow on less than one foot of your book shelves!

Special Offer

For $5 you can get all the ***Public Affairs Pamphlets*** in print (see back cover) and new ones as they appear each month, to a total of 70. If you already have some of these pamphlets, check the ones you want, and we'll extend your subscription accordingly to the total of 70. Mail your order today. Simply write: "I want the ***Public Affairs Pamphlet Library***" and mail us your check for $5. (Single pamphlets, 10c.)

The publication of the ***Public Affairs Pamphlets*** is one of the activities of the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., whose purpose as expressed in its Constitution is "to make available in summary and inexpensive form the results of research on economic and social problems to aid in the understanding and development of American policy. The sole purpose of the Committee is educational. It has no economic or social program of its own to promote." The members serve in a personal capacity and not as representatives of their respective organizations. Publication of a pamphlet does not necessarily imply the Committee's approval of the statements or views contained in it.

THE COMMITTEE

Ordway Tead, *Chairman*
Harry D. Gideonse, *Vice Chairman*
S. M. Keeny, *Secretary*
Erling M. Hunt, *Acting Secretary*
Beulah Amidon, *Treasurer*
Eleanor C. Anderson
Earl Brown
Raymond Leslie Buell
William Trufant Foster
Luther Gulick
F. Ernest Johnson
Harry W. Laidler
Robert P. Lane
Francis P. Miller
Frieda S. Miller
Felix Morley
Thomas D. Rishworth
Walter R. Sharp
Donald Slesinger
George Soule
Mark Starr
William T. Stone
William H. Wells

Maxwell S. Stewart, Editor of the Pamphlet Series
Mabel C. Mount, Assistant Editor
Violet Edwards, Education and Promotion
Gladys Gunnerson, Business Manager

All rights reserved. No part of this pamphlet may be reproduced without permission, except short passages of no more than 500 words in length which may be quoted by a reviewer or commentator, with full credit to the Committee. For permission to use longer excerpts, write to the Public Affairs Committee, Incorporated, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

First Edition, November, 1945

Printed in the United States of America

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

1. Income and Economic Progress
5. Credit for Consumers
6. The South's Place in the Nation
18. How We Spend Our Money
23. Industrial Price Policies
25. Machines and Tomorrow's World
26. How Good Are Our Colleges?
27. Who Can Afford Health?
32. Cooperatives in the U.S.
33. This Problem of Food
34. What Makes Crime?
38. The Fight on Cancer
39. Loan Sharks and Their Victims
42. Adrift on the Land
43. Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties
44. 59¢ of Your $1—
45. How Money Works
47. America's Children
50. Credit Unions
51. Read Your Labels
53. What It Takes To Make Good In College
56. What the New Census Means
61. Instalment Selling—Pros and Cons
62. How to Buy Life Insurance
65. Prostitution and the War
66. Homes to Live In
67. Government Under Pressure
69. Vitamins for Health
70. What's Happening to Our Constitution?
73. After the War?
76. Workers and Bosses Are Human
78. The Airplane and Tomorrow's World
79. The Beveridge Plan
80. Freedom from Want: A World Goal
83. War, Babies, and the Future
84. Jobs and Security for Tomorrow
85. The Races of Mankind
86. When I Get Out? Will I Find a Job?
87. Why Race Riots?
89. Have We Food Enough for All?
90. The American Way
91. What About Our Japanese-Americans?
92. Facts and Tips for Service Men and Women
93. Freedom of the Air
94. Reconversion—The Job Ahead
95. The Negro in America
96. Houses for Tomorrow
97. Social Work and the Joneses
98. Epilepsy—The Ghost Is Out of the Closet
99. What Foreign Trade Means to You
100. Small Farm and Big Farm
101. The Story of Blue Cross
102. Veteran's Guide
103. Cartels or Free Enterprise?
104. Health Care for Americans
105. There Can Be Jobs for All!
106. Straight Talk for Disabled Veterans
107. Race Riots Aren't Necessary
108. Youth and Your Community
109. Gyps and Swindles
110. Will Negroes Get Jobs *Now*?

For quantity rates and list of new titles write:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

30 Rockefeller Plaza **New York 20, N. Y.**

Racial Con

The Negro in America

HOW WE TREAT HIM AND HOW WE SHOULD

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

The facts and conclusions presented in the pamphlet, "THE NEGRO IN AMERICA," have been drawn from months of continuous exploration and consultation with individuals of outstanding competence in Negro-white relations, in labor, industry, education and housing.

We have drawn fully on the experience of the Medical Research Division of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Deans of eastern medical schools including Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Yale and Tufts.

Bankers, housing officials and contract builders, thoroughly experienced in their several fields gave the full benefit of their experience and competence to this study.

Correspondence and inquiry is sincerely invited.

Copyright by Council for Democracy, 1945

AMERICAN FAITH

The contending forces of liberty and oppression, tolerance and hate, are joined in titanic battle that will determine the kind of world in which mankind will live for the next century.

In such a conflict America has no choice. All of our history and our traditions bind us to oppose oppression and intolerance, and to defend that ideal of government which has as its end equality of opportunity for all men without regard to race or color or creed. On this principle the American democracy was founded. And it is to preserve this principle as a vital force in the world that the nation has called its sons to arms.

It is a tribute to our democracy that Americans of every national and racial origin and of every religious faith have responded willingly to that call. On the battlefields of this war the sons of black and white, Jew and Gentile have fallen. And in the growing list of heroes, who have performed deeds of valor far beyond the call of duty, are the names of Polish and Italian and Scandinavian boys from all over the nation, of Jewish boys from New York's East Side, of Negro

boys from Texas and Alabama, who had but one loyalty and that was to America and its ideals.

On the all-important homefront, the same high devotion to our country has characterized our people, whatever their race or color or creed. From the earnings of the Negro worker, as well as the white, the income tax is withheld, War Bonds are purchased. There is no restriction to which he is not subject. There is no task that falls to the lot of his fellow citizens which he can escape. Nor has he tried. Of the American Negro, as of Americans of other racial and national origins, this must be said: He has shirked no duty, evaded no responsibility, imposed no condition on his loyalty or service.

Out of the welter of this war we must plan and work for a better America and a happier world, an America which fulfills its ideal of equality of opportunity, an America and a world where no man shall suffer solely because of his race or his color or his creed.

In the period of transition from war to peace, even more than now, we will be called upon to demonstrate our faith in and our willingness to live according to the principles of democracy. The dreadful alternatives to tolerance and

good-will are misunderstanding, distrust and antagonisms, leading to confusion and violence. America has not been free from manifestations of bitter racial antagonisms in the past. But the American people must resolve that these shameful racial outbreaks which have humiliated our government before the world, shall not occur again.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA

The Negro in America is struggling to attain first-class citizenship. Great progress has been made in two generations; even more if the history of 75 years is encompassed. Many obstacles remain; some set-backs have occurred, others may be expected.

The degree of attainment and the rapidity of progress vary widely according to the social climate of the particular community and general section of the country. Conditions in the southern states where the issues have been more acute over a longer period of time are being examined and the local issues faced constructively by organized groups of influential white and Negro southerners. What is and is not accomplished there is of profound interest and importance to the rest of the country.

The Council For Democracy believes strongly, however, that this challenge is to be met primarily by southern residents themselves. The Southern Regional Conference, composed of distinguished leaders of both races, has already made significant contributions and is best qualified to carry forward the work

begun there by its joint statements of principles and aims.

The Negro problem in America is not, however, confined to the southern states. The colored population in many northern states, especially in industrial centers, is constantly increasing. The economic and social levels of Negroes in these northern areas is of direct and vital concern to all their inhabitants. These problems break down naturally into three principal inquiries: (1) what kind of jobs do Negroes get and how steady is their employment; (2) what housing facilities are available to them; (3) what educational opportunities do they have and use? These are the foundations of full citizenship, assuming full equality in political and civil rights.

The Council For Democracy has made careful inquiry into these three phases, as found in selected, typical communities of the northeastern states. With due allowance for variations and differences in degree, and disallowing the wholly exceptional, isolated, atypical instances, the Council finds fairly consistent patterns in this particular section of our country which are summarized below. Some of these findings, we believe, will be equally typical of western and northwestern areas.

No attempt has been made to state the elementary moral and political principles of full citizenship; it is assumed that these are known and fully accepted by all responsible white citizens who believe that democracy in America should include blacks as well as whites. The purpose of this statement, largely factual in structure, is to point the way toward further achievements in citizenship by indicating what can next be done, by Negroes themselves, and by whites along with Negroes.

NEGROES IN INDUSTRY

A. *Facts*

1. Negroes' first demand is for steady employment and equal job opportunity with whites in all trades and all levels of skill.

2. Chief bar to equal opportunities in jobs is widespread anti-Negro prejudice among white workers. This takes form of notions such as that:

   Negroes are strike breakers.

   They will become "red-apple" boys for management.

   They are so eager for employment that management can bargain with them and threaten whites with total replacement.

   Plant activities in behalf of workers lead to the question of social association.

   Standards will be lowered because Negroes are easily satisfied.

   The prestige of the white worker will be lowered in the community.

   Organized labor will be under-

mined if dual standards are observed.

Negroes are not adaptable to industrial work.

3. Management on the whole, remains reluctant to offer equal employment opportunities to Negroes. This is due in part to unthinking adherence to past practices of discrimination, in part to overcautious timidity in the face of white worker prejudices.

4. These prejudices and timidities of both labor and management have kept the greater body of Negro workers, where employed, at the lower levels of maintenance workers and common laborers.

5. Organized labor has not, generally speaking, effectively taken up the cause of the Negro in industry. In principle the CIO bars discrimination, but the actual practice differs widely among its constituent unions and even within a single plant. The AFL has 19 member unions which refuse membership to Negroes. Efforts of the government to prevent discrimination in employment against any minority groups by

employers holding war contracts do not have the force of legal sanctions and have often been unsuccessful.

6. White labor's prejudiced notions can be largely dissipated by intelligent leadership in management. There are numerous examples of successful integration of Negroes into levels of skilled labor, by gradual introduction of skilled Negro workers on the initiative of management and by engaging the active cooperation of local white labor leaders in the attempt. Where this process has been carried through, as in many plants, active prejudices and opposition have disappeared, harmonious relations in the work sphere have become established between the two racial groups, and "segregation" lines within the plant have become blurred or dropped.

7. Negro employment, skilled and unskilled, has increased rapidly under pressure of man-power shortages. Proportionate increase in *skilled* employment, however, has lagged; the great majority of 70,000 odd industrial units have not made any pretense of offering

Negroes equal opportunities with whites.

B. *Conclusions*

1. Inability of Negroes to obtain equal industrial opportunity keeps this group at a lower economic level than whites, makes for unrest, and contributes seriously to the present general state of uncertainty and tension among Negroes, and to national disunity.

2. Negroes' fear of widespread postwar unemployment is a further contributing factor to unrest and indifference. The extension to Negroes of the protection of seniority principles should be studied sympathetically by both labor and management. Discrimination in layoffs is as objectionable as discrimination in original employment.

3. Successful integration of Negro workers into the industrial population fabric, where it exists, contributes to mutual understanding in other relationships of Negroes and whites, in addition to placing Negroes on a more solid economic foundation.

4. The active cooperation of organ-

ized labor must be secured to break down existing restrictions. It is not enough to convince labor's high command; lip service is already being paid to the cause of equal opportunity for all. But an educational campaign must be carried on to reach the local leaders in every key community. Techniques similar to those successfully used with foremen and supervisory labor can be adapted to this purpose.

5. The timidity and reluctance of management can be gradually overcome if the way in which resourceful leaders have successfully met the problem is widely publicized, and if community leaders exercise their persuasion on management.

6. An effort must be made to increase community awareness of the Negro's problem. In some cities, groups of leading citizens have formed informal committees to combat discrimination, and these have proved extremely effective. In Detroit such a body has done yeoman service in resolving management-labor disputes which hinge upon discrimination. In

Cleveland, where the Mayor called together a group of distinguished industrialists, a similar group is in process of organization.

7. There is an urgent need for more leadership in Negro labor circles. Negroes are aroused to resentment by cumulative injustice; they are demanding action, and there is need for intelligent, judicious leadership from the Negroes themselves.

8. Continuation and strengthening of present government policy and machinery, such as the Fair Employment Practice Committee (Federal), with judicious handling by officials, will assist in the ultimate break-down of barriers.

9. The progressive opening of equal opportunities in federal, state and municipal government employment and in public services, will contribute materially to the economic security of the Negro and to racial understanding.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES

1. In the northern and western states there is little formal discrimination in public education opportunities. Where discrimination does exist, it consists chiefly of providing and maintaining, for schools where Negroes predominate, facilities—buildings, equipment and services — inferior in quality, location and extent to those offered for whites in the same community. Any such differentiation is both indefensible in principle and unwise in practice; it contributes to a natural and justified resentment and to a feeling of group separatism that breeds disastrous consequences on both sides of the color line. It also contributes to keeping Negroes at a lower level of education and citizenship.

2. In schools of mixed white and Negro attendance, mutual understandings and acceptance depend chiefly upon the leadership and wisdom of the school heads and teachers. It is essential that when

these positions are filled, this problem and this opportunity be recognized as major considerations. Prejudices are more easily eradicated, created, or confirmed in childhood than in later life. The stimulus in the right direction can be given most effectively by school principals to the teachers.

3. No substantial discrimination, or want of opportunity, has been observed in northern colleges maintained by public funds.

4. In northern professional schools, public or private, the only category in which there is any sign of lack of equal opportunity is the medical schools. Even here the evidence is inconclusive. In the schools of high standing, such as Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Chicago, the proportion of applicants (white and Negro combined) to those accepted may run as high as 15 to 1. The number of Negro applicants is disproportionately low. The number accepted is still lower and thus presents a question whether selection is influenced by color or is determined solely by merit. We have found no evidence of conscious

bias and the disparity may be in fact due partly to inadequate pre-medical training of the Negro applicants. In some medical schools, the Negro students find it relatively more difficult to obtain necessary specialized obstetrical and surgical training and experience. It is exceedingly difficult for Negro medical graduates to obtain internship appointments in good hospitals. Few are open. The same is true as to Negro nurses, both for training and post-graduate hospital experience. Hospital administrators are reluctant to create situations in the close doctor-patient relationship out of which incidents unpleasant to either and to the staff at large may arise. Progress in the broadening of such opportunities will be slow; it depends upon skillful handling by representatives of both races.

HOUSING FACILITIES FOR NEGROES

A. Facts

1. In many or most Northern industrial centers there has been a marked increase, sometimes very heavy, in Negro residents, owing to the attraction of war work and to higher levels of Negro employment.

2. The greater part of these new urban immigrants are from the southern states and are from relatively low economic and educacational levels, less accustomed to city living conditions than older residents.

3. Housing facilities for Negroes have not expanded in proportion to increased demand. This condition is also common among white areas. Negroes are relatively more restricted, however, than whites, due to (a) general desire of white property owners to prevent Negro "encroachment"; (b) the gregarious and protective tendency of Negroes, which is true of any group, particularly new arrivals,

to stick together; (c) general suspension of new building operations during the war; (d) reluctance and timidity of private capital to invest money in housing developments for Negroes. As a result of some or all of these factors, there is heavy overcrowding of Negroes in many cities; this condition ante-dated but is accentuated by the war.

4. Existing housing occupied by Negroes is generally in worse condition at comparable rental levels, as to types of construction and modernity, maintenance, cleanliness, and health. This is due to the fact that, as a group with generally low earning, Negroes have had for a long time to occupy the cheap-level properties of old construction; and to the common belief of white owners or operators that Negroes ruin property, and hence it is useless to spend money to keep it up.

5. Negroes as tenants are no worse —and no better—than whites. Inferior-type property, neglected by owners, will receive indifferent care from low-rental tenants of any group; the opposite is progres-

sively true of better-type property occupied by higher-rental tenants.

6. The Federal Housing Administration does not object to racial restrictive covenants upon the use of land as imposed by private enterprise who apply for mortgage insurance and other assistance.

B. Conclusions

1. The greatest need is for more housing accommodations in urban centers, of modern type, for *all* groups of the population. If there is abundant good housing, many of the disputes which now cause hard inter-racial feeling will tend to solve themselves.

2. There is substantial and persuasive evidence from various centers that Negro tenancy can be and is profitable for private capital venture in modern construction. Private capital, however, will probably not embark widely here until these results are made better known.

3. A lack of cooperative understanding between public housing bodies and private ownership has retarded new facilities open to Negroes. The Federal Public Housing Authority has in many instances pre-

empted or asserted priority rights for building projects previously located and planned for by private builders. Such competition is retarding. Adequate housing for all must be supplied chiefly by private capital; public funds and public enterprises can only supplement, and at times provide the nucleus.

4. The repeated demonstrations in public housing of lower income people—Negroes included—have proved that given adequate housing, tenants exercise a high sense of responsibility for the property. If this becomes better known, it will break down the reluctance of white property owners and of managers of private funds to create equal opportunities to Negroes for good housing.

5. The Federal government should exercise the right of eminent domain where necessary to condemn, remove all racial restrictions from and assemble adequate parcels of land to make possible the development of large-scale coordinated housing programs by public and private enterprise.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGROES IN EDUCATION, HOUSING, LABOR AND INDUSTRY

COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY
11 West 42nd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Raymond Swing
Chairman

Ernest Angell
President

Robert A. Jenkins
Vice-President

Evans Clark
Secretary

Percy S. Brown
Treasurer

Ordway Tead
Chairman, Executive Committee

Executive Committee: Frederick L. Allen, Ernest Angell, George Baldanzi, Carl Carmer, Thomas K. Finletter, Henry C. Flower, Jr., Hugh Gallaher, Arthur J. Goldsmith, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Philip Salisbury, Whitney North Seymour, George N. Shuster, Mark Starr, Ordway Tead.

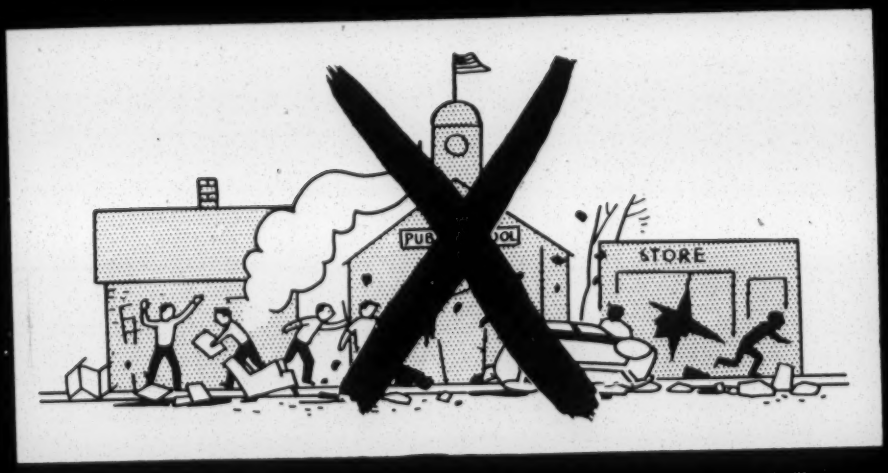
10c

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 107

RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY

By Alfred McClung Lee

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS



More than thirty-five national organizations representing labor, management, service groups, women's organizations, and youth groups were consulted in the preparation of this pamphlet. Their original suggestions and their comments on the first draft of the manuscript are included in the following text.

The American Council is especially indebted to a large number of persons associated with the following organizations for their suggestions and ideas: American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Board of Directors of the American Council on Race Relations, Boy Scouts of America, Bureau for Intercultural Education, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Denver Council on Civic Unity, Detroit Inter-racial Commission, League of Women Voters, Mayor's Committee on Race Relations of Chicago, Mayor's Committee on Unity of New York City, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Association of Broadcasters, National CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, National Urban League, Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the War Activities Committee, Motion Picture Industry. Many other organizations not mentioned have also cooperated in the preparation of this pamphlet.

In issuing this pamphlet in conjunction with the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., the American Council on Race Relations again wishes to reiterate its objective which it feels is essential to any long-term solution of the underlying problems which cause race riots. This is *"full participation of all citizens in all aspects of American life; equal rights and equal opportunities."*

RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY

By ALFRED McCLUNG LEE

In cooperation with the
American Council on Race Relations

What Is a Race Riot?

Everyone knows what a race riot is! It is a dreadful clash in a slum area between gangs of most terrible people.

This description satisfies many "nice" people. It even makes them feel smug. But it does not describe what a race riot is. It leaves out of the picture the chief participants in a race riot. It leaves out the "nice" people, the people who make riots possible.

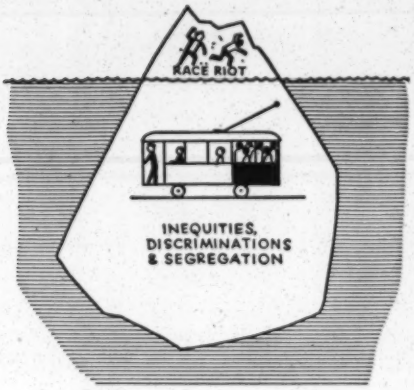
A race riot is like a child's headache, and it is also like an Atlantic iceberg.

When little Marilyn says, "Mommie, my head hurts awful," Mother is worried. She wants to do something about it. But she doesn't turn to some "old household remedy." She may ease the pain temporarily with a cold towel or a simple sedative, but she

Alfred McClung Lee is Professor of Sociology and department chairman at Wayne University. He is author of *The Daily Newspaper in America,* 1937; co-author, with Elizabeth B. Lee, of *The Fine Art of Propaganda,* 1939; and co-author, with Norman D. Humphrey, of *Race Riot,* 1943.

Copyright, 1945, by the Public Affairs Committee, Incorporated
—A nonprofit, educational organization—

knows that a persisting headache requires the knowledge and skill of a physician. An aching head may be caused by problems in other parts of the body. It may mean a cold, something Marilyn ate, a symptom of a mild or a dread childhood disease, or the result of a bump on the head or of eyestrain.



A race riot, similarly, is part of something much bigger. It is like the small part of an iceberg that juts above the water line. Some eight-ninths of the block floats beneath the ocean surface and offers a much greater hazard to shipping than the part that can be seen.

The breaking of heads and store fronts, the beating and terrorizing of streetcar and bus passengers, the shooting of defenseless and inoffensive women and men, the burning of automobiles —the riot events themselves, whatever they might be—are merely symptoms. They are the head pains that are symptomatic of a dread disease. They are not the disease itself. They are what shocks you as you see them above the surface, but the worst part lies underneath.

What we see on the surface is bad enough—a race riot, a lynching, a tense interracial incident in a plant, a store, or a streetcar, an agreement to deprive Negroes or Catholics or other minority groups of ordinary economic or political privileges. But the real evil is that perverse inhumanity of man to man known as racial intolerance or "scapegoatism." "Scapegoatism" consists of blaming part or all of the ills of life upon some group, chiefly because its members have different customs or racial characteristics. It is born of an alliance of insecurity and ignorance. It formed the core of the diseases called Nazism in Germany and Fascism in Italy. It gave the United States the Ku Klux Klan after the Civil War and after World War I, and in 1943 it produced the Detroit race riot.

Only the minor costs of race friction are to be seen in the dead, the wounded, the wasted manpower, and the damage to property in riots such as occurred in Detroit and Los Angeles. The greater part of the costs cannot be assessed in any statistical sense. They are to be found in heightened dread and insecurity and in the results of increasing fear and distrust between the various racial and cultural minorities.

The disease of "scapegoatism" gives us a kind of creeping moral paralysis. This makes it all the more difficult—even impossible—for whites to appreciate the humanity of Negroes, or for Negroes to appreciate that of whites. It cuts off the growth of mutual understanding among Americans of Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Slavic, Mexican, Japanese, or Negro origin. It undermines democracy as a symbol of hope and of human worth, and weakens democratic processes through the intensification of group hatreds.

Good Planning Prevents Race Riots

There is no substitute for a constructive long-term program of planning and working for better intergroup and interracial relations in every American community that has minorities. That means in *all* American communities, because, as it has so often been said, we are all members of minorities. In our contracting world, white folk are beginning to realize more and more that they are a minority.

The chief objective of a long-term program is to combat what the late Wendell Willkie saw as the cause of the 1943 race riots in Detroit, Los Angeles, and Beaumont, Texas. He called this the "fascist attitude of mind." He denounced attempts to strip some of our citizens of their rights—economic, civic, and political, and contended that the attitude behind these attempts is just as fascist as that which made the Nazis want to lord it over whole peoples and nations.

In *Freedom Is More than a Word,* Marshall Field tells how the "nice, polite majority" overlooks the "manner in which, with our warped ideas of our own superiority and of the alleged inferiority of others because they are somehow different, we help to create and maintain an atmosphere of intolerance." As a result of permitting ourselves to be so self-centered, Mr. Field says, we "rationalize our violation of Christian principle in making it difficult or impossible for Negroes . . . to attend our churches. We treat the jim-crowing of our armed forces and public school systems, in violation of democratic principle and of federal constitutional guaranties, as an unfortunate but 'necessary' adjustment to the 'facts of life.' We find all-too-easy excuses for quotas and even bans in our professional schools, in jobs, in some unions, and in professional bodies, not to mention civic and social organizations. We permit and even demand that our federal government erect barriers against refugees from war-torn countries—the very sort of people for whom America was established as a refuge."

Housing

In the long-term program, housing and employment are the key issues. They do the most to create friction. Solution of these problems can do the most to promote racial understanding. Both must be faced frankly and attacked concretely. The educational work must be practical and tied in with current activities.

Housing involves almost every aspect of minority tensions. The areas in which Negroes, Chinese, or other minorities are crowded by restrictions invariably have high rents and inferior accommodations. This, in turn, is accompanied by economic and po-

litical exploitation, ill health, inadequate schools, and poor hospitals or not enough of them. There is usually a serious lack of recreation facilities, except for bars. And, as Dr. Robert C. Weaver of the American Council on Race Relations has observed, these developments "bring suffering, despair, disillusionment, and frustration. They result in disorganized communities. They encourage adult and juvenile delinquency. They invite and nurture political corruption and cynicism. They foster group antagonisms."

Before World War II, Negroes were segregated into tight Black Belts in most northern cities with large Negro populations. The demands of war brought new thousands from rural districts into those already crowded Black Belts. Pressures from "white areas" prevented the building of new housing units in numbers at all comparable to those provided for whites. New miseries and new inflexibilities of city organization are thus created. And the war effort has been slowed up and damaged immeasurably by these housing handicaps placed upon Negro workers. The American Council on Race Relations takes the position that at least "all *public* housing should be open to qualified applicants regardless of race, creed, or color." It goes further. "Your local housing authority," the Council advises, "should plan to develop projects in which different groups *will* live together. This will require the selection of sites where minorities *will want* to live and in which majority families *will elect* to live. *Equipped with a definite policy of nondiscrimination and aided by the proper location of projects, your housing authority can establish interracial patterns of living.* Existing projects in Pittsburgh, New York, Los Angeles, Seattle, Springfield (Illinois), and Chicago have already done so."

Perhaps private enterprise will make great contributions to breaking down the Black Belt barriers. Enlightened businessmen for the first time are viewing such opportunities for investment in constructive democracy with considerable interest.

Jobs

The employment field, the other crucial problem area in race relations, focuses attention squarely on the anxiety we feel in the face of pressing economic insecurity. Most of us have a tendency

to become hysterical in our thinking when our jobs are threatened. Unemployment is a dreadful threat. When it stalks the land, the heedless do awful things to their fellow men in their mad scramble to preserve a little security. They claw and kick. They become Jew- and Catholic-baiters, Negro and Nisei-beaters.

During the war some Negroes have gained employment in fields for which they were equipped but from which they had previously been barred. These included jobs in the higher grades of factory work and in certain clerical and professional areas. As A. A. Liveright, executive director of the American Council on Race Relations, has stated, "If America does not use its great power to maintain full employment in the United States and elsewhere in the world, it will be almost impossible to prevent interracial strife. Plans must be put into effect to bring together industry, organized labor, the government, and the public in conferences on employment planning to prevent the exploitation of race differences. Efforts can thus be initiated to integrate minorities into nonwar employment. American communities cannot afford the costs in disease, ignorance, crime, and human degradation occasioned by keeping minorities in hopelessly submerged castes, all too similar to the castes of India."

In employment, your interracial organizations should serve to strengthen federal and state Fair Employment Practices Committees. This should involve the re-education of war workers, the interpretation of needs and experiences and techniques to management and labor leadership, and the development of community sentiment in support of fair play in job opportunities.

Emergency Planning Is Also Needed

Few American communities have adequate long-term programs, and even fewer have had such programs in operation long enough to be effective. A great many cities and towns face the danger of trouble for which they are wholly unprepared.

The American Council on Race Relations realizes that the riot squad attitude toward race riot prevention is "too little and too late." The primary job is that of eliminating the causes of race friction. In this there is little place for strong-arm methods.

But if race tension reaches the riot point, suppression is the only possible course. Without regard for race or creed, the rioters must be stopped as swiftly as possible. And this must be done with as little rough stuff as possible. Police squads and state militia, tear gas and armed jeeps can only patch up a truce and drive antagonisms underground, with rankling threats of how "next time" it will all be "different."

To prevent this sort of thing in your town, it is necessary to set up an emergency program of detection, prevention, and suppression of race riots. We all hope that such riots will never occur in our community. But if we are at all realistic, we know that the danger exists in many places. In this pamphlet the advice and plans of many leading national organizations for emergency action have been brought together and summarized. A large number of veterans', women's, men's, service, trade association, trade union, parent-teacher, civic, youth, educational, social work, newspaper, radio, governmental, and religious organizations have cooperated in this venture. These organizations are listed on the inside of this pamphlet's front cover. The author and Dr. Norman D. Humphrey also benefited from similar aid in reporting and analyzing the Detroit race riot of 1943 in their book, *Race Riot.*

THESE ARE DANGER SIGNALS

MOST of us are sheltered from first-hand knowledge of interracial and other community tensions. It is only rarely that we see *and understand* the significance of a Negro-white fist fight in a bus, an American of Japanese descent being refused service in a restaurant or department store, a Jew being given the brush-off by an employment manager, a Mexican-American being discriminated against, or a Protestant or a Catholic being given a lecture on the "value" of residential "restrictions" by a real-estate salesman. Interracial crises shock us into awareness "without warning," it seems, but it is just because we cannot or—more likely —*will not* see the storm signals.

A race riot does not occur without clear-eyed and well-informed observers predicting it in advance, sometimes months in advance. The Federal Office of Facts and Figures (later called the Office of War Information) had a confidential report *fifteen months* before the 1943 Detroit race riot that included this sentence, "Unless some socially constructive steps are taken shortly, the tension that is developing is very likely to burst into active conflict." The day after the rioting began, the Detroit *Free Press* stated, "Two months ago everybody in Detroit familiar with the situation knew that race riots were inevitable."

To make such predictions, level-headed observers want to know as much as they can about (1) the rumor situation, (2) incidents of friction, (3) demagogic groups, (4) delinquency and crime, (5) police attitudes, (6) congestion in housing and transportation facilities, and (7) employment conditions.

RUMOR SITUATION

Long before a race riot begins, stories begin to crop up of alleged insults and discriminations, frequently traceable to subversive groups but with a substantial underpinning of actual events. Then appear stories of imminent violence, of arming by another racial group, of the need to protect one's home and loved ones, of invasion from another part of the city or even from another city. Finally come the crisis rumors, the inflammatory accounts of sex assaults, beatings, gang activities, and murders.

In riots, as in most human activities, particularly those of a criminal nature, the participants reveal a striking anxiety to find justification for their actions. Fever-heightened rumors give rioters that false justification, that anesthetic for their consciences.

As a riot stage approaches, rumors circulate with increasing rapidity in barbershops, beauty parlors, bars, church socials, in lobbies, business gatherings, restaurants, union meetings, and family conclaves, in casual face-to-face and telephone conversations, and even in rare instances over the radio and in the newspapers. Their origins may be obscure, but on the eve of a riot rumors carry more and more obvious earmarks of artificial creation, and they travel with abnormal rapidity.

GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES' FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

INCIDENTS OF FRICTION

Warning incidents occur most frequently in buses and streetcars, subways and "els," in crowds in stores and theaters and on the street. When the cooperation of the police and transportation authorities is obtained, reports of these events can be compiled, compared, mapped, and made into a kind of interracial barometer. In interpreting them, a middle course must be steered between the complacent dismissal of a given report as of no consequence even though it may be significant when related to others, and the hysterical overrating of every report of friction. Such a balance can be accomplished through developing a perspective upon events by comparing them from month to month and from year to year over a period of time.

As evidences of friction increase in frequency, boldness, and violence beyond seasonal expectations, watch out for bloodshed and smashed store fronts. They may come next. And it isn't safe to be satisfied with an "ordinary" seasonal rise in events. Long-term efforts should be smoothing off seasonal upturns.

DEMAGOGIC GROUPS

Typical of the demagogic groups that are always with us are the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion, the Christian Front, and the American Mothers. John Roy Carlson's *Under Cover* gave a recent picture of such divisive and subversive organizations. In learning about them and attempting to assess their importance in your community, be sure not to ignore or unduly discount the danger of a given demagogue or his group because he is small-time and nasty. The Austrian housepainter who led millions of dupes to slaughter millions of innocents was at first thought contemptible and insignificant. Every small-time demagogue has something of a Hitler in his makeup.

Fortunately, long before they become effective, demagogues show themselves in public and thus expose themselves to ridicule, analysis, counterpropaganda, and perhaps elimination. They cannot build their organizational power long in secret. They are ham actors who need notoriety. They are highly insecure people who

have to convince themselves of their own importance through swaggering before a public. As a riot condition approaches, they move out more boldly into the open because they think they see greater acceptance for their views.

CRIME REPORTS

Delinquency and crime reports include serious frictions between members of different racial, religious, and cultural groups, but they also yield other valuable types of information. They tell especially about the character of current gang activities.

The war aggravated the general trend toward family disorganization in our cities that has been developing in an alarming manner for many years. This is revealed in part by the high tide in juvenile delinquency. When police reports of arrests of minors begin to climb, when social workers discover more and more children left alone while parents work or play, an explosion is in the making. Gangs of teen-age hoodlums, of potential and actual thieves, prostitutes, arsonists, and muscle-men, train the most vicious types of rioters.

POLICE ATTITUDES

Police attitudes of a dangerous sort, the kind that indicates a riot boiling-point, cannot be detected in official sources to any great extent. For storm warnings in this area, watch for:

(1) a rising distrustfulness of the police by Negroes and other minority members, usually paralleled by mounting arrests of minority members and by increasingly strident headlines in the minority press;

(2) evidence of more camaraderie between police and white hoodlums in the face of "a common threat" to white domination; and

(3) more and more accounts in the newspapers and from informants of third-degree and other police violence and of disciplinary action on a racial basis by police officials.

When the police come into open conflict with Negroes, Mexican-Americans, or members of other minorities, and the minorities

indicate a rising dread of the police—when police-minority relations are reaching a feud-like stage—the danger signals are flying. And these signals are usually hoisted by one or both of two fundamental irritants: overcrowding and unsatisfactory employment conditions.

CONGESTION

Congestion in housing and transportation facilities wears the nerves of everyone to the "jumpy" point, especially during a boom or a readjustment period. Negro housing facilities always lag far behind white facilities in a boom, in war or in peace, and then fail to show much improvement at other times. The tremendous accumulation of pressures within hemmed-in Negro districts is expressed in high rents, wretched conditions, and insolent landlords supported by "white cops." And sharp defensive movements on the part of white "property-owners' " associations, landlords, and realtors strive to keep the Negro community from expanding. Increases in the aggressiveness and urgency of such movements are forerunners of violence. Transportation facilities expand more rapidly in white suburban districts than in white and Negro slum neighborhoods, and, especially as they cross and recross exclusively white and colored slum areas, they become focal points of tension.

A solution to such problems that works amazingly well wherever it is tried is the simple one of permitting people to live wherever their tastes and financial resources, their friends, and desired facilities may lead them. Negroes and whites who lived as neighbors did not fight one another in the Detroit race riots. They had come to know and understand one another as human beings. Whites rioted against Negroes moving into the Detroit Sojourner Truth Homes in 1942. Then both whites and Negroes were amazed at the decline of friction after the Negroes had quietly made themselves at home.

Anti-Negro ideas and feelings have been introduced into many countries during this war for the first time by some American soldiers. Education can even more readily build constructive sentiments.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

Negroes are the last hired and the first dismissed in industrial employment. Unwise management and union leaders have at times exploited color and religious differences in an effort to strengthen their position. But, as the New York State War Council has noted in its booklet, *How Management Can Integrate Negroes in War Industries,* such tactics usually boomerang. Leading representatives of both management and labor now realize that upgrading, job-tenure, collective bargaining, and such standard considerations as hours, working conditions, and comfort facilities must be granted to all without reference to color, creed, or national origin.

When Negroes or other minorities are being made to feel especially insecure, when unions or bosses are failing to take ordinary precautions for the assurance of basic rights, storm signals are as likely to appear here as elsewhere. Such signals are likely to be seen in confidential and even in public reports by either management or unions or both.

Organize for Immediate Action

You can easily scout around and learn something about one or more of these danger areas. In a great many towns that "something" will be enough to convince you how essential it is for your town to have an emergency program. Just talk to a newspaper reporter who covers police cases, a social case worker with clients in a tough neighborhood, a Negro leader who is not just a bureaucrat but who actually has a personal following, and a police officer with a slum beat. These people see the ragged fringes of interracial relations at first hand. They can give you a bald and accurate picture of what they see daily in their own district.

If that picture is at all alarming, take the leadership in forming an emergency committee on interracial tensions that will have two jobs. These two jobs are: (1) *exploratory,* and (2) *emergency planning.* If your community already has an interracial body with a long-term program and with reasonably realistic leadership, it would be well to work with it. But insist that these

two emergency jobs be handled separately and not be permitted to bog down into long-term projects. An emergency program requires specific and direct reporting and action. There is not time to wait for the more gradual—but in the long run more effective —processes of education, legislation, or administration.

The exploratory job of your emergency committee requires the sort of information that you got at the outset from the newspaper reporter, social case worker, Negro leader, and policeman. This pulse-feeling just needs to be placed upon a somewhat more systematic and adequate basis. Part of the committee should be made up, therefore, of people whose work brings them into daily contact with symptoms of interracial tensions—and who have shown sufficiently sympathetic and yet level-headed insight into interracial problems to understand the meaning of what they see and hear.

The emergency planning job demands the inclusion of leaders who could be helpful in preventing or suppressing a race riot if one occurred. These would probably be the mayor, police chief, head of the local state militia unit, superintendents of the public and parochial schools, outstanding Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic clergymen, and responsible leaders of the commercial interests, veterans' and youth organizations, minority groups, trade unions, women's clubs, and other civic bodies.

Methods of Organization

A small working executive subcommittee, divisible into exploratory and planning groups, would give the whole emergency setup simplicity and effectiveness. On this executive subcommittee or steering body have the "no-nonsense" boys who are used to handling practical problems and to getting results. If possible, depending upon the extent and immediacy of the problem, the part- or full-time services of a paid worker would be a great asset. After the project gets under way, part-time paid aid would probably suffice, except in large cities. This kind of arrangement can many times be made by using part of the time of a staff member in an organization directly concerned with interracial or related matters.

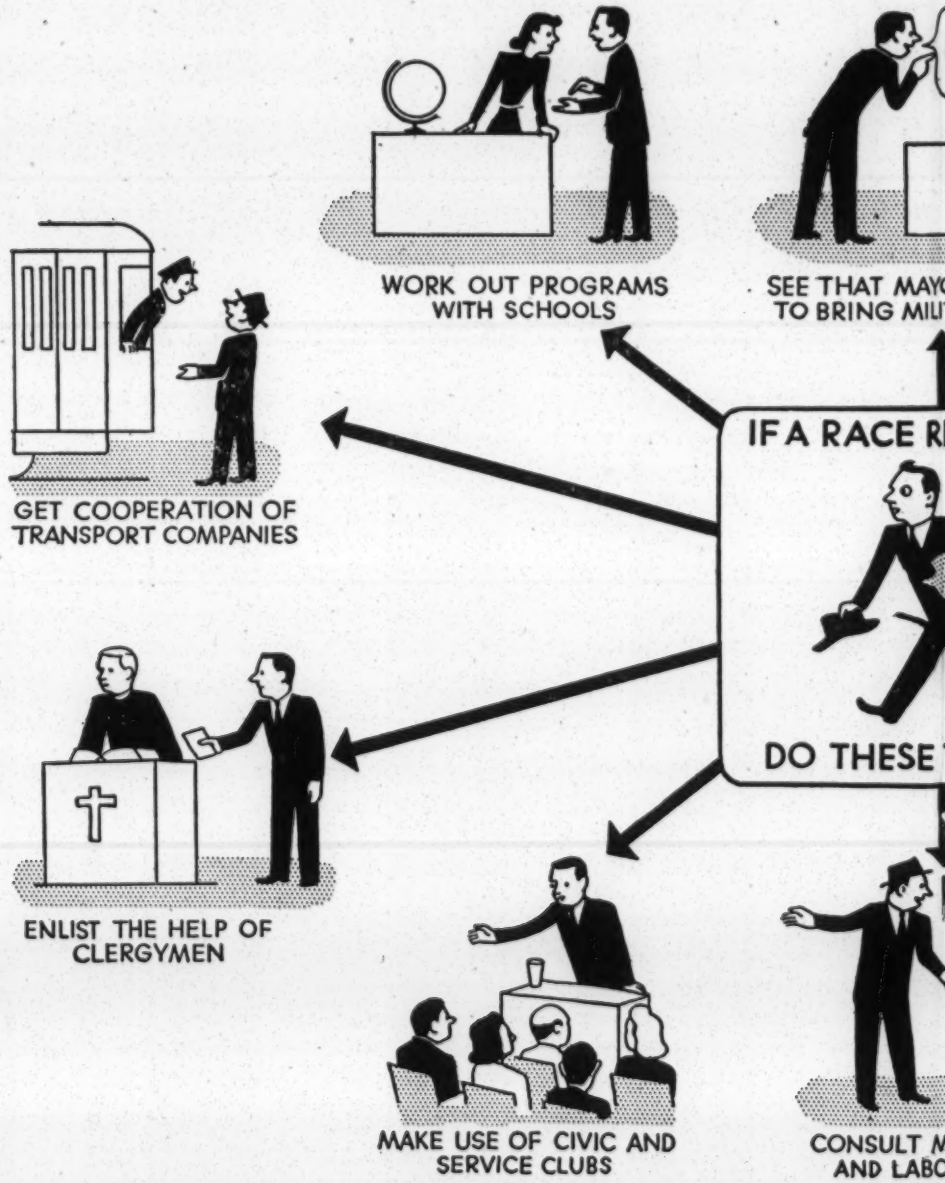
The budget for this emergency committee need not be large. But enough money should be raised to cover foreseeable costs, with a contingent fund to meet unusual demands. Above all, the funds should be available without red tape to meet needs as they arise, needs for extra help during critical periods, telephone calls and telegrams, taxis, and possibly mimeographing, some printing, and mailing.

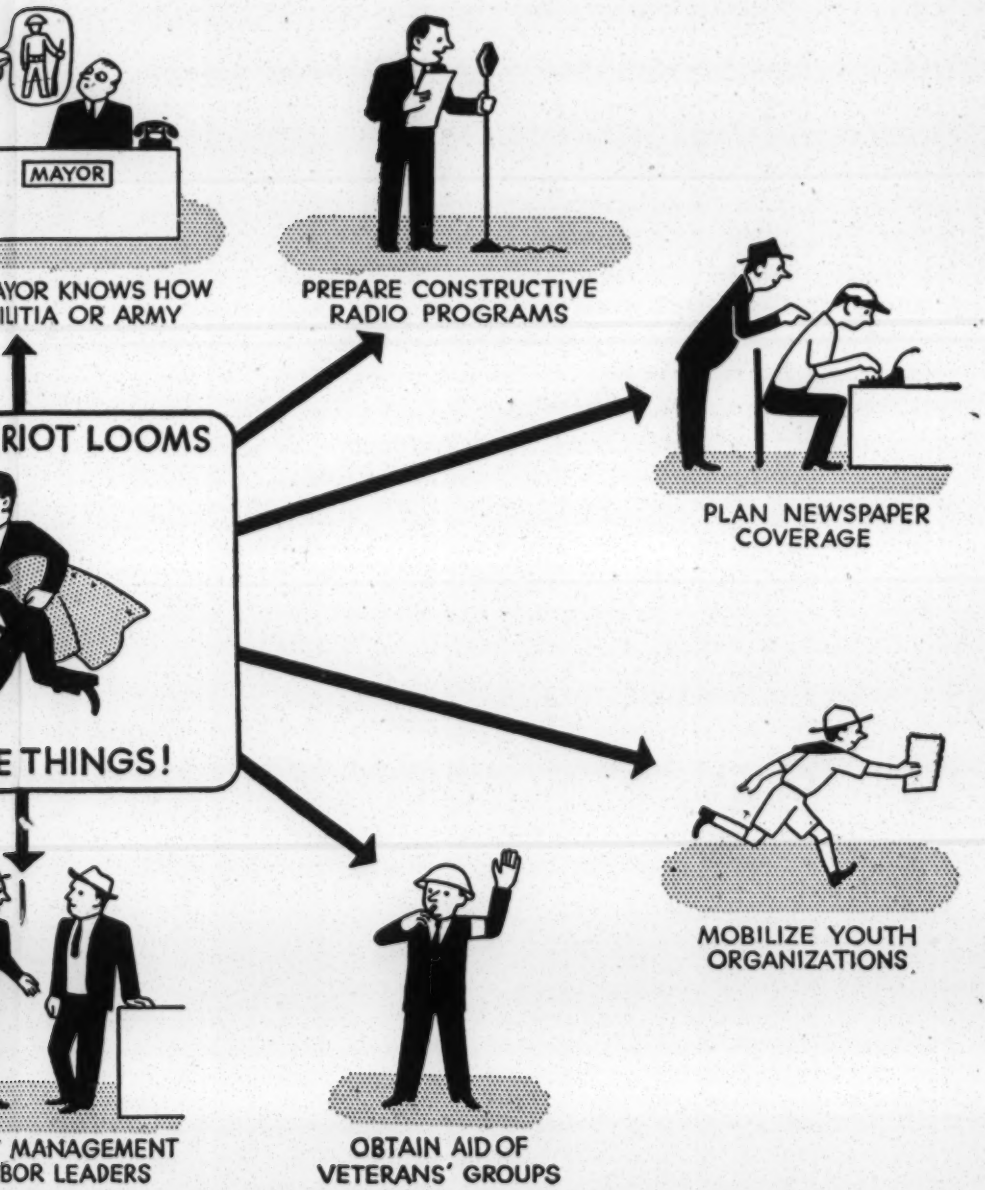
As soon as possible, the emergency committee should have a clear definition of current and crisis activities. In other words, it should have a good blueprint, with responsibilities assigned to and understood by all. In order to help you and your committee develop such a blueprint, the following ten suggestions are offered as starting points.

IF A CRISIS THREATENS, DO THESE THINGS

LET us assume that an awareness of interracial tensions in your town has led you to establish such a committee as the foregoing suggests. To deal with a possible crisis, it is wise to take these ten additional steps as rapidly as possible:

1. *See that the mayor of your town knows how to bring in the state militia or, better, the U. S. Army with the least possible delay.* Do not take someone's bland statement as adequate assurance on this point. Check it in detail. Also get a firm commitment from the mayor, if possible, that he will call in the militia or the Army the moment that the need becomes at all clear. Few towns can depend upon their local police to quell anything so complicated as a race riot. They too often make common cause with the white rioters. As William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, pointed out in his report on the 1943 Detroit race riot, "From all except official accounts, the police behaved with deplorable stupidity and callousness." The Detroit police are not exceptional; they are typical. Similar testimony exists concerning police handling of frictions in Los Angeles, Boston, Philadelphia, and many other cities and towns.


WORK OUT PROGRAMS WITH SCHOOLS
SEE THAT MAYO
TO BRING MILI
IF A RACE R
DO THESE
GET COOPERATION OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES
ENLIST THE HELP OF CLERGYMEN
MAKE USE OF CIVIC AND SERVICE CLUBS
CONSULT M
AND LABO



GRAPHIC ASSOCIATES FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2. *Prepare constructive radio programs.* Radio station managers will be glad to work out with a responsible citizens' committee a series of announcements and general procedures for the control of news broadcasts during an emergency period, to be held for possible use. And radio men can usually be counted upon, with public support, to go beyond this. They will join in planning and producing programs to counteract the conditions causing riots. To strengthen such programs, source materials should be obtained from local and national organizations. The public service division of national radio networks should be asked for special materials and recordings. Be sure that your station develops a series of spot announcements and interpretive programs ready to use throughout the crisis and also a well-formulated statement of policy for its newscasters on the handling of interracial tension reports.

3. *Plan newspaper coverage.* Newspaper editors, being close to the tensions of a town, can make many helpful suggestions. They will also be willing, in most cases, to work out with your committee emergency steps that their staffs can take if a crisis develops. Newspaper editors have a sense of community responsibility, and visits by citizens' groups are helpful in directing this sense toward the improvement of race relations. Such calls should be made at regular intervals in order to keep the editor informed of your activities. In preparation for tense interracial periods, digests of facts as well as series of front-page editorials and cartoons should be on file in each newspaper office. The cooperation and advice of the Negro and other minority press should be sought both as a means of securing facts, and as a particularly effective technique for reporting facts back to the minority members of the community.

4. *Work out programs with schools.* School superintendents will see the wisdom of drafting and placing in the hands of teachers detailed emergency instructions. Interracial incidents within school buildings are comparatively rare, but teachers and principals can do a great deal to calm excitement, to hold teen-agers in school and release them in a wise fashion, to interpret to them

the gravity of race conflict and the probable consequences of it, and to obtain parent and police collaboration when needed and possible. Dr. Frank W. Hubbard, research director of the National Education Association, points out that "teachers and schools can do much to help the majority of children and youth keep themselves under control. Through the children a great deal could be done to reach the adults at home. We see no reason why in every community, faced by possible race problems, there could not be discussion between local civic authorities, leaders of racial groups, and representatives of the schools as to steps which teachers would take in an emergency. These plans could be put into operation by telephone."

Parent-teacher organizations can also help. They can plan to escort children to and from school. They can insist upon the schools' being kept open; they can stress the value and safety of keeping children in the schools where they normally get along together. And they can put pressure on the schools to emphasize both the short-run and long-range importance of education in promoting intergroup understanding and democracy.

5. *Get cooperation of transport companies.* Transportation officials will recognize the desirability of working out emergency plans for racial crises that their men will regard as routine and not alarming. The bravery and salty common sense of streetcar and bus operators have saved thousands from personal injury in tense racial flare-ups. Such heroism and intelligence should be recognized, dramatized, and rewarded.

The contributions that transportation officials and their employees can make to interracial understanding are great. Operators can be courteous and obliging to passengers without regard for their racial or cultural background. They can challenge passengers who make intolerant remarks or who get involved in disputes with persons of another race. These actions will place an emphasis upon fair play and understanding that will keep an atmosphere of intolerance from developing. Operators can also bring participants in serious incidents promptly to the attention of the nearest patrolman.

6. *Enlist the help of the clergy.* Clergymen should use their moral authority and their courage to disperse rioters where possible and to rescue victims and provide sanctuary for those saved from the mob. Clergymen want to know in advance what they can do. They want to know, for example, how to set up local joint study conferences with the aid of national religious and interracial organizations. And they will want to learn the experience of others who have opened church doors in riot-shaken neighborhods. The chance of a mob pursuing a victim inside a church in a slum neighborhood is slight indeed. Ministers can also plan to show themselves to rioting mobs and to speak to them. This is very effective, and the danger of personal injury to a minister is slight. Whether his collar is reversed or not, a clergyman's presence is quickly sensed by mobsters and respected.

7. *Consult management and labor leaders.* Plant managers and union leaders are not likely to be confronted with more than minor incidents inside plants, but they can do a great deal to carry their influence beyond plant walls. Both can make it clear that they oppose race conflict. Then neither management nor labor can pin the blame or part of the blame upon the other. Union leaders, through shop stewards and educational officials, can mobilize union stalwarts to help avoid rioting. Union patrols, sponsored by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council (C.I.O.), were especially helpful during the 1943 Harlem outbreak. Management can use its plant loudspeakers, bulletin boards, and, when appropriate, announcements through local newspapers and radio stations to strengthen the forces of law and order. Labor-management committees, where they exist, can work out emergency steps in advance and place them in operation with a minimum of delay. Most union leaders know, quite graphically, that race friction is poison to unionism, and management is fast learning that it is just as poisonous to industrialism.

8. *Obtain the aid of veterans' groups.* Veterans' groups can help keep peace by understanding the fundamental issues. They can also aid the civil authorities to enlist emergency patrolmen from the various racial groups. The fact that some veterans'

groups have had their records blackened by the anti-Mexican, anti-Negro, or other anti-minority activities of individual posts should not prejudice minorities or liberal leaders against such organizations as a whole. In a number of communities, local posts of national organizations, such as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, have taken a strong stand for unity. One such example is the Hollywood post of the American Legion, which has admitted a Japanese-American veteran of World War II, and which has championed Japanese-Americans returning to the west coast.

9. *Mobilize youth organizations.* Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and other young people's organizations can plan to mobilize to aid school officials and parent-teacher groups. They can help to keep teen-agers away from the riot area. They can get the younger children home quickly and safely. Older members can run errands. These groups are naturally even more useful in an effective long-term program.

10. *Make use of civic and service clubs and agencies.* Men's and women's civic service clubs can aid in hundreds of ways to create as much sentiment against rioting and for decent interracial relations as possible. Harlem's uprising of 1943 did not become an *interracial* struggle chiefly because the people of New York City were not, as a whole or to any great extent, moral participants in the event.

IF A RIOT BREAKS OUT, DO THESE THINGS

Get Out the State Militia or the U. S. Army—and Fast!

They can isolate the riot area, arrest and disarm all apparent participants, and patrol the streets. Rioters will battle policemen, but they have no enthusiasm about facing the U. S. Army. The disinterested efficiency of the Army is far more discouraging to white rioters than the anti-Negro tactics of some police departments.

If the mayor hesitates, develop immediate community pressure to force him to act. Previous planning, as outlined above, should

make this a task that can be carried out very quickly. One bad clash, whether or not it results in a death, ought to convince His Honor that a riot is far too close for safety. Don't let the mayor experiment with whether or not his police force can handle the situation. An unusually well-trained and capably officered force may do it, but experimentation in this direction—as in Detroit—may cost many lives, even in a relatively small town.

Set the Publicity Wheels in Motion

Avoid radio utterances or newspaper statements that will make for hysteria, but give the people accurate and frank information concerning the existing threat. Information reported with an authentic air of completeness and candor will help cut down the circulation of unfounded rumors.

If a radio station or newspaper should make a mistake, it will not pay to become impatient and abusive. Newscasters and reporters, when their problems are understood and their abilities are respected, welcome honest and constructive aid from public-spirited citizens.

Check with the School Authorities

If their plans are set up in advance, principals and teachers will turn in an excellent performance. They may need additional aid, however, either from organizations or in the form of publicity. Check with them with these thoughts in mind.

Check with the Transportation Officials Repeatedly

They will probably need help from unions and veterans' groups if the riot is widespread and not well controlled. They will also want cooperation in having messages placed before their off-duty employees and the general public.

Mobilize Organizational Cooperation

The general outlines of this are given in the preceding list. Fortunately most organizations are keyed to the meeting of civic emergencies as a result of their wartime experiences, and will remain so for a number of years after World War II.

Every Organization Can Help

Either in an emergency or in a long-term program, literally every organization can help. The national secretary of a well-known service club emphasizes that organizations should devote "great attention . . . to the underlying causes which might result in race riots, and considerable time . . . (to) . . . the removal of those particular causes. . . . What we need to be doing is to be working on those things which might prevent friction." The Girl Scouts have seen their way to serve by organizing almost five hundred interracial troops, mostly in the Middle West and East, and they are using more and more Negro volunteers and professionals. The 1944 convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers took as its theme "All Children Are Our Children." Mrs. Minetta A. Hastings, national president of the Congress, writes that the convention "stressed the fact that we could know no difference in race or creed in thinking of those things which are best for children." The American Management Association, in its pamphlet study of *The Negro Worker,* says that the challenge to industrial management is that it *"must be prepared to back up its policy of nondiscrimination in the face of the new situations which the end of the war must bring."* It promises that "the efforts to consolidate the Negro's position and make him a more productive member of industry will not be relaxed."

These are statements and samples of the activities of a few quite different organizations. They might be multiplied many times. The point, however, is clear: Every sort of organization can do its part in strengthening this important development.

Every organization can make its contribution toward creating an atmosphere of interracial understanding. The more certain it is that the majority of a community is sharply set against racial discrimination, the less likely it is that that community will have interracial incidents.

Every Citizen Can Help

"We are injuring our personalities with arrogance; we are blocking our own emotional growth," wrote the courageous

young editor of *Flat Hat,* student publication at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, alma mater of Thomas Jefferson. This young woman, Miss Marilyn Kaemmerle, also noted in the editorial for which the college administration dismissed her that "The most important work . . . must be done in educating ourselves away from the idea of White Supremacy, for this belief is as groundless as Hitler's Nordic Supremacy nonsense. . . . Not until we eliminate Nazi race tactics in our own everyday life can we hope for a victory which will bring peace for the universal Human Race of the One World."

She wrote that for Lincoln's Birthday, 1945. It should be echoed in all American hearts. Race problems are individual and personal as well as organizational. Racism warps personalities in unlovely and hateful directions. It continues Hitler's work in this live, free land. It can best be rooted out by showing each and every American the harm it does to him, to his family, and to his friends. Each American can make himself and American democracy healthier by curing himself of "scapegoatism" or inoculating himself against it through education.

The specific ways in which an individual can help in a tense interracial situation can be summed up in the form of a few simple "do's" and "don'ts." Here are five of each.

Five Dont's

Do not permit intolerant acts to go unchallenged in your presence. When someone sneers at the Catholics or the Jews; at the Negroes or the Japanese-Americans, the Americans of Mexican descent, or other racial and cultural minorities, take a polite but firm issue with him immediately. *An atmosphere of intolerance must not be permitted to grow.*

Do not permit yourself and your friends to do things "unconsciously" that are unfair or injurious to members of the less fortunate minorities. Such minority group members are said to be "touchy," but place yourself in their shoes and try to understand the many ways in which that touchiness is constantly being recreated regardless of their own desire to forget about it. America and the promise of America, and you yourself, must not be sold

short by twisting your personality and making it ill with hostility toward minorities.

Do not permit yourself to become unduly alarmed by rumors of intergroup violence. Trust only responsible sources of information.

Do not pass rumors along. Even when rumors are told to another with the disclaimer, "This is only a rumor and naturally should not be believed," something is quite likely to be believed. A little more hysteria may thus be created.

Do not become an "innocent bystander." Even though you might want to observe a riot for quite good purposes, realize that the mere presence of additional persons in a riot zone helps to build up hysteria. Unless you are helping the authorities at their request, go home and stay there.

And Five Do's

Do "accentuate the positive."

Do praise acts of understanding and courage in interracial relations wherever you might see or learn them.

Do try to treat every human being, regardless of race, creed, and social status, with the understanding and courtesy you would want to receive from him.

Do keep yourself well informed through the radio and newspapers and, in a more general way, through magazines, pamphlets, and books. For example, read *The Races of Mankind,** written by the outstanding anthropologists, Drs. Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. This will help you to place yourself in an intelligent perspective in relation to other racial and cultural groups.

Do, in case of a riot, leave the vicinity of the violence and take as many people with you as possible. Go home. Unless you are a member of an organization with specific tasks to perform in aid of the authorities, stay at home until it is safe to go out on the streets again. Encourage your friends to stay at home unless they are members of appropriate organizations.

---

*Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 85.

AFTER THE EMERGENCY HAS PASSED

AFTER you have carried through your emergency program, after the immediate threat has passed, then is the time to give your thought and your energies once more to the long-term program. It is only the long-term labors of sincere citizens and their organizations, well-informed and firmly dedicated to democracy as the imperative social philosophy, that the roots of racist "scapegoating" can be dug out and the disease destroyed.

A long-term program requires two types of careful organization: (1) The governor or mayor should appoint an interracial commission to coordinate governmental facilities along (a) fact-finding, (b) analytical and planning, and (c) implementing lines. (2) A civic interracial committee—independent of the governmental commission—should be sponsored by leading civic, religious, educational, business, and labor bodies.

The official commission will have the advantages of an "inside" position in focusing governmental activities to correct known ills and to modify governmental policies. It will also make use of the thinking, planning, and work in this area of social workers, police, the courts, investigators attached to other departments, and the administration generally.

The nonofficial citizens' committee has the advantages of flexibility and informality that are usually impossible in a governmental agency. Above all, it can effectively organize citizen pressures behind constructive projects of the commission, against the commission's political enemies, and also against efforts within the commission to turn to a "business as usual" or routinized psychology.

The goals of this long-term program, carried on by the two related organizations, have been outlined early in this pamphlet. Their efforts should be directed toward eliminating the handi-

caps of minority groups in employment, housing, education, churches, and social life generally. This means action, not words. The programs should try to open the way for everyone to participate in American life according to his abilities as an individual and not merely as a member of a certain racial group.

Make Friends

Finally, in your sincere efforts to search out what you can do to help, try this experiment: Develop friendships with at least one member of each of several minorities. And be sure to remember that a friendship is not something you hand down from above. It is a relationship of give and take, of mutual respect and understanding. To make sure that the relationship will be such, it might be well to select persons of other racial groups who occupy approximately the same social and economic place you do. Most people will be surprised that this is possible, but it is.

In such an experiment, you may at first find yourself entering into the affair in the spirit of "what a fine democrat I am." This is a kind of self-flattery that will have to disappear if you are to reach a sound basis of mutual understanding. In fact, that is one of the chief tests of the success of this experiment. When you, as a member of the white group, no longer think you are making concessions by associating with your Negro acquaintance, he has by then become your friend.

When you have one or several Negro, Mexican, or Japanese-American friends, you have a fund of first-hand experiences to pass on to other members of your own group. You can see society and people with more than one set of eyes. You are, more than ever, a force for good in our democracy.

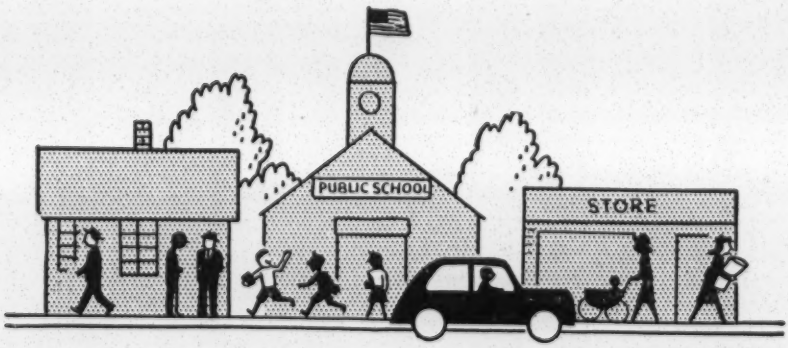
Practice What You Preach

The folly of preaching one thing and practicing something else must be recognized from the outset. To drill interracial democracy into school pupils and then to deny Negroes a chance to teach in any but jim-crow classes is a contradiction apparent to pupils. To have a group of middle-class suburbanites demand

housing for all in the slums without accepting all groups in their own community does more to create antagonism than to achieve a goal. The insecure people who suffer from racial prejudice cannot be helped to cure themselves unless we approach them on an honest basis—and as the lawyers put it, "with clean hands."

Make Race Riots Impossible

America has survived many race riots and many religious, political, economic, and other disturbances. But conditions have changed. The danger to our social welfare inherent in religious and racial clashes increases as we become more and more the members of a world community. We have learned to solve most of our domestic political and industrial disagreements peacefully. Elections and arbitration rather than civil wars and bloody strikes are becoming the rule. The day when Roman Catholic churches were burned in the United States has passed. Let us hope that the growing awareness of our responsibilities will soon rule out open clashes involving racial and religious groups. And then, if we keep at it, even the less overt group injustices will gradually diminish and disappear. Then race riots will not only be unnecessary. They will be impossible.



TO SUMMARIZE, HERE ARE THE STEPS

1. Know that race riots are symptoms of a disease, not the disease itself. The disease is intergroup intolerance or "scapegoatism," closely related to Nazism and Fascism.

2. There is no substitute for a long-term program to promote sound interracial relations. An anti-riot program has value merely to patch up a truce and to give long-term methods a chance to work.

3. Keep your eye—or see that some organization keeps its eyes—on the seven areas in which danger signals of approaching race violence appear. Those who *will* look and *will* see, *can* see a race riot coming. These seven areas are: rumors, frictions, demagogues, delinquency and crime, police attitudes, congestion, employment.

4. Organize for immediate action. Get together an emergency committee of good explorers and good strategists of social action. The explorers will chart the problems, and the strategists will lay out the things to be done.

5. Make certain that the mayor of your town knows how to bring in the state militia or, better, the U. S. Army without delay.

6. Organize the channels of publicity for immediate action. See that they have "canned" materials at hand for the possible emergency.

7. Develop emergency plans with school and transportation officials, clergymen, management and labor leadership, veterans' groups, scouts, and men's and women's civic and service clubs and societies. Make sure that these plans can easily be placed in action.

8. Should a race riot break out, make sure that the state militia or the U. S. Army is on its way as soon as the danger becomes apparent. Then place the rest of the emergency program into immediate operation.

9. Every organization and every individual of good will can help —if only by keeping cool and keeping people off the streets.

10. After the emergency has passed, turn to and help build a substantial and permanent organization for the strengthening of interracial democracy in your community. In this long-term program make the focal points of attack congested housing in segregated districts and the dangerous anxieties that all feel in the face of pressing job insecurity.

FOR FURTHER READING

Allport, Gordon W., and others. *ABC'S of Scapegoating*. Chicago, Central Y.M.C.A. College. 1943. 25¢

American Council on Race Relations. *Community Relations Manual*. Chicago. 1945. 15¢

———. *Negro Platform Workers*. 1945. 25¢

American Management Association. *The Negro Worker*. New York. 1942. 75¢

Benedict, Ruth, and Weltfish, Gene. *The Races of Mankind*. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 85. 1943. 10¢

Brown, Earl. *Why Race Riots? Lessons from Detroit*. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 87. 1944. 10¢

Congress of Industrial Organizations. *The C.I.O. and the Negro Worker*. Washington, D. C.

Embree, Edwin R. *American Negroes: A Handbook*. New York, John Day. 1942. Cloth, $1; paper, 40¢

Federal Council of Churches. *To End This Day of Strife*. New York. 1943. 6¢

Gilligan, Rev. Francis J. *Negro Workers in Free America*. New York, Paulist Press. 1939. 5¢

Lee, Alfred McClung, and Humphrey, Norman D. *Race Riot*. New York, Dryden Press. 1943. $1.50

McWilliams, Carey. *Brothers Under the Skin*. Boston, Little, Brown. 1943. $2.50

———. *What About Our Japanese-Americans?* Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 91. 1944. 10¢

Myrdal, Gunnar. *An American Dilemma.* New York, Harper & Brothers. 1944. 2 vols., $7.50

New York State War Council. *How Management Can Integrate Negroes in War Industries.* Albany. 1942

Stewart, Maxwell S. *The Negro in America.* Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 95. 1944. 10¢

U. S. War Relocation Authority. *Nisei in Uniform.* Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office

Weckler, Joseph E., and Hall, Theo. *The Police and Minority Groups.* Chicago, American Council on Race Relations. 1944. 25¢

White, Walter, and Marshall, Thurgood. *What Caused the Detroit Riot?* New York, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. 1943. 10¢

FACTS are needed by thoughtful citizens in a democracy. But how is one to get at the facts? Here is a suggestion. Get the habit of reading ***Public Affairs Pamphlets.*** Nearly eight million copies have been bought by people seeking facts. Have these summaries of millions of dollars worth of research studies at your elbow on less than one foot of your book shelves!

Special Offer

For $5 you can get all the ***Public Affairs Pamphlets*** in print (see back cover) and new ones as they appear each month, to a total of 70. If you already have some of these pamphlets, check the ones you want, and we'll extend your subscription accordingly to the total of 70. Mail your order today. Simply write: "I want the ***Public Affairs Pamphlet Library***" and mail us your check for $5. (Single pamphlets, 10c.)

The publication of the ***Public Affairs Pamphlets*** is one of the activities of the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., whose purpose as expressed in its Constitution is "to make available in summary and inexpensive form the results of research on economic and social problems to aid in the understanding and development of American policy. The sole purpose of the Committee is educational. It has no economic or social program of its own to promote." The members serve in a personal capacity and not as representatives of their respective organizations. Publication of a pamphlet does not necessarily imply the Committee's approval of the statements or views contained in it.

THE COMMITTEE

Ordway Tead, *Chairman*
Harry D. Gideonse, *Vice Chairman*
S. M. Keeny, *Secretary*
Erling M. Hunt, *Acting Secretary*
Beulah Amidon, *Treasurer*
Eleanor C. Anderson
Earl Brown
Raymond Leslie Buell
William Trufant Foster
Luther Gulick
F. Ernest Johnson
Harry W. Laidler
Robert P. Lane
Francis P. Miller
Frieda S. Miller
Felix Morley
Thomas D. Rishworth
Walter R. Sharp
Donald Slesinger
George Soule
Mark Starr
William T. Stone
William H. Wells

Maxwell S. Stewart, Editor of the Pamphlet Series
Mabel C. Mount, Assistant Editor
Violet Edwards, Education and Promotion
Gladys Gunnerson, Business Manager

All rights reserved. No part of this pamphlet may be reproduced without permission, except short passages of no more than 500 words in length which may be quoted by a reviewer or commentator, with full credit to the Committee. For permission to use longer excerpts, write to the Public Affairs Committee, Incorporated, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

First Edition, July, 1945

Printed in the United States of America

RATE YOURSELF!

How good a citizen of a democracy are you?

Today one of the most important tests of an American is his stand on race relations. Here is a questionnaire prepared by the American Council on Race Relations. Figure your own score on it. How good a democrat are you?

For each question check the box which most closely describes your reaction. Add up your score. If you rate between 80 and 100, you are probably making a real contribution to the improvement of race relations. If your score is between 60 and 80, you are not doing enough. If your score is below 60, you are consciously or unconsciously promoting racial and other intergroup antagonisms.

	10 points	5 points	0
1. *Do you think of George Washington Carver, Albert Einstein, and Enrico Caruso primarily as an exceptional Negro, Jew, and Italian—or do you think of them as exceptional* **individuals**, *a scientist, a mathematician, and a musician?*	I think of them as individuals	I think of them as a Negro, Jew, and Italian, but try to evaluate them as individuals	Invariably I think of them as a Negro, a Jew, and an Italian
2. *Do you refer to minority groups or group members as "chinks," "wops," "micks," or "hunkies"?*	Never	Sometimes	Always
3. *Are you training your children to understand that all Americans, regardless of race, creed, and color, have equal rights?*	Certainly	Realize I should	Why should I?
4. *Do you accept racial and religious differences as a matter of course, or do you think that differences imply inferiority?*	Accept them. Think differences make people more interesting	I know the facts of science: differences do not mean inferiority	My ways are better; my group is superior
5. *Do you have the guts to speak up when someone tells a joke that ridicules a whole race or religion?*	Yes, I try to show how such jokes may promote prejudices	I would speak up if it isn't embarrassing to do so	I would laugh
6. *Are you working with others against discrimination in your city, in your union, on your job, in your clubs?*	Yes	I would help if asked	What could I do?
7. *Have you written to your Congressman in support of FEPC, the antilynch bill, the repeal of poll tax?*	Yes—often, and I got friends to write	No. But I intend to do so	What good would it do?
8. *Do you repeat rumors about racial and religious groups?*	No. I investigate rumors and try to stop them	I don't repeat them, but I don't try to stop them	If they're hot, I pass them along
9. *Do you believe in "white supremacy," that "international bankers" are all Jews, that colored groups are made up of people who are all "childish, irresponsible, and lazy"?*	No. Besides being untrue, these catch phrases endanger democracy	I'm not quite sure	Of course I do!
10. *Have you ever bothered to obtain and read authentic and unbiased information about one or more of America's minority groups?*	Yes, and I got facts to use in talking with other people	I listen to such facts when I hear them	I'm not interested
TOTAL SCORE			

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

1. Income and Economic Progress
5. Credit for Consumers
6. The South's Place in the Nation
18. How We Spend Our Money
25. Machines and Tomorrow's World
26. How Good Are Our Colleges?
27. Who Can Afford Health?
34. What Makes Crime?
38. The Fight on Cancer
39. Loan Sharks and Their Victims
42. Adrift on the Land
43. Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties
45. How Money Works
47. America's Children
50. Credit Unions
51. Read Your Labels
53. What It Takes To Make Good In College
56. What the New Census Means
62. How to Buy Life Insurance
65. Prostitution and the War
66. Homes to Live In
67. Government Under Pressure
68. The Crisis in Manpower
69. Vitamins for Health
70. What's Happening to Our Constitution?
72. How to Win on the Home Front
73. After the War?
74. How Can We Pay for the War?
75. Where Can We Get War Workers?
76. Workers and Bosses Are Human
77. Women at Work in Wartime
78. The Airplane and Tomorrow's World
79. The Beveridge Plan
80. Freedom from Want: A World Goal
82. The Kitchen in War Production
83. War, Babies, and the Future
84. Jobs and Security for Tomorrow
85. The Races of Mankind
86. When I Get Out? Will I Find a Job?
87. Why Race Riots?
88. The Smiths and Their Wartime Budgets
89. Have We Food Enough for All?
90. The American Way
91. What About Our Japanese-Americans?
92. Facts and Tips for Service Men and Women
93. Freedom of the Air
94. Reconversion—The Job Ahead
95. The Negro in America
96. Houses for Tomorrow
97. Social Work and the Joneses
98. Epilepsy—The Ghost Is Out of the Closet
99. What Foreign Trade Means to You
100. Small Farm and Big Farm
101. The Story of Blue Cross
102. Veteran's Guide
103. Cartels or Free Enterprise?
104. Health Care for Americans
105. There Can Be Jobs for All!
106. Straight Talk for Disabled Veterans
107. Race Riots Aren't Necessary

For quantity rates and list of new titles write:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

30 Rockefeller Plaza **New York 20, N. Y.**

THE TRUTH ABOUT
Negro Affairs
A WEEKLY NEWSLETTER
200 WEST 135th STREET • NEW YORK 30, N. Y. • ROOM 212A
JOHN HUDSON JONES, EDITOR

Contents copyrighted January 19, 1946 No. 1

"SEND US HOME SIR" NEGRO TROOPS TELL TRUMAN

PROTEST BEING USED AGAINST FAR EASTERN PEOPLES

In a letter made public through the Southern Negro Youth Congress, 250 men of the 823rd Engineer Aviation Battalion, stationed at Myitkina, Burma, protested the use of Negro and white troops in the Far East.

The letter follows in full:

Dear Mr. President:

We address this letter to you as soldiers to our Commander-in-Chief; as citizens to the head of our government; and we petition your careful consideration of what we say here.

Sir, we left families and loved ones, our professions and our simple jobs of common labor, the harvest still ungathered on our little acres, with patriotic pride, to join the mighty phalanx of the defenders of our country against the rapacious onslaught of the German and Japanese hordes of would be enslavers. It is our pride and glory that we have contributed our mite- toward the liberation of the enthralled peoples of the world who had fallen under the heel of the fascist boot and in the defense of our "hearth and home". We have acted in the best tradition of our fathers and their fathers. We believe in the ideals we have fought for and for which so many of our comrades have died. We would imagine ourselves the jealous guardian of these ideals.

Therefore we cannot contain our anger when we see cynical forces at work abroad outraging the cause for which we have given so much. We would not be true defenders of our country's welfare and democratic purposes if we did not raise our voices in protest against the makers and executors of policy in high places in the military and civil affairs of our country who are presently operating to undermine all that we have fought for. We most emphatically protest the fact that American soldiers have been unwittingly and against their will made accomplices and instruments of designing forces who are striving to stifle and drown in blood the will, just and natural aspirations of the liberated countries and territories of Southeast Asia and China to realize their independence from foreign domination, to determine their own form of government and to choose their own leadership in their own way.

SERVE NO GOOD PURPOSE

MR. PRESIDENT, THIS GROUP OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS DECLARE IT AS OUR FIRM CONVICTION THAT AMERICAN TROOPS AND NAVAL FORCES IN THE CHINA AND INDIA-BURMA THEATERS NO LONGER SERVE A PROGRESSIVE PURPOSE, BUT ON THE CONTRARY ARE BEING USED AS PAWNS IN A DANGEROUS GAME OF IMPERIALIST POWER POLITICS.

Why are we occupying and policing in the countries of our allies? Are we here doing a chore for the British, French, and Dutch imperialist interests- that is, intimidating the democratic and independence movements until these powers are able to arrive in sufficient force to reestablish the yoke of colonial exploitation once again on the necks of these people who strive for possession of their own homelands and liberties? Are we here to facilitate the desires of our own profit hungry world traders to gain a good hunk of the "colonial market"? By what moral or democratic rule do we excuse our crude and shameless intervention in the internal politico-military struggle

now going on in China? Would we tolerate Chiang Kai-Chek sending a corp of political propagandists and "technical experts" to America before the next presidential elections to aid you and the Democratic Party to stay in power? Yet it is widely known that American soldiers and airmen have been killed in battles in China because we have committed our armed forces and "technical experts" to the task of entrenching Chiang Kai-Chek in power and the military destruction of all opposition forces to his unbridled rule. But who are these Chinese Communists that American trained Chinese troops, American planes tanks and guns, American Marines, ships and airmen are so intent upon destroying for the sake of a "United China"? Are they not also men who love China and have proven their patriotism in thousands of battles against the Japanese during the long years of warfare under the most trying of circumstances- or are Lt. Col. Carlson and other renowned reporters of the China scene simply "red" liars?

CHINA SAME AS GREECE

We are helping the "unification of China" in precisely the same way (and for the same reasons) as the British did in Greece and as they are now doing in Indonesia and Indo-China! It is against our American character and heritage to take the field in league with the alien rulers against the freedom revolts of the oppressed peoples. We do not want to be associated with the British imperialist mercenaries in shooting and bombing to death the freedom urge of the peoples of the Southeast Asiatic countries. We do not want to "unify" China with bayonets and bombing planes and American lives. We feel that the Chinese people who fought the invader for ten years alone are fully qualified in patriotism and statesmanship to choose their leaders and form of government.

"WE WANT OUT"

Sir, we of the armed forces have given a good pail of milk in rescuing the peoples of the East from the tyranny of the Japanese militarists. Now we want you to call us home before we are made to kick this pail of milk over, and ourselves become cloaked in the mantle we wrested from the pillaging Japanese oppressors.

We are a group of Negro soldiers. There are a lot of things on our minds that we would like to share with you- troubling things awaiting us back home.. how Bilbo hates us.. the Congress refusing to pass laws to protect our right to a job through an FEPC.. how, throughout the South where most of us live we still won't be able to vote, and all the cruelty of Jim-Crow living is there just as we left it.. and a lot more besides. But these points will have to wait until another time. We just hope you're doing all you can to rectify them, Mr. President.

Yes we are Negro soldiers. We haven't known too much freedom ourselves and that's all the more reason we don't want any part of suppressing the freedom of other peoples.

Send us home, sir.

Thank you. We remain
obediently yours,
Enlisted Men of the 823rd Engineer
Aviation Battalion
Myitkina, Burma
November 29, 1945

NEGROES SUPPORT LABOR

American Negroes, who are mostly workers are solidly supporting the growing strike movement, whether they are union members or not. In Detroit, Chicago, and New York, where the strikes are centered, the interracial character of the picket lines is very much in evidence. And this is what Negroes like to see- democracy in practice!

Negroes comprise about 35 per cent (40,000) of the 120,000 members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO. While in Chicago, center of the packinghouse industry, the union's Negro members number 15,000 or half its complete membership of 30,000.

With their strike against General Motors now in its ninth week, the 200,000 United Automobile Workers, one third of whom are Negroes, are marching as strongly as ever, and are reaping a good harvest of solidarity from their union's militant policy of equality.

And while of the 200,000 striking United Electrical Workers, only about 5,000 are Negroes, this can be traced directly to the flagrant discriminatory practices of the companies.

OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE TO NEGRO UNIONISTS HAS BEEN THE TOBACCO WORKERS' STRIKE (LOCAL 15, FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL, AND ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO) AGAINST THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY AT CHARLESTON, S.C.

850 of the 1,150 strikers are Negroes, but they all walked out together and held a mixed meeting in the Negro USO building. It was the first time such a meeting had been held in Charleston.

Over and above this demonstration of democracy though, is the union's fight to break the vicious North-South wage differential practiced by the company in accordance with a general pattern wherein industries move to the South in order to exploit the cheap labor supply-- which is both white and Negro. If the union wins the strike it will be a tremendous economic victory for the entire South, and will prove to the southern workers the benefits of Negro-white unity.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The sudden move of Senator Dennis Chavez (Dem. N.M.) that brought the FEPC bill onto the Senate floor, has precipitated a political struggle of deep significance to the American people, although at present their attention and energies are being largely consumed by growing industrial struggles in the basic industries.

Immediately after Senator Chavez's move that irreconciable bloc of Southern near-fascists jumped into action and served notice to the country that they planned a filibuster ad infinitum to defeat FEPC or any other measure designed to help eliminate from the already rotting body of American capitalist society the ever dividing cancerous cells of racial discrimination. They made clear to everyone that the southern ruling oligarchists are and will be the dirty-workers for any American fascist seizure of power- and that just as the Hitlerites divided and conquered the German people with anti-Semitism, so will the American fascists try the same with anti-Negroism.

Many Negroes and their white friends recognize this and are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the fight against fascism cannot be won defensively; that from now on an ever increasing offensive is the order of the day.

This was indicated by the 600 delegates from 12 states that went to Washington last Friday, 18th, to demand from President Truman, and Democratic and Republican leaders some positive action for FEPC.

The delegation, led by New York City Councilman, Benjamin J. Davis, included Hoyt Haddock, National CIO legislative representative; Dr. Clark Foreman, Pres. Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Dr. Max Yergan, Pres. National Negro Congress; Rev. W. Jernagin, Fraternal Churches of America; Magistrate Joseph Rainey, Pres. Philadelphia NAACP; and Rev. David Licorish, representing Congressman Adam C. Powell (Negro Dem. N.Y.) who was ill.

None of the Washington papers or press associations reported the delegation, but it electrified Washington and definitely told the various legislators concerned with FEPC, that it meant business.

Meeting in the Old House Building it proposed the following action:

1. A speedup on securing the needed 70 signatures to discharge the House FEPC bill.
2. More pressure on Truman for some definite action.
3. FEPC picket lines.
4. A march on Albany, N.Y. to demand FEPC support from Gov. Dewey.

A WARNING

The arrogant action of those southern Senators gives warning that it is to the interest of all Americans to attack the system of white supremacy at its roots. The simple fact is that most white Americans are infected by the virus, and the task for those who have any understanding of its danger is to fight it in themselves and in others. For it is practically certain that the coming months will see increasing racial conflicts added to the industrial ones, and they will be caused by the same forces- the power hungry reactionaries who are determined to impose American hegemony on the whole world- but who must first destroy any home opposition.

NEGRO WOMEN ADVANCE

The presence of three Negro women (Miss Thelma Dale, Field Secretary, National Negro Congress; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Educator, North Carolina; Mrs. Vivian Mason, National Council of Negro Women) on the American delegation to the recently

held World Congress of Women, in Paris, was an indication of Negro, painful but steady advancement.

In the past the role of the great masses of American Negro women, has been that of domestic slaves. They have suffered the usual prejudice against all women, and they have had the added oppression that hits them as Negroes. But the grim necessities of war loosened their shackles, and many broke away to enter industry, thereby becoming active forces in the development of the American people, and in the struggle for Negro rights.

Negro women have always been towers of strength and inspiration in the everyday struggles of their people. Their self-sacrifice, love, and indomitable courage have produced a strong and vibrant character in American society. Their great resevoir of moral strength must be tapped and put into action against the American fascists and near-fascists who seek to destroy them and all other Americans who might stop them from coming to power.

The planned rape and murder of women in Europe and Asia is a bloody warning of what would happen to Negro women were fascism to come to this country. Black or white it gives no equality to any woman. For fascists a woman is simply a child bearing animal- but they wouldn't even allow Negro women to have children!

The war did many good things for Negro women. It highlighted the utter and senseless drudgery of domestic work. It brought them into contact with the main stream of American economic life. And it gave to many the political consciousness that has unerringly shown them the way to a better life- if they can unite in one common cause. They tasted freedom, and it was good. Let no one think that they will be satisfied to go back to the kitchen!

EDITORIAL TRENDS

THE BLACK DISPATCH, OKLAHOMA CITY: The South, where sub-standard wages prevail, is a fine example of what cheap wages do to the whole social fabric. The South is poor, not because it lacks natural resources, but because the South viciously forces the inhabitants of the section to live from hand to mouth. Ignorance, poor health, poor housing, and everything that retards social growth are the hand maidens of sub-standard wages.

***

THE NASHVILLE GLOBE AND INDEPENDENT: The country has had ample time to study and pass upon the multiplicity of reforms Mr. Truman has thought up and enunciated. There has been no overwhelming demand for any of the Truman reforms. With full knowledge of how successful Mr. Truman was as business manager of a Missouri haberdashery, few Americans are enthusiastic about his ability to recommend policies that will guarantee success and solvency to this great nation of a hundred and forty million people.

***

THE DETROIT TRIBUNE: There is a great concern among Negroes as to what the future holds for them. The outlook is rather bleak if viewed from certain angles. The shortage of available housing and its resultant over crowding; the high crime statistics; the loss of economic power through loss of jobs; the discrimination against Negroes in hiring for new jobs; and a dozen other things that make one feel that the cards are stacked against you from the beginning.

***

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS: We enthusiastically join those who censure and criticise the statements of Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation operations in Germany, who sneered at the plight of displaced Jewish persons in Europe.

***

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER: Particularly should the administration strive to integrate Negroes into the diplomatic service in other than the traditional posts in colored countries to which Negroes have customarily been sent.

Nothing could more convince the colored peoples of the world that this government is sincere in its profession of democracy than forgetting race in making outstanding appointments abroad.

NEGRO AFFAIRS, 200 West 135th Street, New York 30, New York

Subscription rates are:
$5 for one year (52 issues)
$3 for six months (26 issues)
$2 for three months (13 issues)

//

Reading

3/18/46

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF TRAINING VETERANS IN AGRICULTURE

I. Types of Programs in Agricultural Education and Training.

Agricultural education and training courses are offered under three main types of programs:

1. Institutional programs offered primarily on the campus of agricultural schools, with some off-campus inspection trips and projects of a supplementary nature sometimes being included.

2. On-the-job training programs offered by employers with some off-the-job instruction of a supplementary nature usually included. The responsibility for for the accomplishment of the training rests with the employer rather than a school. The trainee trains for a position existing in the employer's establishment.

3. Combination training programs offered by agricultural schools, consisting of combinations of institutional instruction and on-the-job instruction, the two being so planned that each supplements the other and both contribute definitely to the accomplishment of the trainee's vocational objective. In this type of training, the responsibility for offering and providing the entire course rests with the school. The school offers institutional instruction and selects or approves the place where the trainee pursues the on-the-job portion of his program. This place is considered an extension of the school's facilities. The school furnishes both portions of the program, and when the job training portion of the program is not under an employee-trainer, the staff of the school offers all of the necessary job instruction.

II. Training Veterans on Farms

1. Wherever possible and practicable training veterans on farms will follow the plan set forth in paragraph number 1-3 above.

   Wherever this is impossible, the training should follow a plan made up of a combination of training described in paragraph numbered 1-2 above, supplemented by courses chosen from the best possibilities available from the types of training described in paragraph I-1 above.

2 In order to secure the best possible guidance and service in technical problems of the program of each veteran, the Veterans Administration through the Senior Agricultural Training Officer will organize state and local committees to be known as the Veterans Agricultural Training Committee. Wherever a state is divided by regional office boundary lines, the regional offices will coordinate their approach to the state agencies. The nucleus of these committees will consist of representatives of Vocational Agricultural Education and agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture active in the area. The membership of the committees will be increased if expedient by adding such other persons as leading farmers and representatives of other institutions operating in the area. The state committee will assist in organizing county committees and, if necessary, community committees with the same agencies represented. All committee members will serve without remuneration from the Veterans Administration.

In order that each agency may make its macimum contribution to the training program of each trainee and in order that the instructor may schedule these contributions into the training program at the time, rate and in the manner to effect maximum results with the trainee, instructors and Agricultural Training Officers will use the services of these committees in an advisory capacity for the following purposes:

a. Coordinating the services and technical information to be offered by the agricultural agencies with the teaching agency

b. Recommending farms as to suitability for training.

c. A ssisting in developing individual training programs for veterans.

The work of this Committee will be closely coordinated with the work of the Veteran's County Agriculural Advisory Committee which has been created by the Agricultural Extension Service pursuant to an agreement between the Veterans Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture (See all Regional Office Letter, with attachements, June 19, 1944.) This coordination may be effected by the Committees having common membership or by holding occasional meetings in common.

III. Training Veterans on Farms under Plan Described in Paragraph I-3 above, Public 16, 78th Congress.

An eligible veteran with employment objective of "farmer" (farm manager or farm operator) will be enrolled with an institution for full-time training when the institution is using as a part of its facilities:

a. A farm under the management of the trainee when requirements of Paragraph A below are met specifically and other applicable instructions are met in general.

b. A farm of an employer-trainer when it has been established, with reasonable certainty, that the trainee will have an opportunity at the end of the training period to enter into self-proprietorship operation of a farm with operational control to be established through ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement which will full protect the welfare of the veteran trainee.

An eligible veteran, whose employment objective as an employee is "farm foreman", "farm manager", or "farm hand", may be placed in training under an employer-trainer when those objectives show that attainment will require sufficient training in agriculture, skills or managerial ability to insure employability, and, as far as possible, to insure a continued demand for the trainee's services at a satisfactory income. The objective of "general farmhand" does not ordinarily meet these requirements.

A. S elf-Proprietorship.

1. Enrollment

Eligible veterans, with employment objectives of "farmer" (farm manager or farm operator) will be enrolled in a full-time course with an agricultural school or an agricultural teaching agency which institution must

provide satisfactory organized instruction in agriculture and related subject matter in the classroom, laboratory, shop or other satisfactory facility and additional operational instruction on the veteran's farm.

2. Training program.

A training program will be prepared by the Veterans Administration training officer with the assistance of the teaching agency, the Veterans Administration Agricultural Training Committee, and the veteran, which program will include organized classroom instruction and operational instruction, both based on a complete farm and home plan. The farm and home plan will be developed, after the trainee's farm has been surveyed, to include:

a. Financial statement.

b. Budget of income and expenses.

c. Schedule of production and disposal of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

d. Inventory of livestock, equipment and supplies.

e. Statement of family living to be furnished by the farm.

3. Farm Requirements

Before approving a farm as a proper place for a trainee to take the on-farm portion of his course of training, the Veterans Administration should be assured of these general requirements.

a. The veteran must have complete control of the operation of the farm through ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement which fully protects the welfare of the veteran.

b. The farm must be of sufficient size and suitability for full-time instruction in all farm management operations necessary to the particular type of farming selected and of sufficient size and suitability so that the operation of it together with the course of training will occupy the full time of the trainee.

c. The size and quality of the farm must indicate that it will be sufficiently productive to insure the trainee a satisfactory income under normal conditions at the end of the training program.

4. Instructional Requirements.

The veteran shall be enrolled with the institution for a full-time course of instruction including:

a. Off-farm instruction of not less than 200 hours per year in agriculture and related subject matter, not less than eight hours of which shall be given in any month.

b. On-farm instruction of not less that 100 hours per year, at least 50% of which must be made applicable specifically to the veteran's individual farm by visits of not less than twice a month.

c. Instruction, guidance and assignments of work and study covering all phases of the operation of the farm between visits of the instructor.

The instruction both on and off the farm must be given at a time, rate and in a manner best suited to the needs of the trainee as indicated by his farm and home plan and the operation of the plan.

In order to properly assist the veteran to organize, interpret and apply instructions and information to his own needs and farm conditions, the instructor who gives the on-farm instruction should also give the off-farm instruction.

5. Supervision by the Veterans Administration.

Veterans Administration Agriculutral Training Officers are required to supervise all veterans in training. This shall include visits to the farm at least once a month and visits as frequent as feasible to the off-the farm classes. The training officer will coordinate his supervision of the trainee with the agriculture teacher, who will assist the training officer in determining the conduct of the trainee and his progress toward rehabilitation. This type of training should be carefully appraised to determine if the instruction:

a. Is timely and is based on the trainee's farm and home plan.

b. Is of a practical nature and in accord with recommended local farm practices.

c. Assists the veteran to solve his current problems.

d. Develops the trainee's ability to make plans and to make managerial decisions relative to the management and operation of the farm.

e. Is making maximum use of the information and services available to the trainee from other agricultural and educational agencies.

B. Training under and Employer-Trainer.

1. Enrollment.

An eligible veteran whose employment objective as an employee is "farm foreman", "farm manager", or "farm hand" will enroll for a full-time course of instruction with an agricultural school or agricultural teaching agency, which institution must provide on-farm instruction and organized instruction in agriculture and related subject matter in the classroom laboratory, shop or other satisfactory facility. In addition, the Veterans Administration will secure under Form 1904 agreement, a successful operating farmer who will train the veteran in all the elements of an adequate individual training program, under his direction, and pay the trainee a wage commensurate with the value of his services under training conditions. The employer-trainer will agree to cooperate with the institution, with which the trainee is enrolled, in order to effect maximum results with the training program.

2. Training Program

A training program will be prepared by the training officer with the assistance of the teaching agency and the Veterans Agricultural Training Committee. The program will provide:

a. Organized classroom instruction.

b. Instruction on the job.

c. Coordination of "a" and "b" by the instructor of the institution with which the trainee is enrolled.

3. Selection of the Employer-Trainer.

Selection of the employer-trainer is the resonsibility of the Veterans Administration and approval will be given on an individual basis with full consideration for the direct relationship to the trainee and his ultimate rehabilitation.

Farmers who have demonstrated their ability as outstanding general farmers or as farmers who have successfully specialized in phases of the occupation pertinent to the trainee's objective and who possess the ability necessary to assist in the training of the veteran will be approved to provide the on-the-job portion of the course. The employer-trainer's farm should be of sufficient size and suitability for full-time instruction.

4. Instructional Requirements.

The veteran shall be enrolled with the institution for a full-time course of instruction, including:

a. Off-farm instruction of not less than 200 hours per year in agriculture and related subject matter, and not less than eight hours of which shall be given in any month.

b. On farm instruction by the instructor of the institution of at least 50 hours per year and not less than one farm visit per month. This instruction will include the relating of the off-farm instruction with that which the trainee receives from the employer-trainer.

c. Instruction from the employer-trainer invarious farm operations, as indicated by the trainee's Training Program Form 1905a.

The instruction both on and off the farm must be given at a time, rate, and in a manner best suited to the needs of the trainee as indicated by his individual training program.

In order to properly assist the veteran to organizw, interpret and apply instruction and information to his own needs and farm conditions, the instructor who gives the instruction on the farm must also give the off-farm instruction.

5. Supervision by the Veterans Administration.

Veterans Administration Agricultural Training Officers are required to supervise all veterans training in agriculture. This shall include visits to the farm at least once a month. The Training Officer will coordinate his supervision of the trainee with the agriculture teacher who will assist the training officer in determining the conduct of the trainee and his progress toward rehabilitation.

This type of training should be carefully appraised to determine:

a. If the instruction is timely, practical, and in accord with recommended local farm practices.

b. If the instruction off-the farm is being related to that which the trainee is receiving from the employer-trainer.

c. If the trainee is receiving compensation commensurate with his services under training conditions.

d. If the employer-trainer is instructing the trainee in all the different phases of his training program as listed on Form 1905a.

e. If the course of instruction is making maximum use of the information and services available to the trainee from other agricultural and educational agencies.

IV. Training Veterans On Farms Under Plan Described in Paragraph I-3 above. Public 346, 78th Congress.

Training under this plan, offered to veterans eligible under Public 346, may follow the same pattern as outlined for veterans eligible under Public 16. In accordance with the Law and Regulations, the following fundamental differences must be observed::

1. The course of instruction will be provided by agricultural schools or other teaching agencies which have been approved by the appropriate state agency for giving this type of training under Public Law 346.

2. Selection of the course which the veteran desires is a matter of his own choice.

3. The length of the training period is determined by the predetermined length of the course and by the extent of his entitlement under the law.

4. Preparation of the training program will be the primary responsibility of the institution offering the course.

5. Approval of the farm and/or the selection of the employer-trainer, where the veteran will receive his on-the-job instruction, will be the responsibility of the training agency.

To George Mitchell - Southern Regional Council

MEMO FROM 5-23-46

Alex Miller

Dear George:—

I thought you might be interested in the attached

Best regards

Alex

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATES
Room 905 - 112 East 19 Street
New York 3, N.Y.
ALgonquin 4-4955

No. 26

May 14, 1946

* * * * * * *

Our Guest Column

by Harold J. Gibbons
Director, St. Louis Joint Council
United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store
Employees of America, CIO.

Did someone say Jim Crow?

Certainly, it was no one in the St. Louis Joint Council, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, CIO. For from the very first, the Joint Council has refused to compromise. Naturally, there was a racial problem -- St. Louis is a borderline city where segregation is in order in most industries and activities but where, unlike the South, the Negro has no definite status. We firmly believed we had to meet the problem head-on -- with no quibbling and no compromise. We insisted on fair employment practices in contracts and fair handling of grievances in the shops. The rule of "no compromise, no quibbling" has won the day.

Our union leader reduced the policy to simple terms when he told a shop meeting: "My President says no-discrimination is right; my priest says no-discrimination is right; my union says no-discrimination is right -- and what's right goes around here." The outright Negrophobes quickly realized that they were under union rules and if they didn't like it they were out of luck. Negroes and whites played on the same softball team. On the newspaper, discrimination went by the board. The Labor Co-op Theater broke the color line for the first time of any little theater movement in St. Louis by casting Negroes and white players from the rank and file of the union on the same bill.

Then came the Health Center. The companies and the union both recognized the need for a comprehensive health and sick care program for the workers. But what about Negroes? There were some doubting Thomases among the white workers, and the Negroes went about in unvoiced apprehension that here was one project to which they would not be admitted on an equal basis.

The medical staff was employed in complete understanding that Negro members and white workers were to receive exactly the same treatment. There is no segregation in the waiting room and Negroes and whites wait their turns in order, without reference to color. When a Labor Health Institute doctor answers a home call or a hospital call, he doesn't check first to see whether or not the patient is Negro or white -- he's there.

- more -

Negroes and whites alike receive the full benefit of the complete diagnosis and treatment -- the same general practitioners and specialists give their service.

The Labor Health Institute is financed by the employers who pay an amount equal to three-and-half per cent of the workers' wages for the health program. The money paid into the health program is not a deduction from wages or a substitute for wages, but rather an added benefit. And the union rule for no-discrimination follows through.

A Negro doctor is on the Labor Health Institute staff -- not to treat Negroes nor as a concession to policy -- but because he fills the qualifications necessary. As a qualified physician, chosen not only for his skill and knowledge but for his understanding of problems besetting working people, he treats white and Negro workers alike and has free consultive privileges with his white colleagues. No one has protested our Negro nurse, who does her work efficiently on the same basis of pay and working conditions as the white nurses.

The Labor Health Institute members are aware that segregation must not exist if our Health Institute is to retain its true democratic spirit, and that good health cannot be limited if our community is to grow stronger. Founded as it was on good will and cooperation, the LHI is one of our greatest achievements, and we fervently hope it marks the beginning of better health for all Americans -- regardless of race, color, or creed.

One of the first principles of the Labor Health Institute has proven even more valuable to Negroes than to white workers -- the principle of health care to prevent illness. Because of the lower salaries paid in the past to Negro workers and the enforcedly low living standards, Negroes frequently live in an atmosphere of more health hazards. Immunizations, vaccinations, and the educational program in proper eating and healthy living are of special value to Negroes -- because previously such a program has been virtually closed to them. The physical examination which detects the first symptoms of illness is doubly valuable -- because in many instances, Negroes haven't known where to go or whom to see.

The Labor Health Institute is set up on a principle of democratic control. The Board of Directors are elected by the membership, and the membership is made up of the rank-and-file who are covered by their Union contract for the LHI. Everyone is responsible to the Board which is, in turn, directly responsible back to the people.

- A P A -

GUILTY OF BEING DIFFERENT

GUILTY OF BEING B

YOU, who read this—criticized by self-appointed judges—have been found guilty. Guilty of being born, where just being born is a crime—if your "judges" don't like your religion.

You're guilty of praying to your own God. You're guilty of having a mother and father whose facial characteristics or color your "judges" don't like and which you inherited.

You're guilty, "they" say of seeking security for your family—something you must not do, your "judges" say, if they don't like your race, creed or national origin.

This is actually the way some persons within our country are working to create dissension. But they don't say it just that way.

They spread lies about people of a race or faith different from theirs. They try in every possible way to make you . . . me . . . all of us hate our neighbors.

This is dangerous . . . treasonable to our democracy. Stop those who would divide us by nailing these falsehoods. Refuse to repeat rumors — destroy forever the work of these self-appointed un-American "judges".

Do *that* and you are defending The American Way of Life.

An Acknowledgment and Appreciation to the Following for Making This Series of Messages Possible:

Lookout Oil and Refinery
Makers of Armour Shortening

Willie's Super Market
Rossville

Shumacker's
827-829 Broad St.

Hamilton Wholesale Liquor Co.
1017 Chestnut St.

Topps Chewing Gum Co.
234 East 11th St.

Dr. John A. Huff

Lou Center's Star Store
24 East Main Street

Hubbuch Glass Co.
1855 Central Ave.

Capitol Theatre

The Home Stores

The Hollywood Shop
716 Market St.

Kay Jewelry Co.
630 Market St.

Field's Clothes
822 Market St.

Adolph Geismar

The Red Food Stores

W. C. Teas Co.
116 East 8th St.

Harlem Theatre

Violet Studio Camera Shop
11 East 7th St.

Seed-Feed Supply Co.
35 West Main St.

S. E. Saperstein

Rivoli Mills
2300 East 28th St.

Shumacker's Fish Market
302 West 9th St.

Stagmaier's Archer Paper Co.
1124 Market St.

The Read House

Valley Wholesale Liquor Co.
236 East Main St.

Stanley Lachman & Co.
Hamilton National Bank Bldg.

Carolyn Chenilles, Inc.
400 East Main St.

Colonial Bakery

Pickett's
814 Market St.

Capitol Distributing Co.
218 West Main St.

S. Bartow Strang

Lee's Clothing Co.
834 Market St.

Stewart's Food Products
49 West Main St.

Dixie Savings Stores

Chattanooga Shoe Store
820 Market St.

Mid-South Supply Co.
102 East 11th St.

Tennessee Egg Co.
414 West 16th St.

Dr. John Paul Pack

Mills & Lupton Supply Co.
1152 Market St.

Tennessee Paper Mills
North Chattanooga

Stanley Rocker

G. W. Bagwell Preserving Co.
1500 Chestnut St.

INSTITUTE ON RACE RELATIONS

Friday, August 2, 1946

—

THEME: "FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH"

—

9:00 a.m. -- Clarke Hall

Introductory Remarks ..... William M. Cooper
Director Summer School

FORUM:

Speaker ..... Dr. Harold L. Trigg
Associate Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Subject: "Mechanization of Agriculture in the Southern States and the Negro"

Speaker..... Dr. George Mitchell
Director Veteran's Services
Southern Regional Council
Subject: "Organized Labor and the Negro"

Discussion Leader ..... Walter R. Chivers
Chairman Department of Sociology
Morehouse College

2:00 p.m. -- duPont Auditorium

SPECIAL MEETING FOR VETERANS (and those interested in veterans' problems)

Speaker ..... Dr. George Mitchell
Subject: "Opportunities for Veterans in the South"

PANEL DISCUSSION:

Discussion Leader ..... Douglass R. Turner
Acting Director Veterans' Bureau
Hampton Institute
Participants -- Messrs. Trigg, Mitchell, and McGuinn
Chairman ..... Walter R. Chivers

—

LOCAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE:

Roscoe E. Lewis, Chairman
Thelma Waddle
J. Murray Brooks
Henry J. McGuinn
J. E. Dickerson

NOTES ON MEETING TO RELIEVE RACIAL TENSION IN GEORGIA
held at Butler Street YMCA August 27, 1946

Dr. R. L. Russell presided. Dr. Russell said that various civic organizations - Negro, white and Jewish - had been invited to send representatives to the meeting. The meeting was informal, with no particular organization in back or it.

Dr. Trigg said -
The chief thing is to see that the community reamins in control of the "good people", white and Negro. He suggested two things that the group might do:
(1) There should be a group of people who would be responsible for checking on rumors.
(2) There should be people who know where "trouble spots" are and they should be isolated.

Mrs. Tilley suggested -
That we find out plans of other organizations and try to put something together with other groups. She told about a meeting of the heads of sixteen white women's organizations to discuss plans to revive the Women's Society for the Prevention of Lynching. In 1940 the Society got every sheriff to sign a card promising to uphold the law in regard to prisoners; seventy-five thousand women promised that they would educate against lynching. Whenever a danger was sensed, the Society would go to their files and call the women in that area. Mrs. Tilley said that the Southern Regional Council is planning to call a group of Negro and white church leaders of the South together, that they might sit down together and discuss the situation.

Mr. Harper of the NAACP said -
That one of the sore spots would be the matter of organizing the plants in this area. Police officers visit the plants and try to intimidate the organizers as well as the workers. NAACP has been working on a nationwide basis for a Federal anti-lynching law. Mr. Harper believes the Negroes have a pretty good chance of getting justice in Federal courts. He suggested that the white people in the group contact their Congressmen and press for a Federal law against lynching. He said he feels that the problem is a job very largely of the white citizens, that white people and the white churches should make a bold stand. NAACP will join hands with anybody who will do anything to wipe out lynching and to better the State as a whole. Thinks the good Negroes and good white people should get together and can do so much better than the bad Negroes and bad white people.

The representative of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Race Relations said -
The committee has been primarily concerned in seeing if something can be done about the housing situation. So far, they have not found any solution. Still trying to evlove some plan to alleviate the situation.

Mr. John Paschall said that he came as a representative of the Atlanta Civitan Club. Suggested that the president of the club, who was present, express his views. The president said that he thinks it would be well to find out what has been done in other parts of the country and how effective it has been.

Dr. Boddie proposed three points-
(1) that the group pass resolutions.
(2) that a public meeting (interracial) be held at which the decent people will speak for unity.
(3) that a continuing committee be formed to see that the proposals are carried out.

A proposal was made by one of the members of the group that the body go on record to abide by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Palmer proposed -
That the Georgia Interracial Committee and the Southern Regional Council conduct a study and make down-to-earth recommendations to all civic organizations (Gavel Club) before any public meeting is called.

Mrs. Matthews asked if there is an adequate State anti-lynching law. Mr. Paschall said that there is an adequate State law inadequately enforced.

Mr. Paschall said -
The group should not undertake a long range program, and that it cannot solve the race problem at once, but that it should do anything possible to allay fears, quiet rabble rousers, and get the decent citizens together to take a stand for law and order and justice. Since only two civic clubs out of nine were represented, he thought it would do harm rather than good to pass a resolution at that time in favor of a Federal anti-lynching law. He thought the group ought to get a representative group of citizens together.

Mr. Palmer asked that no publicity go out at this time. He also asked if a report could be compiled about laws and methods that have been used in other places within a fairly short time to go before the Gavel Club.

Mr. Sanford (?) ———— said -
that the problem could be solved only with understanding and respect between the races. He said that his prisoners were acutely aware of the feeling and tension outside the prison walls.

Dr. Borders suggested -
That first within the group the members hsould have sufficient respect for each other to allow each member to express honestly what he feels. He questioned whether the group should make more surveys or put into execution what it already knows. He suggested that in some way the group get in touch with Mr. Talmadge and get him to make a radio talk and do something to help the rpoblem.

Mr. Stoddard of the Atlanta World suggested -
that the only way to stop lynching is to apprehend and convict the people who commit murder. He said that the group ought to see what the status of the Walton County case is and try to bring some pressure to bear to see that it is more vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. Warwick suggested -
That the key to the trouble is law enforcement ant that there have been techniques developed for police training in handling minority problems and group tensions. He suggested that the civic clubs of Atlanta insistantly press for a concerted training of the police force. There have been several cities that have adopted training programs.

Mr. McCallister said -
That there were enough people present at the meeting with influence to put a stop to members of the police force belonging to the KKK. He said until we can get a condition where a police officer cannot belong to the KKK and wear his badge nobody in Atlanta is safe.

In conclusion Dr. Russell made four proposals -

(1) Let the Interracial Committee and the Southern Regional Council make a study and take the findings before the civic clubs of Atlanta.

(2) The group would bring pressure to bear upon the Mayor and officials in regard to police officers belonging to the KKK.

(3) Form a committee of a few (possibly not over three) to go to Walton County and try to find out what is being done. Show that the group is in back of the investigators. (This proposal was objected to from the floor as being useless.)

(4) Somebody contact Talmadge.

Dr. Boddie proposed a resolution that the group is opposed to lynching. It was suggested from the floor that the proposal be amended to make it a resolution against murder. Mr. Warwick said that since the group is not official, has no chairman, is not representative, it is in no position to make a resolution against lynching. Dr. Boddie's proposal was dropped.

Bishop Fountain agreed with Dr. Borders that the group should get in touch with Mr. Talmadge.

Dr. Russell called for the presidents of the civic clubs of Atlanta to meet with him in his office for further discussion before further steps are taken by the group.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

Summons you to—

The Southern Youth Legislature

COLUMBIA SOUTH CAROLINA

OCTOBER 18, 19, 20 1946

SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE

This year the Southern Negro Youth Congress will hold its 7th Conference in the form of a *Southern Youth Legislature*. The very form of the conference will dramatize its central emphasis—the united and unrestrainable will of our youth to gain possession of the ballot, and to wield this weapon of democracy with skill and courage; to secure for ourselves and our people all the rights and opportunities of a full and unfettered citizenship!

SUMMONS TO THE YOUTH OF THE SOUTH

Yesterday's warriors, young workers, farmers and students . . .

Young men and women, Negro and white, from the churches, clubs, schools and trade unions. . .

Generation of victory, who fought a war and dreamed a dream of free citizenship in a free South and a free world. . .

To you, the young, the brave and undaunted; to you, the hope of our people and guardians of the future, this Call is addressed.

OUR SIMPLEST NEEDS—OUR FONDEST HOPES

Our simplest needs for livelihood and our fondest dreams for a secure and happy future are threatened.

The vision of equal citizenship sustained past generations of our people in their tortuous battle up from slavery.

This vision again gave meaning to the million youth of our generation who—though Jim-Crowed and humiliated up to the very point of death on the battlefields—expended themselves hero-

The Administration has shown neither courage nor concern for our well-being. Its record-breaking attempts to pass legislation to shackle labor is only matched by its filibuster against federal anti-lynching legislation, murder of the FEPC bill and indecent conspiracy to forestall the enactment of the anti-poll tax bill.

Our Administration has stationed troops in half the countries of Europe and Asia for the alleged purpose of guaranteeing so-called free elections. How can it qualify as guardian of democracy abroad when it has failed to pass a bill to abolish the poll tax so that the people of the South may vote?

THE TASK OF A GENERATION

We are the sons and daughters of a people of courage. Ours is a history of struggle for democracy.

Each generation has had its historic task: to become the first full-fledged voting generation of Negro Americans is ours.

We can wait no longer.

We are not alone. Our cause is the fight of all Americans who hold democracy and freedom dear.

The great organizing drive of labor unions and the spreading

This year the Southern Negro Youth Congress will hold its 7th Conference in the form of a *Southern Youth Legislature.* The very form of the conference will dramatize its central emphasis—the united and unrestrainable will of our youth to gain possession of the ballot, and to wield this weapon of democracy with skill and courage; to secure for ourselves and our people all the rights and opportunities of a full and unfettered citizenship!

SUMMONS TO THE YOUTH OF THE SOUTH

Yesterday's warriors, young workers, farmers and students . . .

Young men and women, Negro and white, from the churches, clubs, schools and trade unions. . .

Generation of victory, who fought a war and dreamed a dream of free citizenship in a free South and a free world. . .

To you, the young, the brave and undaunted; to you, the hope of our people and guardians of the future, this Call is addressed.

OUR SIMPLEST NEEDS—OUR FONDEST HOPES

Our simplest needs for livelihood and our fondest dreams for a secure and happy future are threatened.

The vision of equal citizenship sustained past generations of our people in their tortuous battle up from slavery.

This vision again gave meaning to the million youth of our generation who—though Jim-Crowed and humiliated up to the very point of death on the battlefields—expended themselves heroically in the defense of our country and the people of the world from the bloody tyranny of the fascist Axis.

Today this vision of democracy, this legacy of our foreparents and our heroes felled in the fight for freedom — our rightful heritage as Americans guaranteed in the Constitution — is being violated.

Before the echoes of our victory cease, the air is filled with the sound of the Rankins and Bilbos hurling their abuse and insult against us.

Before the heroes have all returned from their missions of liberation abroad, bands of Klan-inspired vandals sack their homes and kill their kin in Columbia, Tennessee.

Before the gigantic accomplishments of American industry in the war have been fully recorded, the NO JOBS FOR NEGROES signs appear again in the faces of increasing numbers of unemployed.

Before post-war reconstruction activities have been fairly begun and our wounds from yesterday's battles have mended, high-placed, cynical and greedy men in our country are busily engaged in plotting with imperialists of other nations to push our country into an atomic war against the Soviet Union, our ally in the anti-fascist war, and to crush the colonial peoples now battling for their emancipation.

We who were one with the people of the world in the war against fascist enslavement are determined, even as they are, to succeed in reaching ever higher levels of self-government and democracy. We share with the freedom-loving youth of Europe, Asia, India, Africa and Latin America the common struggle for true democracy just as we shared with them the fight against the common enemy in battle.

The Administration has shown neither courage nor concern for our well-being. Its record-breaking attempts to pass legislation to shackle labor is only matched by its filibuster against federal anti-lynching legislation, murder of the FEPC bill and indecent conspiracy to forestall the enactment of the anti-poll tax bill.

Our Administration has stationed troops in half the countries of Europe and Asia for the alleged purpose of guaranteeing so-called free elections. How can it qualify as guardian of democracy abroad when it has failed to pass a bill to abolish the poll tax so that the people of the South may vote?

THE TASK OF A GENERATION

We are the sons and daughters of a people of courage. Ours is a history of struggle for democracy.

Each generation has had its historic task: to become the first full-fledged voting generation of Negro Americans is ours.

We can wait no longer.

We are not alone. Our cause is the fight of all Americans who hold democracy and freedom dear.

The great organizing drive of labor unions and the spreading influence of progressive thought among the white youth of the South strengthen our fight.

— For the abolition of the poll tax and all barriers to the vote.

— For the enactment of an FEPC law guaranteeing the right to work at all jobs.

— For federal anti-lynching legislation and genuine civil liberties.

— For adequate and equal housing, health and educational facilities.

— For an end to "white supremacy" customs and practices which violate our human dignity and rights.

WE MUST WIN NOW

We must win the battle for the unrestricted right to vote. Our lives, our future, our survival as a people demand that we win it now.

Let us assemble by the hundreds in Columbia, South Carolina. Let the halls of the Southern Youth Legislature ring with our demands. Let us counsel and devise ways and means of winning for ourselves and our people the primary badge of citizenship—the ballot.

The mark of a free citizen is his right of suffrage.

We refuse to accept the verdict of Klansmen and their collaborators that we shall be a voteless and a voiceless people.

We shall be heard.

We are Americans and we shall come into our heritage!

On to the SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE!

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, 1946

SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE

Sponsors

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
Attorney, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SADIE T. MOSSELL ALEXANDER
Attorney, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DR. VIRGINIA ALEXANDER
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

JAMES EGERT ALLEN
Pres. State Conf. of Branches, N.A.A.C.P. New York City

JOHN ANDERSON
Pres., Local 155, UAW-CIO, Detroit, Michigan

R. B. ATWOOD
Pres., Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky

MISS ELSIE AUSTIN
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Washington, D. C.

W. A. BELL
Pres., Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama

WILLIAM Y. BELL, JR.
American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, Illinois

MISS GWENDOLYN BENNETT
Dir., George Washington Carver School, New York City

MRS. CORA B. BLACK
Cameron, South Carolina

MR. IVAN BLACK
New York City

J. E. BLANTON
Pres., Voorhees Junior College, Denmark, South Carolina

JOHN S. R. BOURNE
Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts

DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN
Pres., Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina

MRS. H. C. BRYANT
Birmingham, Alabama

LEVI G. BYRD
Cheraw, South Carolina

MRS. ROSE MAE CATCHINGS
Pres., Southern Negro Youth Congress, Nashville, Tennessee

JOHN H. CHAPMAN
Pelzer, South Carolina

WALTER CHIVERS
Prof., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

WARREN COCHRANE
Exec. Secy. Butler Street, Y. M. C. A. Atlanta, Georgia

MRS. ESTHER I. COOPER
Pres., Arlington Branch, N.A.A.C.P., Arlington, Virginia

MISS THELMA DALE
National Negro Congress, New York City

MISS SARAH DANIELS
Manning, South Carolina

HON. BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.
City Councilman, New York City

JOHN D. DRAKE
Attorney
Oakland, Cal.

HON. HUGH DELACY
U. S. Congressman, Seattle, Washington

DR. A. W. DENT
Pres., Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana

DR. EUGENE H. DIBBLE
Dir., John Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

EARL B. DICKERSON
Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

DR. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
Ex. Secy., Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Nashville, Tennessee

JANE DUDLEY
New York City

MISS SUSIE A. ELLIOTT
Dean of Women, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK V. FIELD
New York City

CAPTAIN AND MRS. ROBERT J. FRIEND
Arlington, Virginia

MISS DAISY GEORGE
Local 6, Hotel, Club Employees Union, A. F. of L., New York City

MISS MERCEDES GILBERT
Actress
New York City

MARCUS I. GOLDMAN
Washington, D. C.

CHARLES G. GOMILLION
Dir., Department of Education, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

MRS. EDMONIA GRANT
Dir. Ed., Race Relations Div. A.M.A., Nashville, Tenn.

BISHOP S. L. GREEN
A. M. E. Church
Jackson, Miss.

PERCY GREEN
Editor, Jackson "Advocate", Jackson, Mississippi

ROBERT GWATHMEY
Artist, New York City

DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

WILLIAM HARRISON
Editor, Boston Chronicle
Boston, Mass.

FRANK E. HARTUNG
Prof., Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan

DONALD HENDERSON
Pres., Food, Tobacco, Agricultural Workers, C.I.O., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES V. HENDLEY
Grand Master, A. F. and A. M. of Ala., Birmingham, Alabama

JESSE S. HESLIP
Attorney, Toledo, Ohio

J. THOMAS HEWIN, SR.
Attorney, Richmond, Virginia

CHARLES H. HOUSTON
Attorney, Washington, D. C.

ASBURY HOWARD
Inter. Rep., Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, C.I.O., Bessemer, Alabama

BLYDEN JACKSON
Prof., Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

DR. LUTHER P. JACKSON
Virginia State College, Ettrick, Virginia

REV. D. V. JEMISON
Pres., National Baptist Convention, Selma, Alabama

CARL R. JOHNSON
Attorney, Kansas City, Missouri

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

MRS. THOMASINA W. JOHNSON
Chief, Minority Groups Section, Dept. Labor, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES KELLER
Art Editor, "New Masses," New York City

JAMES E. KELLY
Grand Secy., I.B.P.O.E.W., Birmingham, Alabama

KENNETH C. KENNEDY
Commander, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Chicago, Illinois

H. J. KIRK
Port Agent, National Maritime Union, Norfolk, Virginia

A. BRISCOE KOGER
Attorney, Baltimore, Maryland

JOSHUA LAWRENCE
Director National Maritime Union, New York City

CANADA LEE
New York City

A. A. LIVERIGHT
Ex. Secy., American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, Illinois

(Sponsors—Continued)

MISS FRANCIA LUBIN
New York City

GEORGE MARSHALL
Chmn. of Board, Civil Rights Congress, New York City

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
Pres., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

O. E. MCKAINE
Field Rep., Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Columbia, South Carolina

RICHARD I. MCKINNEY
Pres., Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

REV. JACK R. MCMICHAEL
Ex. Secy., Methodist Federation for Social Service, New York City

LOUIS R. MEHLINGER
Attorney
Washington, D. C.

MRS. BARBARA S. OLMSTED
Troy, New York

FREDERICK O'NEAL
Actor, New York City

THOMAS W. PARKS
Attorney, Washington, D. C.

MRS. SARI PRICE PATTON
Flushing, L. I., New York

R. R. PIERCE
Prin., Lowndes County Training School, Haynesville, Alabama

J. W. POOLE
Laurens, South Carolina

G. S. PORCHER
Georgetown, South Carolina

ROBERT QUEEN
Attorney, Trenton, New Jersey

LOUIS L. REDDING
Attorney, New York City

REV. JOHN D. RHODES
Orangeburg, South Carolina

MISS SANDOLPHRA ROBINSON
Attorney, Washington, D. C.

G. D. RODGERS
Tampa, Florida

MISS ADELE RUSSELL
Secy., New York Committee, S.N.Y.C., New York City

MRS. BRYANT S. SHARPE
Seneca, South Carolina

ARTHUR D. SHORES
Attorney, Birmingham, Alabama

ELIE SIEGMEISTER
Composer
New York City

MRS. ANDREW W. SIMKINS
Columbia, South Carolina

A. MACEO SMITH
Negro Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Texas

FERDINAND SMITH
Natl. Secy., National Maritime Union, C.I.O., New York City

J. S. STANBACK
Chester, South Carolina

DR. BERNHARD J. STERN
Columbia University
New York City

REV. C. CHARLES TAYLOR
New Orleans, Louisiana

REV. JOHN B. THOMPSON
Norman, Oklahoma

HARCOURT A. TYNES
Assn. Study Negro Life and History, White Plains, New York

MRS. BELZORA WARD
Pres., City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Birmingham, Alabama

MRS. ALICE HOLDSHIP WARE
New York City

MRS. ANNIE BELLE WESTON
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina

DR. B. T. WILLIAMS
Sumter, South Carolina

CHARLES H. WILLS
Attorney, South Bend, Indiana

MISS MAXINE WOOD
Playwright, New York City

(Partial List. Organizations Listed for Identification Only)

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

Officers

ROSE MAE CATCHINGS
President

Vice Presidents

ALTON ADAMS
EDGAR HOLT
KENNETH C. KENNNEDY
BARBARA OLDWINE
CHARLES RHODES
ERNEST WRIGHT

ESTHER V. COOPER
Executive Secretary

LOUIS E. BURNHAM
Organizational Secretary

JAMES E. JACKSON, JR.
Special Projects Director

DOROTHY C. BURNHAM
Educational Director

MAENETTA STEELE
Treasurer

Advisory Board

DR. F. D. PATTERSON
Chairman

CHARLES G. GOMILLION
Secretary

W. A. BELL
MRS. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
JESSE B. BLAYTON
DR. HORACE M. BOND
DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN
MRS. HENRY C. BRYANT
DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT
D. D. DEJOIE
WILLIAM H. DINKINS
DR. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
ROSCOE DUNJEE
MISS SUSIE A. ELLIOTT
DR. JOHN M. GANDY
DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
ANDREW JACKSON HIGGINS
ALBON L. HOLSEY
REV. D. V. JEMISON
DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
JAMES E. KELLEY
DR. FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL
DR. RALPH O'HARA LANIER
DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
O. E. MCKAINE
DR. S. D. REDMOND
DR. IRA DEA REID
MRS. EUDORA RAMSAY RICHARDSON
G. D. RODGERS
MRS. ANDREW W. SIMKINS
BISHOP B. G. SHAW
DR. JAMES SHEPARD
ARTHUR D. SHORES
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON

HOW THE LEGISLATURE WILL WORK

1. House of Representatives

The House of Representatives shall be composed of representatives of youth organizations, youth serving agencies, and organizations interested in youth—other than local clubs and Councils of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by their organizations on the basis of one Representative for each fifteen members or major fraction thereof.

2. Senate

Membership in the Senate will be limited to delegates from the clubs and Councils of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

3. Visitors

Organizations may send as many visitors as they desire. Unattached individuals may attend as visitors. Visitors will be allowed voice but no vote in the affairs of the Legislature.

4. Committees

Legislative committees will hold general hearings on the respective issues before the Legislature. They will draft, discuss and introduce bills for consideration of the full Legislature. The committee hearings will consider the following subjects, and any others which the Legislature may designate:

Jobs and Training — Voting and Registration — Education — Veterans Problems — Agriculture — Peace — Civil Liberties — Social Welfare.

Standing committees will be elected to serve for the duration of the Legislature as follows: Presiding, Rules, Credentials, Resolutions, Constitution, Finance.

5. Presiding Officer

The President and presiding officer of the Legislature shall be the President of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

6. Cabinet

The President's Cabinet shall be composed of: (1) the chairmen of all legislative committees plus (2) the chairmen of all standing committees plus (3) the executive officers of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

GENERAL INFORMATION — FEES

1. The registration fee for all delegates (Senators and Representatives) will be $2.50.
2. The registration fee for visitors will be $5.00.
3. Housing accommodations will be made available to all delegates and visitors at a reasonable fee.
4. The first session of the Legislature will begin promptly at 10:00 A.M., Friday, October 18. It will therefore be necessary for all delegates to arrange to arrive in Columbia on Thursday evening, October 17, or early Friday morning.
5. The Advance Registration Blank below is for the convenience of prospective delegates and visitors. In order to guarantee accommodations, you are urged to register now.

SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE

Preliminary Registration

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS
526-28 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

MAIL PROMPTLY TO:

Enclosed is the sum of $_____ as registration fee for the following individual(s) who will serve as
☐ Representative(s) ☐ Senator(s) ☐ Visitor(s) at the Southern Youth Legislature.

1._____ 2._____

3._____ 4._____

Name of Organization_____

Name of President or Secretary_____

Address_____

(For Individuals)_____

(NAME) (ADDRESS)

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

526 MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING • BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA. • PHONE 3-2448

ROSE MAE CATCHINGS
PRESIDENT

ESTHER V. COOPER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

LOUIS E. BURNHAM
ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY

JAMES E. JACKSON, JR.
SPECIAL PROJECTS DIRECTOR

DOROTHY C. BURNHAM
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

MAENETTA STEELE
TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
ALTON ADAMS
EDGAR HOLT
KENNETH C. KENNEDY
BARBARA OLDWINE
CHARLES RHODES
ERNEST WRIGHT

EXECUTIVE BOARD
SADIE APPLEBY
MARY RUTH BANKS
HELEN BARNETT
MABLE BENTLEY
SADIE BOYD
RALPH BROOKS
FANNIE BURRELL
DOROTHY BURNHAM
FLORENCE CASTILE
JOHN COSTLEY
GAINES CULPEPPER
NORMAN DICKSON
HERMAN GRAY
LYNN GRAY
CLEO HARRIS
GEORGE HAYES
LLOYD HURST
BENNY HILL
FRANK HUTCHINS
MATTHEW JARRETT
RUSSELL JONES
ROBERT JONES
DOROTHY L. JORDON
LAWRENCE MATLOCK
NAOMI NEEL
STELLA PECOT
ALICE PERSON
ODESSA ROBERTS
THERESA SIMPSON
GRACE TILLMAN
ROBERT WILSON
WILSON YORK

ADVISORY BOARD
DR. F. D. PATTERSON, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES G. GOMILLION, SECRETARY
W. A. BELL
MRS. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
JESSE B. BLAYTON
DR. HORACE M. BOND
DR. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN
MRS. HENRY C. BRYANT
DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT
C. C. DEJOIE
WILLIAM H. DINKINS
DR. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
ROSCOE DUNJEE
MISS SUSIE A. ELLIOTT
DR. JOHN M. GANDY
DR. GORDON B. HANCOCK
ANDREW JACKSON HIGGINS
ALBON L. HOLSEY
REV. D. V. JEMISON
DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
JAMES E. KELLEY
DR. FLEMMIE P. KITTRELL
DR. RALPH O'HARA LANIER
DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
O. E. MCKAINE
DR. S. D. REDMOND
DR. IRA DEA. REID
MRS. EUDORA RAMSAY RICHARDSON
G. D. RODGERS
MRS. ANDREW W. SIMKINS
BISHOP B. G. SHAW
DR. JAMES SHEPARD
ARTHUR D. SHORES
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is your invitation to the Seventh All-Southern Negro Youth Conference to be held in Columbia, South Carolina, October 18, 19 and 20. This year the Conference is being held in in the form of a SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE in order to dramatically call the attention of our youth and our nation to the foremost demand of the southern people -- the unfettered right of franchise.

All indications are that this year's conference will be an event of greater proportions and importance to the cause of democracy in America and in the South than even those of past years. This will be a gathering of the present and future leaders, white and Negro, of serious thought and action in the South. As in the past leading personalities from the fields of politics, labor, religion, education, civil rights and the professions will be among the reporters and speakers at this Conference.

Read the enclosed announcement and fill out the Preliminary Registration Blank <u>today</u>. If you are a member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress you are entitled to participate in the SENATE. If you are a delegate from another youth or youth serving organization, trade union, church, school or social club, you will serve as a member of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Start today to interest other individuals and groups in your community to attend the Southern Youth Legislature. Let's make the 7th All-Southern Negro Youth Conference the best yet. On to Columbia, South Carolina!

Sincerely yours,

Esther V. Cooper

Esther V. Cooper
Executive Secretary

SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA • OCTOBER 18, 19, 20, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

POLICE TRAINING BULLETIN

A Guide to Race Relations for Police Officers

With foreword by
ROBERT W. KENNY
Attorney General

Based primarily on results of training conferences in the Richmond, California, Police Department, the State Department of Justice and the American Council on Race Relations Cooperating

TO SHERIFFS, POLICE CHIEFS AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS:

The contents of this bulletin are being made available to law enforcement officers throughout the State of California for their information and use. While not confidential, it is intended, however, that its circulation be limited to law enforcement officers and responsible citizens having a legitimate interest in the subject matter.

ROBERT W. KENNY, ATTORNEY GENERAL

54903

American Crusade

TO END

Lynching

A Call to the American People

Join the pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., Monday, September 23rd, for immediate action to end lynchings.

A WAVE of lynchings and mob violence is sweeping across America. Though its roots are in the South, it marks the whole nation with the scourge of lawlessness, violence, and race hate.

Little more than a year after our victory over German and Japanese tyranny, the wanton killings of innocent men and women in our country has become a national disgrace.

The total number of recorded lynchings during the last six months exceeds the number for the entire period of the war. At least 41 have been reported since V-J Day — in Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi. The number has mounted monthly.

In almost every instance, the victim was a veteran, recently returned from service in a war to win freedom from fear. The lynchings are intended to strike fear into the hearts of Negro servicemen who have come back to their homes determined to vote and take an equal part in the birth of a democratic South.

These victims were all Negroes. But the pain and the shame of lynching rests upon the entire American nation. Lynching not only flouts and undermines the Constitutional law of our land; it violates as well our deepest religious convictions, whatever our creed. This un-American state of affairs threatens the entire framework of our democracy; the civil rights of all citizens.

It is the duty of all of us to do our part in wiping out this disgrace to humanity.

At this moment, though there have been many victims, not one single arrest, indictment, or conviction of any participant in any of the lynchings has been made. Federal action has been negligible and ineffective. Moreover, experi-

ence shows that action on the part of state and local authorities cannot be expected.

Lynching cannot be permitted to continue unchecked in a nation founded upon principles of justice and equality.

America must rid itself of the crime of unpunished lynchings. Join us in the *American Crusade to End Lynching.*

We, the undersigned, morally indignant over this lawless violence, call on the American people to join us in Washington, D. C., the national capital, Monday, September 23. From all over the land, we will lift our voices, letting the responsible authorities hear and know that Americans want immediate action to end lynchings.

In September, 84 years ago, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation to abolish slavery in America. On September 23, 1946, we shall issue a new proclamation voicing our determination to abolish lynching in our nation.

Come to Washington from the cities, towns and farms. Join with the members of your union, church or school or club. Come as an individual. Bring your neighbors. Let us raise our voices in an unchallengeable demand for:

- The apprehension and punishment of every lyncher
- Passage of a Federal anti-lynching bill
- Keeping the Klan out of Senate—no seat for Bilbo

Paul Robeson, *Chairman*

Martin Abzug, *Treasurer*

Larry Adler
James Egert Allen
Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner
Frederick Borden
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown

Henry Sloane Coffin
Bartley C. Crum
Joseph Curran
C. C. Dejoie Jr.
Muriel Draper

• Additional Signers listed on next page. →

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Albert Einstein
John Garfield
Lloyd K. Garrison
Bishop J. A. Gregg
Bishop J. A. Hamlett
Oscar Hammerstein II
E. Y. Harburg
Ralph Helstein
Lena Horne
Rabbi F. M. Isserman
Dr. D. V. Jemison
Dr. Joseph Johnson
Gene Kelly
Robert Kenny
Jack Kroll
Canada Lee
Dr. Benjamin Mays
Carey McWilliams
Howard Murphy
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Gregory Peck
Quentin Reynolds
Reid Robinson
John H. Sengspacke
Prof. Harlow Shapley
Artie Shaw
Bishop B. G. Shaw
Mrs. Harper Sibley
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Milas S. Stephens
Frank Stanley
N. A. Sweet
Rev. John B. Thompson
Dalton Trumbo
William O. Walker
Bishop W. J. Walls
Margaret Webster
Orson Welles
Aubrey Williams
Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.
Dr. Max Yergan

AMERICAN CRUSADE TO END LYNCHING

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York
MUrray Hill 3-7622

1015 M Street, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
REpublic 6248

Resolution from:

The Department of Race Relations
as
Recommended by the Advisory Committee

An atrocious mob murder of two Negro men and their wives was committed in Walton County, Georgia, on July 25, 1946. Shortly after the event, the Governor of the state issued a statement condemning the outrage and promising unrelenting action against the criminals. He offered a reward and has repeatedly expressed his determination to press the matter to a conclusion.

In view of the fact that no arrests have so far been made, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America views this situation with concern. Unless the forces of law and government demonstrate their effectiveness by action against the perpetrators of this crime, lawless persons and groups in other communities may thereby be encouraged to commit similar crimes. Other lynchings have occurred recently in Lexington, Mississippi and Minden, Louisiana. Negroes have been the victims of mob violence in Athens, Alabama, and Columbia, Tennessee, and threats of mob violence have been used in other localities. This trend toward lawlessness furnishes definite grounds for our apprehension.

THEREFORE, The Executive Committee of the Federal Council commends the church organizations of Georgia who have condemned the lynching and have demanded legal action such as the First Methodist Church at Monroe, Georgia, the Georgia Council of Church Women, the Atlanta Methodist Ministers Association, the Episcopal ministers in Atlanta and the Georgia Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. We join with the Presbyterian Synod of Georgia in recognizing with penitence our own share "of responsibility for the conditions of society which have made such acts possible in the past, and dedicate ourselves to combat the spirit of hatred out of which such deeds arise."

WE CALL UPON OUR CHURCHES to rally to the support of the people of Georgia who through their churches are insisting upon action by the chief executive of the State and, in the words of the Presbyterian Synod, by "constituted officers of the law, who are concerned, to continue the search for the guilty parties until they are found."

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N. Y. 20, N. Y.

This Is Your List of Titles in the Public Affairs Pamphlet Series — and Your Order Form.

Issued August, 1945

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET SERIES

Use Order Blank on Reverse Side

Order Title by Number

1. INCOME AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (10th ed. 1945)
   Summary of Brookings Institution studies.
5. CREDIT FOR CONSUMERS
   by LeBaron R. Foster (Rev. ed. 1945)
   Consumers' use of credit to advantage.
6. THE SOUTH'S PLACE IN THE NATION
   by Rupert B. Vance (9th ed. 1945)
   Toward regional planning.
18. HOW WE SPEND OUR MONEY
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (5th ed. 1944)
   Where the family dollar goes.
25. MACHINES AND TOMORROW'S WORLD
   by William F. Ogburn (5th ed. 1945)
   Effect of technology upon our future.
26. HOW GOOD ARE OUR COLLEGES?
   by Goodwin Watson (4th ed. 1944)
   Some ways to raise their efficiency.
27. WHO CAN AFFORD HEALTH?
   by Beulah Amidon (5th ed. 1945)
   Is good health too costly?
30. SCHOOLS FOR TOMORROW'S CITIZENS
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1944)
   Changing functions of our schools.
32. COOPERATIVES IN THE U. S.
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (5th ed. 1945)
   Summary of the Cooperative Movement.
34. WHAT MAKES CRIME?
   by Winthrop D. Lane (5th ed. 1945)
   How can we prevent crime?
38. THE FIGHT ON CANCER
   by Clarence C. Little (3rd ed. 1945)
   What you should know about cancer.
39. LOAN SHARKS AND THEIR VICTIMS
   by William Trufant Foster (4th ed. 1945)
   15 ways loan sharks may get you.
42. ADRIFT ON THE LAND
   by Paul S. Taylor (1940)
   Migratory farm labor problems.
43. SAFEGUARDING OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES
   by Robert E. Cushman (5th ed. 1945)
   Where the threat lies today.
45. HOW MONEY WORKS
   by Arthur D. Gayer and W. W. Rostow (3rd ed. 1944)
   Money, prices, and business.
47. AMERICA'S CHILDREN
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1944)
   Based on White House Conference reports.
50. CREDIT UNIONS — THE PEOPLE'S BANKS
   by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1944)
51. READ YOUR LABELS
   by Helen Dallas and Maxine Enlow (4th ed. 1945)
   The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
53. WHAT IT TAKES TO MAKES GOOD IN COLLEGE
   by Samuel L. Hamilton (5th ed. 1945)
   Why students succeed or fail.
56. WHAT THE NEW CENSUS MEANS
   by Stuart Chase (2nd ed. 1945)
   Implications of the 1940 Census.

62. HOW TO BUY LIFE INSURANCE
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1941)
What kind of insurance should you buy?

65. PROSTITUTION AND THE WAR
by Philip S. Broughton (6th ed. 1944)
National program to check prostitution.

66. HOMES TO LIVE IN
by Elizabeth Ogg and Harold Sandbank (1942)
How to make your home more livable.

67. GOVERNMENT UNDER PRESSURE
by Donald C. Blaisdell (2nd ed. 1945)
How pressure groups thwart democracy.

68. THE CRISIS IN MANPOWER
by Maxwell S. Stewart (rev. ed. 1943)
The need for a national policy.

69. VITAMINS FOR HEALTH
by Henry Borsook and William Huse (2nd ed. 1942)
Vitamins in food, and at drugstores.

70. WHAT'S HAPPENING TO OUR CONSTITUTION?
by Robert E. Cushman (2nd ed. 1945)
In the 20th Century world.

72. HOW TO WIN ON THE HOME FRONT
by Helen Dallas (1942)
What to do at home to win the war.

73. AFTER THE WAR?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (4th ed. 1945)
Preparing for the tasks of peace.

74. HOW CAN WE PAY FOR THE WAR?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1942)
By borrowing? By taxation?

75. WHERE CAN WE GET WAR WORKERS?
by Sanford Griffith (1942)
Story of Baltimore Manpower Survey.

76. WORKERS AND BOSSES ARE HUMAN
by Thomas R. Carskadon (2nd ed. 1944)
Collective bargaining at work.

77. WOMEN AT WORK IN WARTIME
by Katherine Glover (1943)
War jobs for women; child care.

78. THE AIRPLANE AND TOMORROW'S WORLD
by Waldemar Kaempffert (3rd ed. 1945)
Who will own the air?

79. THE BEVERIDGE PLAN
by Maxwell S. Stewart (2nd ed. 1945)
Based on the original Beveridge Report.

80. FREEDOM FROM WANT: A WORLD GOAL
by Elizabeth Hoyt (3rd ed. 1945)
New world standards.

82. THE KITCHEN IN WAR PRODUCTION
by Helen Hill (1943)
Housewife's war job — food, rationing.

83. WAR, BABIES, AND THE FUTURE
by William Fielding Ogburn. (2nd ed. 1945)
Effect of wartime population changes.

84. JOBS AND SECURITY FOR TOMORROW
by Maxwell S. Stewart (3rd ed. 1945)
America's "Beveridge Plan."

85. THE RACES OF MANKIND
by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish (10th ed. 1945)
Science answers the myth of race superiority.

86. WHEN I GET OUT? WILL I FIND A JOB?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (rev. ed. 1944)
How to meet the needs of ex-servicemen.

87. WHY RACE RIOTS? — LESSONS FROM DETROIT
by Earl Brown (3rd ed. 1945)
How your community can avoid similar disturbances.

Your Public Affairs Pamphlets on:

POSTWAR—Nos. 25, 56, 73, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 102, 104, 105, 106.

WAR PROBLEMS—Nos. 65, 68, 72, 74, 75, 77, 82, 88, 89, 92, 94, 102.

ECONOMICS—Nos. 1, 18, 45, 74, 79, 84, 90, 94, 99, 103, 105.

CONSUMER PROBLEMS—Nos. 5, 18, 32, 39, 50, 51, 62, 66, 72, 82, 88.

MANPOWER, LABOR—Nos. 56, 68, 75, 76, 77, 105.

AGRICULTURE—Nos. 6, 42, 89, 100.

HEALTH, NUTRITION—Nos. 27, 38, 65, 69, 80, 82, 89, 98, 101, 104, 106.

SOCIAL WELFARE—Nos. 6, 34, 56, 65, 80, 84, 96, 97, 104.

HUMAN RELATIONS—Nos. 43, 77, 85, 87, 91, 95, 107.

YOUTH, EDUCATION—Nos. 26, 30, 47, 53, 86, 108.

GOVERNMENT—Nos. 43, 67, 70, 90.

VETERANS—Nos. 86, 92, 98, 102, 106.

88. THE SMITHS AND THEIR WARTIME BUDGETS
by Maxwell S. Stewart (Rev. ed. 1945)
What *you* can do to help avoid inflation.

89. HAVE WE FOOD ENOUGH FOR ALL?
by F. F. Hill and F. A. Harper (1944)
The strategy of food in war and peace.

90. THE AMERICAN WAY — BUSINESS FREEDOM OR GOVERNMENT CONTROL?
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1944)

91. WHAT ABOUT OUR JAPANESE-AMERICANS?
by Carey McWilliams (1944)
Problems created by mass evacuation.

92. FACTS AND TIPS FOR SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN
by Dallas Johnson (Rev. ed. 1945)
Their rights and privileges — and their family's.

93. FREEDOM OF THE AIR
by Keith Hutchinson (1944)
How will the international airways be controlled?

94. RECONVERSION — THE JOB AHEAD
by Joseph A. Livingston (1944)
Analysis of the tasks facing business, government.

95. THE NEGRO IN AMERICA
by Maxwell S. Stewart (3rd ed. 1945)
Based on Carnegie Foundation study by Gunnar Myrdal.

96. HOUSES FOR TOMORROW
by Thomas R. Carskadon (1944)
New kinds of houses after the war?

97. SOCIAL WORK AND THE JONESES
by Ruth Lerrigo and Bradley Buell (2nd ed. 1945)
A popular statement of what social work is.

98. EPILEPSY — THE GHOST IS OUT OF THE CLOSET
by Herbert Yahraes (2nd ed. 1945)
Daylight on a "dread" disease.

99. WHAT FOREIGN TRADE MEANS TO YOU
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1945)
How it affects the American standard of living.

100. SMALL FARM AND BIG FARM
by Carey McWilliams (1945)
How to extend democracy in agriculture.

101. THE STORY OF BLUE CROSS
by Louis H. Pink (2nd ed. 1945)
On the road to better health.

102. VETERAN'S GUIDE
by Dallas Johnson (3rd ed. 1945)
Practical handbook of information for returning servicemen.

103. CARTELS OR FREE ENTERPRISE?
by Thurman W. Arnold (1945)
Conflict between "our ideals and our actual business structure."

104. HEALTH CARE FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
by C.-E. A. Winslow (1945)
Principles of a nation-wide health program.

105. THERE CAN BE JOBS FOR ALL
by Maxwell S. Stewart (1945)
Based on "Full Employment In A Free Society" by Sir William Beveridge.

106. STRAIGHT TALK FOR DISABLED VETERANS
by Edna Yost, with Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth
Ways to build normal lives.

107. RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY
by Alfred McClung Lee
10-Point action program on what to do if race riots threaten.

108. YOUTH AND YOUR COMMUNITY
by Alice C. Weitz
How to help young people meet today's problems.

IN PREPARATION NOW . . .

(Tentative Titles)

"THE NEGRO WORKER AFTER V-DAY"
by Herbert Northrup
How will the Negro fare in the reconversion period?

"U. S. AIR POWER POLICY"
by John Stuart
Domestic aspects of postwar air power policy.

"GYPS AND SWINDLES"
by William Trufant Foster
Warnings of present-day fakes and frauds.

"TOMORROW'S SCHOOLS"
by Maxwell S. Stewart
Important issues in postwar education.

To make sure you get a new Public Affairs Pamphlet each month . . . ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW.

See reverse side for order blank.

ORDER BLANK

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, INC.
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York 20, N. Y.

☐ Please send me the PUBLIC AFFAIRS LIBRARY: all pamphlets now in print and a subscription to future issues, for only $5. I understand that I will receive a total of 70 pamphlets.

☐ Enter my subscription for the next 12 issues for $1.*

☐ Enter my subscription for the next 24 issues for $2.*

☐ Send me the pamphlets I have checked in quantities indicated at 10¢ each. Postage extra on orders of more than $1 unless payment accompanies order.

☐ Please send me quantity rates

(*Please order by number. Indicate second choice by* (*) *in case pamphlets listed are out of stock.*)

..... 1	39	66	78	 90	101
..... 5	42	67	79	 91	102
..... 6	43	68	80	 92	103
.....18	45	69	82	 93	104
.....25	47	70	83	 94	105
.....26	50	72	84	 95	106
.....27	51	73	85	 96	107
.....30	53	74	86	 97	108
.....32	56	75	87	 98	.....
.....34	62	76	88	 99	.....
.....38	65	77	89	100	.....

*(If you enclose payment with a $1 subscription, we will send you two additional pamphlets FREE. With a $2 subscription, we will send you FOUR additional pamphlets FREE.)

☐ Enclosed is $.....

☐ Please bill me $.....

Name .....

Organization .....

Street .....

City and State .....

317 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

ACROSS THE TABLE . . .

★ If we could we'd sit down and talk about the Public Affairs Pamphlets — what they're all about and why they're more needed than ever before as the peoples of the world face the job of building a peace that can be kept.

★ Public Affairs Pamphlets are now in their ninth million, with monthly distribution averaging about 160,000 copies. In 1943 and 1944 the pamphlets dealt with war and postwar problems, with emphasis on full employment in peacetime . . . and decent standards of living, health, and human relationships.

★ In 1945 these 32 page studies, issued monthly, will continue to grapple with major economic and social problems . . . as these issues and facts emerge.

★ Written by authorities, the pamphlets present millions of dollars of research in everyday words, with lively drawings and meaningful charts. These pamphlets make news each month in your favorite newspapers and magazines because they discuss so called technical economic and sociological facts with as little to-do-and-to-what as you might in your office or living room.

★ Men and women who want facts to use now, order the pamphlets regularly. So do a network of groups, agencies, and institutions in every state in the U.S.A. (The Committee also receives regular orders from India, South Africa, China, and 9 other foreign countries.)

★ Libraries, bookstores, and some newsstands carry Public Affairs Pamphlets. But because the pamphlets are notable program and discussion aids the bulk goes to civic clubs and educational groups; churches and religious groups; industry, including management and trade unions; schools and colleges; Government and health-welfare agencies; U.S.O.'s, other war agencies; the Armed Forces, here and overseas.

See Back-Fold for more facts about the Public Affairs Committee

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

INCORPORATED

The Committee is a nonprofit, educational organization. Formed in 1935, the Committee's program: public education on current economic and social problems.

ORDWAY TEAD, *Chairman*
HARRY D. GIDEONSE, *Vice Chairman*
S. M. KEENY, *Secretary*
ERLING M. HUNT, *Acting Secretary*
BEULAH AMIDON, *Treasurer*
ELEANOR COPENHAVER ANDERSON
EARL BROWN
RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL
WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER
LUTHER GULICK
F. ERNEST JOHNSON
HARRY W. LAIDLER
ROBERT P. LANE
FRANCIS P. MILLER
FRIEDA S. MILLER
FELIX MORLEY
THOMAS D. RISHWORTH
WALTER R. SHARP
DONALD SLESINGER
GEORGE SOULE
MARK STARR
WILLIAM T. STONE
WILLIAM H. WELLS

MAXWELL S. STEWART, *Editor of the Pamphlet Series*
MABEL C. MOUNT, *Assistant Editor*
VIOLET EDWARDS, *Director of Education and Promotion*
GLADYS GUNNERSON, *Business Manager*

Send for Our Special Quantity Rates

Special low quantity rates for Public Affairs Pamphlets are available for schools and colleges; civic, educational, religious, business, and labor groups; government agencies; the armed services. Immediate shipment by The Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

For films and recordings related to Public Affairs Pamphlets, write to New Tools for Learning, 280 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Veterans Assistance
Information

from, National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington 25, D.C.

9-15-45 No. 1

OPPORTUNITIES FOR QUALIFIED VETERANS IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

To guard against a possible shortage of students in the dental and medical colleges of the Nation, qualified veterans are being given priority in opportunities to study medicine and dentistry.

Believing that among returning veterans are sufficient individuals to meet future needs for doctors and dentists, the War Manpower Commission Procurement and Assignment Service is cooperating with medical and dental associations to interest veterans in these professions. Local Boards are requested to give general information on the opportunities available to veterans in these two fields and to encourage qualified veterans to seek further information from proper sources.

Educational benefits of the G. I. Bill provide up to four years of college for the veteran who was under 25 when he entered service. This includes $500 per year for tuition, books, laboratory fees, etc., $50 a month for a veteran without dependents, and $75 for the veteran with dependents. Any recognized and accredited college or university may be selected. Application for G. I. Bill educational benefits is made directly to the college or through the nearest regional office of the Veterans Administration.

For the veteran who was over 25 upon entering service, one year of education is provided. If his education was interrupted or interfered with by his military service, he is entitled to additional education for as many months as he was in service.

Requirements for pre-professional study are as follows:

1. High school education or equivalent.
2. An aptitude for science.
3. Desire to serve mankind.
4. Ability to work harmoniously with people.
5. Courage and self-reliance.
6. Physical, mental, and emotional stamina.
7. Sufficiently strong desire to be a doctor and to work extremely hard.
8. High scholastic aptitude so as to maintain standing in upper one-third of class.

Pre-professional study usually consumes two years and includes the following subjects:

1. Biology
2. Physics
3. Inorganic and organic chemistry
4. Mathematics
5. Modern languages

The mere completion of these studies does not necessarily indicate a qualification to study the profession. The work is so difficult that experience has shown that students who have not attained a scholastic standing in the upper third of their pre-professional classes have great difficulty in doing satisfactory work. Hence, those who have not shown a relatively high aptitude as students in their pre-professional work should seriously question the advisability of undertaking a medical or dental career as the likelihood of success is not great.

Local Boards and Reemployment Committeemen are requested to make this information available to veterans whom they think are qualified. Family doctors or dentists may be consulted or the veteran may write to P. O. Box 457, Chicago 90, Illinois, for information on medicine, and P. O. Box 688, Chicago 90, Illinois, if he is interested in dentistry.

Veterans Assistance
Information

from, National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington 25, D.C.

9-15-45 AIRLINE JOBS FOR VETERANS No. 2

The 22 domestic and international airlines of the United States have announced that they expect to fill a high proportion of new jobs from the ranks of returning veterans of World War II, men and women alike. Hundreds of veterans are needed immediately and thousands more will be needed in the months and years ahead as the air age develops.

The most pressing need at present is for mechanics. A veteran who has experience in installation, maintenance, overhaul, or operation of mechanical devices or mechanical equipment such as aircraft engines, aircraft instruments, radio, radar, automotive equipment, motors, etc., can probably qualify for a position as Mechanic, Junior Mechanic, or Apprentice.

Vacancies also exist among station forces, including passenger agents, reservation agents, ticket agents, and other similar jobs. Applicants should be high school graduates with a special interest in dealing with the public. Preference is given to persons with two years of business experience, or two years of college, or the equivalent.

The demand for co-pilots will provide opportunities for Army Air Forces dischargees with 1000 flight hours, instrument card, and multi-engine experience. Navigators, flight engineers, and flight radio operators are also needed in smaller numbers.

Ground radio operators are especially needed at this time. Qualifications are high school diploma, second-class radio-telephone license, and typing speed of 40 words per minute.

Other occupations which will become available are clerks, accountants, meteorologists, traffic agents, teletype operators, cargo handlers, plane cleaners, porters. etc.

Veterans interested in an airline job should write the Air Transport Association of America, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., for a Veterans Occupational Questionnaire. They may also write the Personnel Director of any airline, giving such specific information as the occupation desired, name, permanent address, civilian experience, military experience including training, number of years high school and college, length of military service and highest rank held, date of availability for employment and present address.

Two points for all veterans to remember before applying for an airline job are:

1. Many airline jobs require men of particularly high qualifications because they are related to that feature of air transportation which is important above everything else,-- safety of operations.

2. While airline wages are not as high as in some other industries, they offer steady employment, with postwar security in an industry whose rapid expansion insures promotion opportunities for qualified veterans.

Some starting salaries are shown below:

Mechanics	$1.00 per hour (about $208.00 per month)
Passenger Agents	$120.00 to $140.00 per month
Co-pilots	$190.00 to $220.00 per month
Flight Navigators	$250.00 to $300.00 per month
Ground Radio Operators	$140.00 per month
Junior Meteorologists	$175.00 per month

Reading

REPRINTED FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, SEPTEMBER 26, 1945

Workers' Institute Backed by Unions

Tennessee School Trains Students to Use Strength For Betterment of Their Lot—Courses in Leadership

By F. A. Behymer
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.

AT Highlander Folk School it was night and the autumn moon shone bright. Warmly the windows glowed and from within came sounds of revelry, shuffling of feet and the clear calling of a strong young voice—

Take your lady by the paw,
And lead her around, the lady from Arkansas;
Into the center with a whoa-haw-gee,
And around that lad from Tennessee.

More shuffling of feet and sounds of romping and carefree laughter and again the clear young voice calling—

Ladies join your lily white hands,
Gents your brown and tans;
The ladies bow and the gents know how,
And if that ain't huggin' show me now.

The students of Highlander Folk School had studied while it was day and now, for their reward, they were having a frolic, for this is a school where work isn't all. Square dancers were doing the Tennessee running set, as Ermone Fay Johnson called the figures, and they were all as happy as children at play.

It was not as children that they came to school, for the Highlander bell calls grown folks from factories and fields and they are taught not the ABCs but how to be winners in the strife and gain a better way of life.

Highlander Folk School teaches that in union there is strength and students come to learn how better to use their strength in the workers' unions for the betterment of their lot.

It had been a typical day at the school—typical at least of one important part of its teaching—a workers' institute for union leadership training. Significantly, too, it marked the development of a new phase of the school's program, the identification of industrial workers with farmers, the goal which Myles Horton had set when he founded the school in 1932, only now beginning to emerge.

From Chattanooga and over in Georgia had come that morning a group of 40 hosiery workers, sent by their unions for advanced training in union responsibility and a broader background of some current developments, with particular reference to relations between labor unions and the co-operative movement, a point of contact between the industrial workers and the farmers.

It was one of many such institutes that have been held at the school, many of the workers coming time and again, eager for a day of work and play, knowing that they would be expected to help out with the meals and dishes but not minding that in the least, looking upon it as part of their play.

Happily, like school children, they came, though all of them had left behind the golden rule days and some of them were approaching middle age and a couple of them were grandmas. They rambled or loitered until the school bell rang and then came quickly into the assembly room, where the big fireplace gave welcome warmth, for the September mornings are chill here at the top of the Cumberlands.

William Rafsky of Philadelphia, national educational director of the hosiery workers, welcomed "you kids" and expressed the hope that the scholars would go back to their unions with a little more enthusiasm and a little more knowledge, in which case "we will feel that we have accomplished our purpose."

Some of the students withdrew for a separate discussion of public speaking and parliamentary law. The others, at the suggestion of Myles Horton, gathered around the fireplace. Horton launched the discussion into the relation between labor and the farmers, then gave way to "Cathy."

Catherine Winston, a member of the staff and editor of the Tennessee CIO News, a slight figure with the smoldering fire of a zealot in her slumbrous eyes, spoke earnestly, in a strong voice, of the workers' need of keeping prices down as well as keeping wages up. What good was it, she asked, to get high wages if they had to spend it all for high-priced consumer goods. She explained the working of the co-operative movement that started in England and stressed the need of workers and farmers joining hands in this country.

Ermone Fay Johnson, staff member and educational director of the National Farmers' Union, told of the progress that had been made by the farmers through co-operation.

Horton urged organization of the workers and farmers to set up a short cut from the farmers to the consumers, eliminate middlemen's profits, so that farmers would get more and consumers pay less. He reminded the hosiery workers that there was a difference between what they got for making stockings and what the farm girl paid for them. Politically, if the workers and the farmers pulled together, they could outvote the others. He urged the formation of consumer groups to buy direct from the producers. It wouldn't be easy but neither was it easy when they started their union.

Rafsky pointed out the similarity between the labor union and the co-operative. Both were democratic. Unionists, organized as consumers, could bargain for prices as they now bargain for wages. It would be a slow process but a well-trained group like the hosiery workers could make a start on food and groceries. It was such a start that the Highlander Folk School was trying to bring about. The same spirit that had made the union succeed would make the co-operative succeed.

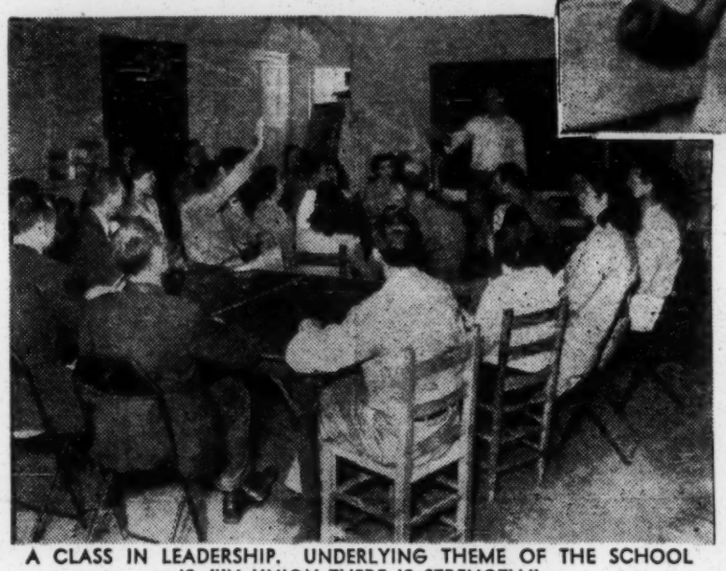
It was the way, Horton said, to get power. "Unions and co-operatives, if they get together, can run the show."

The discussion ended when the dinner bell rang and Mary Lee Mack, from Ratcliffe College, a student for the summer preparing her thesis, broke in from the kitchen door: "Say, if you want to eat, how about some help setting the tables?"

The students set the tables and brought the food that other students had prepared and the assembly room was quickly turned into a dining room. Afterward they cleared the tables and washed the dishes and sat in groups on the grass in front of the school, waiting for the afternoon classes. Toward the end of the day school was dismissed and the students went on hikes or joined in volleyball on the back campus. The dinner bell called them to the evening meal. When it was dark enough, Rafsky put on a picture show to illustrate the handling of grievances and then the floor was cleared for folk dancing, with Ermone Johnson tireless in calling the figures and the students tireless in stepping to the tunes.

Myles Horton, born and brought up in Tennessee, getting an education at Cumberland University, the University of Chicago and Union Theological Seminary and spending a year in European study, was interested in rural-urban sociology, which seemed to him the most important problem in America and in a synthesis of religion with the larger economic and social problems, especially in the south. He wanted to start a school for the instruction of industrial workers and their ultimate identification with farmers. He needed somebody to go in with him. He heard about Don West, who was teaching in the mountains. They met in North Carolina and found themselves like-minded. Together they set out to start a school.

IT'S NOT ALL WORK AND NO PLAY. STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN SQUARE DANCING.



A CLASS IN LEADERSHIP. UNDERLYING THEME OF THE SCHOOL IS, "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

MYLES HORTON, FOUNDER AND HEAD OF HIGHLAND FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TENN.

Dr. Lillian W. Johnson of Memphis had a summer home two miles back in the woods from Monteagle, center of southern conservative culture, and there she had established a community center for the help of the mountain people who did not fit into the Monteagle picture.

Horton told Dr. Johnson what he wanted to do and she liked the idea. She turned her house over to him and West for a year to see what they could do. They didn't get very far that first year. Horton is not sure whether it was four students or six that they had. At the end of the year West, quite understandably, went away, but Horton stayed. Dr. Johnson must have liked his spirit, for she turned over to him the house and 200 acres of rocky land. Horton, knowing that progress would be slow, set himself to establish a school for the building up of more democracy in the south by training intelligent and progressive leaders to organize unions and co-operatives.

As a starter he made the school co-operative. The property is owned by the permanent staff, incorporated as trustees, operating under a policy fixed by an executive council composed of the staff and leaders of organized labor.

When the school was started there were few unions and few progressive leaders in the south. The new school was looked upon with disfavor and distrust. Horton and his associates were called communists. Folks who sojourn at Monteagle Assembly in the summertime still call them that and from here all the way down into Mississippi people can be found who sniff or snort whenever Highlander School is mentioned. Not laboring people though. There are many unions in the south now and they are strong. One of the strongest is that of the Hosiery Workers. They were the first organized group to indorse the school. Now all the unions do. The American Federation of Labor in 1935 declared by resolution that any attack on Highlander School was an attack on labor.

Horton, who always believed that the trade movement was the soundest basis for democratizing the south, beholds what has come to pass and is a happy man. He views it as a part of the growing liberalism of the south.

Growth of the school began when the unions began sending students to be trained in leadership. Now they send more than can be accommodated. This year there have been 120 resident students taking courses of a week to a month. That is the capacity of the school, though it has been enlarged to twice its original size. Conferences and institutes for groups of workers are held at intervals through the year. The school is the recognized union center of the southern area and also has political importance. The Political Action Committee for Tennessee was organized here. Students come from all over the southeast, sent by their unions and with their expenses, $100 a month for room, board and tuition, paid by the unions. More than a third of the school's financial support comes from individual subscriptions of $1 up. Eleanor Roosevelt is top contributor with $125 a year. Other contributions are from unions and liberal foundations. An effort is now being made to raise $65,000 for a dormitory and a library building.

For the teaching there is a staff of seven. Horton's wife, Zilphia, teaches music and dramatics. Ermone Fay Johnson is educational director. Catherine Winston is going to take Horton's place as active director so that he can give full time to building up the relations between the unions and the farmers.

Up to now Horton's biggest problem has been to get the labor and farm groups together. "Now, by golly," he exults, "we're beginning to do it." As state representative of the National Farmers' Union he has unlimited responsibility and opportunity to do things for the farmers of Tennessee.

The day that the hosiery workers came to Highlander School to work and play, to study their problems with earnest faces and trip through the square dance far into the night, Myles Horton looked on and was happy, for this was the kind of a school that he as a pioneer had planned, having no guidance because there never had been such a school, fighting uphill and coming at last to the top.

Doctor Tells Of Good, Bad Side of Golf

GOLF is one of the finest of games from the health standpoint. It has more advantages for the average man than almost any game. Played in the open air and sunshine, with congenial friends, it is most conducive to good health and fellowship. You are getting sound exercise and your mind is devoid of business worries.

The average golfer ruins all these splendid features, however, by the manner in which he indulges in the sport. The rush for the golf course after Saturday noon creates confusion, hurry, fast eating and a tremendous output of energy on the part of the golfer. This doesn't take into account his playing more golf than is compatible with his physical condition or the refreshments indulged in or the late hours at the club. Sunday he is up and at it furiously again determined to make a day of it. The same fast pace is continued, but more of it, and Monday he is feeling fit but awfully tired.

Thus the vast majority of golfers exemplify the wrong side of golf.

Let's look at the right side. Take your time, eat slow, digest well, play nine holes instead of 18, but play the round well and let it be free of irritation and nerves. Don't make the day too long or strenuous. Watch your refreshments, and retire reasonably early. Next day play either in the morning or afternoon, but not all day.

This much is certain about any sport: condition is everything, and without it you are unable to compete with the fellow that has it. Don't fool yourself. Use good common sense, it will always guide you properly. Understand, I am 100 per cent for golf if played wisely. The older you are the more wisely you should play. This has reference to time, exertion, exposure, etc., rather than finesse. At the age of 70 you should either discard the game or play it with such respect for physical disturbance as to make it unattractive.

DR. EDWARD WHITE ROBERTSON.

Dr. R. W. [illegible]

★ B[illegible]

Reading

GSM

9/27/45

NEGRO REPRESENTATION ON COURTS MARTIAL REVIEW BOARDS URGED

New York--Promptly upon announcement by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson that War Department Clemency Boards have started a review of individual cases of 33,500 military prisoners now serving General Court Martial sentences, the NAACP urged the appointment of qualified Negroes, both from the Army and from civilian life, to these Clemency Boards.

The request was addressed to United States Circuit Judge Sherman Minton, Chairman of the War Department Clemency Board, under whose direction the Special Clemency Boards, each consisting of a civilian and two Army officers, will serve. Walter White, NAACP Secretary, informed Judge Minton that "on recent tours to battlefronts in both the European and Pacific theatres of war, I received many reports of court martial proceedings against Negro soldiers which appeared to be unjust. The Legal Department of the NAACP has

reviewed the records of many court martial cases within the United States and from overseas and in many cases has found instances of unfairness of trial and sentence."

The NAACP announced that, whether its request for representation is granted or not, its National Office and Veterans Bureau will to the limit of their ability attempt to present the facts in cases where Negroes have been treated unjustly, particularly where such facts during war time could not be effectively or completely presented. The NAACP invites veterans or relatives of veterans who feel that injustice has been done in courts martial to communicate promptly with the NAACP at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. It is urged that only bona fide cases accompanied by carefully checked factual material accompany requests for intervention by the NAACP.

Veterans Assistance
Information

from, National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington 25, D.C.
Reading file

9-28-45 No. 3

APPRENTICESHIP OPPORTUNITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Because it has been found that there are not enough skilled workers for the expected postwar building needs, the construction industry is seeking an immediate and marked increase in the number of apprentices in the building trades.

The percentage of younger men going into the construction industry in the last few years has dropped considerably and a substantial increase is critically needed if the proposed construction era is to be accomplished.

To meet this situation, the construction industry, through its General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry, consisting of leading contractors and union officials, has urged that each local union and employer association in the industry renew and extend its activities to develop more apprentices within their crafts, and that a "uniform, sound policy be developed in handling returned veterans in terms of Public Law 346 (G. I. Bill) and in terms of its application."

The War Manpower Commission has announced that in order to alleviate the critical need it will be necessary to train enough apprentices so that approximately 40,000 will complete their training each year and take their places in the trades as all-round skilled workers.

The employment of veterans in the construction trades apprenticeship program will not only help industry in providing the skilled workers who are needed, but also will provide career opportunities for veterans who qualify.

Nationwide apprentice training programs have been established for the carpentry, electrician, plumber, steamfitter, and painter and decorator trades.

Under the G. I. Bill, subsistence allowance is provided qualified servicemen who enter an apprenticeship program. In addition, a veteran who is accepted for employment as an apprentice earns as he learns. His wages increase as he advances from one step in his learning to another. The advancement takes place at regular intervals - usually every six months. Upon completion of his apprenticeship he receives the wage rate paid all-round skilled workers in the trade.

The qualifications for carpentry, steamfitting, plumbing, and painting and decorating are similar in the following respects: age requirements for veterans are from 16 to 24 at the time the veteran entered service, high school graduates or the equivalent are desired, and applicants must be physically qualified to perform the job. The training includes a probationary period of approximately 500 hours, and a certain number of hours weekly in related classroom instruction. The tenure of apprenticeship for steamfitting and plumbing is five years, for carpentry four years, and painting and decorating not less than three years. Electrician apprentices must have similar qualifications as those mentioned above and the term of apprenticeship is five years. The wages paid apprentices vary with the different trades and localities and are based on the wages paid the all-round skilled workers in the trade in the locality.

For additional information on qualifications under Public Law 16 and the G. I. Bill of Rights, see the Handbook of the Veterans Assistance Program of the Selective Service System, Section 410.0.

Further information on applications, wage rates, and opportunities in other branches of the contracting industry may be obtained at the nearest U.S.E.S. office.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945 O - 667757

Pendency

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE
REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, SEPTEMBER, 1945

Amount on hand, September 1		$ 6,283.82	
Receipts			
Subscriptions and contrib. (324)	1,085.90		
Foundations	500.00		
Union contributions (ACWA)	1,000.00		
Sales, Your Children Too	57.40		
Sales, other literature	2.40		
Contributions, Miss. Organizing Comm.	4.00		
		2,649.70	
Received from New York Office:			
Subscriptions and contributions (77)	229.00		
Sales, Your Children Too	56.25		
Contributions, Miss. Organizing Comm.	329.50		
Refund	1.42		
Transfer of funds	2,777.54		
		3,393.71	
Amount to be accounted for			12,327.23
Disbursements			
Nashville Office			
Executive secretary, salary	347.36		
Executive secretary, expense	90.00		
Office assistants	733.90		
Office supplies & printing	69.42		
Rent	35.00		
Addressograph & mimeograph	66.40		
Postage	50.00		
Telephone & telegraph	89.05		
		1,481.13	
Alabama office			
Salaries	290.00		
Expenses	400.31		
		690.34	
Georgia office, salaries		474.46	
Florida office			
Salaries	250.00		
Expenses	56.18		
		306.18	
North Carolina office			
Salaries	300.90		
Expenses	51.02		
		351.92	
Washington office			
Salaries	371.40		
Expenses	200.00		
		571.40	
Virginia, expenses		200.00	
New York office, salaries		423.32	

(cont'd)

Southern Patriot	156.40		
Southern Patriot promotion	205.00		
Travel	170.30		
Publication promotion	14.06		
Board meeting	342.19		
FEPC Conference	650.33		
Public relations expense	25.00		
Voting Restrictions, distribution	35.80		
Opinion Poll, editors	58.50		
Bank charges, Puerto Rican check	.33		
		1,657.91	
Total Disbursements			6,156.66
Balance on hand, September 30			6,170.57
			$ 12,327.23

* * * * * * * *

Summary of September Subscriptions and Contributions: 1945

Contributions secured by:

Nashville office	211	$ 914.90
New York office	77	229.00
Comm. for Georgia	49	49.00
Comm. for Oklahoma	31	62.00
El Paso Committee	27	54.00
Washington Comm.	6	6.00
	401	1,314.90

Broken down by states:

Alabama	11	$ 51.00
Arkansas	6	10.00
Florida	6	15.00
Georgia	59	76.00
Kentucky	4	6.00
Louisiana	7	12.00
Mississippi	6	11.00
North Carolina	18	59.00
Oklahoma	34	71.00
South Carolina	8	15.00
Tennessee	21	387.00
Texas	40	85.50
Virginia	12	27.90
Washington, D C	11	18.00
New York City	101	322.00
Other non-South	57	148.50
	401	1,314.90

GOVERNMENT

PRICE SUPPORT

of

DAIRY PRODUCTS

•

Recommendation of

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

•

1112 Barr Building

Washington 6, D. C.

September, 1945

Government Price Support of Dairy Products

FOREWORD

The Dairy Industry Committee, representing:

American Butter Institute
National Cheese Institute
American Dry Milk Institute
Evaporated Milk Association
International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers
International Association of Milk Dealers
Dairy Industries Supply Association

devotes itself to the consideration of problems which are of industry-wide concern and broad public interest.

During the war emergency, while bending every effort to assist the industry in accomplishing its tasks of production and distribution, the Committee has been mindful of the necessity for preserving the economic health of the industry (producers and processors) as the war emergency recedes.

One of the Government objectives as expressed by statute is to support prices of agicultural commodities for a period of two years after the first January following the close of the war.

The Dairy Industry Committee has given thorough consideration to the possible alternative methods of implementing the Government support price program for dairy products. The Committee has concluded that the most efficacious means of accomplishing the Congressional purpose is one similar to that first recommended for all agricultural products by the Committee on Postwar Agricultural Policy, Association of Land-Grant Colleges, November, 1945, and later subscribed to by Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, December 4, 1944; the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in their elaboration of Secretary Wickard's position as presented in "Conversion Program for Cotton South," May, 1945; Directors of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Byrnes and Vinson, April and July, 1945; and other groups.

This method of price support would permit the prices of milk and dairy products to find their natural levels in a free market and would involve supplementing farm income by direct Government payments to producers to the extent that free market prices fall below the support price level of affected commodities.

This report tells why The Dairy Industry Committee recommends, if prices fall below support levels, that the support be made effective by free market prices supplemented by Government compensatory payments.

CHARLES M. FISTERE,
Executive Secretary.

I—Statutory Basis

A body of Federal law now in effect directs the Secretary of Agriculture to support prices of most of the important farm products at levels of not less than 90 per cent of parity during the existing emergency and for a period of two years beginning January 1 following the official close of the war.

The various laws dealing with support prices group farm products as follows: (1) The so-called *basic commodities* (corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts); (2) The *Steagall Commodities* (which include milk and butterfat, hogs, poultry, soybeans, and several others crops); and (3) *Other commodities* (for which no definite support price levels are specified) but for which it is the declared policy of Congress that prices be kept in fair relationship to the first two groups.

The Steagall Amendment (which includes milk and butterfat) provides for price support at *not less than 90 per cent parity*. Parity is computed only on milk and butterfat as sold by the farmer—not on processed or manufactured dairy products.

The statutes recite various means by which this commitment to support farm prices may be carried out. In the case of the basic commodities (corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, peanuts and cotton), the Stabilization Act of 1942 provides that farm prices shall be supported by producer loans, which in effect is price "pegging.' With regard to products covered by the Steagall Amendment (which includes milk and butterfat), the law provides that prices may be supported "through a commodity loan, purchase, or other operation." The phrase "or other operation" appears to leave wide latitude to the administration as to the method to be used in carrying out the intent of the legislation for the Steagall commodities.

The *marketing* level at which price support mechanisms are operating is left to administrative discretion. Prices could be fixed for milk and butterfat sold by the farmer, or on the manufactured products at any or all stages in the distributing system.

The Steagall Amendment provides that prices shall be supported at *not less than* 90 per cent of parity. Administration discretion to support prices *above* that level is allowed.

Another question is the extent to which seasonal adjustments in support prices may be made. It is the opinion of the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture that:

> "adjustments in the support price to reflect either normal or otherwise desirable seasonal variations in prices received by farmers constitute reasonable action under the Steagall Amendment."

It is also the opinion of the Solicitor that it is not necessary to support all grades and qualities of a product at the specified levels, regardless of where or

how the farmer markets his product. So long as average National prices are maintained for a product, the provisions of law are met and there can be variations above and below that average for grade and location.

The question as to method—not specifically covered in the legislation, nor (as yet) in an opinion by the Department of Agriculture—is whether a subsidy paid to the farmer is to be deemed a means of carrying out the Steagall Amendment. The legislation refers to support *prices*, maintained by commodity loans, purchases or other operations, leaving wide discretion to the administration as to method. On previous occasions the administration has ruled that benefit payments to producers (in effect, subsidies) are part of the price and are to be so regarded in legislation involving the parity concept.

II—The Effect of Price on Dairy Product Consumption

Dairy products are essential nutritional foods whose consumption is affected by income levels and price. Derived figures from the Department of Agriculture Food Situation, October, 1942, show that in 1942 the per capita consumption of various dairy products by non-farm families with incomes from $2000-$3000 was the following percentage of that by families with incomes less than $1000 (and under moderate depression about 1/4 of our population are in families with less than $1000 income):

Fluid milk	133	Ice cream	336
Fluid cream	133	Evaporated and condensed milk	98
Butter	137	Total milk equivalent	141
Cheese	192		

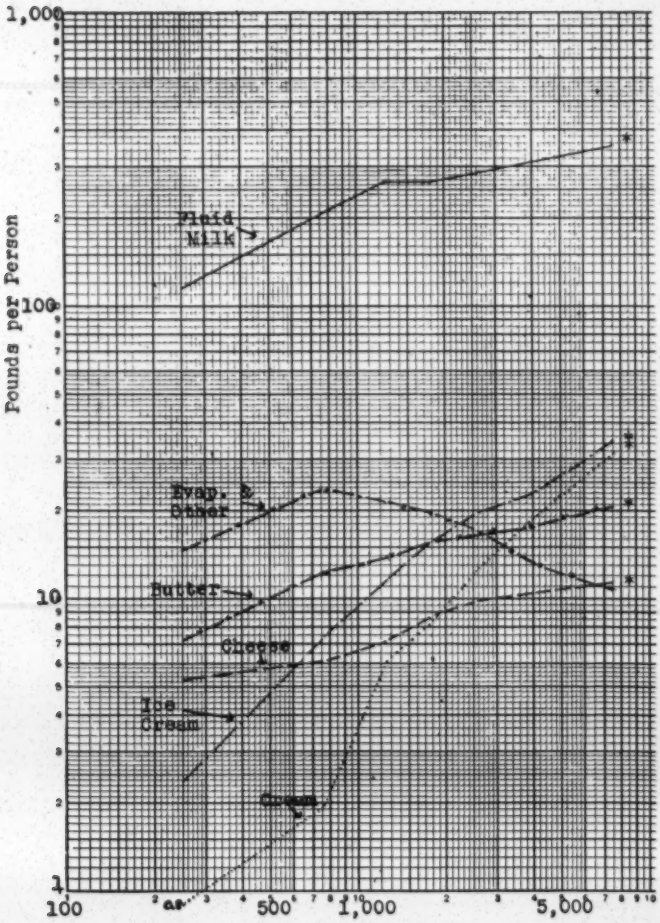
The accompanying chart shows the relative rates at which various dairy products are consumed per capita at different family income levels. While this relates to consumption by income comparisons, there is considerable evidence that lower income families are much more responsive to price changes of dairy products, as evidenced by their change in consumption, than are higher income groups. This is particularly true of dairy products that have substitutes and as the price of the dairy food changes relative to its substitute.

In the postwar period, if we have moderate depression, it has been estimated that we will have some 85 million people in families of less than $2000 income. The Nation cannot afford to overlook the need and ability of these 85 millions to consume dairy products. With this thought in mind, the following analysis of alternative methods of supporting farm prices for milk and butterfat is presented.

III—Alternative Methods of Supporting Dairy Product Prices

Members of the dairy industry and the general public should be aware of the controversy over our postwar government agricultural policy.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS BY NON-FARM FAMILIES AS RELATED TO INCOME[1] (1941)



* $5,000 and over

[1] Constructed from "The Problem of Achieving a High Level of Food Consumption in the United States"—doctorate thesis submitted to Harvard University by Willard W. Cochrane—1945.

The main question—assuming that something is to be done—is whether (1) we are to have price fixing, rigid production control and regimentation to agriculture and to industry; or (2) we are to have free markets and abundant production, with agriculture to have any necessary supplement to its income by means of some form of government compensatory payments.

Significance of Support Prices. There seems to be a popular misunderstanding as to the significance of support prices. Prices supported by either production control, price fixing, compensatory payments, or other methods all are designed to bring producers higher returns than they would secure under a government "do nothing" policy. If producers receive more than they would under a government "hands off" policy, someone has to pay the bill, call this subsidy or what you will. If the greater return is in the form of higher prices due to price fixing, market rigging or production control, consumers pay the bill in higher retail prices. If the greater return is in the form of government compensatory payments, consumers pay the bill in the form of taxes. But here there is a distinction. If the purpose of support prices is to make incomes more equal, then payment of the bill in the form of progressive income taxes is the more logical procedure since persons with higher incomes would bear the major burden.

Possible Methods of Price Support

Conceivably, the Steagall Amendment, requiring government support for the farm prices of milk and butterfat, could be carried out by any one, or a combination, of the following methods:

Fixed Prices. A fixed minimum price not less than 90 per cent of parity, which all processors would have to pay to farmers for milk or butterfat—somewhat along the lines of the present Federal milk marketing orders, but greatly extended in scope.

The Dairy Industry Committee disapproves this method because, if it were translated into consumer prices, it would probably curtail consumption so that it would cause products to back up on farms, or at least in storage; be administratively impractical; and create abnormal price relationships between fluid milk and manufactured dairy products, and within the manufactured products group.

Government Purchases. The pegging of a minimum price for manufactured dairy products, by Government purchases of the products in order to hold that price—similar in operation to the prewar DPMA program.

The Committee disapproves this method on the grounds that it would curtail consumption, pile up surpluses which would have to be disposed of, or waste products needed for human nutrition; interfere with seasonal storage movements, or even result in

the Government taking over the storage function; be an unnecessary burden on consumers; and, through decreasing dairy product consumption, increase the use of substitutes.

Two-Price System. A two-price, or export subsidy, system for dairy products in order to maintain domestic prices above world levels.

The Committee disapproves this proposal on the grounds that: (1) historically, the consumption of dairy products and their prices in the United States is largely dependent on the incomes of domestic consumers, and not on dairy products exports; (2) dairy products are essential foods and should be consumed domestically in adequate quantities, rather than having consumption curtailed by artificially high domestic consumer prices and subsidizing foreign consumption; and (3) a two-price system, or export subsidy, is inconsistent with a policy of expanding world trade in that it invites retaliatory measures that lead to international competition in export subsidies or increased tariff rates. Such measures tend to reduce international trade, domestic employment and purchasing power.

Production Control. Price raising by production control. Production control might result in price raising. But it by no means follows that it would result in increased incomes to producers. It would result in less dairy products for consumers; higher consumer prices; less products for transportation, processing and distribution channels to handle, and hence reduced employment and National income. For these reasons the Committee disapproves of such a method of supporting prices.

Surplus Disposal to Low-Income Groups. Disposal of surpluses domestically to unemployed and low-income families.

The Committee believes that, while such a program may be desirable from a nutritional standpoint for the lowest income groups, it would be inconsistent to hold up prices, curtail consumption and, in effect, increase the depressing effects and number of low incomes with one hand, while with the other, dole out money so that people can afford to buy food. The Committee believes that if a food distribution program to low-income families were inaugurated it would be limited in its effect on farm milk and cream prices to the extent that there was consumer participation. If such a policy were adopted, the products should be handled through regular distribution channels, and with a definite proportion of food coupons allocated to dairy products along such lines as would stimulate consumption among low-income groups. In this consideration the effect of support prices on market prices should be taken into account.

Compensatory Payments to Producers. The prices of dairy products, left free to find their level on the basis of supply and demand, coupled with a direct gov-

ernment payment to the farmer in addition to his return under a free market price, if necessary, to maintain the support.

This form of support would tend to promote maximum consumption consistent with demand and supply conditions. If the same form of support were applied to other food products, it would release food purchasing power that could be expected to result in increased dairy product consumption, since with lower relative costs of food people tend to buy more of the protective foods (including dairy) relative to purely energy foods.

Therefore, the Dairy Industry Committee, in reviewing the price support plan originally advocated by the Committee on Postwar Agricultural Policy of the Land-Grant Colleges and later subscribed to by other groups, and after thorough consideration of possible alternative methods of implementing the Government support price program, has concluded: because it would promote maximum consumption of dairy products; because no surplus of dairy products would accumulate in Government hands; because it would not interfere with normal ways of doing business; and because it would be administratively feasible; that, all things considered, the free market price, supplemented by direct payments to producers, is the soundest and most practical program for meeting the intent of the Steagall Amendment from the standpoint of the farmer, the consumer, and the handlers of various dairy products. The Dairy Industry Committee recommends this method to Government and has committed itself to work for its adoption.

IV—Other Groups Who Have Announced Favoring Similar Methods of Price Supports

The method of price support recommended by the Dairy Industry Committee is concurred in or recommended for consideration by:

1. The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, James F. Byrnes. Second Report to the President—April 1, 1945.
2. The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Fred M. Vinson. Third Report to the President—July 1, 1945.
3. Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard—Testimony before Subcommittee of House Committee on Agriculture—December 4, 1944.
4. Bureau of Agricultural Economics—"Conversion Program for Cotton South"—May, 1945. (An elaboration of Secretary Wickard's position.)
5. Association of Land-Grant Colleges—Committee on Postwar Agricultural Policy—November, 1944.
6. Special Committee of Ten of Potomac Grange—"Federal Postwar Policies with Respect to Industrial Production and Employment, as Affecting the Well-being of Agriculture"—June, 1945—(Walter P. Cotton, Chairman).

A

MONTHLY SUMMARY

OF

EVENTS AND TRENDS

IN

RACE RELATIONS

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1945

ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

VOLUME 3 NUMBERS 1 & 2

Prepared for the American Missionary Association

In Collaboration With

The Julius Rosenwald Fund

By The

Social Science Institute

At

Fisk University

Nashville, Tennessee

Under the Direction of Charles S. Johnson

RESEARCH STAFF

Charles R. Lawrence, Jr.
Bernice E. Brile
Pearl Walker McNeil
Noreen E. Barron
Rachel Bassette Noel
Hope L. Dennis
Alma Forrest Polk

CONTRIBUTORS

Ira DeA. Reid
William A. Caudill
Werner J. Cahnman
A. A. Liveright
Jitsuichi Masuoka
Ruth Bronson
Eric Walrond

SYMBOLS

CNI—Checked News Item
GP—General Press
ANP—Associated Negro Press
NP—Negro Press
OWI—Office of War Information
FR—Field Report

A MONTHLY SUMMARY
OF
EVENTS AND TRENDS
IN
RACE RELATIONS

VOLUME 3 AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1945 NUMBERS 1 AND 2

REVIEW OF THE MONTH 1
INDUSTRIAL FRONT 4
FEPC, 4; Employment, 7;
SOCIAL FRONT 8
Housing, 8; Welfare, 9; Health, 9; Armed Forces, 9; Education, 10; Recreation, 10; Politics, 11; Civil Rights, 12; Police Administration, 12; General, 13.
NEGRO VETERANS RETURN 14
RECONVERSION—A CHALLENGE TO RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES 18
SURVEY OF THE JEWISH SCENE 24
JAPANESE-AMERICANS 28
THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND HIS CITIZENSHIP 34
STORM OVER TIGER BAY 39
DEMOCRACY AND THE LAWMAKERS 43
THE NON-PROVINCIAL SOUTHERN PRESS 48
THE FRONT PAGE 53
OTHER PEOPLE'S MAIL 56
THE NEGRO DAILY 59
SOUTHERN CONTROVERSY 63
BOOKS BY AND ABOUT NEGROES 1944-1945 64

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Since the last issue of the SUMMARY there have been world convulsions on a vast scale. With slowly mounting dismay and even alarm the people of the nation have been learning that they are in the opening phases of a new era and a new kind of world.

The swift series of events began with the ratification of the United Nations Charter, which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* called "only a first hopeful step toward a still cloudy future." This was followed suddenly by the first major social revolution of Europe in the defeat of Churchill by the Laborites which *Time* described as "the greatest electoral upset in British history." Europe began its swing to the left, sharply repudiating the "decayed systems of privilege," and offered, in particular, the promise of sweeping social reforms which included an enlightened colonial policy. The effect on America was as startling as the earlier death of President Roosevelt. Waves

of prompt American reaction appeared in governmental, industrial and labor circles, and they continue to mount.

In Germany the great powers sealed their conquest with a solemn document abolishing all racial discrimination in the defeated country, thus ideologically and morally vindicating their victory in Europe. Then came the unleashing of the atomic bomb, which with one unearthly explosion marked alike a revolution in science and in warfare. It left a startled world the choice of "one world or none." Little cliques of men, wistful for unconquerable sovereign power and domination, saw in the secret formula a new hope of peace. It was the peace of a world held at bay by terror. They were given little comfort by the scientists who had created this wrathful giant of destruction. For it had been created by men of all races and many nations; the secret of its creation could no more be kept within the laboratory of a single nation than could the knowledge of nuclear physics.

Russia declared war on Japan, damming up and reversing one dangerous current of speculation about a next war. Japan capitulated, thus ending a dream of domination of the Orient by Orientals.

Congress was on vacation when the new era was ushered in, and was unprepared for the now present problems of employment, reconversion and social readjustment generally. Of particular interest to this summary, it had taken no action to aid full employment, and had fouled all attempts to continue a Fair Employment Practice Committee. The Wagner-Ellender housing bill, which would aid both employment and housing, had been neglected. The bill to provide federal aid to education was still smothered in Committee. A still surviving but hamstrung FEPC cut its staff from 177 to 51, with 2600 cases pending, an increase of 20 percent over this time last year.

By a strange irony, the new moral leadership of the United States made it necessary for Secretary of State Byrnes of South Carolina, where Negroes are excluded from the white primaries, to protest against the "undemocratic character" of elections in Bulgaria.

In the States, Georgia made history by adopting a new constitution that virtually abolished the poll tax by not mentioning it, and its Governor Arnall, incidentally, came to national attention through an article in *Collier's* in which he denounced lazy southern government, the poll tax, political demagogues and race baiters. "Only the demagogue tries to make political capital of social equality and of racial intermarriage."

Prompt cut-backs following the cessation of hositilities threw 1,500,000 men out of work within the first week. The War Manpower Commission's figures indicated that 8,300,000 faced unemployment. From California came reports of a concerted movement on the part of peace-time industries to eliminate minority workers. The promise of the return of employment services to the states brought apprehension on the part of minority workers, who have had difficulty in many states in spite of the pressure of the Federal government for fair employment.

Against this tide the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance making industrial discrimination on account of race, color, creed, or national origin a misdemeanor; Mayor Lapham of San Francisco supported the right of a Japanese-American to work for the Municipal Railway despite the threat of all machinists in the system to quit. The New England, Boston and New Jersey telegraph companies announced that they would hire Negro girls as operators for the first time; Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio,

revealed that it was employing 8,000 Negroes in branches of civilian employment, ranging from maintenance, semi-skilled and clerical workers to engineers and chemists; and in Memphis the refusal of a cleaning company to recognize its Negro workers as members union brought a strike of white workers, the first in fifty-eight years.

Housing continued an acute problem, but with some prospect of relief. The statement of the National Association of Real Estate Boards that better housing for Negroes is good business was so well supported in Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit that they wanted to get ahead of the government in doing something about it. Building and Loan Associations which hold 23.4 per cent of the first mortgages on Negro homes showed higher average interest rates for Negro investments despite their lower earning power. Two recent Federal courts in California condemned restrictive covenants.

Most pronounced improvements appeared in the field of education. Sentiment increased in the North and South in support of Federal aid to education; another South Carolina city (York) voluntarily equalized its teachers' salaries; the Kentucky State Department of Education announced that it would no longer support differential pay on the grounds merely that the white teacher faced higher living costs; White Plains, New York, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Portland, Oregon, put on their first Negro teachers; William Penn College in Iowa added a Negro biologist to its faculty; and the War Department sent orientation and educational documents to 175,000 education and information officers, which included criticism of fascistic tendencies at home, race superiority theories, anti-Semitism and race-baiting in the South. The American College of Surgeons lifted its bar on Negro doctors and sent applications to three of them.

On the political front, the Florida Supreme Court ruled that Negroes must be allowed to vote; Senator Eastland's slur on Negro soldiers and Senator Bilbo's insulting reference to Negroes, Jews and Italians were publicly condemned by 75 percent of the southern editors polled by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and by an organization of Southern Methodist Women.

In the armed forces, the Navy has abolished its official segregation at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station; the three Negro army officers court-martialled in the much-publicized Freeman Field discrimination and insubordination case, and the three Negro WACs arrested in Kentucky and allegedly beaten by civilian policemen for sitting in the "white" waiting room of a railway station, were acquitted by army court-martial. Minor rioting followed V-J Day celebrations in London.

A Federal Grand Jury in Sacramento, California, returned indictments against a group engaged in terrorizing returning Nisei in California.

The Governor of California appointed Walter Gordon, Negro attorney, to the chairmanship of the California Adult Authority Board, with authority over all male inmates of state prisons. The Governor of North Carolina announced the appointment of a Negro to the new State Recreation Commission; and Secretary of State Byrnes appointed Dr. Ralph Bunch of the Division of Strategic Services under the State Department, a member of the important three-men Caribbean Commission.

The concern of the nation has turned seriously toward the looming wide-scale unemployment of the reconversion period. This is no longer a vague expectation of the future but a present reality. C.S.J.

THE INDUSTRIAL FRONT

THE COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE:

A Cursory Review of the Defense and War Years

On June 25, 1941, President Roosevelt issued the now famous Executive Order 8802 which "reaffirmed" a national policy against racial discrimination in employment and authorized the establishment of a Committee on Fair Employment Practice charged with the reception and investigation of complaints and with the taking of "appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid." The issuance of this order culminated months of pressure brought by spokesmen for Negroes and other minorities against whom much of private industry and many government agencies discriminated in employment policies. The Committee was established as a preparedness (national defense) and continued as a war measure. It constituted a recognition by the national government of the need of seeing that "available and needed workers" were not barred from defense industries "solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin."

The original Committee consisted of publisher Mark Ethridge, chairman, Alderman Earl Dickerson, CIO President Philip Murray, AFL President William Green, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Vice President, Milton Webster, and RCA-Victor President David Sarnoff. (John Brophy and Boris Shishkin represented Messers. Murray and Green respectively.) This Committee held hearings in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Washington, and Birmingham; and reviewed instances of discrimination involving industries and/or unions in aircraft, shipbuilding, automobile manufacturing, radio, plumbing and numerous other gainful pursuits. Under Executive Order 8802 the technique employed by the Committee was almost exclusively that of bringing recalcitrant employers and unions into line by focusing, in public hearings, the light of public opinion upon discrimination.

The hearings of the Committee were often opposed by persons or firms accused of discrimination. The opposition took the form of bringing political pressure to bear to prevent the holding of hearings, and of refusal by firms cited for violation of the order, to appear at hearings. The Birmingham hearings were once postponed in the face of rumors and veiled threats that they would precipitate violence. When the hearings were finally held (June 18-20, 1942), by now under the chairmanship of Malcolm MacLean, Mr. Ethridge, on opening them, deemed it necessary to deny that the Committee had either the power or the desire to break down segregation. The Louisville publisher went so far as to express grave doubts that the combined armed might of the Allies and the Axis would be able to induce the South to give up segregation. When this respect had been paid to the South's "peculiar institutions" the sessions proceeded without untoward incident.

The acid test of the first Committee came the following winter when hearings were scheduled involving the country's raidroads and major railroad unions. Here the Committee faced a combination of the nation's major railroads backed by vast financial resources, the Big Four Railway Brotherhoods (among America's strongest, most progressive and politically most powerful trade unions with a blind spot on race), and various governmental railway labor agencies which have apparently colluded in continued discrimination against Negroes.[1] FEPC had meantime been transferred to the War Manpower Commission under Paul McNutt, an act which had aroused much opposition. A few days be-

[1]Cf. Herbert R. Northrup, *Organized Labor and the Negro* (1944), pages 48-99.

fore the railroad hearings were to begin, and without prior consultation with or notice to members of the Committee, Mr. McNutt announced that the hearings had been postponed indefinitely. No official explanation has ever been offered.[2]

As far as effectiveness went, this postponement marked the death knell of the FEPC as it operated under Executive Order 8802. Negroes, liberals, Committee members seemed to feel that President Roosevelt's fair employment policy had been sacrificed to political expediency. The result, however, was renewed political pressure on the Administration.

After limping along through the winter and spring, while resentment and pressure accumulated, the Committee's functions were redefined in Executive Order 9346, issued by President Roosevelt on May 22, 1943. The new Committee, again in the Executive Office of the President, was constituted with a full-time salaried chairman and an enlarged staff (The earlier staff had consisted of only thirteen officers and twenty-one clerical workers.) Monsignor Francis J. Haas, formerly Dean of the School of Social Sciences at Catholic University, now Bishop of Grand Rapids, was appointed chairman and director. To serve with him as unpaid members of the body Mr. Roosevelt appointed John Brophy (Director of Industrial Union Councils, CIO), Samuel Zemurray (president American Fruit Company), P. B. Young (Publisher, Norfolk *Journal and Guide*), Sara E. Southall (International Harvester Corporation), Boris Shishkin (Economist, AFL), and Milton P. Webster (Vice President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters). Mr. Young was later succeeded by Attorney Charles H. Houston, Monsignor Haas by Malcolm Ross, and Mr. Zemurray by Charles H. Horn of Federal Cartridge Corporation. The staff was enlarged from thirty-four to 113 and reorganized into Legal, Administrative, Field Operations, and Review and Analysis Divisions. Twelve field offices were placed at strategic points throughout the country.

One of the first acts of the re-constituted FEPC was the re-scheduling of the Railroad hearings.[3] The holding of the hearings helped to reestablish the prestige of FEPC and set the new regime off to a good start. Much of the effectiveness of the hearings, however, was lost. The unions which had been cited officially, ignored the sessions and refused to make any answer to the charges against them. The excellently prepared evidence of the Committee was largely lost to the public eye, inasmuch as none of the major news services covered the hearings fully, and only a few of the nation's newspapers—aside from the Negro press—gave more than passing attention to the proceedings. The case was finally certified to the President who appointed a committee under Cleveland's Mayor Lausche (now Governor of Ohio) to work out an equitable settlement. This committee's findings or progress thus far have not been made public.

In the case of the Philadelphia Transit Company (PTC) FEPC secured excellent cooperation from the War Manpower Commission and finally met with success, despite a costly hate strike fostered by leaders of a repudiated company union.[4]

Other publicized cases which FEPC has handled with great credit include the auxiliary unions of the Boilermakers, the transit systems of Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Syracuse, and several labor disputes involving the infringement of minority rights.

---

[2]An explanation was later proposed unofficially to the effect that such uncreditable evidence as Attorneys Houston and Epstein had collected on racial discrimination in a major American industry might prove embarrassing to Mr. Roosevelt who was conferring with Mr. Churchill at Casa Blanca at the time.

[3]For an account of the hearings and the Committee's findings, see MONTHLY SUMMARY, October, 1943, pages 3 and 4; December, 1943, pages 4 and 5; and January 1944, page 3.

[4]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, December 1943, page 4; findings, see MONTHLY SUMMARY, October, 1943, pages 3 and 4; December, 1943, pages 4 and 5; and January Friends Service Committee number 11, September 1944.

Perhaps of greatest significance has been the quiet negotiation of complaints which never came to public attention. The prime mandate of FEPC has been that of securing a maximum utilization of human resources in a time of national crisis.[5] The effectiveness of the Committee's work in this regard can be best judged by the large number of cases handled and the manner of their disposition. During the eighteen-month period, July 1, 1943 to December 31, 1944, a total of 6,885 cases were docketed.[6] Of this number, 4,801 cases were closed. The following table adapted from the Committee's *First Report* indicates by geographic areas the manner in which the closed cases were disposed:

CASES DOCKETED AND CLOSED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION—JULY 1, 1945-DECEMBER 31, 1945[a]

Area	Cases Docketed	Total Cases Closed	DISMISSED					
			Satisfactory Adjustment	Withdrawn by Complainant	On Merits	Insufficient Evidence	No Jurisdiction	Other
Total	5,803	4,801	1,723	328	1,505	623	195	427
East	1,885	1,690	679	92	636	182	75	26
South	1,670	1,098	321	59	323	127	43	225
M'west	1,265	1,213	422	89	314	212	50	126
West	983	800	301	88	232	102	27	50

(a. Table 1-F, Appendix E, *First Report*, page 116.)

The variations and similarities in various areas should be noted.

When the fact is considered that FEPC has no enforcement powers of its own the proportion of cases satisfactorily handled or dismissed for valid reasons is amazingly high. When it is further considered that this volume of work was done by field staff of thirty-six examiners—and the negotiations in one case may take weeks—the record is nothing short of phenomenal.

The effectiveness of the agency must also be judged in other terms. There is little doubt that the existence of FEPC served to expedite the integration of Negro workers into war industry. Its job was rendered less difficult by the existence of a tight labor market; but the fact remains that it took the additional fact of a governmental agency armed with a government policy to convince many employers that they should utilize the existing supply of Negro labor.

Another point at which the FEPC has served well is in making the nation fair employment conscious. This fact is reflected on the one hand by the fact that even those persons who disagree with the Committee's continuation as a peacetime agency with enforcement powers (aside from members of the Lunatic Fringe) are careful to explain that they believe in "the principle of the thing." This fair employment consciousness is further indicated by the plethora of state and national legislation offered for permanent agencies. New York now has a strong law administered by an operating full-time Commission. New Jersey has a less comprehensive law administered through the Department of Education. Indiana's law, though quite weak, places the Hoosiers on the "right side of the record".[7] In Congress the Chavez Bill has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Mrs. Norton's version (H R 2232) has been reported out of the House Committee on Labor since February; but is being held in the Rules Committee by a tie vote on the issue of reporting it for debate. Efforts at getting it discharged by petition have thus far met with no success. President Truman has come out strongly for the measure in a letter to

[5]Its jurisdiction includes (1) agencies of the Federal Government; (2) employers and the unions of employees in firms holding government contracts; and (3) employers and unions of employees in firms engaged in war production or in activities necessary for the maintenance of such production whether or not the firms are under government contract.

[6]The figures in this section are taken from *First Report*, Fair Employment Practice Committee (Washington, 1945), page 31 and ff. A complaint is docketed when it is found to possess the minimum characteristics of a valid case and thus placed on permanent record.

[7]It is also significant that, where bills were defeated, the act was usually accomplished by parliamentary subterfuge; e.g., California, Massachusetts, Connecticut.

Chairman Sabbath of the Rules Committee. It was also urged in his recent Reconversion Message.

The status of the present Committee is far from clear. Whether or not the President can or will reconstitute it for the reconversion period is problematical. It is quite clear to students of the subject, however, that a permanent FEPC with power to subpoena witnesses and to enforce its directives as called for in the Norton and Chavez bills is needed. As Mr. Truman has pointed out, we have embarked upon a national policy based upon the right of every American to work without discrimination because of his race, creed, color, or national origin. It would be nothing short of tragic to abandon such a policy in so critical a period of world history as the present.

EMPLOYMENT

War Manpower Commission estimates place the probable peak number of unemployed workers during 1945 as 6.2 million.[8] When it is realized that one of twelve warworkers is a Negro and that black workers are concentrated in the most vulnerable industries we may expect several hundred thousand of the unemployed to be non-white. Added to their concentration in vulnerable industries is the fact that Negro workers have, on the whole, less seniority than whites. Reports reaching the SUMMARY from all over the country indicate that workers are generally being laid off according to seniority and efficiency.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

During the week following V-J Day approximately 7,500 Negroes were among the 35,000 workers laid off in the Baltimore area. A survey by the Baltimore Urban League indicates that lay-offs have been impartial on the whole, with seniority and efficiency being the main determining factors. Several industries, including fertilizer, chemical, and sugar, are in immediate need of workers. Others, including textiles, food processing, lumber, furniture, rubber products, and railroad equipment, are expected to enter the field of civilian production within the near future. The imminent closing of aircraft and shipbuilding plants in the Baltimore area is expected to affect several thousand colored workers. (FR)

[8]*The Labor Market*, August 1945, page 2.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Recently the Chicago branch of the Congress of Racial Equality conducted a three-day poll among State Street shoppers as they emerged from various department stores. Persons were asked, "Would you be willing to be served by a qualified Negro sales clerk in this store?" Sixty-nine percent of the persons polled answered, "Yes"; 23 percent replied, "No", and eight percent were not certain. (GP) (FR, ANP)

Chicago became America's first city to pass a fair practices ordinance when a bill drafted by the Chicago Liberties Committee was adopted with only one dissenting vote. The measure forbids discrimination in employment based on race, creed, color, or national origin in all agencies of the City government and by persons operating under city contract. Persons, firms or corporations found guilty of such discrimination will be judged to have committed a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $200.00. (ANP)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The steady trek of workers from the coal mines of southern West Virginia in the face of a fuel-short winter has given much concern to officials of the War Manpower Commission (WMC) and the Solid Fuels Administration. The migration of Negro workers from this area has been particularly heavy, for whereas the number of white miners has decreased by 8.4 percent, 38 percent of the Negro workers had migrated from a dozen mines in the area chosen at random.[9]

Mr. Victor Daly, Minority Groups Representative for Region IV of WMC has recently made a study of the conditions in the area which have led to this out-migration. Some of the highlights of his findings follow:

1. The Southern West Virginia Mines are located near the highly industrialized centers of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, and Dayton. Manpower had been greatly needed in these areas and many unskilled and semi-skilled jobs were available to Negroes. In addition to the fact that wages were generally higher and hazards negligible in these centers, there

[9]The number of white miners in these mines had dropped from 8,104 in 1940 to 7,437 in 1945; meanwhile, the number of Negro miners had decreased from 3,382 in 1940 to 2,094 in the twelve mines covered in the survey.

were employment opportunities for wives and older children of Negro workers.

2. Not even the slums and crowded quarters found in Detroit and Cleveland could match the wretched conditions of the rural and semi-rural slums of the coal mining areas.
3. Despite the fact that as many as 680 Negro miners per year have taken advantage of the Mining Extension Service courses offered for them at West Virginia State College, few of those finishing the course have been permitted to advance beyond the back-breaking job of coal loading to better-paying jobs for which they have been trained. The United Mine Workers—traditionally noted for its liberal racial attitude—has been able to do little to implement its national policy in the mines in this area.
4. There is the usual American dream of a better existence for one's children than one has had himself. Many miners feel that life in Northern cities, however rugged, is preferable to the kind of dead-end existence that they have known in the mining communities of southern West Virginia. (FR)

THE SOCIAL FRONT

HOUSING

HAMTRAMCK, MICHIGAN

There years ago Leroy Glenn White, a local Negro resident, filed suit seeking to enjoin the Hamtramck Housing Commission, the Hamtramck city authorities, and the FPHA from barring Negroes from the Colonel Hamtramck Homes, a war housing project of 300 units. A year ago Judge Guy A. Miller granted an injunction which stipulated that 22 units of the homes—a number approximating the proportion of Negroes in the population—be kept vacant, pending a decision in the case. In late July, Circuit Judge Thomas F. Maher ruled that the Commission was within its legal rights, saying that if the all-Negro housing project promised by the Commission were not built within "a reasonable time" the case could be re-opened. Mr. White had charged that the barring of Negroes on racial grounds was a violation of Michigan's civil rights statute and the 14th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. (FR)

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Recently Negro residents of the Brown Subdivision in Miami were awakened by the burning of a wooden cross—the symbol of the Ku Klux Klan. The cross had been soaked in oil and ignited following a meeting of the Northwest Property Owners League. The latter group objected to the fact that two Negro families had moved into an area which they claimed had been zoned by the city for white persons only. (Actually, the Supreme Court declared city zoning based on race unconstitutional more than a quarter of a century ago.) Earlier the sheriff's office of Dade County had jailed the two family heads on a charge of faulty garbage disposal. A local white realtor secured their release on $500 bail. This is the first public demonstration of the Klan in Miami since 1939 when members rode through the Negro sections of the city warning colored citizens who had registered not to vote. (FR, NP)

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Two incidents reported from Baltimore are illustrative of facets of the tension surrounding the housing problem for Negroes. Members of the housing committee of the Frontiers Club, an organization of Negro business, white collar and professional men, called upon the Real Estate Board to (1) formulate a plan for "the orderly expansion" of Negroes into areas continguous to those already occupied by them and (2) develop vacant land sites for the use of persons of color seeking to purchase their own homes. The mildly-worded and polite prepared statement of the committee concluded:

> We believe that the private enterprise system of providing homes must vindicate itself by providing modern housing for all who can afford to pay for it on a self-supporting, self-respecting basis and not complain when the victims of their neglect seek relief in paternalistic (sic) governmental projects.

A week later approximately 800 white persons under the sponsorship of the Fulton Avenue Improvement Association descended upon the Baltimore City Hall demanding that Mayor McKeldin do something about Negro "block busting"[1] in the Fulton Avenue area. William C. Lennert, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, asked the Mayor if he would sign an ordinance prohibiting the further influx of Negroes into the area. The Mayor replied that he could not sign such an

[1] "Block busting" is a term denoting the initial invasion of Negroes into a block previously occupied exclusively by whites. The "busting" usually gives rise to panic-selling by whites to speculators who, in turn, sell to house-starved Negroes at exhorbitant prices.

ordinance inasmuch as it would be unconstitutional. The Lawmaker promised his disappointed constituents that, if the Mayor would do nothing about the situation, he would see that something is done at the next meeting of the legislature. (FR, NP)

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

As in many Southern towns, lines of residential segregation have not been rigidly drawn in Fayetteville in the past. In recent years, however, there has been a distinct trend toward exclusively separate neighborhoods. Recently, after a Negro had purchased a vacant lot in a "white" block, a delegation from the neighborhood came to the Board of Aldermen asking whether or not "there were methods of preventing a colored citizen, purchaser of a vacant lot in a white-occupied street, from building and occupying a residence on his lot." The Board could devise no statutory means of supplying relief to the delegation; however, the City Fathers apparently brought the prestige of their office to bear upon the Negro owner. According to the *Fayetteville Observer* (August 14, 1945), "Members of the Board and the petitioners reached an *accommodation* today with the purchaser, and he *agreed* to sell his lot for several hundred dollars below the original asking price." (Italics ours) (Cf. Baltimore item, above.) (FR, GP)

* * * * * * * * *

Twenty-five of seventy-five war-housing units recently allocated in Fayetteville are being ear-marked for occupancy by Negroes. Fifteen of these are to be for sale or owner-occupancy and the remaining ten are to rent at a maximum of $30.00 per month. These units are under the H-2 program of the National Housing Agency (NHA) and will not be restricted to the use of in-migrants as were those built under H-1. Housing needs in Fayetteville have continued acute throughout the preparedness and war period. (FR)

WELFARE

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Cheltenham, the state supported training school for colored boys, received a supplementary appropriation of $51,065 in July to be used in the improvement of living quarters for the boys and staff members. The institution which has been an object of strong criticism for many years, is reported to be improving rapidly under the administration of Royal A. B. Crump, the first Negro superintendent. Under his administration, corporal punishment and detention cells have been abandoned, sanitary facilities improved, and religious and recreational instruction organized. (FR)

HEALTH

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Three New York Negro surgeons who had previously asked for application blanks in order to apply for fellowship in the American College of Surgeons (ACS) have had blanks forwarded to them. According to the *New York Post* (August 21, 1945) this action represents a reversal of the ACS policy of not conferring fellowship on Negroes "at the present time" (See MONTHLY SUMMARY, June 1945, p. 320). (GP, NP)

ARMED FORCES

HAMLET, NORTH CAROLINA

A Negro WAC, charged with violating the North Carolina Jim Crow transportation laws, was arrested, held in jail for two days and reportedly beaten up in the course of her arrest. Corporal Marguerite Nicholson, of Philadelphia, after two years in the Army was riding on a Seaboard Airline train leaving Raleigh when she was requested by the conductor to move forward from where she was sitting to the coach reserved for colored. The corporal moved forward until she came to a coach in which another Negro woman was seated. Beginning with the porter, almost the entire train crew gathered about her urging her to move further forward. She refused to move. At Hamlet, special officers boarded the train and placed her under arrest for violating the segregation statutes. The special police later turned her over to regular civilian peace officers. The young woman soldier claims that an officer abused, cursed, and struck her before commiting her to a cell. In court she was given a suspended sentence of thirty days in jail or a $25 fine and assessed court costs of $13.25. The provost marshall at Fort Jackson where Corporal Nicholson is stationed has reported that a subsequent investigation substantially confirmed the victim's account. (ANP)

FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

Private-first-class Helen H. Smith, mother of a grown daughter, was returning from Memphis, Tennessee, to Fort Knox, Kentucky. At Elizabethtown, Kentucky, she decided to transfer from train to bus transportation. At the bus station she bought her ticket and looked about for a seat. Finding the colored section

crowded, she, according to her account, took a seat on the bench nearest to the Jim Crow portion of the station. Other Negro WACs joined Pfc. Smith on the bench. In a few minutes, a local peace officer appeared and, addressing the soldiers of the United States as "niggers" and "nigger wenches," demanded that they move. One young woman resented the words of abuse and protested. At this point the officer began beating the objecting woman with a blackjack. Mrs. Smith intervened to help, and was manhandled, kicked, and struck across the face with a black jack. On returning to the post, Pfc. Smith was charged with violating Kentucky's Jim Crow law and with disorderly conduct. The former charge was dropped when it was discovered that there is no law requiring separate waiting rooms in Kentucky. At this writing neither the results of the court-martial of the Negro WACs nor the response of the Army and Department of Justice to demands of action against the civilian policeman has been made public. (ANP)

LONDON, ENGLAND

Part of America's soldiers in London celebrated victory over Japan by engaging in an interracial brawl. An argument which grew out of the alleged argument between white soldiers and a British Negro civilian turned into a free-for-all. The lines of battle were racial rather than national in character—white American soldiers versus a British civilian and American soldiers of color. Four Caucasoid soldiers were stabbed in the melee; and it is reported that only the intervention of MP's saved the badly outnumbered Negroes from mob action. Arrests by MPs included twenty-three Negroes, two white soldiers and three white women. Two of the Negroes are charged with stabbing the white soldiers who were hospitalized. (ANP)

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA

A Negro soldier whose breast was covered with overseas ribbons and battle stars boarded a Wilson to Fayetteville bus and took the only vacant seat—about midway in the vehicle. The operator immediately rushed back and said, "You can't sit here!" Two white soldiers rose to the defense of their comrade-in-arms and a white woman passenger asked, "Why can't he? He fights for me." The driver, obviously unprepared for this response, silently resumed his seat at the wheel and the bus moved on peaceably. (FR)

HOUSTON, TEXAS

While boarding a bus at the corner of Congress and Fannin, a busy bus-stop, a white man was seen deliberately to knock a Negro boy down. The operator of the vehicle immediately rose to his feet and demanded that the offending passenger leave the bus. When the passenger refused to do so, another driver was called, and the man was evicted forcibly. (FR, NP)

EDUCATION

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

The Trenton Board of Education has announced that there will no longer be a segregated junior high school for Negroes in Trenton. The New Lincoln Junior High School has been re-named Junior High School Number 5. It is also announced that transfers of teachers to other schools are already taking place and full utilization is expected by September 1946. This action follows by two years the beginning of successful litigation by which the parents of two Negro children kept them from attending the Jim Crow school. (See MONTHLY SUMMARY, October 1943, page 7 and February 1944, page 8) It also brings Trenton into line with the New Jersey State law. (GP, NP)

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

The American Teachers Association (ATA), formerly the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, has rejected affiliation with the National Education Association (NEA) on the grounds proposed by the latter. Dr. Willard E. Givens, NEA executive secretary, had presented a proposal whereby the ATA would become a department of the NEA. The rejection was based upon the fact that the departmental relationship proposed was based exclusively on race. The Association voted, however, to continue conversations looking to closer co-operation with NEA. (FR, GP)

RECREATION

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

In order to gain access to that section of Wilmington's Carolina Beach "reserved" for Negroes, one must pass the main or "white" section. Local custom forbids Negroes the use of the public highway through the beach and relegates them to the use of a dirt road bypassed. Recently a Negro USO director, following a chartered bus of servicemen and junior hostesses and traveling in a USO club car, was detained by a police officer and not even permitted to use that portion of the main road

leading to the dirt road. The director wrote to Mayor Peay of Wilmington and received a reply which seems to indicate by implication that the barring of Negro citizens from a public highway is part of public policy. The letter which promised that USO personnel should have no difficulties in the future contained the following sentence:

"*Under the circumstances which you mention,* the officer should have used better judgment in handling the case in question, *especially if you had announced the reason for the trip* as you have outlined in your letter." (Italics ours) (FR)

POLITICS

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

The Reverend W. B. Ball, Negro candidate for one of Richmond's seven seats in the Virginia legislature,[2] received a total of 2,651 votes and placed sixteenth in a field of seventeen candidates. (FR)

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

On June 29, the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of Winston-Salem dispatched telegrams to Senators Bailey and Hoey of North Carolina and Bilbo of Mississippi respectfully urging their support of a permanent FEPC. Mr. Bilbo replied the following day, saying, in part: "I am sorry that so many preachers in one organization could be so ignorant of true democracy. Please let me suggest that you give more time to your Bibles and the proper interpretation of the scriptures and the teaching and training of your flocks and less to governmental questions, laws, legislation and policy of government. . . . May God have mercy on your poor ignorant souls." (FR)

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The State Association of NAACP Branches in Louisiana has launched a drive to raise $100,000 with which to secure the ballot for Negroes throughout Louisiana. A suit seeking $5,000 damages and an injunction against further unjust deprivations of the right to vote has been filed against the registrar of voters in St. John the Baptist Parish on behalf of Mr. Edward Hall of Edgard, Louisiana. (FR)

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

According to the Knoxville *News-Sentinel* (August 24, 1945) the first local chapter of the Free White Americans, Inc., an organization dedicated to "freedom from religious propaganda and freedom from compulsory race-mixing", has been formed in Jellico, Tennessee. The "religious propaganda" has reference to moving pictures such as "Going My Way" and "Fighting 69th" which show up Roman Catholic characters to advantage. C. E. Mills, Jellico insurance man and founder of the organization, explained to a *News-Sentinel* reporter that there are sections of the country where white people are "forced" to ride on trains and eat in restaurants beside Negroes, and indicated that he favors a National Jim Crow Law. Mr. Mills states explicitly that his organization is not "a group of hot-heads and emotional screwballs" and adds that it seeks to protect white people against all forms of "bigotry and isms". (GP)

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The Birmingham NAACP and the Southern Negro Youth Congres are combining their efforts in a drive to secure the registration of 2,000 additional Negro voters in that city. Central in the drive is a registration clinic conducted by the NAACP. Here prospective registrants are instructed in the requirements and procedure for becoming a qualified voter in Alabama. The requirements are simple. One may register to vote if he possesses either of the two following qualifications: (1) read and write any portion of the Federal Constitution in the English language or (2) possess property valued in excess of $300. The Legal Redress Committee of the NAACP says that many reports have been received of persons who are being required to "interpret" the Constitution—a matter on which not even the learned justices of our Supreme Court are in agreement. The Committee is investigating this and other methods of refusing Negro citizens the right to vote, and is planning to take legal action if it is deemed necessary. (FR)

* * * * * * * *

The Boswell Amendment to the Alabama Constitution appears to be an unsubtle attempt to permit the disfranchisement of Negroes (or any one else). Under the provisions of this section on which the registered voters of Alabama are to vote in November the property ownership option would be eliminated. In addition to being able to read and write any section of the Federal Constitution, a prospective voter would be required "to understand and explain" it to the satisfaction of the registrars. (see above) He would also be required to demonstrate—again to the satisfaction of the arbiters of Alabama's courthouses —that he is a person of good character. (FR, NP, GP)

[2]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, June 1945, p. 321.

CIVIL RIGHTS

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

During July, City License Commissioner Paul Moss suspended the licenses of two Rockaway Beach bath-houses for five days each for "willfully and knowingly" discriminating against Negro citizens. This was the first action of its kind under the City and State Civil Rights statutes. A second offense will make the licensees liable to revocation of their permits to operate. (GP)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

An officer, off duty, riding the crowded Newport News-Hampton-Phoebus street car, noticed a vacant seat near him and what seemed to him to be a white woman sitting in the Jim-Crow section for Negroes at the back of the car. He asked her to move to the front of the car—and surprisingly, sharp words were his answer. Too late, the officer found out that the woman was a Negro—but by that time it had gone too far. He arrested her.

His reasoning: Negroes are always being asked to move from the section reserved for whites or move so that whites may be seated. This time he was going to show that the law worked both ways.

The case was dismissed without trial. (It is reported that he was dismissed.)

Neither the officer nor witneses appeared against the woman. (FR)

ABBEYVILLE, ALABAMA

When Caroline Bellin, a young white woman who is executive secretary of the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor (see MONTHLY SUMMARY, November 1944, p. 100; December 1944, p. 128; March 1945, p. 222), attempted to visit Mrs. Taylor's home in Abbeyville, Alabama, the sheriff is reported to have taken the young woman to the railroad station and ordered her out of town. Miss Bellin claims that she was manhandled and warned to stay out of the Negro community. Mrs. Taylor, the rape victim, reports that her mail has been opened and that her safety has been threatened. Meanwhile, Governor Sparks has been requested to reconvene the Henry County Grand Jury which has twice refused to bring in an indictment against the accused men. (FR)

MEMPHIS, TENNNESSEE

Two Memphis uniformed police officers have been indicted by the Shelby County Grand Jury in alleged criminal assaults on two Negro girls. According to the victims, the two girls—one seventeen and the other twenty—were waiting for a streetcar at 1:30 A.M., August 3 near Fred's Cafe (at which both girls worked) when two patrolmen drove up and accused them of loitering. The girls protested that they had just quit work and were waiting for the streetcar. They also showed the officers their health cards.[3] The officers persisted in their accusation and took the girls into custody. Instead of going to the police station, the car was driven to an uninhabited spot. One girl was allegedly taken out of the car and raped by one of the officers; the other girl reported that she was forced into "an unusual submission" by his comrade. Subsequently the girls were out of the patrol car at the home of one of them with the threat that they would be killed if the incident were reported.

One of the mothers called the girls' employer early the following morning and reported to him what had happened. "Mr. Fred" accompanied the women and their daughters to the police station where they told their story to Chief Carroll Seabrook. The victims were ordered locked up in jail on Saturday. Over the week-end, according to their story, they were questioned repeatedly and intimidated by police officials. One of the girls reported to the investigators that she had lost her health card during the struggle in the car. Her mother says that a policeman told her that the card was found in the car. On Monday the girls were removed from jail and taken into a room in which several police officers were lined up. According to one mother "Both girls walked up to the same two men, but they were not allowed to point out the officers. When I asked the Chief what was going to be done to the officers for treating my daughter that way, he told me that the girls were not certain in their identification and for me to take my daughter, go home with her and keep my mouth shut." (*Press-Scimitar*, August 14, 1945) The two men at whom the girls could not point are reported to have denied their guilt to superior officers; however, both of them resigned the following day.

The August 17 story in the Press-Scimitar was the first public report of the incident, al-

[3]Recently the Memphis police have been making wholesale arrests of unescorted women who do not carry cards certifying as to their freedom from venereal infection. Infected women are detained and treated. The measure has been taken as a means of "protecting" service men from VD. Aside from the efficiency of this type of venereal disease control—which is questioned by many public health authorities on the ground that it gives men a feeling of unwarranted security, the operation of the mass arrest technique resulted in the widespread intimidation of women and several alleged instances of abuse.

though rumors concerning it had spread in the community. The entire Negro community and many white people were stunned and frightened: stunned for obvious reasons and frightened because the record of the City and County administration did not give them much hope for redress. However, a few citizens, Negro and white, began action to assure justice. The local NAACP began raising funds to secure an investigation and prosecution. Several white neighbors of the girls in the Binghamton Subdivision visited their homes and offered them financial support.[4] One Negro minister deplored it on a devotional program over a local radio station. A. Philip Randolph who had a personal encounter with Memphis civil liberties wrote to Attorney-General Tom Clark and asked for an investigation. The Attorney-General ordered the U. S. District Attorney in Memphis to investigate. A white waitress was taken into custody by police and examined for venereal infection and released a few hours later after she had been overheard by a patrolman to remark, "If those policemen did anything like that, I think it is terrible."

On August 23 the two men were arrested on orders from Shelby County Attorney-General Will Gerber. The County Grand Jury indicted the men during the first week of September. They are free on $5,000 bail at this writing; and Mr. Gerber has announced that he will prosecute the case personally. (FR, GP, NP)

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

Fourteen inmates of the Federal Correctional Institution at Ashland have been receiving punitive treatment for refusing to eat in the prison mess hall as long as Jim Crow arrangements are continued. The men, all conscientious objectors, maintain that segregation is a violation of the personalities of persons subjected to it and that they cannot in good conscience take part in it. For their stand three Negroes, ten Caucasians, and one person of Japanese descent were thrown into solitary confinement. Later, two of the Negroes were transferred to other prisons. The protests of the CO's have brought attention to the general policy of segregation practiced in Federal prisons, even outside the South. Soon after the institution of conscription, during the preparedness period, CO's at Danbury, Connecticut, objected to racial segregation and succeeded in gaining some relaxation in practices there. Six men who protested segregation are reported as still being in solitary confinement at Milan, Michigan's Federal Correctional Institution. Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel for the NAACP has written Warden Hagerman of Ashland reminding him that the prototypes of racial dogma, the Nazis, did not segregate Negro and white prisoners of war. Ted LeBerthon, white columnist on the Pittsburgh *Courier*, stated that, although he could not agree with the conscientious objectors on their position with reference to the war, they are among the few people who have made him feel unashamed of being white. (FR, GP, NP)

[4]Each of the girls is the eldest of eight children. Both mothers are widows in extremely poor circumstances.

[5]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, December 1943, p. 10; and May 1944, p. 6.

GENERAL

HOUSTON, TEXAS

The following two incidents are reported as having occurred in Houston on August 14, 1945, the day that President Truman announced the Japanese decision to surrender:

One hour following the announcement a circular was distributed in white residential areas reading, in part, "War is over. High salaried Negroes in jobs must turn those jobs over to white people."

A shipyard bus driver, on being told that the war is over, immediately turned around and said, "All you niggers on this bus get back where you belong. The war is over and we are going to put all you niggers in your place."

Apparently Texas (white) had won the war! (ANP)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Negroes have worked as members of the maintenance and service staffs of the Fort Wayne Hotel for many years. Many have habitually gone into the drug store operated by the hotel for lunch. Recently they have complained that they are often kept waiting long past their turn before being served. A short while ago two Negro employees were ignored for their entire thirty-minute lunch period. Two days later there appeared at the time clock a note signed by the manager of the hotel to the effect that Negro employees are not to go either to the coffee shop, the tea room, or the drug store to eat. (FR)

THE SUPRANATURAL

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Even the occult must bow to segregation! Madam Bessie, who describes herself in the Fayetteville *Observer* as an "experienced palmist and life reader" who gives "never failing advice upon maters of life, such as love, courtship, marriage, divorce, business transactions of all kinds", is careful to let it be known that her trailer palace of divination contains a "Separate Room for Colored." (FR, GP)

NEGRO VETERANS RETURN*

One of the most important race relations jobs of the next ten years will be the full integration of minority group veterans into a post-war world. There are 900,000 Negroes serving today in the armed forces. By the end of the war well over a million will have been in uniform. Large scale demobilization is now taking place. Ultimately then, a million Negro GI's, each with three or four dependents or close family connections, will be discharged. This means that a third of the entire Negro group will be directly affected by the post-war opportunities available to Negro veterans and the use they can make of their rights and benefits.

What are the opportunities open to the Negro veteran, and what are his plans? Using the reports on the "Post-War Plans of the Soldier" compiled by the Army Service Forces and data as to the number of Negroes serving in the Army released by the Adjutant General's Office, it is possible to get a good picture of what Negro GI's are planning and to estimate the number of men falling into the various types of plans.

First of all, there will be a substantial amount of post-war migration, the pattern of which will correspond roughly to movements already made by the Negro worker during the war. The net effect of these movements will be a heavy out-migration from the agricultural regions of the South with a considerable increase in the Negro populations of the Northeast and Pacific Coast states. While it is difficult to estimate the numerical volume of such migration, it should total about 300,000 men. Most of the migration planned is from one region to another, involving long distances, and hence will tend to be permanent.

EDUCATION

Almost every Negro veteran will be entitled to at least one year's education at any type of school he chooses, on any academic level, and may take this schooling wherever he wishes throughout the United States. He may also attend approved schools in foreign countries. Among Negro enlisted men 43.5 percent, an aggregate of 522,000 men, have made some plans for returning to school after the war. This total includes men with a very wide range of plans for full-time schooling, 32,000 of whom will be returning to the South. These are the men who will wish to resume high school or college studies broken off by the war. While the majority of these men are young—eighty-eight percent are under twenty-five years of age, and eighty-five percent are single—nearly a third, 17,000 men, have had less than four years of high school education.

Although some Negro veterans will take advantage of specific vocational training rights, most men will receive their benefits under the general education clauses in the GI Bill of Rights. The Bill has two qualifications particularly important for Negroes. First, the veteran must be acceptable to the school and meet its academic standards. Second, the school he chooses must be on the approved list submitted by the state to the Veterans Administration. Let us see what these two qualifications mean for the Negro veteran.

Because of the formal segregation in education in the South, the Negro veteran will be subject to the differential in the quality and quantity of education available for Negroes and whites. The facts of this differential treatment have been told and retold for years. The 112 Negro colleges, having a present over-crowded enrollment of 50,000 students, will be expected to absorb, at the minimum, about 22,000 Negro veterans. The southern Negro veteran will probably not be told by his sources of information that he may go to any college, including unsegregated schools outside the South. Neither will the counselors at Negro colleges be likely to urge him to go elsewhere, as these col-

*Prepared by William A. Caudill

leges have a vested financial interest in his attendance.

The 10,000 men who plan to return to full-time school below the college level in the South, must find their education in the very few, inadequate, and already crowded high schools provided for Negroes.

Outside the South the Negro veteran will be confronted by a high informal barrier; although there is no formal segregation, the majority of schools either will not take Negro students or do it grudgingly and often on a quota basis.

Since many states are lax about their standards of approval, all veterans will be exposed to the danger of being exploited by opportunists who start new schools or use their control of existing institutions merely to make money from government tuition payments. The Negro veteran, because he is mainly excluded from attending old and well established institutions, is highly susceptible to the inducements offered by these "sheepskinners". This will be especially true in the South where approval standards are very low, particularly where Negro education is concerned.

BUSINESS

About twelve percent, 144,000 men, have some fairly well formulated plans for owning a business after the war. Contained in this group are 84,000 men with definite plans, 49,000 of whom will be returning to the South. The type of establishment that Negro GI's are predominately planning is the small one-man retail or service business having a low capitalization met partly out of savings and partly by borrowing.

There are very stringent requirements that must be met before a veteran can get a government guaranteed loan. The veteran must satisfy the lending agency, governmental or private, that his ability and experience, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue his business, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood of success. Of the Negro GI's definitely planning business, only an eighth, 13 per cent, were self-employed before the war. However, half of the men with definite plans have had previous experience as employees in the type of business they wish to own. It is doubtful whether this previous experience is adequate, in many cases, to enable the men to obtain a loan, or to operate a business of their own effectively. In general, it may well be that the widespread myth of the Negro's inability to operate a successful business will bar him from obtaining loans.

While 84,000 Negro GI's are definitely planning to own a business, mainly in the retail and service fields, the number of establishments in these fields owned by Negroes before the war was only 29,827. Moreover, it is exactly in these types of establishments, regardless of the color of the owner's skin, where the rate of failure is high.

There is a paradox facing the prospective Negro businessman whose success is largely dependent upon Negro patronage. Outside the South credit is relatively easier to obtain but he must compete fiercely with white-owned business for customers; in the South, credit will be difficult to get, but his clientele will be far more assured.

AGRICULTURE

Almost all the ten percent of Negro GI's, 120,000 men, who have either definite or tentative plans for full-time farming will be returning to the South. Of the men with definite plans, a group of about 84,000, a very high proportion were full-time farmers before they went into the armed forces. Most of these men received their previous experience working on the family farm. Over half of the Negro GI's who plan to operate a farm intend to invest not more than $1,000; less than ten percent intend to invest as much as $4,000. This small investment indicates that most of the men will be operating

farms at the subsistence level.

In obtaining guaranteed loans for farms, Negro veterans are faced with much the same restrictions as confront them in getting business loans. The processing of farm loans is handled by the Department of Agriculture, and the Negro veteran interested in agriculture must go to the local office of the Department's county extension agent. The county agents in the plantation South often have an attitude on economic, social, and racial questions similar to that held by the large landowners. The question is, will the county agent and the local community in the South be more interested in a square deal for the returning Negro veteran than they have been in the past for Negro civilians?

A ray of hope for the Negro veteran desiring a loan is that the GI Bill of Rights also makes each veteran eligible for a loan under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to the same extent as if he were a tenant. This act is administered by the Farm Security Administration which has been the main federal agency helping Negro farmers in the South.

Southern agriculture has long been greatly overcrowded and during the war more crops than were grown in the prewar years have been produced by fewer men, using larger farms, more machinery, and increased capitalization. With the close of the war, the trend toward increased mechanization of farming in the South will be accentuated. Only by mechanization and large scale farming can the South hope to compete with the price of cotton determined in the world market. These new large farms will be owned by wealthy white landowners. In cold fact this means that the Negro in agriculture is at the very bottom of the economic heap.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT

A surprisingly large group, twenty-one percent, constituting 252,000 Negro GI's, have plans for public employment after the war. Of this group, 108,000 men have definite plans.

Because of the sweeping advantages granted veterans under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, the Civil Service for many years to come will be made up largely of veterans. Government jobs hold particular attraction for Negro veterans owing to the relative lack of racial discrimination. Due to the impetus given to public employment of Negroes by the policies of the Roosevelt administration, it is not surprising to find that eighty percent of the Negro veterans want federal jobs rather than state or municipal. A large majority of the men planning federal employment have worked for the government before the war and a third of these men desire a job in a different occupational group than the one they were in before joining the armed forces.

While the Negro veteran's chances for a job are better in the Civil Service than at almost any point in the employment structure of our society, the number of jobs available in the post-war period will meet only a fraction of the demand. The total number of Negroes in public employment in April, 1944, was about 200,000, in contrast to fewer than 60,000 in the same month of 1940. It is obvious that with the contraction of public employment after the war, Negro veterans will experience considerable difficulty in carrying out their plans.

Of the 700,000 Negro veterans who plan to join the general labor force as workers after the war, 400,000 will be returning to the South. Almost all of these men were employees before they joined the armed forces. However, their re-employment rights will be of little benefit to them as only a fifth of the men have definite plans for returning to their old job and employer. Further, only a third are even planning to return to the same kind

of work they did before the war. Negroes have been trained in many skilled fields—as pilots, mechanics, radio technicians and operators—and will not be content in the menial unskilled employment of traditional Negro jobs.

The single basic issue confronting Negro veterans who plan to enter the labor market as workers is whether or not there will be a reasonably high level of employment in the reconversion and post-war periods. Between April, 1940, and April, 1944, the employment of Negroes in civilian jobs increased by almost a million, the occupational shift being mainly from the farm to the factory. But, looking to the post-war period, it must be noted that the Negro worker has made his greatest employment gains in occupations such as semi-skilled factory jobs, which will suffer the highest rate of lay-off once the war is ended. Further, the Negro's occupational gains have been in those industries—iron and steel, munitions, aircraft and ship building—which will experience the greatest decline and most radical reconversion adjustments.

For the 400,000 Negro veterans returning to the South as workers there may be no jobs of any kind. The South remains industrially under-developed despite the emergency aid of defense industry, and even during the war there was a surplus labor force. This surplus will be swelled now that the war has ended by the closing of defense plants and the coming home of millions of veterans looking for jobs.

The theory behind much of the administration, evolved to give the veteran adequate aid in reestablishing himself, is based on the belief that the local community can best handle the problems of its own veterans. The right to decide whether a veteran may enroll in a school rests with the local school he wishes to attend. Whether the veteran may make a loan for a business or farm rests with the local bank or other agency which will decide whether he meets the requirements for a loan. The veteran's re-employment in his old job is handled by the re-employment committeeman of his local draft board. A new job will depend upon the policies of local industry and the local United States Employment Office.

For the white veteran the theory of allowing each local community to take care of its own has a certain validity. It is true that with federal and state aid providing the channels through which local decisions are implemented, the community can give individualized special service to its own veterans. And the Negro veteran will receive individualized and special treatment in an ironical sense; it is at the level of the local community where he has always suffered the most discrimination.

At three points the Negro veteran will have difficulty not encountered by the white veteran. First, he will have less access to places in which he may obtain information about his benefits and where he should apply for them. In the South he will have to utilize "jim-crow" veterans' information centers, or no information centers at all. Second, once he has obtained information, he will be subject to careless treatment and possible discrimination in the offices where his rights are administered. Lastly, he has the very special problem, particularly in the South, that, even if he were to obtain sufficient information, if he were to meet absolutely no differential treatment in the offices of administering agencies, he would still not have the wide choice of schools, loan institutions, or jobs open to the white veteran.

Therefore, at many points of contact with society where veterans must act to change their plans into reality, the white GI will be considered first a veteran, secondly and incidentally a white man; the Negro GI will often be considered first a Negro, secondly and incidentally a veteran.

RECONVERSION—A CHALLENGE TO RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES*

INSECURITY AND RACE RELATIONS

V-J Day was the signal for national rejoicing. It was also the occasion for realistic stock-taking of plans for reconversion and for coping with interracial tensions.

Failure to act on effective reorganization of governmental agencies, lack of legislation aimed at providing security and an orderly plan for reconversion, and the resultant last-minute scuffle for action at the national level indicate that the government, the economists, and the social planners were as unprepared for peace as they were for war.

The race relations field is equally derelict and just as lacking in realistic planning and programming for the post-war period. Had the government developed more effective plans to cushion the shock of reconversion—which would provide a national feeling of security and eliminate uncontrolled competition for jobs, housing, and commodities—the race relations question would undoubtedly be a much easier one to solve.

As it is, we are confronted at this time with rapidly increasing unemployment, with the return of GI's who, understandedly, refuse to be exploited, with a great dearth of adequate facilities for living. All of these factors are bound to markedly increase the intergroup tensions which were already apparent during the period when jobs were plentiful and economic insecurity did not loom as an immediate threat.

The next year will prove the extent to which now-existent national and local organizations in the field of race relations and civic unity are adequate to handle the job which confronts them. Certainly tactics and approaches now in use at both the national and local levels must be drastically streamlined and accelerated if those persons believing in the importance of the relationship of sound intergroup relations to an effective democracy are to successfully cope with the rabble-rousers, the neo-Fascists, and the various "shirt" organizations throughout the country which oppose a harmonious solution to America's race problem

The maintenance of national and civic unity among all groups in this country has become America's number one issue. To maintain this unity, however, we must immediately solve our economic and unemployment problems at the national level. We must underwrite a governmental policy of non-discrimination and we must give concrete proof of the fact that, here in America, we can provide security and equality for all who live within our democratic framework. Unless we do, intergroup conflicts are bound to arise and more people in this country will understandedly ask why we cannot solve our problems as well as other countries are solving theirs.

VARIETY OF PROGRAMS NEEDED

To meet the impending crisis in race relations, a variety of programs will be required.

First, a greatly accelerated, dramatic, and dynamic popular program of public education must be undertaken. Such a program—which would tax the facilities and resources of all national race relations agencies—should be directed at making effective intergroup relations synonymous with good Americanism. Such a program must make it so unpopular for persons to profess racist ideas that the large majority of Americans who have no set ideas on the subject will approach the matter in a democratic light.

Secondly, in order to buttress this program, an effective framework of national, state, and local legislation must be pro-

*Prepared by A. A. Liveright.

vided. In addition to ensuring security through planning for full employment, adequate social security, extension of housing, and underwriting of a living wage, legislation eliminating discrimination in all forms must be provided. Since Fascist governments underwrite discrimination in their basic policy and legislation, a democratic government has the same responsibility to develop legislation providing for non-discrimination in these areas.

But legislation and public education will not be enough. The problem of intergroup relations must, at the same time, be aggressively attacked at the local level and immediate causes of conflict—such as inadequate housing, discrimination in employment, inequality in rendering public services, and a disregard for civil rights—must be eliminated. This can only be done through unified and immediate local action. Whether present local civic unity and race relations committees are geared to meet this challenge can best be proved by results in the next year. Based upon present achievements, the large majority of these groups must be drastically reorganized and greatly strengthened if they are to overcome the dangers ahead.

Finally, in addition to immediate action in regard to public education, legislative and local action, a long-range program of education aimed at preventing prejudice in the growing generation must be undertaken.

Simple panaceas for curing intergroup relations must be studiously avoided. Undoubtedly hundreds of such idealistic cure-alls will be presented during the years to come and one of the greatest dangers to an effective over-all program will be the natural human desire to seek a simple way out of the race relations dilemma. Cure-alls will not and cannot work, and therefore both local and national committees should, more than ever, be on their guard against giving in to the temptation of accepting an over-simplified answer to intergroup problems.

COORDINATION OF EFFORT IMPORTANT

National race relations agencies, as well as local groups, must review their present programs in the light of the urgent need for action.

Acting separately and in an uncoordinated manner, the hundreds of national agencies concerning themselves directly or indirectly with race relations can only cause increased confusion and conflict. United on a common program of action and pooling resources in certain areas of action, these organizations have an opportunity to become a really potent factor in improving the over-all race relations picture here in America.

A pooling of effort on the part of national agencies is immediately required, especially as they concern: unified action on national legislation, development of a coordinated public education program, and agreement on special points of concentration in order that limited funds and staff can be directed toward solution of the most immediate problems without conflict or duplication.

Although this proposed pooling of energy by organizations may well sound utopian, the seriousness of impending problems and the tenseness of the present situation should warrant the immediate development of a unified national program.

CLARIFICATION OF LOCAL OBJECTIVES

As far as local race relations organizations are concerned, the first problem to be met is a clearer understanding of the objectives for which such committees were established, and of the specific action which must be taken to meet these objectives on an equitable basis.

No matter how the objectives may be worded, there should be general agreement that race relations committees should all aim at the provision of equal rights and equal opportunities for all groups at the local level.

These groups must also understand that to achieve equal rights and equal opportunities, serious attention must be given the problems of local employment, housing, civil rights, public services, and public education. Such programs cannot be put into effect on an unplanned, day-to-day basis, but must be woven into a realistic plan of action.

Nor can such a plan be carried out on a volunteer, haphazard basis. It must be based upon the organization of an effective committee with adequate finances and intelligent personnel.

The time for pious sentimentality has passed. Unless a local committee can develop an effective plan of action and secure the finances and personnel necessary to put the program into effect, it should be disbanded and an effective organization established. An inadequate committee which is not geared to action can do more harm by way of repressing an effective program than the little good that might accrue from the feeling that a committee has been formed and from the occasional pious public utterances which might emanate from such a group.

NEED FOR CONVINCING THE UNCONVINCED

At both the local and national levels, persons interested in race relations must forsake the coziness of discussing problems with each other without consulting the people they wish to help. It is true that there has been an enormous increase of interest in race relations during the past few years; also, there is a large audience to talk to now. However, the large majority of race relations organizations are still unwilling to take their program to those in the nation and community who are not convinced that America is faced with an interracial problem.

Fortunately, this increasing interest in race relations reaches persons in every station of life The labor unions are certainly, more than ever before, aware of the importance of sound race relations and realize the practical dangers to unionism inherent in racial conflicts. An increasing number of employers are beginning to understand that both their community and industrial problems will be simplified by effective intergroup relations. Church groups are increasingly admitting the degree to which their consciences are worrying them. Government officials, likewise, are more cognizant of the political dangers stemming from racial outbursts. Service clubs, parent-teacher groups, chambers of commerce, are also becoming more concerned with these problems. It is essential that this developing interest be nurtured and that an increasing number of new groups be brought into the picture.

Insofar as possible, all of these groups must be tied into local programs of action. No program can be effective unless broad community support can be mobilized and unless groups not primarily or ordinarily concerned with race relations can be made to participate on certain aspects of the program.

AN AGENDA FOR ACTION

So that local groups may have some criteria against which their present programs of action can be compared, the following agenda for action is suggested:

1. Pressure for national legislation

Local race relations and civic unity groups must combine with other organizations, the National Citizens Political Action Committee, for example, in working for over-all legislation such as the Murray Full Employment Bill, the Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill, the Murray-Dingle-Wagner Bill for Extension of Social Security, the Pepper Bill for Minimum Wage Rates, the Administration's suggestion for revision of governmental agencies, and other legislation aimed at full employment and adequate security for all.

In addition, local committees must take major responsibility in their communities

for spearheading action for special federal legislation such as a permanent FEPC, abolition of the poll tax, and the anti-lynching bill.

Local groups should also join with other organizations in pressing for a clearly stated policy of non-discrimination by the federal government and by the various federal agencies.

Technique for securing national legislation should be in terms of direct pressure on local legislators; public education with respect to the significance of various bills; mass meetings to secure support for such legislation; delegations and visits to local legislators, both in the community and in Washington; and support for national organizations which are coordinating action on such legislation.

2. Pressure for state legislation

To provide the necessary state implementation for national legislation, the following action should be on the agenda of local committees:

a. With respect to over-all legislation aimed at human rights and security, local committees should participate in supporting state legislation such as the establishment of effective state planning agencies, state legislation enabling slum clearance and public construction projects, state adaptation of national legislation (such as social security, unemployment compensation, housing, etc.), constitutional conventions in states where present constitutions are outdated.

b. In regard to specific legislation dealing with race relations, local committees should support state FEPC legislation, an effective state civil rights act, state laws eliminating restrictive covenants, and, in the South, legislation aimed at eliminating the poll tax and providing for open primaries.

3. Local government action

Local committees should press for the following types of action:

a. An official ordinance establishing a municipal commission for civic unity or community relations (similar to the ordinance passed in Cleveland and contemplated for Los Angeles and Akron, Ohio).

b. An ordinance providing that land condemned by the city and earmarked for private construction cannot be encumbered by racial or religious covenants.

c. An ordinance preventing the distribution of subversive or divisive literature.

d. An ordinance forbidding discrimination in city employment or on contracts let by the city for public construction (such as the City FEPC Ordinance recently passed in Chicago).

e. The elimination of discrimination by city departments with respect to facilities or services provided by the city to the various communities.

f. Promotion of a constructive program of intercultural education in the public schools—implemented by sound materials, classroom techniques, and student participation—and the elimination of segregation in the school system.

g. Development of effective in-service training programs for city employees in order that they may realize the importance of equal service and facilities for all groups in the community. (In this connection, special attention should be paid to the police department.)

h. Planning realistic and intelligent action by the city government to meet any open conflicts or riots which might develop, intelligent devices for anticipating conflicts and for dealing with them before they grow to major proportions.

4. Over-all community action

Local civic unity or race relations committees should include the following items for over-all action on their agenda:

a. Public education program: An aggressive public education program utilizing the daily press, neighborhood, labor and minority group newspapers, radio, motion picture theatres, speakers at churches and service clubs, mass meetings, etc. Such a program should be de-

veloped at the local level in conjunction with the best possible advice and assistance from technical experts in the various communications fields, and should be aimed not so much at liberals as at those in the community who are not yet sure where they stand on the question of race relations. The public education program must be closely woven into all other aspects of the local program, and all segments of the project not backed by legislative sanction must lean heavily on effective public education for their success in the community.

b. Elimination of discrimination in employment: In addition to working for national and state legislation for fair employment practices, local groups should undertake a special educational program aimed at local employers and trade unions. Factual information about the success of minority groups in industry should be codified and widely distributed. Plans for the development of union contracts outlawing discrimination should be evolved. Local employer organizations and trade unions should be urged to adopt workable policies outlawing discrimination. Areas of employment now closed to members of minority groups should be opened up by the local committee.

c. Opening of new areas for housing: One of the major activities by local committees should deal with housing. In this area, the following action should be taken:

(1) A definite program for combating restrictive covenants and for opening-up new avenues for occupancy. Development of neighborhood agreements emphasizing occupancy standards rather than racial or religious barriers should be recommended.

(2) Promotion of active support for public housing projects: full support of the committee should be placed behind already-existing organizations working for public housing. In this connection, the committee should ensure the development of interracial housing and should work for the elimination of segregation in existing public projects.

(3) Stimulation of adequate private construction: An attempt should be made to develop interracial projects and to open new areas for occupancy by minority groups.

(4) Slum clearance projects, urban redevelopment programs, and the like: These projects should be carefully reviewed by the local committee, the effect on minority groups studied, and recommendations for any modifications or action on such programs made.

d. Protection of civil rights: Local committees should develop a workable mechanism whereby any situations infringing upon civil rights may be immediately reported and dealt with. A special attempt should be made to eliminate discrimination or segregation in transportation systems, eating places, hotels, and public amusement places. Where necessary, litigation under existing municipal, state or national statutes should be undertaken.

e. Public services: In addition to pressing for sound policies with respect to public services, local committees should take immediate action on any situations arising in which instances of discrimination in these services—such as in schools, transportation, welfare agencies, recreation facilities, and police authority—are reported.

f. Court action: A special activity of the local committee should be aimed at the provision of legal advice and assistance to persons who are discriminated against in the local community or whose civil rights are infringed upon.

g. Stimulation of and cooperation with neighborhood organizations: It is essential that local committees work with local and neighborhood groups as well as with top leadership in the community. Where effective neighborhood groups have already been established, the local

committee should work through them on specific race relations problems. Where no such committees have been organized, the local committee should take the responsibility for developing effective neighborhood organization.

* * * * *

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED, OR ELSE—

Extensive and complicated as the program outlined above may be, it still is not completely inclusive. It should be apparent, however, that to carry out this type of program intelligent local organization, adequate financing, and well-trained personnel will be required.

In adopting such a program, careful thought should be given to the possibility of allocating various phases of the program to organizations already existing in the community. For example, the Urban League may well assume major responsibility for the employment and welfare aspects of the program (but must broaden its scope to cover all minorities), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and local civil liberties committees may be designated to handle the legislative and legal angles, and existing groups in the housing field can in some instances be delegated the responsibility for action with respect to housing.

However, no matter how many groups are working on specific segments of the program, there will still be a need for an over-all organization to map out the continuing plan of action, to follow up on the plan, and to integrate various aspects of the program into the community in order that confusion and duplication may be eliminated.

The complexity of the job to be done and the organizational difficulties involved in securing the necessary coordination may seem insurmountable. The fact, however, that an extremely varied and diverse group of scientists coordinated their efforts to develop the most effective form of destruction—the atomic bomb—indicates that such coordination and dynamic planning is possible.

Unless organizations and individuals in the fields of social science and race relations are able to achieve equal unity of purpose and courageous action, the country may well be blown apart without recourse to any atomic bomb.

FIRST CITY FAIR EMPLOYMENT ORDINANCE*

"Section 1. Whereas, it is the policy of the United States government in furtherance of the successful winning of the peace to insure the maximum participation of all available workers in production, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders, the city of Chicago, to cooperate with the United States government, by eliminating discrimination in public and private employment, enacts this ordinance to be known as the Fair Employment Practices ordinance.

"Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any department of the City of Chicago; or any city official, his agent or employee, for or on behalf of the city of Chicago; or any private employer performing work within the city of Chicago; involving any public works of the city of Chicago to refuse to employ or to discharge any person otherwise qualified on account of race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry; to discriminate for the same reasons in regard to tenure, terms or conditions of employment; to deny promotion or increase in compensation solely for these reasons; to publish offer of employment based on such discrimination; to adopt or enforce any rule or employment policy which discriminates between employees on account of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to seek such information as to any employee as a condition of employment; to penalize any employee or discriminate in the selection of personnel for training, solely on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry.

"Section 3. All contracting agencies of the city of Chicago, or any department thereof, shall include in all contracts hereafter negotiated or renegotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin and shall require him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

"Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person to discriminate against any other person by reason of race, creed, color or national origin, with respect to the hiring, application for employment, tenure, terms or conditions of employment or union membership.

"Section 5. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding $200.

"Section 6. If any part of this ordinance shall be declared invalid the balance shall remain in full force and effect." (ANP, August 29, 1945)

**Chicago, Illinois. (See also* MONTHLY SUMMARY, *this issue, page 2.*

SURVEY OF THE JEWISH SCENE

WAR CRIMES

Mr. Justice Jackson's report to the President of the United States, in his capacity as Chief Counsel for the United States in the prosecution of war criminals, has been formally approved by the President. Jewish public opinion has been profoundly gratified to learn that trials before military tribunals are proposed in this report against those who are responsible for the Nazi master-plan of aggression and barbarity. (*Jewish Frontier,* July, 1945) This includes explicitly the atrocities and persecutions on racial and religious grounds committed since 1933, that is to say, the crimes against the Jews of Europe, no matter what their nationality—and coincides largely with the formula that was proposed by the American Jewish Congress several months ago.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The Department of State Publication Number 2353 provides an opportunity to actually acquaint oneself with "Trusteeship" and the "International Bill of Rights", instead of merely reading about them. The status of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the International Trusteeship System, and the Trusteeship Council are dealt with in Articles 73 to 91 with such amazing vagueness as to make the old League of Nations look radically progressive in comparison. The Trusteeship Council is merely to consider reports, to accept and examine petitions and to provide for periodic visits and "other actions" in conformity with the terms of the Trusteeship agreements (Article 87). No responsibility of colonial administrations before an international authority is established. To the contrary, what was formerly considered a mandate is now recognized as a possession of the mandatory power. This is likely to strengthen the British hand in Palestine. Moreover, since the vicinity of Haifa Bay and the Dead Sea Concession may be regarded as strategic areas, the approval, the alteration, and the amendment of trusteeship agreements, in the case of Palestine, may be entirely or partially taken away from the Trusteeship Council and be exercised by the Security Council (Article 83). Complete uncertainty casts, therefore, its shadow over the colonial, and especially the Palestinian, scene. Against such uncertainty, on the other hand, Article 80 provides some amount of protection inasmuch as it is provided that nothing "shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any measure the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties." The wording is significant in several respects. First, peoples are mentioned along with states. This is of considerable importance for the Jewish people who have no state. Second, peoples are spoken of as a plurality. If "people" had been put into the singular, the Arabs of Palestine may have claimed to constitute the Palestinian "people". Third, the term "international instruments" has replaced the previously suggested and narrower term "instruments". This excludes from consideration the discriminatory British White Paper of 1939, which has failed to find the approval of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, while it includes the internationally confirmed Balfour Declaration which established a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. However, the protection is frail and temporary in character because the provisions of article 80 can be abrogated at any time by individual trusteeship agreements.

All this ambiguity is out-done by the vagueness of the so-called Human Rights Provisions in the United Nations Charter. (See articles 1, 13, 55-60, 62, 68, 71.) Throughout the Jewish press, the determined publicity effort and the skillful di-

plomacy of the American Jewish Committees and their Gentile friends (who were largely responsible for the provisions), is being acknowledged, but scepticism is expressed with regard to the actual achievement (*Life and Letters,* July, 1945). Indeed, one is entitled to ask what the promotion by the United Nations, of "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination for race, sex, languages, or religion" may actually mean. (*Committee Reporter,* July 1945.) Since instruments for enforcement are conspicuous by their absence, the Human Rights provisions, as they stand now, rank with innumerable other resolutions against discrimination almost all of which are excessively in the breach. Nevertheless, even so severe a critic as Maurice L. Perlzweig (*Jewish Review,* August 23, 1945) maintains that "the constitution of the American Union, when it was first adopted, did not contain a Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights had to be added subsequently and often in the teeth of strong opposition."

LIBERATION IN EUROPE

The jubilation, in some circles, about the merely promising achievements of San Francisco must be contrasted with the actual news from Europe. Nazism has been wiped off, but anti-Semitism has not been eradicated. In such a situation legal prescriptions, not to speak of moral declarations, are powerless to change reality. The storm-center is in Poland and in the Balkans. Recently, Polish Jews liberated from German concentration camps and repatriated to their home towns in Poland returned to the camp stating that they prefer to be there under military supervision rather than to remain in Poland where a wave of anti-Semitic terror is raging. (*Jewish Post,* August 24, 1945). Some of the returnees reported that huge posters "We want Poland for the Poles; Go back, Jews!" greeted them at the railroad station; that those without living relatives were compelled to sleep on benches in the parks; and that massacres have occurred in small towns and villages. Similar outbreaks are reported from Slovakia and from Hungary. Several Jews were killed by a mob in an anti-Semitic street demonstration in Presov, Slovakia; the police arrived on the scene only after the mob had done its work. (*Jewish Post,* August 17, 1945) In Hungary, underground anti-Semitic propaganda has influenced the man in the street to the point where he blames the Jew rather than the defeated fascist regime for economic insecurity and social dislocation. This trend in thought is also apparent in Western Europe especially in anti-Semitic street demonstrations in France. (*Life and Letters,* July 1945). Public opinion opposes with particular vigor the extradition of Gentile occupants of Jewish property upon return of the former owners. (*Jewish Post,* August 17, 1945)

Discrimination exists right in liberated Germany and under the eyes of Allied occupation authorities. Sometimes, what appears to be equal treatment in fact is discrimination—as for instance, in the case of the German Jews who are treated on an equal footing with the general German population. They receive punitively low food rations because they are considered plain Germans but, having subsisted on a starvation diet before, they succumb sooner than the Gentiles to such "non-discriminatory" treatment. Isabella Blum, socialist member of the Belgian parliament, reported that Jews in concentration camps receive less food now than they did under the Nazis because of the general economic breakdown in the country. A recent report from the correspondent of the independent press service in Paris asserts that 11,000 Jewish inmates of Bergen-Belzen, among them 7,000 women and 1,500 children, sent a heart-rending message to UNRRA Director Herbert Lehman, to be rescued from the camp which they described as hellish. They are still policed by German guards and the municipality

of Belsen is responsible for the food supply. (*Jewish Frontier,* August 1945) Only now, many weeks after the German surrender, have representatives of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency for Palestine been allowed to enter the camps. Remarkably, Joseph Schwarz, J.D.C. representative, reports that the majority of liberated Jews generally, and almost all the Jews from Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, want to proceed to Palestine or to the Americas. (*New York Times,* June 18, 1945) Mr. Schwarz has meanwhile again left for Europe, in his new capacity as associate to the State Department. He is to inquire into the problem and needs of stateless and non-repatriable refugees. (*The Observer,* July 20, 1945)

ZIONISM

The first World Zionist Conference, after Hitler, has convened in London. Three Americans have been given the status of members of the World Zionist Executive Board, namely, Rabbi's Stephen S. Wise and Abba Hillel Silver, and Mr. Louis Lipsky. They have been added to Dr. Nahum Goldman, resident member of the Jewish agency in the United States, who had been appointed by the last pre-war Zionist Congress. (*The Sentinel,* August 23, 1945) World Zionism as such has been greatly affected by the spectacular victory of the Labour Party in the recent elections to the British Parliament. The Labour Party has a platform most strongly in favor of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine—that is to say a Jewish State—of all the known party platforms in English-speaking countries. Already, one hears rumours about the practical abolition of the discriminatory provisions of the White Paper of 1939 through the issuance of a new immigration schedule of 75,000 certificates for the coming year. This would certainly ease the situation in Europe considerably. On the other hand, the new foreign secretary, Ernest Bevin, in his first deliverance before the House of Commons, made no mention of Palestine at all. This indicates that the Labour Cabinet, like their Tory predecessors, is mindful of imperial needs and intends to proceed with caution. Talks of partition are again in the air.

On the other side of the ocean, President Truman told a recent Press Conference in Washington that the United States Government at the Potsdam Conference of the Big Three took a position in favor of a Jewish State in Palestine, if it could be established and maintained peacefully. (*The Jewish Post,* August 24, 1945) He added that he did not wish to contemplate the dispatch of 500,000 American soldiers to maintain such a state. This latter statement has met with considerable amazement in some Jewish circles.

IMMIGRATION

It seems probable that the refugees now detained at Fort Ontario (Oswego, New York) will soon be released and permitted to reside in any part of the United States, perhaps under a quota system. The Congressional Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has already acted on these cases, but the decision has not yet been published. (*The Observer,* July 20, 1945)

As to normal immigration procedure, pre-war conditions have been restored. Sole responsibility for the issuance of immigration visas to the United States rests again with the American Consuls abroad. An innovation is, however, that the aspirant has to procure documents which show that he has the permission of his home government to leave the country. Considering the attitude of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet-influenced countries in Eastern Europe which do not want their citizens to emigrate, this means that applications from inhabitants of those countries where most European Jews live are practically excluded from consideration. New restrictions on Jewish emigration have recently been reported from the Carpatho-Ukraina.

ACADEMIC ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE U.S.A.

President Hopkins of Dartmouth Col-

lege in a recent statement to New York newspapers admitted that Jewish students who apply for admission to Dartmouth are denied entrance as soon as the arbitrary Jewish quota of Dartmouth College is filled. Dartmouth, according to Mr. Hopkins, is "a Christian College" and would lose its attraction even for Jews if it were to become "predominantly Jewish".

POLITICAL ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE U.S.A.

Political anti-Semitism is working effectively underground. The Nationalist Party of former U. S. Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina is seeking to weld the different fascist groups in this country into an organization which prepares to make a bid for congressional seats in the election of 1946. Reynold's representative J. Victor Malone and the alleged seditionist Joe McWilliams are soliciting industrial contributions. (*Memphis Press-Scimitar,* July 18, 1945). A campaign has been started with the goal of infiltrating groups who have a real or fancied grievance against the administration. A special nationalist's Committee of the Nationalist Party is being organized on the unit basis. The unit is to consist of ten people as a nucleus. Operating in the straight Nazi manner is the Gentile Cooperative League which is headed by Eugene Flitcraft in Chicago and organizes boycotts against Jewish business and professional men. Another activity is pursued by the Committee of Veterans of World War II under the leadership of Frederick Kister. Here the attempt is being made to use the political pressure power of the returning veterans for the purpose of breaking up the labor unions. Youth groups are in the process of being formed in several states, especially in the Middle West. Finally, Homer Maertz of Chicago is reported to be travelling about the country in order to organize followers into action groups. Maertz cooperates with Gerald L. K. Smith and with the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan is again sprouting in various parts of the South.

There have recently appeared sheets which maintain that the Southern Negro is not really interested in the proposed permanent FEPC and that he is merely misled "by another racial minority". In Baltimore, the resentment of 150,000 Negro workers in defense industries who live in badly crowded areas, has been turned against Jewish renters and storekeepers by ex-Bundist and Fascist propagandists. (*The Jewish Post,* August 3, 1945) On the other hand, the newspaper men's delivery strike in New York could have easily grown into a race riot if it had lasted a few days longer. The newspapers were hiring young Negroes as strikebreakers and the resentment of the strikers, most of whom were Jews, could have easily turned against them. This is the opinion of Albert Deutsch, writer for *PM,* as told in a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission. He urged that Jewish groups take the offensive against anti-Semitism and not wait until newly appointed research commissions complete their five-year studies on the causes of anti-Semitism. Fortunately, Negro and Jewish leaders have become increasingly aware of the danger which is inherent in the attempt to divert anti-capitalistic feelings into convenient anti-Semitic channels.

CORRECTION:

In the May issue of the MONTHLY SUMMARY (Volume II, no. 10, p. 292) reference was made to a pamphlet on anti-Semitism prepared by the Reverend Arthur J. Riley, Ph.D., and published under the imprimature of Archibishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston, as being "a vicious anti-Semitic pamphlet". Since the publication of this issue, Father Riley's pamphlet has been more carefully studied by specialists acquainted with currents of Jewish thought and, while critical of some of the material in the pamphlet, they are convinced that Father Riley's intentions in preparing this document were beyond criticism and that characterization of the pamphlet as anti-Semitic is unjustifiable.

JAPANESE-AMERICANS

PROBLEMS OF JAPANESE RESETTLEMENT

Conceived broadly, human resettlement is an aspect of the wider problem of human migration—the movement of people from one area to another in search of more adequate sustenance of life and greater personal security. The destination of an individual in search of a proper place within a competitive economy is determined by the differential in the two opposing forces—push and pull—operating within a given community. For example, the movement out of a community at any time may well be considered as a numerical expression of a competitive struggle among human beings and the presence of disequilibrium between the push and pull forces. When defined in this manner, the problem of human resettlement is not too difficult to understand. Like animals, human beings go where they can best survive and not where they would like to live. Where they can best survive depends first and foremost upon their competitive capacities—age, sex, occupation, health, and so forth.

However, human resettlement is indeed a social problem. Man, unlike animals, inevitably enters into and shares the attitudes, sentiments, aspirations and even anxieties of others. In this way, what was once a personal problem becomes social and, inescapably, the concern of the wider public. Something needs to be done about it and a course of action ensues. Moreover, in his effort to seek a satisfactory solution for pressing problems, man finds it necessary to resort to organized effort. In the final analysis, only through an adequate manipulation of the existing social institutions, is he capable of accomplishing this end. But the institutions, by means of which he must of necessity find his way out, are intricately intertwined and are deeply rooted in the tradition of society. Because of this fact, any policy with reference to Japanese resettlement that any one institution proposes, is probably in conflict with the specific aims and purposes of other institutions and encounters opposition of vested interests in society. Debates, quarrels, threats, and violences are to be expected. They may retard the process of resettlement by slowing down the successful execution of a proposed plan. Moreover, this conflict situation has its subjective effect on the individual evacuees—particularly on those persons in a state of indecision. They become more conscious of the precariousness of the world beyond their immediate experience. But by far the most significant outcome of any conflict is the fact that out of debate and discussion a more adequate and workable policy is generally formulated and more satisfactory cooperation is achieved. Perhaps it is within such a framework as this that the present problem of the resettlement of the Japanese in the United States needs to be examined and its future trends predicted.

Centrifugal forces have always been present in the War Relocation Centers. For one thing these Centers have been set up as transient abodes for a group of people who by the accident of World War II became temporarily nondescript "citizens" and aliens. From the point of view of a sound economic, political, cultural and moral life, the conditions within these Centers have not been favorable—this abnormal situation in turn has influenced some segment of the evacuees toward their exodus. Moreover, the policy of the WRA has been to disperse the evacuees throughout the United States as rapidly as communities could absorb them. Mr. Dillion S. Meyer, the national director of the WRA, has elaborated upon its policy and incidentally expressed the underlying philosophy of the Japanese resettlement program. He says in part:

As you all know, WRA is primarily a service organization. Its main job is to help the peo-

ple in Relocation Centers become established again in private life. During the past three years, in helping over 45,000 people to relocate, we have encountered almost every conceivable type of resettlement problem. . . .

Never once have we found an individual or family relocation problem which we considered unsolvable. . . . It is highly important that we continue rendering this individualized type of assistance in relocation until the very end of the program. In order to do this effectively, however, we must have a comparatively even flow of movement out of the Centers over the next several months. . . .

Those who advise the residents of the Centers to hang back or tell them that their problems are unsolvable, therefore are doing a disservice. They are not only ignoring WRA's past record of relocation assistance but are actually working against the welfare of the people whom they pretend to help.

We have considered the problems of rendering adequate assistance on an individual basis to every eligible family and every person still residing in Relocation Centers.

In order to assure an even, orderly movement from the Centers and a well-planned program of assistance, it is essential that all residents should decide where they wish to relocate by September 1, at the latest.

Our advice and assistance to you cannot be made effective until you have made that basic decision. I am greatly pleased with the high degree of success achieved by the more than 45,000 evacuees who have already left Relocation Centers. The WRA is prepared to assist every one of you to make a similar successful adjustment.

As I have indicated on various occasions at the Centers, there is no such word as "can't" either in the vocabulary of Center residents or in the vocabulary of WRA. (*Heart Mountain Sentinel*, July 14, 1945)

Added to these external pushing forces are the subtle personal factors that operate in producing somewhat the same result. Personal pride, the wish for new experience, and for response—these personal motives led some of the evacuees to seek their lives outside the Centers. To be sure in any concrete individual instance of the resettlement none of the foregoing forces operated in isolation.

Whatever the factors and conditions which may account for the movement of the evacuees away from the Centers, to date it is estimated that approximately forty-six thousand persons have been relocated. This leaves over seventy thousand persons still remaining in the Centers. Of this total, about ten out of eighteen thousand now in Tule Lake, California, may not be eligible for relocation. This leaves about sixty thousand persons to be relocated before the closing date. This is a serious problem in view of the short time in which this dispersion is to be effected.

One thing is clearly evident from the above figures and, that is, the process of dispersion has been very slow. A partial explanation for this slow exodus may be found in the peculiar age and sex composition of the Japanese left in the Centers. The aged and the young children are still in the Centers. Up to date the predominant number of persons who had resettled were the youth. The individual floating alone or in a small number can be absorbed far more readily into a normal community life than the family units with old and young. He is no problem to the community to which he moves. However, the aged parents with young dependent children encounter innumerable problems of housing, recreation, occupations, and education in the new community. Thus, in the Centers were left the old and the young children and the acuteness of the problem is therefore far more serious than the mere number indicates.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Oriental immigrants on the Pacific Coast has been the family solidarity. A sound and workable plan for the resettlement of the Japanese either into the old communities along the West Coast or into new communities in other parts of the United States, must reckon with this basic institution of the group. Any plan that goes counter to the well being of the family and other basic mores of the Japanese people may be foredoomed. Herein lies the complexity of the problem of Japanese resettlement—it is the family as a unit

which must be transplanted. It is far easier to find a proper place for young people in a new community than to find a place for families. The transplantation of families requires a careful weighing of the numerous inherent economic and social factors and conditions of the community into which the families seek their entree. Any large movement of families runs smack into the community resistance. Such sudden inflow of families makes the community as a whole conscious of the problems of housing, recreation, education, religion, and morality. It upsets the traditional equilibrium of the community. The oppositions that have been voiced recurrently from people in the various regions of the United States prior to and during the War have their roots in this subtle fact. In whatever form the opposition has expressed itself, it has had a single effect upon the minds of the Japanese people within the Centers. It resulted in an ever increasing sense of insecurity and confusion as to their life goals. Indecision has been the by-product of this state of mind. The WRA, by announcing the closing dates of the eight centers, has forced the issue upon those thousands of Japanese who still remain in the Centers. The schedule of the closing dates of these Centers are: for Units 2 and 3 or Poston and Canal Camp of Gila River, Arizona, on or before October 1; for Granada, Colorado, on or before October 15; for Topaz, Utah, and Minidoka, Idaho, on or before November 1; for Heart Mountain, Wyoming, and Butte Camp of Gila River, Arizona, on or before December 1; and for Rohwer, Arkansas, on or before December 15. No plans were announced as to Tule Lake, California, where about 18,000 have been segregated. However, from past statements, it seems fairly certain that the Department of Justice or some other federal agency will take over to enable the WRA to go out of existence. Every Center being closed is to be given three months' advance notice.

Keeping within the confines of the War Relocation Centers a large aggregate of Japanese has proved beyond doubt to be economically and morally unsound. To keep the Japanese in idleness by depriving them of their productive capacity or by encouraging production at minimum compensation has had a single effect in lowering group morale as well as personal moral value. In a society, such as ours, which prides itself in the value of the common man, any effort to prevent or prohibit a group of men who desire to contribute to the welfare of the total society may well be regarded as pathological. In time of emergency an organized effort to segregate any body of people whose freedom is deemed a threat to national security may be justly upheld if the threat can be objectively proved. But the difficulty is well-nigh overwhelming.

With the end of hostilities between the United States and Japan, the very reason for the exclusion of the Nisei and Issei from the West Coast has crumbled down, and racial baiters and vested interest groups have lost their reasonably tenable ground for objecting to the return of the Japanese evacuees. It should be remembered that the first blow, however, came with the rescinding by the War Department of the orders excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry on December 17, 1944, and thus the end of hostilities and the final formal declaration of war which is to come in the near future will give the Japanese greater freedom to move about in search of more favorable existence.

The resistance from the Pacific Coast will not likely be relinquished easily nor immediately. Opposition will continue to exist and in all likelihood will be blanketed in different terms. The reason may come out more clearly in economic threats. The reason for the exclusion of the Japanese has not been basically patriotic, for it is more patriotic to allow the Japanese to contribute their labor in the production of sorely needed commodities.

But the economic motive, to make a maximum profit in time of war, has been paramount. The magnitude of profit made by some of the white farmers on the Pacific Coast at the expense of the exigencies of war may be seen from isolated instances that have come to our attention.

In Hood River, it is reported that one Nisei had rented his orchard for $1,000 a year. It grossed in these years around $50,000 annually. Another had rented a forty-acre orchard for $250 a year. The tenant grossed $25,000 a year during the years of evacuation.

In California comes the report that there are countless numbers of cases where nurseries were rented for practically nothing and the tenants were reaping enormous profits. Growers and shippers monopolized certain farm products through the control of Japanese-owned lands.

Perhaps herein lies the secret of the success of so many instances of violence that have remained undetected or unpunished. So many avowed anti-Japanese organizations emerge and succeed in spite of the ideological contradictions. This brute economic competition is expected to heighten in the period of economic transition—transition from war economy to normal national economy. The laying-off by the thousands because of the cancellation of war contracts already in progress will in all probability accentuate the competitive economic struggle. If race conflicts stem from brute economic competition, it is not difficult to foresee the conflicts to follow. In the face of growing conflict, waves of legal barriers will be attempted; some legal experts will seek to find loopholes in the already existing laws —especially in the Anti-Alien Land Law of California. All these are evidences of the fear of the impending economic competition of the Japanese evacuees.

The Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West and the California Joint Immigration Committee were in the vanguard in advocating exclusion of all Orientals from this country. They continued their activities even after the evacuation although they have not been boisterous in recent months. Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos have been the targets of persecution. Even today, the Chinese are not entirely free. The latest incident pertained to a Chinese American veteran who wanted to buy a laundry in San Francisco, California, and was prevented from doing so through pressure brought upon the seller. The regional office of the Japanese American Citizens League and the local chapter joined in the protest against the discriminatory action (*Pacific Citizen,* August 4, 1945)

The California Preservation Association is actively trying to form units in the rural districts of Northern California. Starting in Auburn, California, a meeting was held in Marysville recently and a new unit organized. Prior to V-J Day, the organization was opposed to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast for their own security. At the Marysville meeting, Mrs. Earl Lukens of Auburn announced the principal aim of the association will be to enforce four laws dealing with persons of Japanese ancestry in California: (1) those covering illegal entry; (2) entry of persons on temporary permits and as students; (3) on guardianship; and (4) Alien Land Law. (*Pacific Citizen,* August 4 and 11, 1945)

The most important development of the past months undoubtedly pertains to the unconditional surrender of Japan. With this came the inevitable cutbacks and reconversion—billions of dollars in contracts have been cancelled and millions of people will be unemployed. Mr. John Snyder, director of reconversion, has predicted that there would be five million unemployed by November and possibly eight million by next spring. As long as there was the shortage of manpower, the Japanese were tolerated. If unemployment figures should reach the millions as predicted, there is a strong possibility of trouble arising from economic competition. This will undoubtedly complicate the problems of resettlement.

One of the serious problems which the evacuee farmers will face this fall is the threat of boycott. On July 14, the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton Anderson, dispatched a telegram to the Northwestern Produce Dealers' Association at Seattle pronouncing the boycotting of produce grown by returned evacuees as unjustifiable. He stated that he had received numerous complaints that produce firms in Seattle had refused to handle products grown by Japanese-Americans in that area.

It was understood that the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice was studying the situation for evidences of violation of federal anti-trust statutes.

The War Department officials also were reported interested in the situation—particularly in any waste through spoilage of produce grown by returned farmers of Japanese ancestry which West Coast produce houses refuse to handle. (*Pacific Citizen,* July 21, 1945)

The nurserymen and produce men of the Los Angeles area are now seeking Federal legislation permitting local communities to vote against the return of Japanese-Americans from Relocation Centers. These leaders are expected to attend the August meeting of the Ivanhoe Citizens League. One thousand names are supposed to have been signed and petitions presented in the Ivanhoe area to Representative B. W. Gearhart of Fresno and Representative A. J. Elliot of Tulare asking Federal action against the unrestricted return of the evacuees to their former homes in the State of California. (*Pacific Citizen,* July 21, 1945)

Mr. Dillon S. Myer predicted in Fresno, California, on June 22, that there will be no question about acceptance of Japanese Americans by soldiers of either the European or Pacific wars. He pointed out that most of the terroristic outbreaks against the returned evacuees have occurred in rural communities, 75% of them in the Fresno district. He noted that farmlands left behind when persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated have been "making money" and temporary operators are reluctant to give them up. He stated further that since January 2, 1945, and up to around June 23, thirty-three attacks against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry have occurred in California. Twenty of the attacks were shootings; one a dynamiting; three were arson cases; in nine instances, returned evacuees were threatened and warned to stay away from a given area. (*Pacific Citizen,* June 30, 1945)

The prevailing "myths" about persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States in all probability will be capitalized by the few to counter the return of the Japanese. Some of the myths floating in the country are: that all American-born Japanese children owe allegiance to the emperor; that Japanese language schools indoctrinated their pupils with Nipponese national ideals; that Japanese on the West Coast congregated in military areas; that Japanese Americans knew all about the impending Pearl Harbor attack but warned no one; and, that a person "once a Jap, is always a Jap." But these myths in the face of increasing knowledge about the Japanese growing out of the wider contacts and associations lose their power. The Nisei-GI's and the Nisei in other parts of the United States have successfully destroyed once widely-held myths.

The press of the nation has been thoroughly aroused over the mistreatment of the persons of Japanese parentage. The Hood River American Legion Post, the terroristic acts on the West Coast, the Spokane Post 51 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and numerous other incidents have been given nation-wide publicity. Also the feats of the Japanese American soldiers have drawn favorable publicity and comment. This dispersal of the evacuees throughout the country has helped matters too. Many national leaders in all

walks of life have come in contact with persons of Japanese ancestry, especially the Nisei. Some have them in their homes as servants; others in their offices or factories; on their farms; or as co-workers in government agencies or in civic affairs.

The percentage of successful resettlement is higher than failures. Evidence of this fact may be gleaned from the column of Dilworth Lupton in the *Cleveland Press,* July 20, 1945, addressed to the Nisei:

Reports of your work in defense plants and in other employment have won you the overwhelming approval of your employers. We Clevelanders have grown to feel that you are a part of our life—in industry, in our churches, our Y.M.C.A. and our schools.

To you Nisei, our Mayor Burke entrusts with me this personal message: 'Many of you will return to friends and families on the Coast. But to those who wish to stay and become fellow Clevelanders, we give you our heartiest welcome.'

By your fine behavior you have dispelled the poisoning myth, 'Once a Jap, always a Jap.' And you have proved conclusively what scientists have known for years—that the way people act doesn't depend on their blood stream or on the color of their skins, but upon their education and environment, and their own initiative. . . ."

Prospects of the Japanese resettlement in other areas outside of the West Coast seem less gloomy. An examination of the Japanese vernacular newspapers, two in Denver, Colorado, and one in Salt Lake City, Utah, reveals a growing number of dentists, physicians and optometrists opening offices in new localities. The number of dentists has been most noticeable, and all of them are reported to be busy with non-Japanese patients. Even on the West Coast, most dentists had a large following besides members of their own race. Japanese dentists had built a reputation of being proficient with their hands. All professional men seem to feel that there is no color line drawn in the Middle West and the East. This may mean a new field for Japanese-American professional men.

Physicians who are alien Japanese are the ones who are returning to the West Coast. They have found that most states will not permit aliens to have licenses to practice. Consequently, in order to continue their profession, they are being forced to return to the state where they were licensed prior to the evacuation.

A development which may produce interesting resettlement was the article about the Wilson Plantation, located at Wilson, Arkansas, 40 miles northwest of Memphis, Tennessee. The WRA relocation officer from Arkansas had gone to the Poston, Arizona, relocation center to explain about the possibilities of this project. It was stated that there were 57,000 acres under cultivation out of over 63,000 acres. This farm has been growing mainly cotton but it wants to undergo a change into a large truck farming land. Three plans have been offered. They are:

Plan No. 1—For family or bachelor with little or no money—on Share Crop or 50-50 to 65-35 basis. A minimum of 2 acres of cotton to each acre of vegetables to be grown the first year. The company will furnish all farming equipment, fertilizer, plants, seeds, housing and insecticides. The evacuee needs to provide the labor. Advances of as much as $2 per acre a month will be made if needed.

Plan No. 2—Rent land for $12 to $18 per acre, the evacuee providing the equipment and finance. Cotton producing is not required in this plan.

Plan No. 3—Same as Plan No. 2, but if the evacuee desires to grow cotton, he may rent additional land for half of the cotton crop.

The Seabrook Farms of Bridgeton, New Jersey, were the first to solicit evacuee labor on a large scale. Unconfirmed reports indicate that there are about 1,250 now working. And more are being welcomed.

The movement out of the relocation centers is progressing at a faster pace. Special cars are going out every week. And now special trains are being chartered. From January to July of this year, 15,907 persons left the Centers; 64 per cent going eastward; 11 per cent to Southern California; and the rest to the West Coast and Intermountain area. (*Colorado Times,* August 2, 1945)

THE AMERICAN INDIAN AND HIS CITIZENSHIP: A YEAR'S REVIEW*

The Indian's position in the American family has changed little during the current year. He remains the un-wanted child, pushed outside the warm family circle. Although all Indians in the United States are citizens, fully one-fourth of the Indian population is disfranchised. As wards of the federal government Indian control over their own affairs can be, and often is, curtailed. The long and bitter road our nation set their feet upon when we conquered them two hundred years ago still stretches ahead into an uncharted future. It is a road we have pitted with bottomless quagmires of poverty and imperiled with yawning crevasses of discrimination. Impotence in their own community and personal affairs renders their journey more galling and hazardous. While America takes time out to scold Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for flouting democracy in those distant lands our national Congress continues to pass laws vital to Indian welfare without Indian consent; federal officials still make plans for Indian communities without Indian participation; and Indian boys still are drafted to defend a country which denies them the right to vote for the laws that govern them.

Events of the past year have kept before Indians their uncertain status in American life. Arizona recently denied Indians the right to Social Security benefits of the state and nation on the ground that they are federal wards. Within the year the state legislature of New Mexico voted down a repeal of its present law prohibiting Indians from voting in state and national elections. A bill now before the Senate (S 1179) would force the application of state criminal laws on all Indian reservations regardless of the readiness of the people. Another bill (S 978) would repeal the Reorganization Act of 1934 promising greater self-government and a more secure economic base to Indians living on reservations. A decision of the United States Supreme Court (Northwestern Shoshone case) handed down only a few months ago, places in grave jeopardy the titles of all tribes holding claims against the United States and reverses the century-old policy acknowledging the rights of Indian tribes to recover for past injustices inflicted on their members.

The Protestant Church of the United States devoted a portion of the last year to a study of the Indian situation. One of the foremost topics of discussion by these groups and by the press has been the Indians' political status. Increasing public demand for some change in Indian wardship, and for the abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs resulted in an investigation of the total Indian problem by a select committee of the House of Representatives. This committee of six Congressmen spent four weeks visiting Indian jurisdictions in ten states and Alaska, returning to submit its report to the House December 23, 1944. The report begins with the assertion that the rightful goal of the Indian is 'to take his place in the white man's community, on the white man's level, and with the white man's opportunity and security status." The Committee found that Indian progress toward this objective is hampered by (1) inadequate economic opportunities; (2) inadequate educational opportunities at high enough level; (3) inadequate adult guidance; (4) failure to settle Indian claims and Indian heirship problems; (5) failure to provide a procedure whereby Indians may, of their own volition, become full-

*Prepared by Ruth Bronson.

fledged citizens without the restrictions of federal guardianship. The committee further reported that Indians as a group are not ready yet to be "turned loose", and that the federal government had not yet discharged its obligations to Indians to the point where the Bureau of Indian Affairs can be abolished and federal services to Indians be discontinued.

Indian attitudes toward these questions of such burning importance to themselves was clearly revealed at the hearings (February 20 to March 1, 1945) before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on the appointment of a new Commissioner of Indian Affairs to succeed John Collier, who had resigned. Indian delegates representing widely separate sections of the country spoke with one voice their insistence that an Indian be named to this position holding such tremendous power over all Indian well-being. (They did not get him.) "An Indian will better understand us and our needs," they said. None felt that the time had come when the Bureau of Indian Affairs could safely be abolished but one delegate after another emphasized that Indians wanted more voice in their own affairs. Congressman Stigler, himself an Indian, speaking before the House April 26th, urged that Indians be allowed more control over their own property and their own lives. If the work of the Indian Bureau is to become more effective it must become more a bureau of service to Indians by Indians and less a bureau to regiment and control Indian lives by dictatorship of an alien race. A group of younger Indian leadership meeting informally in Chicago expressed the belief that Indians still need the Bureau of Indian Affairs but that it must be purged of those employees, of whom there are many, who look down on Indians as inferior; who believe Indians to be irresponsible children needing protection from the consequences of their own actions; who have no confidence in Indian future. Until such changes are made, this group felt, Indian self- government will remain largely in the realm of double talk where so much of Indian Service holds it now. Until these changes are made, federal guardianship can never become, as it ought to become, a creative and dynamic force in Indian development, but will remain instead the thing it is in so many areas today—a dead hand holding Indians victim to an enforced and carefully nurtured dependency.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

One development of the year which may be of utmost importance to Indians is the organization of the National Congress of American Indians. In November, 1944, eighty delegates representing forty-five tribes from every section of Indian country met in Denver, Colorado, to create this all-Indian organization. The delegates were illustrative of the wide diversity found in Indian life today. Some were professional men, trained in the country's greatest universities, and completely and successfully assimilated to white ways. Other delegates spoke only their tribal language and knew little experience outside the pattern of their own tribal culture. In between were delegates representing all possible gradations of assimilation. It was not easy for such a varied group to reach a common mind, but the fact that they did while maintaining an atmosphere of good feeling and mutual trust marks a new trend in Indian development. It demonstrates a growing sense of racial unity. Until recent years Indian interests and loyalties were tribal rather than racial. But the critical need for common action, growing out of the desperate plight of so many Indian groups, has helped develop a feeling of racial solidarity that is constantly growing stronger. Today many of the younger, educated Indians think of themselves first as Indian

and only second as Cherokee or Piaute.

The new organization illustrates, too, that Indians everywhere, even among the full-blood groups most wedded to ancient tribal ways, are increasingly willing to use white methods in their struggle with the white man for security. The old suspicion and scorn Indians once visited upon the Indian leader who tried to "ape" white ways by taking on the white man's education and his procedures is completely dead. Indians at long last know they must meet the white man on his own ground and with his own tools. Moreover, the struggle of other American minorities, notably the Negro, to achieve an assured place in American life has been to Indians a heartening example, inspiring them to action.

There has never been an Indian press to mirror and crystalize Indian opinion, and to present Indian problems in an unbiased manner. The N.C.A.I. proposes to establish a newsletter for this purpose. The first issues have already gone into the Indian country. It begins as an extremely limited service, but as financial support comes in it will be expanded. Plans of the organization also include establishment of: (1) a legal-aid bureau for Indian tribes or individuals in need of legal advice; (2) an in-service training program within their own Service; (3) scholarships for post-graduate professional training of Indians; (4) a poll of Indian opinion on current Indian problems.

The first legislation sponsored by N.C.A.I. is a bill to settle speedily and finally all prevailing Indian claims through creation of a special Indian Claims Commission. Two such bills have been introduced before the House, but neither have yet been reported out of Committee. This legislation was placed at the top of the *MUST* list by N.C.A.I. because the organization believes the present mass of unsettled Indian claims, some justifiable, some not, is confusing to Indians and retards Indian progress by keeping alive among some Indian groups an unhealthy spirit of bitterness and resentment; by making some Indians reluctant to break with reservation ties for fear of losing their share of whatever recovery is made; by making it possible for unscrupulous lawyers to prey on unsophisticated Indian groups with promises of fabulous riches to be recovered; and by discouraging Indian effort toward self-improvement through dreams of great wealth just ahead in a nebulous future.

Two items placed before Congress within the year reveal the public attitude toward Indians at two extreme ends of our national boundary, and dispel the rosy theory that aggression of Indian land belongs to a bygone era. The first, a joint memorial of the legislature of the state of Arizona (placed in the *Congressional Record* March 20, 1945, by Senator McFarland, Arizona) proposes that certain lands (of great potential productivity because of newly developed irrigation facilities) belonging to the Colorado River Indians be given by the United States to returning war veterans. No Indian consent is implied. The other, a resolution introduced by the Delegate from Alaska, Hon. E. L. Bartlett, (*Congressional Record,* April 17, 1945) deserves to be quoted in part:

"Resolved by the Alaska Territorial Chamber of Commerce: That the Congress of the United States be promptly petitioned to immediately enact legislation definitely and forever extinguishing any and all aborigine rights, if any, that the Alaska Indians ever held or possessed and all claims now, heretofore, and hereafter asserted to such, if any, aborigine rights, and authorize Alaska Indians to sue the United States of America in the United States Court of Claims, or other appropriate court, for the recovery of the value of such, if any, aborigine rights now or ever held or possessed by them, and provide that in the event of such, if any, recovery, the United States of America shall pay said Indians in money therefor.

"Passed and approved unanimously March 23, 1945, Alaska Territorial Chamber of Commerce

by Homer Garvin, President."

ALASKA

This past year has found Alaska Indians in the middle of a desperate struggle to keep their land holdings and fishing rights claimed by right of original occupancy. The Department of the Interior has taken the position that the surest way to safeguard Indian title and to protect against trespass is to set up "reservations" under federal protection. A Congressional Act of 1936 gives the Department this authority. Toward this end Secretary Ickes sent Judge Richard R. Hanna into Alaska to hold hearings on the possessory claims of Indian villages of Hydaberg, Kake, and Klawock. Non-Indian Alaskans are bitterly opposing the reservations. The Alaska Chamber of Commerce asserts that uncertainty over Indian claims is retarding economic development of Alaska. Delegate Bartlett told the Alaska Native Brotherhood that establishment of reservations will only widen the already great distance between Indians and whites and create even greater racial difficulties. The commercial fishing companies, which, according to Indian claims have unlawfully usurped ancient Indian fishing rights, have been bitter in their fight against federal protection. Judge Hanna completed his hearings some weeks ago and only recently Secretary Ickes handed down the Department's decision based on Judge Hanna's findings. The Indians were allowed only about one-eighth of the territory they have claimed. They have appealed and an attorney has been assigned by the Department to assist them in establishing whatever additional proof they can for the territorial claims they wish to press.

While this fight over land and fishing rights is still at its hottest, Alaska Territory has moved ahead on her own volition to accord Indians greater social justice. Discrimination against Indians has been greater in Alaska, perhaps, than it has ever been in any part of the United States. "No Natives Permitted" is a familiar sign in Alaskan hotels, stores, restaurants, theatres, and other public businesses. Few Indians are welcome in Territorial schools. United States soldiers stationed in Alaska were forbidden to associate with Indians. But within the past year Alaska has enacted legislation making it illegal to display signs indicating discrimination on racial grounds and providing that "all citizens of Alaska shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, and facilities of any public place." Furthermore, within recent weeks the old Territorial Mother's Allowance Law, which excluded Indian children, has been replaced by a new law granting aid to dependent children in which needy Indian children are given the right to share on the same basis as children of white parents.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment situation for Indians generally worsened during the year. Even before V-J Day appreciable numbers of Indians were beginning to return to their reservation homes because of unemployment. This is reflected in the lengthening reservation relief rolls at a time when the rest of the country was showing lighter relief loads. Like other marginal groups Indians are among the first to lose their jobs as work slackens. No program has yet been initiated, either by Indian groups or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to help those who want to stay in industrial work keep the toehold they have gained there or to extend those gains. Many who prefer to stay in the cities to work are being forced back into their segregated rural areas. Often they must return to communities socially impoverished; to wretched, over-crowded homes; to inadequate school opportunities for their children; to locali-

ties where there is not the slightest chance for a decent livelihood because of depleted soil or too scanty farming land. The hope in this dark picture comes from the profound changes the war years have made in Indian experience. The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that greater numbers than ever before in history have left the Indian reservations in search of work. Sometimes as many as fifty percent of a reservation have been away at work during a given period. More than 100,000 Indian men, women, and children were employed during the past year in the beet fields, the orchards, and other agricultural activities of the nation. Some 30,000 Indian boys and girls have served in the armed forces. As all these people return home, and large numbers of them will, their new experiences will help them face their reservation problems. They will have seen, some for the first time, how other races do things. They will have a new confidence, growing out of successful competition, if only for a short while, with people of other ways of life. They will compare, and they will understand how things can be made better at home.

Indian employment within the federal Indian Service remains much at the same point as it was a year ago. The official policy of giving preference to Indians for jobs in their own service is still operating —but still largely at the lower salary levels. Within the year a new personnel director for the Indian Service was appointed, but he was not an Indian. An Assistant Commissioner was recently chosen, but the post did not go to an Indian. Vacancies in the Reservation Superintendency position have rarely been filled with Indians, although qualified Indians are available for all these jobs.

VETERANS

The G. I. Bill of Rights offers many Indian veterans their first chance to share in a program with their fellow-Americans free of racial handicaps. True, even here some will run into the local banker who is sure no Indian is a good credit risk, or there may be an occasional Veteran's Administration Counsellor who believes all Indians too lazy to help themselves, but this sort of bias need not preclude justice to the energetic, for he can appeal his case to the Washington Office of the Veteran's Administration and be reasonably sure of a fair hearing as any veteran of any race. The personnel of the field offices of the Veteran's Administration, in those states where Indian populations are proportionately high, are being asked by the Central Office to make a special study of the needs of Indian veterans and to work out procedures that will insure Indian veterans are fully informed of the services available to them under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act.

This does not mean that the Indian veteran will not meet with discrimination on occasion, for of course he will. He may meet it when he goes away to school; when he goes to buy a home outside the reservation; when he seeks a job; even when he goes shopping in the city. Race prejudice expresses itself against Indians in the same areas and much the same manner as it does against other minorities whose ways and looks differ from the majority. The old cliches of racial bias used to beat down other undesired peoples are hurled at Indians, too. "Indians won't work"; "Indians can't be trusted"; "It is so hard to make Indians understand anything"; "Indians are diseased, or they are dirty." So long as these derogatory notions are universally applied to Indians they are handicapped in their struggle for a secure place in the American family.

STORM OVER TIGER BAY

A PROTEST MOVEMENT AGAINST SEGREGATION ON THE BRITISH ISLES

For the first time in Great Britain the cry of segregation has been raised in opposition to a measure designed to establish a precedent for what at least one national newspaper and a United Committee of five coloured organizations fear would be the creation of "ghettoes" for coloured people in the British Isles.

The zone of discontent lies adjacent to the Cardiff[1] docks area and is known, derisively, as "Tiger Bay", the coloured seamen's quarter. It covers an area of one square mile of the dreary, smoke-laden surroundings of Bute Town. Here elements of all the dark seafaring races owing allegiance to the British Crown—Arabs, Maltese, "Lascars", Somalis, Orientals, Negroes from all over Africa and the Caribbean—form a floating population of about 4,500. The social fabric of the quarter is woven—the pattern is similar to that of the "Manassas" societies of the Middle and Far West of a generation or so ago—on the basis of relationships between dark-skinned men and women of Welsh and English stock.

In May, 1938, one of Britain's biggest landowners, the Marquis of Bute, who, according to "Who's Who" currently owns 117,000 acres, set up an all-time record for the size of a real estate transaction. He sold half of the City of Cardiff for a sum estimated at 20,000,000 sterling. Under the terms of the sale "ground rents secured on 20,000 houses, 1,000 shops, 250 public-houses (saloons), several theatres and cinemas, and a large part of Cardiff docks passed over to a syndicate formed by two insurance companies and Shop Investments, Ltd., a company already owning properties worth more than 1,000,000."[2]

An endless desolation of a street along the waterfront figured in the sale.[3] This street—named after the builder of Cardiff docks, an ancestor of the Marquis, who is descended from one of the ancient kings of Scotland, Robert II—lies on the fringe of "Tiger Bay". It is only a tuppenny bus ride from the "Civic Centre" in Cathay's Park—perhaps the finest example of town-planning in the British Isles—but it serves to provide a sizzling contrast, under a set-up in which capitalism and the remnants of feudalism are closely linked, between the polarization of wealth and beauty at one end and poverty and ugliness at the other.[4]

In World War I, which gave a stimulus to the growth and expansion of the "Tiger

---

[1]Iron and steel mills, coal, the timber trade and shipping all play a big part in the industrial and economic life of Cardiff; but the city—straddling the Rivers Taff and Ely where they enter the Bristol Channel—is pre-eminent as a Port. It is, owing to its proximity to the South Wales coal mines, the largest coal-exporting port in the world Population (1938): 228,000.

[2]THE MEN WHO OWN THIS LAND OF OURS by Gordon Schaffer, *Reynold's News*, February 13, 1944.

[3]"As well as providing a notorious so-called 'red light' quarter of Cardiff, Bute Street is the district par excellence for cafes and lodging houses. In a distance of little over half a mile from West Bute Street to the canal bridge there are over 20 cafes and at least half a dozen boarding houses, including one or two sailors' homes, e.g., Salvation Army and Greek. There are also some half-dozen public houses, a rather large number of clothiers, who sell a great variety of garments from seafaring equipment, such as firemen's suits, naval uniforms, sea boots, wire belts, etc., to smart lounge suits and soft hats; three jewelers; a number of general stores and tobacconists."—"Loudoun Square: A Community Survey—I," by K. L. Little, *The Sociological Review*, Vol XXXIV Nos. 1 and 2, January-April, 1943.

"The long dreary expanse of Bute Street is another blot on the City; we believe that the new ground landlords have projects in mind for improvement as the old leases fall in. The whole task of transforming the Docklands into something that is more in accord with Cardiff's good standards elsewhere is one that calls for enterprise and imagination. We want to see it made into one of our show places in the best sense, a 'front door' to the City, not a 'back door' in which the Community takes little pride."—"The Planning Of Our City," a lecture given at Cardiff Technical College in 1942, by T. Alwyn Lloyd, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, J. P. and Past President of the Town-Planning Institute.

[4]Next to the "Civic Centre" and "Tiger Bay" the chief point of interest to U. S. Negro troops in Cardiff has been a time-stained relic of the Roman Occupation of Britain—Cardiff Castle, the hereditary residence of the Marquis of Bute.

Bay" quarter,[5] the contribution of coloured seamen from Cardiff to the Allied cause was considerable. Two things had combined to give the men their chance: (1) the shortage of manpower, owing to the enormous casualties in France and the demands of industry, especially the coal mines and munition factories, and (2) the fact that on coal-burning vessels it was found that coloured men engaged as stokers and firemen seemed to be able to withstand the heat better than white men.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, "Tiger Bay"—still a borderline 'case', still a refuge for the poor, the underprivileged and the outcast but unmistakably showing signs of stability and tenacity (had it not survived all the horrors of a melting pot within a distressed area; had it not known what it was to stomach cuts in unemployment relief and the degradation of the Means Test?)—did not flinch from the challenge. Coloured seamen were in the front-line from the beginning.

When, on September 6th, 1939, the "Royal Sceptre" was sunk without warning by a U-boat, thirty-two of the crew lost their lives; ten were coloured men from "Tiger Bay"—the donkeyman, four firemen and five able seamen.

Two days later the big cargo steamer "Manaar" (7,242 tons) was attacked and sunk by four German submarines 400 miles off the coast of Portugal. Eighty-six of the crew of 105 were lost, including a number of coloured men from "Tiger Bay".

On September 11th the steamer "Magdapur" was torpedoed by a U-boat and sunk; on the 18th the Furness liner "Aviemere" (4,600 tons) was also sunk. Among the survivors from both of these vessels were men from "Tiger Bay"—Somali and West Indian firemen.

As was not the case in 1914-1918, the losses which the people of "Tiger Bay" have suffered in the cause of Allied victory, the sacrifices which they have had to make in World War II have been not only at sea but on land as well.

During 1941 and 1942, the tramp shipping in the harbour, the coal barges in the Glamorgan Canal, the timber and rail yards, the flour mills and the iron and steel mills, the colleries and the adjacent coal mines all attracted the attention of the Luftwaffe. Bomb damage in "Tiger Bay" was heavy. Along Bute Street the walls of buildings gutted in fire-bomb raids are still precariously standing. Huge craters, open spaces where tenements once stood, windows without panes, the shored-up sides of buildings still in tenancy—all testify to the ordeal through which "Tiger Bay" has passed.

The blitz doubtless has done much to aggravate the housing problem in "Tiger Bay", but even before the war it was always rather acute.

"Sanitary and housing conditions of the 'Bay' are in many cases appalling, and the death rate from tuberculosis in this ward is double that obtaining elsewhere. Houses that have been condemned as long ago as twenty years are still standing and contain large families. Along Peel Street . . . once a dangerous, now only a deeply-depressed quarter, many of the rooms in houses have windows smashed and unrepaired, walls and ceilings are falling in, and the floor is broken through. Yet people live in these conditions and pay considerable rents."[6]

To remedy the housing situation in "Tiger Bay" the Cardiff City Council some years back put forward a plan for the construction of a block of flats for col-

[5]". . . Before the last war Loudoun Square (the centre of gravity of 'Tiger Bay') itself appears to have been the residence of a well-to-do class of sea-captains, lawyers, and the bourgeoisie, which its well-built three-storeyed houses accommodated until the influx of further alien (?) immigrants to the district. This last stream, which has been more or less continuous in years since, seems to have consisted in the main of men of African origin, whose arrival is probably attributable directly to the circumstances of the last war. During that period a large number of ships, which normally operated on the West African and other routes in which these nationalities (?) were employed, was requisitioned by the Government, and the seamen were left behind in this country. About the same time coloured labour battalions were formed and were also demobilised over here. In addition a number of coloured men were brought over to Manchester and other cities to work in munition and chemical factories. It seems likely that the situation was similar at most large British ports . . . . and that the increased influx of Africans and West Indians in Cardiff may also be explained by the more profitable terms of payment obtainable there as compared to Liverpool." (Little, op. cit.)

[6]"The City of Cardiff," *Picture Post*, London, March 18, 1939.

oured people only. Whether the plan was intended to cloak a policy of segregation or not is wide open to speculation. However, to the white women of "Tiger Bay" —almost all of whom belong to the Women's Branch of the Labour Party—it had within it all the germs of segregation. They put their feet down on it, and the plan was dropped.

In December 1944, the Cardiff City Council again met to discuss the housing problem in "Tiger Bay". According to a report in the *South Wales Echo,* the Council was acting, not alone, but with the backing of the Colonial Office in London:[7]

"Approval was given at Thursday's meeting of the Cardiff Corporation Estates Committee to the erection of thirty-six houses on the site of the Old West Yard, Bute Street, for coloured people. Lay-out will harmonise with the proposed 5,000 youth centre building, to be put up at the request of the Colonial Office, for children of Colonial people in the district. This building will also go up on the West Yard site. It is also intended to build a nursery school on another part of the site."

"Tiger Bay's" recoil from the Council's decision was swift and unequivocal. It was summarized the following morning by the London *Daily Worker* in a dispatch from Brinley Evans, its South Wales correspondent:[8]

"A decision by Cardiff Corporation's Estates Committee to erect thirty-six houses in the docks area for the exclusive use of coloured people has met with strong protests from their official representatives.

"A protest meeting is to be held by the Cardiff United Committee of Coloured Peoples and colonial organizations against any such move to segregate the coloured population of Cardiff.

" 'The erection of these houses, with the stipulation that they are for the exclusive use of coloured people, would be the starting point in the creation of a coloured "ghetto" in Cardiff with official sanction,' a member of the committee told me today.

"He emphasized that Cardiff's coloured population would welcome any move made by Cardiff Corporation to improve the deplorable housing conditions in the docks area.

" 'But it should be a general scheme,' he added, 'with no provisions to differentiate between white and coloured British citizens.' "

On the evening that the Council's decision was made known—the *South Wales Echo* is an afternoon paper—a hurriedly got-up bill poster began to appear on the walls of "Tiger Bay".

NOTICE

SEGREGATION THREATENED

A DENIAL OF FREEDOM
WE MUST PROTECT

The poster was issued by the United Committee, a central executive body made up of representatives of "Tiger Bay" 's "Big Five"[9]—the Moslem League, the Colonial Defence Association, the Youth League, the Sons of Africa and the Islamic Society. Every shade of political opinion, half a dozen creeds and a multi-hued melange of races are represented on the Committee; but in spite of subtle attempts to split it into fragments, the Committee has stood firm and unswerving in the task before it.[10]

The protest statement issued by the Committee follows:[11]

"Knowing full well that any social separation of a people gives rise to discrimination and perpetuates certain social ills, this Committee deplores any move suggestive of imposed segregation and, in particular, desires to express publicly its grave concern at:

"a. A Coloured Youth centre to be built in Bute Town, Cardiff, by the Colonial Office.

"b. The erection of 36 houses for coloured people on the Old West Yard, Cardiff, approved by the Estates Committee of the Cardiff City Council, to 'harmonise' with

[7] *South Wales Echo,* December 15, 1944.
[8] *Daily Worker, London,* December 16, 1944.

[9] "Various organizations exist to draw in the coloured people. The Sons of Africa, the Kroo Men Association, the Islamic Society, the Salvation Army and the Wesleyan Church. But only the Colonial Defence Association appeals to all colonial people irrespective of race, colour or creed, and sets up as its objective the defence of the social rights persumably granted to any British subject. Fiery and able Tom Llewellyn, Cardiff Labour Councillor, is President of the Colonial Defence Association."—"The City of Cardiff", op. cit.

[10] This is due in large measure to the personality and character of the Chairman, Aaron Mossell, and the wide respect and esteem in which he is held by all classes not only in the docks area but outside it.

Aaron Mossell is now in his 81st year, although his lean figure, clear eyes and razor-keen intellect all seem to belie it. He was born in Canada in 1863, whither his father, a free U. S. Negro, had fled seven years before the Dred Scott decision. He is not a seaman, but a collier with a Board of Trade certificate, and he has lived in Cardiff for forty years.

[11] "Declaration" by the United Committee of Coloured and Colonial Peoples' Organizations, Chairman: A. E. Mossell, 9 Loudoun Square, Cardiff.

the proposed Coloured Youth Centre, Nursery School, etc.

"Our reasons for concern are:

"1. That the children and young people of the district being British born and citizens of Cardiff, should not receive special treatment on account of their colour, especially from the Colonial Office.

"2. That a definite coloured colony will be established by the building of houses for coloured people around a Coloured Youth Centre, and segregation will become recognized. Social amenities should be provided for all citizens according to need, without colour or racial distinction. Furthermore, although houses are greatly needed to replace the prevailing bad housing conditions, the site chosen is considered to be neither pleasant nor healthy.

"3. That in view of the present world conflict and the high ideals of justice, freedom, democracy and anti-racialism for which the Allies are fighting and in which same conflict coloured people are fighting side by side and shedding their blood in the British Army, the Air Force and the Merchant Navy, as well as contributing large portions of the financial agricultural, mineral and other resources, such a plan of segregation in the very heart of the British Empire is untimely, unjust, unnecessary, unwise and an absolute negation of the ideals for which we are all fighting and risking our all. Moreover the reaction that such a plan might cause among the 460,000,000 coloured members of the British Empire cannot be overlooked."

It is significant that of all the public bodies whose adherence to the protest has been solicited, only one—the Conservative Party Organization in Cardiff—has been reluctant to commit itself, one way or the other. All the others,—the Labour Party, the Commonwealth Party, the Liberals under Sir Archibald Sinclair (Air Minister in the Coalition Government), the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Council of Civil Liberties—have warmly expressed a willingness to stand solidly behind the people of "Tiger Bay" in their courageous fight.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF BATTLE

From YANK—September 14, 1945:

"Dear Yank:

I received a copy of your magazine and read that the AMG is letting the Germans go back to school. After that I read in MAIL CALL about the Jim Crow treatment of colored American soldiers.

Now I am from Mississippi. Until I came into the Army I hated Negroes. It wasn't anything they did to me; I just didn't like them. Since I have been in the ETO I have fought from D-Day to V-E Day with Negro soldiers. I was wounded twice in one foxhole and a Negro saved my life by using his first aid kit on me. Then he carried me to where a doctor could work on me. This was under heavy fire. Later he died. He was from New York and he knew I was from the South where he had no freedom.

Many Negro soldiers have died on the front for American soldiers who thought Jim Crow was right. So if Germans can have freedom after they have caused so much suffering and destruction, why not let the Negro race have what they fought for? I feel that they should, and a lot of Southern GIs feel the same way.

Germany *T/Sgt. Willie Jones"*

"Dear Yank:

The other night we had a jam session with some colored boys from a Quartermaster trucking outfit quartered near us. This morning we were read an order which prohibits us to associate with the colored troops 'except on business.'

A colored tank outfit fought side by side with this regiment clear to Steyr, Austria, and we were never ordered not to fight alongside of American troops of the colored race, so why should we be forbidden to associate with other American soldiers because of color?

Germany *Pvt. David Icheson"*

DEMOCRACY AND THE LAWMAKERS

(A Review of Congressional Opinion on the Rights of Minorities in the United States, February to July, 1945)

THE FAIR EMPLOMENT PRACTICE BILL

T. Millet Hand of New Jersey:

"Mr. Speaker, the very nature of Americanism is the protection of the vital rights of minorities both with respect to their political freedom, and their rights as individuals to live self-respecting lives. Among those important minorities are 13,000,000 Americans who are Negroes. Seven hundred thousand of them now serve in the armed forces, and millions are producing in our war plants. The future of these Americans depends largely on the wisdom with which we now act.

"I, for one, will welcome the opportunity to support the bill. I hope that history may record that the Seventy-ninth Congress was responsible for this great social advance in America." (February 23, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Rankin of Mississippi:

"Mr. Speaker, on yesterday Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, 'using 22 pens', signed the so-called fair employment practice law, passed by the legislature of that State, which will go down in history as the greatest betrayal of the white Americans of New York that State has ever known.

". . . As I said on this floor some time ago, the white Gentiles of this country still have some rights left, and should be protected from the persecutions that they are now compelled to endure. If this drive continues unabated they will be driven entirely from the business world and from the professions, as well as from public life.

". . . This FEPC is a super-government, with more power for evil than any other agency that has ever been created in this country. If Congress should ratify it and make it the law of the land, then we will have sacrificed or destroyed that sacred freedom for which our brave men are now fighting and dying on every battlefront in the world.

"We have no right to pass such a drastic, revolutionary measure that literally changes our way of life, if not our form of government, while these boys are away from home in uniform, fighting to sustain American institutions.

"As I said before, we are going to carry this battle against un-American activities into every congressional district in the United States next year, in the primary, so that no one can crawl behind the party cloak and claim immunity at the hands of any segment of our people.

"This is a battle for the survival of free government, for the survival of the American way of life, for the survival of free enterprise, for the survival of American liberty itself.

"It is a battle to save America for Americans." (March 13, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Charles M. LaFollette of Indiana:

". . . The proposed Federal legislation in the House (H.R.—2232) and in the other body (S.—101) to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission is designed, in my opinion, to extend the ethics upon which this country is established and in which we profess to believe, into the field of economic life and to thereby extend once more the idea that there must be full and equal opportunity in a democracy not only to vote, not only to participate in political life, and political activities, but to participate fully and without being subject to discrimination, which our Supreme Court has defined as "irrelevant and invidious" in reaching the fullest economic attainments which we offer to any citizen.

"I do not think that it is open to debate that we have not obtained this goal up to now in America.

"May I point out primarily that we are not attempting with this legislation to eliminate prejudice. Prejudice is something which sits in the inside of people. We are atempting to eliminate the outward effect to prejudice, which is discrimination.

". . . As a matter of fact, I am of the opinion, as many others are, that there is educational value inherent in the enforcement provisions of this legislation, that people will come closer together when they know there is behind a Federal agency, a power eventually to enforce action, to prohibit discrimination.

". . . It is not sufficient that legislation should be based upon sound moral or ethical grounds. In a democracy we cannot enforce ethical principles unless we find that they are legal or constitutional under our form of government. It is my opinion that this legislation very definitely is constitutional, because discrimination because of race, certainly, has heretofore been held by our Supreme Court to be an irrelevant and an invidious discrimina-

tion which the Court will not uphold." (April 23, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Brooks Hays of Arkansas:

". . . While the Negro is acquiring and demonstrating fitness for more attractive types of employment he should recognize that it is not necessarily discrimination to regard him as unequal to the white workers in certain pursuits. He should also recall that he is regarded as excellent in certain trades even though most of them are humble ones." (April 23, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Mary Norton of New Jersey:

". . . In simple language the bill prohibits discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry. With the opening of the San Francisco Conference yesterday, we have the greatest opportunity to prove our sincerity to the world by adopting this bill. If we in America do not believe in this doctrine, our position at the San Francisco Conference would be impossible to explain. . . ." (April 27, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Joe W. Ervin of North Carolina:

". . . It is my purpose to discuss the FEPC and to demonstrate that it would do more to Hitlerize and communize America than any other proposal now pending in Congress. . . .

". . . If the FEPC should force employers to accept Negro men for work in manufacturing plants where white women are now employed, it would have the effect of forcing the white women out of those manufacturing plants or of requiring them to work with fellow employees with whom they have not been accustomed to work. In this connection, it must be remembered that white women are employed in manufacturing plants in every state in the Union, and the white women working with Negro men would not be a sectional question.

"The Negro was brought to America from the darkest regions of Africa, where he had lived in savagery. He was brought to live among the best people of the world.

"The Negro's early stay in America gave him Christianity, and he is privileged to worship the one and only God in numerous churches which his white friends helped to build. Christianity gave him freedom. He not only enjoys personal freedom, but he has freedom in every other respect.

"I am speaking today for the alien who intends to seek American citizenship and also for the naturalized Americans who came here from their native lands to seek freedom and opportunity and who want us to preserve for them the American way of life; I am speaking today for the little Jewish boy or the little Jewish girl in the Southland who wish to grow up in that fine feeling of cooperation which now exists between southerners of all races, colors, and creeds. I am speaking for that Negro boy and that little Negro girl in the Southland who wish to grow up in that fine feeling of cooperation which now exists between southerners of all races, colors, and creeds. I am speaking for the dairymen of Wisconsin, who sell their milk and cheese in interstate commerce and are too busy milking cows and attending to their barnyard duties to be regimented by the FEPC. I am speaking for the cornhusker of Nebraska and Iowa. A man who cuts tops and pulls fodder and shucks corn has no time to be regimented by an FEPC examiner. (May 4, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania:

". . . I do not think we can enforce righteousnes upon the American people by legislation. I do not think we are going to help the colored people by legislation. I do not think we are going to help them as many of you would have us believe this bill is intended to do if you put FEPC on to it. I think it is only an illusion by some people to still further the interest of Communism in this country of ours. I do not want any of it. I think the Congress ought to be wide awake as to what they are doing here today." (July 5, 1945—In the Senate)

George E. Outland of California:

". . . Democracy is not simply a political creed; it is a way of life that encompasses all that we do and are and think. It is social, educational, and economic as well as political. Democracy means respect for the rights of the individual; it says that each person, regardless of his sex, his color, his religion, or his national background has certain inalienable rights which cannot be taken away from him by any human power. Moreover, it contemplates that there should be equality of opportunity to develop those abilities, talents, and capacities with which he has been endowed by the Almighty Creator. . . . It means exactly what I said, namely, equality of opportunity, without any barriers. Such barriers may be racial; they may be economic, such as cartels or monopolies; or they may take other form. Such barriers which stand

in the way of the individual realizing his abilities are undemocratic, and it is the responsibility of the people's representatives in a democratic state to see that these barriers are minimized or eliminated altogether." (July 5, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi:

"So far as the Jews are concerned, we have Jews in my State, and some of my best friends are Jews. I am a great admirer of the Jewish race. Jesus Christ was a Jew. But there is a certain class of "kike" Jews in New York, organized with the CIO and the Negroes in a drive to cram this piece of legislation down the throats of the American people. That is the point about it. That is the class to which I refer. What I am talking about is their perniciousness and officiousnes in trying to drive through this kind of fanatical legislation. There were forty or fifty of them down here from New York yesterday. To show that there is a dead cat on the line and a "nigger in the woodpile", while they were down here trying to get the Congress to pass this law, which would affect forty-eight States in the Union, New York had enacted a strong FEPC law. It went into effect July 1. If they like it, let them keep it. That is no concern of mine. But they have no right to try to cram it down the throats of the people of my state, or any other state. . . .

"Let me say this, and I will conclude. There are only about 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and 5,000,000 Jews. That makes the total of 18,000,000. There are 138,000,000 people in the United States, and 18,000,000 of them are trying to cram this damnable thing down the throats of 120,000,000 American people. I am speaking for 120,000,000 Americans." (July 6, 1945—In the Senate)

Ellis E. Patterson of California:

"Mr. Speaker, here in this Congress there are those who, in effect, would deny the right of any but white Protestants of American birth to live, to eat, to dwell in decent sanitary homes, to clothe themselves adequately. If ever any philosophy were un-American, this is it. This Nation's historic tradition, won in blood and reaffirmed in blood, is that it is a land for the many, not for the few. I regret that there are those in Congress who would deny this tradition.

"By opposing the Fair Employment Practice Committee, these men, under false guise of protecting the right of the employer to hire whom he wishes, or of preventing enforced social equality are in effect subverting a proud American tradition.

"These verbal guises mask the issue. The issue is that of equality of economic opportunity. The issue is that of a man's right to find employment commensurate with his ability, and without discrimination because of the color of his skin, his racial ancestry, the country his parents were born in or the manner of their worship. The issue is that of fairness to the American people—fairness, justice in permitting every man the right to earn a living.

"We do not want a caste system in America. Our American tradition glorifies the right of every human being to stand or fall on his own ability. To limit that right is to limit democracy, to limit Americanism and America. (July 12, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

William Dawson of Illinois:

"The right to work is the right to live. Take from me my right to work, take from me a job if I am capable and fitted for it, and you take from me the ability to raise a family, to buy a home, to educate my children, and to rear them according to American standards.

"There are those who cry out against changes. They want the old order to obtain. But every law that we pass brings about a change. Every law that we pass causes people to do something or not to do something. The right to a job is as dear to one as the right to property.

"We, the Negroes, are citizens of these United States and under our laws we are entitled to every right of citizenship. The right we are here talking about is the right of an American citizen to a job. There are those who talk about continuing to do things in the old way, and want to leave us as we were. But if you think that the Negro in the South—disfranchised, discriminated against—is satisfied, then you do not know the Negro citizens of America. We want the right to work out our salvation like every other American. That is all we are asking for ourselves—the same thing that every American citizen has the right to ask for. Certainly every American citizen is entitled to a job in this country of ours. This amendment should be passed and the funds for the continuance of the Fair Employment Practices Committee be provided." (July 12, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Leonard A. Allen of Louisiana:

"Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the FEPC in any form or in any amount. I am not willing to compromise or to give it one cent. It is

communistic to the core, it is rotten, and I wan to bury it immediately." (July 12, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

Ned R. Healy of California:

". . . We have fought a bitter war to put an end to fascism not just in Europe, not just in Japan, but to the end in the whole world. Certainly we have lost that war if we are to refuse to accept the principle that some Americans do not have equal rights with others. If the color of a man's skin or his religious beliefs are to be a bar to his equality of opportunity in seeking and holding a job then surely the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans have been lost in vain. . . ." (July 12, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

John M. Vorys of Ohio:

"Sooner or later Congress is going to have to deal with the central economic problem the FEPC is trying to solve. What about Negroes who cannot get jobs for which they are properly qualified, solely because of discrimination against their color? The overwhelming volume of cases that come before FEPC involve Negroes. That test, "properly qualified", is in the Norton bill. Shall those Negroes go on relief? All of us talk glibly about a "right to work". If that does not involve somewhere along the line a "duty to hire", it is a very hollow right. If a Negro has a right to work and no employer has an obligation to hire him for work which he is properly qualified, then does the Government have the duty to provide such work? Or does the Negro have a duty to go on relief? This is the problem involved in FEPC." (July 12, 1945—In the House of Representatives)

ON THE HEALTH OF AMERICAN NEGROES

Harold H. Burton of Ohio:

". . . I want, however, to address myself particularly to the health problem of Negroes in the United States. For the overwhelming majority of the colored race in this country, clinical and hospital care is, for all practical purposes non-existent. The few examples where good care can be had, found chiefly in the Northern urban centers, merely balance off the situation in the Southern rural communities where for the most part there is a total absence of medical facilities of any kind. For example, the Negro population of Mississippi is 1,074,578, yet in 1938 there were only 0.7 beds per thousand for Negroes. In this connection, after a careful study of hospital facilities for Negro patients for the years 1940-42, a responsible organization concluded that '. . . in some areas where the population is heavily Negro, there are as few as 75 beds set aside for over a million Negroes.'

"A great number of private hospitals completely exclude Negro patients. This is true even in many northern urban communities. Such private and public medical institutions that admit Negroes place heavy restrictions on the number of beds for Negro use. Moreover, they are invariably placed in segregated quarters inferior to those obtaining elsewhere in the same facility. With this overview, I advert to the situation obtaining in Mississippi. According to Harold F. Dorn, the beds per 1,000 whites were 2.1 as compared with 0.7 for Negroes. Although the number of beds required will vary with the type and prevalence of the disease, modern medical authorities set four beds per thousand as the minimum requirement for a well-cared-for community.

"The Negro not only suffers with the general population from the lack of a broad and adequate Federal health program but, as has been indicated, he is further victimized by practices of segregation and discrimination. How does this reflect itself in the general health of the Negro? By and large, it can be safely said that he suffers more from all sorts of diseases than white citizens. Current figures show that infant mortality for Negroes is 69 percent higher than for whites; that a Negro child born alive has an average life expectancy of 53 years as compared with a white child who may, in the normal course of things, expect to reach the age of 65.

"I am satisfied, from a medical standpoint, that these differentials in no wise reflect any innate susceptibility of the Negro to disease, but rather show the combined impact of discrimination in obtaining medical assistance. As one authority has put it, 'a white person who is ill, under existing racial provisions, has 14 times better a chance of recovering than a Negro.'

"In any discussion of the health of the Negro, it would be remiss not to touch on the status of the Negro physician, technician, and nurse. In 1944 there were 3,500 physicians in private practice, and 7,500 nurses and technicians. The net result is that in many southern hospitals, I regret to say, the attitude of white physicians toward Negro patients is one of indifference bordering on criminal neglect. A qualified Negro physician is denied staff and in-patient privileges in practically every non-Negro hospital in the United States. The limitation applies equally to Negro nurses and technicians. Moreover, the denial of staff priv-

ileges to the Negro medical profesion considerably lowers opportunities for training and specialization." (July 12, 1945—In the Senate)

NEGRO TROOPS IN COMBAT

Robert F. Wagner of New York:

"Mr. President, two weeks ago, on the floor of the Senate, a most unwarranted attack was made on the patriotism of our Negro soldiers, who compose one-twelfth of our Army, and who have served ably and heroically on every battlefront. In the course of his speech in opposition to the FEPC, the junior Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Eastland) asserted that the Negro soldiers were no good and that they had 'no initiative, no sense of responsibility, very low intelligence, and were a failure'. No evidence was offered in support of this astounding charge, but the Senator from Mississippi implied that his charges were based on information received from American generals, whom he did not name.

"Now, if there were any factual basis to these charges, certainly the War Department and the commanding generals of the Army would know about it. What are the facts? Let us see what those who are in the best position to know the facts have said about the performance of Negro soldiers.

(Quotes Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson):

" 'No, if any high-ranking general has made such a statement, I have no knowledge of it. You have already heard views of our leading commanders—General Eisenhower, General MacArthur, General Eaker, and others—which do not support any such conclusion.

" 'The War Department is proud of its troops and that includes Negroes as well as all other groups. . . .' "

(Quotes General Eisenhower):

" 'I have many reports on their work where they have rendered very valuable contributions and some of them with the greatest enthusiasm.

" 'In November, when we were getting short of reinforcements, replacements, some 2,600 Negro soldiers volunteered for frontline service and they did good work. All my commanders reported that those volunteers did excellent work. . . .' "

(Quotes Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Chief of Staff of the Army Air Forces):

" 'The Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron and other squadrons of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Fighter Group have done well. They have carried out the missions assigned to them and they have destroyed enemy aircraft both in the air and on the ground. By their efforts and performance they have won a place on the great Air Forces team. They came on the hard way.' "

"It is unfortunate that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Eastland) did not consult the War Department of General Eisenhower or Lieutenant General Eaker before attempting to indict 13,000,000 American citizens." (July 12, 1945—In the Senate)

James M. Mead of New York:

"Mr. President, morale is a great factor in the winning of battles and in the waging of victorious warfare. I know no better way to enhance the morale factor than to give credit to the rank and file when credit is due. I know of perhaps nothing more destructive than to have a United States Senator rise on the floor of the Senate and speak in highly derogatory terms of the men who are baring their breasts and making the supreme sacrifice in the war in which this country is now engaged.

"Mr. President, while our colored troops are poised in the islands of the Pacific waiting to strike the death blow at our common enemy, it is untimely and inappropriate, and in my judgment very distasteful, for any Senator to make remarks on the floor of the Senate such as those made by the junior Senator from Mississippi, which were derogatory to the high standards and morale of those great troops.

(Quotes General Patton):

" 'The Negro tank battalion attached to my command fought bravely in the critical Battle of Bastogne. . . . The Negro soldiers were damn good soldiers, of which the Nation could be mighty proud."

(Quotes General Simpson):

" 'Colored soldiers were magnificent in the historic crossing of the Rhine and the devastation of the Ruhr Valley. The Thirty-fifth Infantry division and the 784th Tank Battalion were elements of the Ninth Army, and the teamwork of Negro and white personnel of the units comprised an unbeatable combination.' "

(Quotes Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the United States forces in Italy):

" 'The Ninety-second jumped into La Spezia, and with other Fifth Army units took Bologna. Then they moved into Genoa and took it, much to the surprise of the enemy headquarters. I needed the Ninety-second, and if anyone had tried to take it from me I would have protested loudly. . . . They were glorious.' "

"Mr. President . . . it was my privilege to visit various battlefronts throughout the world and to learn first-hand from the men who went into battle with Negro troops of the heroic way in which they carried out their mission. . . . that as a result of my own personal observation and as a result of the official records of the War Department, I feel that I have in a very humble way only discharged my obligation to this heroic segment of our great Army." (July 12, 1945—In the Senate)

THE NON-PROVINCIAL SOUTHERN PRESS

(Views of Southern Editors on Racial Issues which take account of local, national and world trends.)

"People of Virginia might just as well realize, with citizens of other states, that an effort is being made to abolish the segregation laws which for generations have kept the races separate on public transportation vehicles and at public meetings. . . .

"Pending now before the Virginia court of appeals are several cases which seek to challenge the constitutionality of the race separation law. . . . There are rumblings of similar efforts in other Southern states. Racial segregation is gradually crumbling away. Colored people sit with the white people in concert halls, colored people are in the dining cars of trains, there are 'incidents' on buses and the thin edge of the wedge of the removal of the discrimination as practiced since the days of the readjusters is being driven into the flank of the South. . . .

"The South will not like the elimination of a policy, if it is ordered and even if the South makes its objection known to the lifting of the barriers it is doubtful if it will be of any service because the South has had to surrender principles on strictly constitutional grounds ever since the New Deal cultivated the new freedoms.

"At the same time, it would be manifestly useless to be blind to the progressions which are taking place all around us and it would be stupid not to recognize the tendencies now abroad in the country." (Danville, Va., *Bee*, March 13, 1945)[1]

"'Negroes are all right in their place,' we hear so often. 'We want Negroes to have a chance but we don't want any intermingling with white people,' is heard quite as frequently.

"How then, is equal opportunity to be advanced to the Negro? How can we give lip service to freedom for all races, all religions and all peoples whilst resisting actual equality of opportunity for *any* minority group?

"There need be no dead herrings dragged across the pathway by shouting, 'Admission of Negroes to our institutions of higher learning means social equality, inter-marriage,' and a lot of other tommy-rot. That's bunk. We are either going to provide equal opportunity for Negroes in education and employment or we're not, and doing this doesn't even imply social equality or inter-marriage.

". . . There's much to overcome in making the United States the democracy each of us, as citizens, claims she is; but the greatest obstacle is our own hypocrisy; our own discriminatory attitude; our own revulsion to democracy that encompasses people of all races; our own unwillingness to accept Negroes as human beings rather than 'just Negroes' to whom we can dole out only as much equality as our smug, restricted souls desire." (Waynesboro, Va., *News-Virginian*, May 29, 1945)

"One might say on first thought that the FEPC has accomplished its purpose mainly because, since its creation, there has been more than enough employment for all who needed it or would take it. And there may be some truth in that, yet in the last two years the agency has received more than 8,000 complaints of discrimination and has disposed of all but 2,500. About 85 percent of the cases involved complaints of discrimination against Negroes and about 5 percent charged discrimination against Jews.

"Such complaints, or the incidents which cause them, are likely to increase as conditions move back toward normal. There will be gradual curtailment of war production and not so many jobs will be available for the working millions. In the growing competition for available jobs, pressure may be exerted upon many employers to practice discrimination against some classes of workers on account of race or color or religion.

"Such discrimination caused creation of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. It is out of place in this great Democracy where all men are supposed to have equality of opportunity, and the FEPC has done much toward its elimination. But that agency will expire the last of this month unless Congress gives it a new lease on life. Indications that it may be permitted to die hardly can be welcome to those who sincerely believe this should be a land where there is equality of opportunity for all, regardless of color or class, race or religion. Congress should save the FEPC." (Bristol, Va., *Herald-Courier*, June 6, 1942)[2]

". . . Must we assume that in the average community where Negroes are given what are

[1]See *Monthly Summary*, April, p. 257.

[2]See *Monthly Summary*, May, p. 283; June, p. 316; July, p. 350.

termed 'white men's jobs', we Americans are to have the same sort of violence? If so, God help us, because we shall demonstrate that we have not sense enough to help ourselves. Victims of Negrophobia will froth, of course, at the assertion, but America cannot afford, on any basis, to keep the Negro as an unskilled laborer. In common decency and elementary justice, he must be given the opportunity of bettering himself economically. Can anyone justly challenge the principle of equal work and equal skill? If that does not imply equal opportunity, it means nothing." (Richmond, Va., *News-Leader*, August 3, 1944)[3]

"We wish to give our entire approval to the decision of Judge Almond in a fatal shooting case in which racial tensions were involved....

"For many years racial tensions have been increased when Negro families have moved into borderline areas or blocks hitherto inhabited only by white families. This is not the first instance of disorders growing out of such resentments. The community has done little or nothing to open new areas where Negro citizens could erect homes, or to cooperate in movements for providing adequate housing....

"Where two races live side by side, and are in some inevitable economic competition, tension and disorder can best be avoided by wise leadership, by impartial justice, by tolerance and by a sincere effort to understand and if possible to remedy the underlying causes of friction." (Roanoke, Va., *World-News*, September 16, 1944)[4]

"Ways and means of providing enough jobs to go around in the post-war economy are a matter of vital concern today. Many people are watching with interest the progress of a bill now before Congress to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. For, as A. Philip Randolph, co-chairman of the national council for a permanent FEPC, said recently:

" 'The question of securing full employment is the most important one before us, but full employment is not necessarily fair employment. . . .'

"He is particularly concerned that all racial groups shall be given the right to use their best skills. Before the establishment of the FEPC, it was difficult for many, and particularly the Negro, to do so. He was obliged to take the job which no one else would do, regardless of his individual training and ability.

"There is much in what Mr. Randolph says. For, unless the Negro, the Indian, and other racial groups in similar position, are able to live on an equitable economic basis with so-called 'native white Americans', their resentment will cause continued and increasing unrest. A period of labor and racial strife here could undo the best-laid plans for peace and prosperity in the United States and in the world." (Raleigh, N. C., *Times*, March 14, 1945)

"A nation founded on democratic consent and now at war for democracy ought to have no difficulty in providing for 'the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.' Nevertheless the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice is having some trouble in persuading labor unions and employers to live up to this reasonable ideal. In theory the Committee can force compliance under the war powers of the President. In practice it cannot. . . .

"No question of the social mingling of races is involved. The question is solely one of equal opportunity. We may hope that both employers and white workers will realize this simple truth, and that they will also realize that if opportunity can be denied to any group, for reasons of color, religion or national origin, no minority group's rights are safe. The principle of equal opportunity is not divisible. It ceases to exist if all do not have it." (Salisbury, N. C., *Post*, August 5, 1944)

"No section or region need be proud of bigotry, hatred or intolerance. But no section or region can pretend that it is entirely free of these animosities. If the pretense is abandoned, Americans together can postulate some workable theory or program. For prejudice, being blind, is blind in every direction. One prejudice cannot counteract another." (Asheville, N. C., *Citizen*, April 7, 1945)

"Most of the present Southern comment on the racial question misses the mark, we think, in assuming that the problem is solely one of segregation of the races. . . .

"In our opinion, this is at least an oversimplification of the problem. We don't believe in the first place that most Southerners fear a 'breakdown of segregation.' If any of them do, the fear is without justification. Segregation or social equality has very little to do with the racial question in the South at the present time. The terms have become a sort of shibboleth, and, as is usual with shibboleths,

[3]Op. Cit; August-September (1945), p. 6.
[4]Op. Cit., November (1944), p. 94.

their use as such now is mainly as a substitute for thinking.

"The reason that segregation has little if anything to do with the racial question in the South at this time is that Negroes do not pine for a breakdown of segregation any more than white people yearn for social equality. Both races would agree, we think, that there ought not to be any breakdown of segregation in the South.

"But the Negro does want some other things that he is entitled to have. One of these is his right to the privileges of citizenship, which we deny him. Specifically, he is entitled to participate in his government by voting. The Constitution, as construed by the Supreme Court, gives him that right in unambiguous terms. So long as we deny it, directly or by devious subterfuge, we are treating him unjustly, and we know it. And social equality has nothing whatever to do with it.

"Another right the Negro is entitled to and wants is the right of opportunity for education. And that, too, we deny him. The facilities we afford the Negro for education are disgracefully inadequate and inequitable.

"We owe the Negro also an equitable apportionment of facilities for health and decent living. And we deny him that. Negro residence sections for the most part are notorious slums. Public services for the Negro population—water, sewers, hospitals, recreational facilities, and the like—in most places are virtually nonexistent.

"Frequently, also, we deny the Negro impartial justice in the courts. The theoretical presumption of innocence too often becomes an actual presumption of guilt if the defendant's skin happens to be black.

"And there is no such thing as equality of economic opportunity for the Negro. Condemned for the most part to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, because we deny him opportunity to develop his higher capacities, he gets less than a white man even for manual labor, merely because of the color of his cuticle.

"In our opinion, we repeat, the Negro, at least in the South, cares nothing for social equality, would not break down the barriers of segregation even if he could. But he does want to be treated as a human being and as a citizen. And such treatment is the least we can decently accord him. It is time for us to give him that and quit hiding behind a fancied fear of a breakdown of social segregation." (Macon, Ga., *News*, October 3, 1944)

". . . Separation as provided by law is for the best interests of both races, but . . . such separation was never meant to mean, as it too often means, discrimination against, and exploitation of, the Negro citizen.

"The law provides that segregation means equal facilities. Now comes the Urban League . . . with a report for the Atlanta Board of Education.

"It is factual, statistical. . . . It merely calls attention to one of our basic problems and reveals that we have not lived up to the duty imposed on us by segregation.

. . . In short, in almost every phase of educational opportunity the Negro child has not been treated fairly, nor has the requirement of the law been met.

"The cost would be great, but Atlanta searching its heart and conscience, cannot longer hide the fact of this discrimination and cannot further support it. A beginning should be made toward solving this, one of our great problems of justice and right, looking toward the improvement of our whole community." (Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, December 18, 1944)[5]

"The issue of free and equal opportunity in America has reached a proper forum. In their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for protection in their jobs, two Negro firemen on railroads in the South have challenged racial discrimination before a tribunal whose function is the enunciation of principle, serene and clear. . . .

". . . The rules of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, which are made the basis of its agreement with the railroads, define Negro firemen as 'non-promotable' workers, and by the dodge of writing into contracts with employers a restriction of employment of 'non-promotables' seek to eliminate Negroes from 'brotherhood' and from an economic chance which has been theirs by long tradition, and which should be sustained no less by American principle.

"The plain fact, then, is that the rules are intended to force Negro workers out of railway employment. This is a fact of discrimination. It is a fact of rivalry for jobs in which a majority seeks to win by sheer force of numbers over a helpless minority.

"A valuable contribution to the material of judgment comes from the Department of Justice, which suggests that the principle of majority rule in the Railway Labor Act ought to

[5]Op. cit., January (1945), p. 157.

imply that the majority is obliged to represent also the interests of the minority, and to admit the latter into advantages which it has gained. Here is a point of solid ground on which the citadel of trade unionism must be built, if it is to stand against storms of protest that it is a structure in which cynicism, intolerance and force are dwellers." (Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal,* November 16, 1944)[6]

"The state penal institution at Pikeville, which bears the misleading name Tennessee Agricultural and Training School for Negro Boys, has not been a school in any constructive, educational sense of the word. . . .

"Actually it has been a sort of Devil's Island, to which young Negroes, convicted on a wide variety of counts from petty to serious offenses, could be sent and forgot. With the institution and its inmates isolated in a thinly populated section of the Cumberland Plateau, it was a case out of sight, out of mind. Only in its negative aspects, such as the absence of segregation of ages and classes of offenders, the lack of formal schooling and vocational training, and the failure to provide recreational facilities and direction, could the institution be considered a school—a school of crime.

". . . The citizens who pay the taxes for the maintenance of our institutions cannot but wonder why this festering sore should have continued so long untreated before action was impelled by two murders and a lynching.

". . . The new facilities under construction or in the planning stage and the reform of management ought to go a long way toward making the school in reality what its name implies, a character reform institution through education." (Nashville, Tenn., *Tennessean,* June 3, 1945)[7]

"Elsewhere in today's paper is an account of the start of an organization called Free White Americans, Inc., up at Jellico, Tenn. Its officials say that among its objectives are 'freedom from the forced mixing of the white race with other races,' and 'freedom' in the motion picture business from biased presentation of religious faiths.

"We do not challenge the sincerity of those behind this movement. But we do question their objectives, which are anti-democratic and restrictive.

"Like so many other groups which clamor for 'freedom' of one sort or another, what they seek is special privilege, not real freedom for everybody.

"The Jellico group, for instance, wants to classify humanity according to color. That's contrary to our conception of freedom. . . .

"After World War I this country was beset by many highly emotional orgainzations with warped ideas about liberty. . . .

"We hope the country isn't going to be exposed all over again to such misguided crusades." (Knoxville, Tenn., *News-Sentinel,* August 24, 1945)

"Fort Smith papers and radio carried lengthy reports last week of the arrest and conviction of a colored citizen who was fined for refusing to move back in a city bus when asked to do so by the driver.

"It seems that the culprit seated himself in front of the bus while seats were vacant in the rear, and that two white ladies were standing. Ordered to the rear by the driver the colored man 'used profanity' and refused to budge, according to the news stories.

"When the bus reached town the obstinate passenger was arrested, bilboed into court, and fined the maximum amount under Arkansas' Jim Crow law.

"Now we are not going into the 'merits' of the segregation laws in effect in all Southern states—not that we are timid but because this is just not the day we have set aside for butting our head against stone walls; we just want to make an observation and ask a question:

"We have ridden on many public conveyances on which white people sat in the rear seats and let colored people stand—AND we have seen this when seats to the front were vacant.

"Now the question: is there any record of a white person having been arrested for violation of the Jim Crow law? (As we have read the law, it applies equally to both colors when they intrude upon the section reserved for the other.)" (Fort Smith, Ark., *The Labor-CIO-Journal*)

FROM THE STUDENT PRESS OF THE SOUTH

'WHITE SUPREMACY' CAN'T EXIST IN DEMOCRACY

"When peace comes, the United States' calling card at the peace conference will be democracy. We will be one of the Big Powers at the peace table because we will have defeated the Germans and their Nordic supremacy, because Americans, white and black, yellow and brown, have made America a powerful nation.

[6]Op. cit., December (1944), p. 124; January (1945), p. 152.
[7]Op. cit., November (1944), p. 100; December (1944), p. 131; May (1945), p. 301.

"Yet what is the difference between 'Nordic supremacy' in Germany and 'white supremacy' in the South? In crumbling Germany we see the fate of 'Nordic supremacy'; southerners aboard the 'white supremacy' bandwagon are riding for a fall, simply because such an idea cannot live side by side with democracy. . . .

. . . The South cannot hope to wield its full share of political power so long as its spokesmen cling to antebellum ideas of 'white supremacy.'

"Political leaders often express certain views because they believe them favorable to the people who put them in office. But whether 'white supremacy' advocates speak from selfish motives or because they are so steeped in out-moded prejudices that they cannot see any other view, we blush to think that 'democratic' leaders representing a 'democratic' people, do not uphold and enforce the national constitution which is truly democratic.

"The idea of equal voting rights is not to lower voting standards to the level of illiterate Negroes, but to bring the less advanced Negroes up to meet the same requirements with which white voters must comply. This can be accomplished by a standard literacy test—not the sort of sham administered discriminatorily by politicians, but an impartial test given by competent officials (educators, for example), which examines a person's ability to vote, not the color of his skin. Thus the really good citizens of the Negro race would have a voice in the government, while the illiterates would have an incentive to come up to the literacy standards and prove their worth.

"Similarly, the South cannot have high educational standards so long as it keeps its Negro population poorly educated. Better and equal pay for teachers of both races—thus better teachers—is the first step. Compulsory education for white children is poorly enforced, and for Negroes it is practically nonexistent.

"These are the most elementary forms of simple justice and are largely legislative measures. But removal of fear and prejudice must come from the whole mass of people behind those who make the laws. Helping a race brought here through no wish of its own to adjust to our modern culture can be accomplished only by southerners, who know and understand the South.

"Whether the mass of southerners really knows the South as it is today is questionable. The war has changed the whole economic and political picture. The relationship with minority races cannot rock along as it has in the past. It will flare up into something terrible . . . unless southerners toss aside old prejudices and discriminations—fascistic ideas of 'white supremacy'—and guide it to a sane and just conclusion. The Negro is giving his life in battle, and he wants and deserves his just share in the democracy he is helping to defend." (Baton Rouge, La., Louisiana State University, *The Summer Reveille,* August 29, 1944)

LINCOLN'S JOB HALF-DONE

"When Lincoln freed the slaves, he undoubtedly hoped the Negroes would some day be accepted as equals, by the other colors of people in this country. Today we find the Negroes released from formal bondage, but not equalized.

"We believe and know that Negroes differ from other peoples only in surface characteristics; inherently all are the same. The Negroes should be recognized as equals in our minds and hearts. For us, this means that Nemade a lower score than whites on intelligence groes should attend William and Mary; they should go to our classes, participate in College functions, join the same clubs, be our roommates, pin the same classmates, and marry among us.

"However, this cannot and should not be done today, or tomorrow,—but perhaps the next day. Neither they nor we are ready for it yet. Only chaos such as the Southern states experienced during the Reconstruction would result if such a plan were initiated before both Negroes and others were educated for it. . . .

". . . Tests show that Negroes in this country made a lower score than whites on intelligence tests; they also show that Northerners, *black and white,* had higher scores than Southerners, *black and white,* and that Northern Negroes had higher scores than Southern whites. *The differences did not occur because people were from the North or the South, or because they were white or black, but because of differences in income, education, cultural advantages, and other opportunities.* Equal opportunities must therefore be offered to all peoples in all sections of the country.

"The most important work, however, must be done in educating ourselves away from the idea of White Supremacy, for this belief is as groundless as Hitler's Nordic Supremacy nonsense. We are injuring our personalities with arrogance; we are blocking our own emotional growth. Not until we eliminate Nazi race tactics in our own every-day life can we hope for a victory which will bring peace for the universal Human Race of the One World.

"Do you *really* want peace? Is *your* conscience clear?" (Williamsburg, Va., *The Flat Hat,* February 7, 1945) (*PM,* May 13, 1945)

THE FRONT PAGE

The war ended this month, but one could not determine that fact from the streamer headlines of the major Negro weeklies. Only one of the leading papers headlined that surrender in its national edition. The Norfolk *Journal and Guide* spread "War Ends as Japanese Surrender". Perhaps the event was ill-timed for the Negro weekly's deadline. It is a more rational conclusion, however, that the Negro press was being consistent in its new policy. It found in the problems of races, to paraphrase Shakespear's King Henry VII, "More pangs and fears than wars or women have." The news reported gave significance to the policy. In racial living, there was the usual drab side, some encouraging developments, and, as always, resolute expression of that which was desirable. The news and editorials of the month may be grouped in special categories—war news, full social participation, full employment, and the one-world-view.

The combat services of Negro troops in the Asiatic theatre provided good copy, which also included their capturing a high Japanese officer, the decoration of several heroes, and the transfer of Negro troops from the E.T.O. Chief war news copy concerned the atomic bomb, but not the devastation it wreaked. The Negro press featured in text and picture stories of the 179,000 Negroes who worked in the plants where this weapon was being manufactured. The number included scientists as well as laborers. Approximately 7,000 Negroes were said to have been employed at the Oak Ridge, Tennessee, plant where they had a church but no school (*Afro-American*). Scientists of color worked at Chicago and Columbia Universities and at other locations where the death-dealing Manhattan Project was being developed.

As the war ended a new type of war news made the front pages—alleged discrimination in discharge procedures, postponement of passages for Negro troops now overseas, withdrawal of Negro troops from combat units en route to the Pacific, the War Department's discontinuance of its racial attitude survey, and race riots in the famous 92nd Infantry. Most timely was the report that 52% of the Negro service men plan to leave the South when their war service is over. Significant meaning may be attached to these reports of the last days of the shooting war when they are read along with a featured headline in all the papers "Race Discrimination Ends—in Germany, Not America."

The home front news, directed as usual toward presenting both limits of the social participation pattern, was not altogether a pleasant one. Chief among the disturbing features was the Eastland-Bilbo criticism of the Negro soldier. The *Afro-American* featured stories of discrimination in the resort centers of the New Jersey coast. The reporter's experience was described as a Negro's guide on "How to Get Along in America". The drive to eliminate Jim Crow from organized baseball continued. The University of Illinois, providing no dormitory space for its Negro girl students, permits twenty of its Negro girls to live in six bedrooms of a "rundown sorority house." Two teenage Negro girls were raped by white policemen in Memphis. Negroes are discriminated against in the Washington, D. C., airport. Finally, in Alexandria, Virginia, a white woman was fined $100 for sitting in the Jim Crow section of a local bus.

However, there was favorable news, too. Florida got rid of its white primary. Negro teachers were appointed in Portland, Oregon, and are transferred from Negro schools to white schools in Trenton, New Jersey. The American College of Surgeons and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics lowered their racial bars and admit Negro members. A Canadian court ordered a Montreal hotel to end its

Jim Crow practices. A Negro band leader won the legal right to live in a home he purchased in Los Angeles. And, in Philadelphia, two Episcopal congregations, one white, the other colored, merged under the pastorate of a colored rector. The *Journal and Guide* summarized the significance of these events, both favorable and unfavorable, in the story entitled "Our Troops Fought Hard for Victory". The *Defender* entitled one of its summary stories "War Sacrifices in Vain Without Equality-Leaders".

The chief news of the month concerned the employment prospects of Negro workers. In this problem the Negro press found no "ease after warre". The *Courier* made a survey of re-employment possibilities in mid-western centers and found them not too reassuring. "Critical" situations were found in St. Louis and California, "dark" ones in Pittsburgh, and good ones in Dayton, Cleveland, Youngstown and Detroit. As an over-all view the *Courier* believed that a "Job Famine May Sweep Nation." The *Defender* feared that 400,000 Negroes would be fired during the period of expected cutbacks. The Negro publishers continued to push for a permanent FEPC while their papers reported the presence of 40,000 colored West Indian workers in the United States, the forthcoming discharge of Negro workers in Southern shipyards, the shortage of 75,000 railroad workers, allegedly because of the discriminating hiring practices of the carriers, and, the fact that 1,300 Negro miners have left the West Virginia coal fields in the last two years. The Negro press is not too pleased over the employment prospects of Negro workers during the reconversion period.

The one-world of the Negro press is the world of color. As has been previously expressed in these columns, the war has tremendously increased the foreign news coverage of the Negro weekly. During the month there were special stories on the workers strike in Nigeria; the Simla Conference; an interview with M. Gandhi; the British colonies' faith in the Empire's Labour government; Mme. Eboue's decision to run for the office of Deputy from Gaudeloupe, where her late husband earned his basic reputation; Ethiopia's request to take part in the Italian peace parley; a border dispute between Ethiopia and Somaliland, and the flare-up between Senegalese troops and the French garrison at St. Raphael, Riviera. The American Negro press remains the chief conduit of world-color-news.

Apart from reporting the news, the Negro press saw fit to editorialize upon news and events of wider moment. The *Afro* had two front page editorials. One asked "Are We Prepared for Peace?" and indicated the futility of physical war. The other, "Who's Criminal, Anyhow?", suggested that Senator Eastland may be no less criminal in his castigation of Negro troops than is the army which fostered the Jim Crow arrangement. Editorially this paper maintained that the Japs were "Not as Dumb as We Think", that "Grounds for Desertion" may be found in President Truman's taking so many Southerners into the Nation's Executive Department, and queried on the rumor that Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina, was to be nominated for the U. S. Supreme Court—"Can Leopards Change Spots?"

The *Chicago Defender,* most politically militant of the Negro weeklies, carried significant editorials on "Now the Battle for Jobs", and, "Splitting the Atom of Race Hate." In other editorials the paper gave its blessing to New York's Councilman Ben Davis, who held and then lost the Tammany endorsement for re-election despite and because of his official Communist Party connections; told "The Truth About Haiti" with respect to the attempted assassination of President Lescot; and, discussed the British election and its aftermath in two editorials, "British Election Results a Lesson for U.S.", and "Churchill's Lament for the Wicked." The *Defender* has been a consistent and forth-

right editorial critic of Britain's war-time government's imperialistic policies.

The *Journal and Guide* carried three significant editorials on the employment situation: "The Peace and Jobs", "The Post-War Period and the Employment Situation", and "An Alarming Hindrance to our War Effort", which was a discussion of mining conditions in West Virginia. The editors attacked the *Boston Globe* for its "Nefarious Abuse of the Freedom of the Press" in the way it reported news about Negroes. The *Journal and Guide* also suggested "Let's Keep Our Powder Dry a While Longer"—"until we've really won this war . . . and be ready to use a few atomic bomb convincers to cool off the warned-about Samurai hotheads."

"Let Bilbo Stay" said the *Courier,* in an editorial comment upon the reaction of the nation to his undemocratic remarks. As the Mississippi Senator widens the social range of his rantings he incurs other enemies than Negroes—which is all to the good. This paper's editorials also discussed the wider social issues. They gave flowers to OPA, urged the building of 10,000,000 homes, called employment "America's No. 1 Task", opposed the *Defender's* defense of New York Councilman Ben Davis in "A Communist Plan", and commented upon a "Better Negro Press Service". It also discussed Britain's labor revolution, Churchill's defeat, and discrimination against Japanese Americans.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war"—if they are fought for—might be called the Negro press' theme of the month. The *Defender* epitomized the theme with a poem by Langston Hughes, "Give Us Our Peace", the second stanza of which is:

"Give us a peace accepting every challenge—
The challenge of the poor, the black, of all denied,

The challenge of the vast colonial world
That long has had so little justice by its side."

ITEMS

Armed Services: The 969th Field Artillery battalion entered America's military hall of fame when they became the first Negro military group to be awarded the Presidential Distinguished Unit citation in honor of their heroic defense of Bastogne. (GP)

Jacksonville, Fla.: The second of a chain of Negro drug stores has been opened by William J. Smith. They are the only Negro chain drug stores in the city. (ANP, August 15, 1945)

Chicago, Ill.: Dr. U. G. Dailey, nationally known surgeon, has been notified of his election to active fellowship in the International College of Surgery, United States chapter. (ANP, August 20, 1945) . . . A teaching fellowship at New York University has been granted to Miss Jewel I. Plummer, brilliant 21-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank V. Plummer. Miss Plummer has been in the graduate school of the University preparing for her M.S. degree. (ANP, August 1, 1945) . . . Gwendolyn Brooks, Chicago poet, has received praise from two of America's foremost authors, Richard Wright and William Rose Benet, for her individuality and technique in handling the race problem in her newly-published book, *A Street in Bronzeville.* (ANP, August 8, 1945) . . .

College Park, Md.: The University of Maryland extension service began a survey to determine economic and social status of Maryland's rural Negro families on August 15. The study will be completed by the end of 1946. (ANP, August 15, 1945)

Morristown, N. J.: Qualified Negro girls will be hired as switchboard operators by the Morristown Bell Telephone Company, William T. Ruffin, coordinator of the Morristown Service Council, a National Urban League cooperating agency, has announced. (ANP, August 15, 1945)

York, S. C.: Effective this school year, all teachers in York will be paid salaries in accordance with ratings attained under the state's new recertification plan, and not in accordance with race, Stanley N. Reeves, city superintendent of education, has announced. (ANP, August 29, 1945)

New York, N. Y.: Radio Station WNEW will launch a 13-week series of broadcasts sponsored by the New American Negro Theatre September 9. (ANP, August 22, 1945) . . .

OTHER PEOPLE'S MAIL

HOW TO MAKE A SOLDIER

(Portrait of a Commanding Officer Who Knows How to Handle Negro Troops)

FROM A NEGRO SOLDIER IN GERMANY:

". . . I am longing for the time when I can write one letter during my tenure in the service when I do not have any occasion for mentioning the fact that race cleavage is in evidence. Surely, that time has not yet come. In fact, instances are multiplying which show that the old South is definitely abroad. My mind is full of local instances today.

"This officer after making literally countless attempts to prove that all Negroes would rape, finally succeeded in building up an airtight case. He promised to give up a trip home if he could make the culprits hang. He told them that he had them and that he would personally see that they paid the penalty for violating a white woman. He intimidated witnesses, disregarded exonerating testimony—stopped at nothing to make his dream come true. Then, just when it seemed that all was well, something happened from without. He was removed as investigating officer, transferred from the unit and sent to another Negro unit where his invaluable experience in handling Negro troops could be utilized. He was there exactly two days and had so declared himself that he was transferred again. Meanwhile, his charges whom he had so well incriminated came up to trial for their lives. He made a special trip to be there to see the job well done—to lend any assistance necessary. When called upon to testify, he showed such marked prejudicial leanings that his testimony was thrown out. This led to the questioning of the methods that had been used in gathering the information that had incriminated the accused men. This was so damaging to his case that it seemed to fall through of its own weight in bias. But this officer was shrewd. He knew the weaknesses of whites where Negroes are concerned. As his *ace in the hole,* he exhibited the tattered underwear of the victim, and was in the process of making an emotional appeal guaranteed to bring results, but he was stopped. The defense attorney objected and was upheld. This officer and his exhibit were both put out of the room—excluded from the case. That man was one of our leaders for the duration of our term of combat in this theater, and was chosen for us because 'he knew how to handle Negroes'. . . . Yes, he came from Georgia, and has said more than once that the facts of science notwithstanding nobody could make him think that the Negro was his equal. P.S. The men were freed.

* * * * *

"This man delights in saying to his charges that 'You know that you have two strikes on you'—'Why don't you accept what comes your way and stop all of this howling about discrimination?' He likes to remind us how good a friend the white man is of us if we will just not press the issue, and try to go with white women. . . . This man told the German mayor to tell the German women not to have anything to do with Negro soldiers—that they were diseased, perverted and incorrigible sex fiends. This man took his troops out into the field where they could be together—easier to handle. He says that Negroes are not capable of having responsibility—that they just fail to meet the bill when it comes to being officers. Oh, yes, he is an authority on Negroes—'well qualified to handle Negro troops in a supervisory capacity'.

* * * * *

"This officer told Negroes who reported to him for special duty that they could wash their mess gear anywhere they chose other than the place where the whites washed theirs. They were not to sleep in the same building where the whites slept. They were not to bathe in the same place as the whites. He was sorry that this was the case, but there was nothing he could do about it. (He was the commanding officer and he made the rule.)

* * * * *

"The Rest Center Director in this area told some Negro prospective restees to go back to their units because no provisions had been made for Negro troops. Perhaps we are not supposed to tire.

* * * * *

". . . (A friend) and I were the recipients of some of the more subtle aspects of the *Policy* in connection with our applications for direct commissions. We were interviewed (at least I was) after the Highest headquarters over here had said that we met the qualifications. . . . (They kept) asking questions until there is something that you have not had. Then, that deficiency becomes the determinant of whether you are fit for appointment. I had not had prolonged experience in *eliciting materials from psychiatric subjects.* Consequently, it was not deemed advisable to appoint me directly."

EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL PROCESS

(The following are some reactions to an article appraising the present state of race relations in the United States:)

From a former member of the Illinois senate, now in the Philippines:

. . . I am an enlisted man in the Marine Corps by choice and have had the opportunity to observe the reactions of the cross-section of American youth in all the fighting forces, and I'm of the opinion that unless the able minds of those men and women of fine character who are concerned with the social problems and some of the remedies suggested to remedy them are given more support by those in power much for which we are fighting will be lost. . . .

From "A Southerner" who does not sign his name:

. . . The trouble with you and your Northern friends is you have discarded the Bible and are trying to reverse God's plans. The Creator placed the black man in Africa and gave him a thick skull in order to be able to brook that equatorial climate. Our forefathers (some of them) made the mistake of bringing them to American soil. It should be corrected by returning them to their God-given home. There will never be peace between the white and black man, when or so long as they attempt to live side by side. His thick lips, flat nose, easy tendency to lie and steal makes him repulsive to a decent white man, that is, when the black man is asking for social equality. . . .

From a Southerener (a lieutenant overseas) who signs his name:

. . . I am a Texan-Southern-raised in the midst of all the labor on race relations. I have always rebelled at the thought of status-quo for black, brown or red peoples. Your article, from its unbiased standpoint, will do more to add recruits to the sensible study of racial relations than anything else. . . .

This one is signed, on a letter head displaying the stars and stripes, and the American eagle:

. . . No doubt you are perfectly sincere, but you don't know them (the Negroes). They are biological freaks. They are the sons of liars and thieves and hate the white race. . . . I am putting it very mildly when I say they are liars and thieves. They have no redeeming features whatsoever. They came from the jungle only 100 years ago and their background and mentality are inherited from their jungle ancestors who lived there thousands of years. . . .

From a lady in Michigan:

. . . The balance is more favorable than I had realized. I am particularly glad that Detroit has to some extent redeemed its reputation through not only the action of churches and other groups but in city-wide traffic, etc. I spent some weeks there last October and found Negroes as motormen and conductors handling the situation competently. Furthermore the passengers appeared to be nearly one-third Negroes, and all that I saw made a good impression as to appearance, dress, manners. They were neither aggresive nor timid. . . . If they were recently from the South (as many must have been, within two or three years) they have certainly made progress as citizens. . . .

From St. Louis:

. . . I was very much impressed by the good in the article and appalled by the following paragraphs: "Other Americans fighting for the status quo are determined that the Negro shall 'stay in his place' "; "A Negro in Mississippi was tortured and murdered because he refused to sell his farm to a white man". . . . I would say that news of this nature may cause the ignorant Negro (sic) to get up in arms and make him hate the white man instead of uplifting him as you seem to think. I believe news of this sort shouldn't be published for the ignorant class to read or hear about. It may cause him to get a chip on his shoulder and dare some white man to knock it off.

From a Kentuckian, a Pfc., stationed in North Carolina:

. . . The question of raising the Negro (sic) race can never be accomplished by writers, lecturers and race baiters, it is something that the Negro will have to do himself. White man never attained the heights to which he has risen through societies and trouble makers. . . . There is no doubt in my mind that some if not all the things in your article are true but like all Southerners I see no need for people to get excited over such things since those kind of things are practiced openly by labor unions among whites on whites. . . .

From another Kentuckian stationed overseas:

May I say this, not as a Negro sailor, but as a Negro.

. . . We have seen the country and the world. Coming back from such sights, we will never again fit into serfdom or second-class status. I'm just a service man, to be exact an Electrician's Mate 2d class. . . . I'd sure like to meet you in person. . . . Keep up the good work. . . ."

THE NEW FACE OF THE KKK

From an Agent of an Agricultural Organization:

"For quite some time I have heard reports about the organization, in certain sections of the South, of what is commonly called the home guard. Week before last I made it a point to visit Lake Providence, La., where I had been told there was a strong organization. The report is true, for I watched them march on the court house lawn and through the streets of the town, dressed in khaki uniform, with rifles. When they passed me I had the same feeling I had when I was quite a youngster and watched the Ku Klux Klan march by our door one evening. I sought in vain to find out what the purpose of the organization could be, even asking one of the town officials. Nobody seems to know, or if they do, they won't divulge. Negroes say it is to keep them in their places after the war."

BUS TRAVEL AND THE RACIAL ETIQUTTE

From a Government Worker stationed in the Southwest:

"Believe it or not, but do you know it has almost gotten to the place in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi that Negroes are not taken on busses? For a long time only that long back seat was reserved for Negroes, but now, and especially in the smaller places, if a white passenger happens to get on that seat first that means that no Negroes are taken but told to wait for the next bus. In many instances I have talked with Negroes who had been trying to get a bus for two days. . . . I do wish this information could get in the hands of the officials of these bus companies. I guess you ask why I don't do it. Well, to tell you the truth . . . right now my hands are tied. Our agency has grown to be strictly conservative in every aspect, and were it known that I interceded in any way in helping to bring about better opportunities for Negroes (it) would mean death for me in this job. That may be hard to believe, but it is true. We are really fighting the odds now, and almost everything you do and say is questioned."

THE MAN FROM MARS IS STUMPED

The Man from Mars dropped in to see me today. He was disturbed. . . .

"I don't understand this Negro business. While I was waiting for the bus, I saw a fellow reading the ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL. *He had a Phi Beta Kappa key. I scraped an acquaintance. He said he was a Harvard Sc. D. I invited him into the drug store for a drink. He said the only way he could get a drink there was in a paper cup to take out. I don't see the difference between standing beside a Negro in an elevator and in a theatre. If a Negro in a restaurant has a hat in his hand, it is wrong; but it's all right if he has a tray. He can't live in a room next to you in a hotel; but the black cook can live in the back room in your house. If he paints your front porch the police stop him; but if he sweeps it, no one objects. A Negro woman can hold your baby, wash it and even wet-nurse it, but your baby and hers can't play together in the yard. If the AME minister and a Negro doctor confer around a table with the mayor and city manager on politics, that is good citizenship. But if they talk about Spinoza, that leads to race riots. Living across the street from a Negro violates traditions, unless the boundary line of the Negro section runs down the middle of the street. To call a Negro 'mister' is tearing down society, but it helps good feeling to call him 'doctor' or 'professor'. If you write to a man and call him 'dear sir' and later learn that he is a Negro, all you can do is hang yourself."*

"We Southerners have to preserve white supremacy," I said. "We are opposed to anything which will tend to promote race equality."

He nodded. "That makes it clearer," he said, "but where do the mulatoes come from?" (Miami, Fla., *First Unitarian News Letter*)

THE NEGRO DAILY

(Based upon an analysis of twenty-three isssues of the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD *during the period July 4 to August 5, 1945)*

There are approximately 1800 daily newspapers published in the United States but only one of these is a Negro paper—the *Atlanta Daily World,* a paper of six or eight pages. Strictly speaking, the *World* is not a daily, for it is "published every morning except Monday." However, if the term daily can be applied to *PM* and the *New York Post,* each having similar one day recesses, the *World* may well use the term, especially so since the war induced this curtailment.

Despite repeated attempts to launch Negro dailies, with the exception of the *World,* they have regularly failed. The *Atlanta Daily World* is the parent paper of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, which represents an affiliation of two semi-weeklies, the *Memphis World* and the *Birmingham World,* and twelve weeklies. The *World* has a circulation daily and weekly of approximately 25,000 copies. The combined circulation of all of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate papers is approximately 75,000, according to the General Manager and Editor, C. A. Scott.

The Atlanta World was founded as a weekly in August, 1928. Two years later it became a semi-weekly. Early in 1931, the Southern Newspaper Syndicate was formed as an outgrowth of the paper's widening circulation. Semi-weeklies were established in Birmingham, Columbus, (Georgia), and Chattanooga. During that year these papers became tri-weeklies, publishing a full page of comics by Negro artists and later issuing the first and only rotogravure section to appear in a Negro paper.

The *Atlanta World* became the *Atlanta Daily World* some thirteen years ago, publishing five weekly editions and one Sunday edition weekly for six weeks when it became a seven-day daily, the only Negro newspaper so published anywhere in the world. On February 1, 1934, it was admitted to membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulation. Meanwhile, several additional Negro weeklies were added to the Syndicate, which then became known as the Scott Newspaper Syndicate.

The *World,* as it is locally known, publishes "News while it is news", according to its masthead. Like the Negro weekly it is a special pleader for human rights, and does not protest too much on local issues and news, but on general issues, politics and news from distant points. Banner headlines feature most of its issues. During the period under observation only five issues did not carry these across-the-paper streamers. The eighteen headlines so featured were:

SOLDIERS WIN FREEDOM IN COURT-MARTIAL CASE

40 HEROES OF TANK BATTLES GET DECORATIONS

WAR UNDERSECRETARY PATTERSON REFUTES SENATOR EASTLAND

SERVICE GI JOBS CAN'T WAIT, SOMERVELL (SIC) SAYS

AMERICAN VETERANS PROTEST EASTLAND SLUR

VOTE 250,000 TO EXTEND LIFE OF FEPC 1 YEAR

FACTIONALISM SEALS DOOM OF SIMLA MEETING

SOLDIERS MAKE TRUCKS ONE OF ARMY'S BEST WEAPONS

VICTORY OVER JAPAN EYED AS "BIG THREE" MEET

N.A.A.C.P. HOLDS UP APPROVAL OF PAN-AFRICAN MEETING

FEPC PLANS CURTAILED OPERATIONS

FEPC PERSONNEL SLASHED FROM 117 TO 51

CITIZENS HIT BIAS AT SAN DIEGO NAVAL BASE

FLORIDA NEGROES WIN RIGHT TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

"No Profit in Discrimination," Newsmen Told

Six "Intrepid" Gunners Get Bronze Star

N.A.A.C.P. Studies Michigan Housing Decision

Immediate Impeachment of Senator Bilbo Urged

Though the City Edition of this paper was the one analyzed, not one local issue was regarded as worthy of a featured headline. All of them dealt with problems peculiar to minority people's adjustment.

Front page news in the one Negro daily is usually composed of news stories accredited either to the Associated Negro Press or the Scott Newspaper Syndicate. Each issue carries approximately twelve front page stories. In three of the issues analyzed there were no local news stories on the front page. Five issues had one story; eight issues carried two, four issues carried three, and three issues carried four local stories on the front page. Except for local news hereinafter mentioned the remainder of the news does not differ from that found in the Negro weekly.

It need not to be concluded, however, that the *Atlanta Daily World* shies away from local news. To the contrary it is in open competition with two dailies, the *Atlanta Constitution* and the *Atlanta Journal* which report enough news of city-wide or cultural importance to appease the average resident. Beyond this point the Negro daily must and does go. First of all, the *World* has achieved some journalistic eminence because of its crusade against intra-racial and inter-racial homicides. By August 5, the number of such killings for 1945 had reached thirty-seven. The number is boxed in each story on the subject. The major problem, of course, is that of intra-racial homicides. This problem, the paper has suggested, should be met with strict justice and less leniency by the local courts, and with the employment of Negro policemen.

In the second place, the editorial policy of the *World* is one of political-mindedness. It has been a strong advocate of political rights programs and has taken a steady stand upon and plodding approach to securing full citizenship rights for Negroes in Georgia. It carried several stories on Georgia's new constitution in the issues studied and published a front-page editorial urging its endorsement and adoption at the August election. Furthermore, the *World* champions many of the steps being taken to secure these aforementioned rights and takes mild issue with local and state-wide political officeholders who do not recognize this differential in Georgia democracy.

The paper's editorial policy is partly reflected in the nature of its editorials. The issues studied carried thirty-two editorials in addition to the squibs known as "Sentence Thoughts". The most aggressive one was reprinted from the *Lighthouse and Informer* of Columbia, South Carolina, a member paper of SNS, whose editors organized South Carolina's Progressive Democratic Party, and challenged the White Democratic Primary in that state. This editorial commented upon Senator Eastland's vituperative remarks on Negro soldiers. It was entitled "Wicked, Warped, Adder-Tongued." The *World* commented upon articles and editorials appearing in the *American* and *Colliers* magazines, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the *Christian Herald*, the *New Republic* and the *Negro Digest*. It belabored the Georgia Board of Regents because it gave so little money for Negro education in one editorial and complimented the Board on its scholarship fund providing aid for out-of-state study for Negroes in another. In other editorials the paper discussed Mrs. Roosevelt, the coal industry, public vs. private utilities, liquor licenses in Alabama, the FEPC, the Navy's program of racial integration, inflation, war travel,

Negro health, southern politics and Negro migration. Saturday's editorials were usually columns of intelligent comments by a local minister entitled "From My Study Window." Three times during the month appeared signed and syndicated jejune editorials on such subjects as "The Music of Democracy," "The Mountains of the Heart," and, "Rights Imply Responsibilities."

Five types of news, carried by the *Atlanta World,* feed the interests of the Atlanta Negro community—"Personals," "Among the Clubs", "Social Swirl", and church and sport news. The Negro community is a very personal and intimate one at its various class levels. The community daily, the "white press", carries personal items on Negroes only when they are dead and these in paid advertisements of the undertakers. The Negro daily tells when the "West Side Rose Bud Club", the "Habersham Social Club", the "Rhythm Stepping Social and Saving Club", the "Ten Jiving Victorettes", "The Domestic Circle" and some score of other clubs will meet. It also carries intimate squibs on personalities in the community in a column "What Sam of Auburn Avenue Says." For the middle-class, "society"-minded there is the semi-weekly column, "Social Swirl", in which weddings, bridge parties, receptions, benefits, luncheons, and dinners, all involving from three to three-hundred or more guests are described in detail, sometimes *ad nauseum.* The society column is in reality the most revealing section of the Negro newspaper. The *World's* is no exception. The column is written in several styles. Sometimes the "It is" and "It was" lead of the syndicated gossip columnist is employed. At various times the comments remind one of a Walter Winchell or a Louella Parsons or a Cholly Knickerbocker. Socially—in the broadest sense—too, it is important. Where else could one report the Negro communities "gay round of bridge all day long" or "Belated Stork News."

The Negro service man is not mentioned in the regular Atlanta dailies save in some special dispatch of unusual military importance. The *World,* however, carries news and pictures of Atlanta's Negro service men in each issue, telling where they are, what services they have performed, their promotions, and who are their "loved ones" at home. Many of these pictures and notices appear on or about the time of the warrior's birthday or wedding anniversary. His relatives or friends extend greetings through the *Atlanta Daily World.*

News of the Negro's church is a regular part of the Negro daily's news. Not only are there columns by ministers—"From My Study Window", "Common Sense Religion", but news of the several churches and their pastors is carried with a regularity that indicates the tremendous social importance of the church in the Negro community.

Negro Atlanta has three college football and basket-ball teams, a golf club, a professional baseball team, and several sports aggregations, including high school teams. The *World* regularly reports the competitive events of these teams, events which may or may not be reported in the larger dailies.

Features in the Negro community's one daily newspaper are varied. There are such nationally syndicated columns as "Uncovering Washington", "Plain Talk" and "Between the Lines", and others by local commentators which include an intelligent think-piece by a *World* staff member, William A. Fowlkes, entitled "Seeing and Saying". In addition there are puzzles, syndicated stories of the romantic type, comics, and cartoons. The issues analyzed carried fifty-seven pictures on their front pages, thirty of which were official releases of the war agencies and the American Red Cross. There is a car-

toon character "Joshua Jones" who gives a daily saying such as "Brother Bell says while an old man tries romance, a young honey eyes finance." The caricature of Joshua Jones would provoke strong racial protests if it appeared in a white daily. He is a dressed-up version of the too-well-known "Hambone" who "meditates".

Advertisements in the *World* are varied and interesting. There are, of course, the usual ads typical of the Negro press which promote the sale of drape model slacks, bust cream, love drops, diamonds for $10.90 plus tax, love powder, palmistry, occult readings, and cures for "any pain". In addition to these there are display advertisements by several national concerns including Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola. Negro schools advertise in the paper's columns as do some of the local merchants who may carry from one-half to full-page display advertising. The local utilities, the telephone company, publishers, movie distributors, grocers, all carry regular and special advertisements, some of which use Negro subjects. Negro advertisers, featuring special events and entertaining of various sorts, purchase an ordinate amount of space. One interesting advertisement of a Negro druggist read "Our store will be closed for vacation for all employees beginning Monday, August 6th through Sunday, August 12th.'"

The *World* provides interesting material for speculation on local labor market problems. When the War Manpower Commission and FEPC ruled that advertisements for labor which specified race, color or religion were viewed as evidence of discriminatory hiring practices, the existence of a Negro daily provided a way out —the employer and the United States Employment Service advertised in the *Atlanta Daily World* and achieved their ends. Meanwhile the paper's "Classified Advertisements" indicated what had happened in the employment of Negro workers. Household employees were offered $15.00 and more a week, day cleaners $4.00 a day, shipping clerks $30.00 weekly. Other advertisements called for bakers, painters, teachers, all of whom were offered wages and conditions of employment far above the usual ones prevailing in this region.

Gunnar Myrdal in his *An American Dilemma* concluded that "What happens to Negroes will continue to have a relatively low 'news value' to white people, and even the most well-meaning editor will have to stop far short of what Negroes demand if he wants to satisfy his white public." So long as this is so, and so long as the local racial "proletariat" and "bourgeoisie" find a Negro daily an appropriate vehicle for widening and binding their worlds, just that long will there be a *World.*

Meanwhile, it would be hoped that the one Negro daily could become as significant a group paper as New York's *Jewish Daily Forward,* a paper, which according to Oswald Garrison Villard in *The Disappearing Daily* has made profits totalling $3,000,000 in the last twenty years. The *Forward* was established in 1897 in New York; the *World* in 1932 in Georgia. The *Forward* is a non-profit-making daily; the *World* is profit-making. The *Forward* has hundreds of employees; the *World* has forty-five. The *Forward* has a minimum potential market of 4,500,000; the *World,* 13,000,000. "The men who write the *Forward,"* says Villard, "are members of no Rotary Club and no Chamber of Commerce, and they belong to no social organization on Fifth Avenue. But whatever their faults, and however changed their points of view, they are Americans to the core; they have taught great masses of our working men how to stay organized and how to lift themselves up and thereby to lift up the whole standard of American living. To multitudes they have brought hope and inspiration and courage in times that are the worst possible for men and women of their faith."

SOUTHERN CONTROVERSY

"The *Jackson Advocate,* a Negro newspaper published on Farish Street with Percy Greene as editor, is quite indignant over President Truman's appointment of Tom Clark. . . .

". . . His editorial on the subject has this paragraph:

'The outspoken refusal of the states of the South to abide by the decision of the highest court of the land, the United States Supreme Court, outlawing the White Primary and giving to the qualified Negro citizen the right to vote; the failure of the states of the South to provide equal educational opportunities for Negro citizens in accordance with provisions of their own state constitutions reaffirmed by the decision in the Gaines case rendered by the highest court of the land; the impossibility to obtain appropriate action in certain areas of crime and human relations in state and Federal courts in the South; the ineffectiveness of certain Federal directives and laws in their operating in the South, are only a few instances and conditions retarding the general outlook and progress, as well as Negro progress in the South, as a result of its tradition of illegality.'

"That's the sort of stuff that is being spewed out to the Negroes of Jackson by Percy Greene.

"If we ever have a racial trouble in Jackson —and here's hoping we never will—Percy Greene is going to be in the middle of it, and what happens to Percy won't contribute much to his health or well-being." (Jackson, Miss., *Daily News,* June 17, 1945)

* * * * *

"To *Major Frederick Sullens,* Editor, Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News:* (From a Negro citizens group)

We, as law-abiding, peace-loving citizens of Jackson, Miss., wish to make a statement in the form of an open letter to you with reference to your editorial . . . in which you severely criticized Editor Percy Greene . . . for exercising his constitutional rights as a free man, in a free country—the rights of speech and freedom of the press.

As we understand it, we live in a country where the most humble citizen is privileged to criticize the official acts of any public officer, from the President down, when in his opinion, such acts may be against the best interest of the people.

. . . We want to ask you, Mr. Sullens, do you believe that the colored people of Jackson are so stupid as to be unable to recognize the unfair, discriminatory practices of the South against us when we meet them, and would, therefore, remain grossly ignorant of the facts, if they are not 'spewed out' 'to us by Percy Greene? If you do entertain such a thought, it will serve as sufficient evidence that you need to become acquainted with the colored people, not only in Jackson, but, throughout the state. Every intelligent, self-respecting colored citizen resents such an implication. . . .

We remember your bitter editorial on the meeting held at Jackson College a few months ago by newspaper men and outstanding educators representing thirteen southern states for the purpose of discussing steps to be taken for the implementation of the Supreme Court decision handed down in the Lloyd Gaines case. This meeting got its authority from the bill of rights—the right to peaceably assemble to discuss questions of public interest. Would you attempt to annul this right?

We remember numerous other editorials dropped from the point of your pen, which were equally as bitter. But, you were exercising the right of freedom of the press. What kind of law is that which would guarantee freedom to one part of the press while withholding it from the other? Are we being called upon to sacrifice our time, our energy, our monies, and our sons upon the altar of foreign battlefields for a freedom so one-sided as this? God forbid!

We cannot close this letter without making a brief comment on the last paragraph of your scorching editorial . . . of June 17. . . .

. . . (It) is a dangerous utterance. It makes us seriously doubt the sincerity of your hoping that there will be no racial trouble in Jackson, when this hoping is immediately followed by what appears to be a direct invitation to mob violence. . . ."

* * * * *

"Editor's Note: The *Daily News* has never, at any time, written a bitter editorial on the race question. Quite to the contrary, our editorial policy on this subject for more than fifty years has had the one purpose of maintaining friendly relations between the races and giving to the Negro a helping hand whenever it was proper to do so.

As for the above 'testimonial' in behalf of Percy Greene, the *Daily News* frankly regards him as a strife breeder and reiterates, with all possible emphasis, this admonition in our editorial of June 17th: 'If we ever have a racial trouble in Jackson—and here's hoping we never will—Percy Greene is going to be in the middle of it and what happens to Percy won't contribute much to his health or well-being.'

That also goes for the politically-minded Negroes who rushed to Percy Greene's defense by signing the above communication." (Jackson, Miss., *Daily News,* July 15, 1945)

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT NEGROES—1944-1945*

AFRICA

AFRICAN JOURNEY. *By Eslanda Goode Robeson.* New York, John Day, 1945. $3.50.

CONGO. *By John LaTouche.* Photographed by Andre Cauvin. New York, Willow, White and Company, 1945. $3.75.

WITHOUT BITTERNESS. *By A. A. Nwafor Orizu.* New York, Creative Age Press, 1944.

BIOGRAPHY

BLACK BOY. *By Richard Wright. New York,* Harper and Brothers, 1945. $2.50.

CITIZEN TOUSSAINT. *By Ralph Korngold.* Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1944. $3.00.

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY, 1944. **Published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

MEN OF POPULAR MUSIC. *By David Ewen.* Chicago, Ziff-Davis Publishing House, 1945.

NEGRO CATHOLIC WRITERS. *By Sister Mary Anthony Scally.* Detroit, Walter Romig and Company, 1945.

EDUCATION

BUILD TOGETHER AMERICANS. *By Rachel Davis DuBois.* New York, Hinds, Hayden and Eldridge, 1945. $2.00.

THE STORY OF THE SPRINGFIELD PLAN.*** *By Clarence I. Chatton and Alice L. Halligan.* New York, Barnes and Noble, 1945. $2.75.

YOUR SCHOOLS: YOUR CHILDREN. *By Marie Syrkin.* New York, L. B. Fischer, 1944. $2.50.

FICTION

THE WINDS OF FEAR. *By Hodding Carter. New* York, Farrar and Rinehart, 1944. $2.50.

SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS ARE SOLDIERS. *By Margaret Halsey.* New York, Simon and Schuster, 1944. $2.50.

WINDS BLOW GENTLY. *By Ronald Kirkbridge.* New York, Frederick Fell, 1945. $2.50.

SWING LOW. *By Edwin A. Peeples.* Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1945. $2.50.

MY HAPPY DAYS. *By Jane Dabney Shackelford.* Washington, D. C., the Associated Publishers, 1945. $2.15.

HISTORY

CAPITALISM AND SLAVERY. *By Eric Williams.* Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina Press, 1944. $3.00.

THE NEGRO IN THE ARMED FORCES. *By Seymour J. Schoenfeld.* Washington, D. C., the Associated Publishers, 1945. $1.00.

NEGRO MAKERS OF HISTORY. *By Carter G. Woodson.* (Revised edition) Washington, D. C., the Associated Publishers, 1945. $2.15.

MUSIC

UNSUNG AMERICANS SUNG. *Edited by W. C. Handy.* New York, Handy Brothers Music Company, 1944. $3.50.

POETRY

A STREET IN BRONZEVILLE. *By Gwendolyn Brooks.* New York, Harper and Brothers, 1945.

PICTORIAL

THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE. *Edited by John Becker.* New York, Julian Messner, Inc., 1944. $1.00.

THE SPRINGFIELD PLAN. *By Alexander Alland and James Waterman Wise.* New York, The Viking Press, 1945. $2.50.

WERE YOU THERE WHEN THEY CRUCIFIED MY LORD? *By Allen Rohan Crite.* Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1944. $3.00.

REFERENCE

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO—(preparatory volume). *By W. E. B. DuBois and Guy B. Johnson.* New York, Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1945. $2.75.

THE NEGRO HANDBOOK, 1944. *Compiled and edited by Florence Murray.* New York, Current Reference Publications, 1944. $3.50.

SOCIOLOGY

ALL BRAVE SAILORS: THE STORY OF THE S.S. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. *By John Beecher.* New York, L. B. Fischer, 1945. $2.50.

AN AMERICAN PROGRAM. *By Wendell L. Willkie.* New York, Simon and Schuster, 1944. $1.00.

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY. *By W. E. B. DuBois.* New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1945. $2.00.

JIM CROW JOINS UP. *By Ruth Danenhower Wilson.* New York, William J. Clark, 1945. $2.50.

JOURNEY THROUGH CHAOS. *By Agnes E. Meyer.* New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1944. $3.00.

ONE AMERICA: OUR RACIAL AND NATIONAL MINORITIES. *Edited by Francis J. Brown and Joseph S. Roucek.* New York, Prentice Hall, 1945. $5.00.

PRIMER FOR WHITE FOLKS. *Edited by Bucklin Moon.* New York, Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1945. $3.50.

RELIGION AND OUR RACIAL TENSIONS. *By Clyde Kluckhorn, Everett R. Clinchy, Edwin R. Embree, Margaret Mead and Bradford S. Abernethy.* Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1945. $1.50.

RIOTS AND RUINS. *By A. Clayton Powell, Sr.* New York, Richard Smith, 1945. $2.00.

A RISING WIND. *By Walter White.* New York, Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1945. $2.00.

THEY SEEK A CITY. *By Arna Bontemps and Jack Conroy.* New York, Doubleday, Doran and Company, 1945. $2.75.

WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS. *Edited by Rayford W. Logan.* Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1945. $3.50.

MAN'S MOST DANGEROUS MYTH: THE FALLACY OF RACE. *By M. F. Ashley Montagu.* (Revised edition) New York, Columbia University Press, 1945. $3.25.

NOTE:

*This listing is as complete as possible for the period August 1944-1945.

**Contains biographies of eleven Negroes.

***See BOOK NOTES, October issue.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA*

WE HAVE LOST FAITH . . .
in the Dade County Commissioners with their apathetic attitude toward solving the present controversy in our community, their complete lack of any co-operation with the people of this community and, in our opinion, have shamefully failed us in our hour of need. Further, by permitting the expansion of the Brownsville Negro area into territory zoned for, and occupied by, the white race—and their failure to take any action whatsoever to halt the operations of powerful white real estate interests who are using unscrupulous methods to force the Negro on the residents of this community.

WE HAVE LOST FAITH . . .
in the County Solicitor's Office for its failure to even make an effort to prosecute the parties responsible for the flouting and breaking of our zoning laws, which have been in existence for years and have here-to-fore been enforced.

WE HAVE LOST FAITH . . .
in the Inter-Racial Committee, which was originally formed for the purpose of preventing such a condition as exists today in our community, likewise by its utter lack of wisdom in dealing with the present problems of the various Negro districts, which has created more unrest and dissatisfaction than ever existed before among the white residents residing adjacent to those districts.

THEREFORE, *in order to prevent and forestall any violence, which could reach disastrous proportions* WE APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC PRESS *of Dade County "FOR AID" in our fight to expose the sinister motives of the proponents of this movement, in order that we may preserve our most cherished possession—our homes, which we have spent years acquiring and improving.*

WE HAVE NOT LOST FAITH . . .
in the Almighty God and in humanity, and we feel the people of Dade County will back us in our fight—that RIGHT WILL TRIUMPH!

By Order of the Executive Board of
THE NORTHWEST PROPERTY OWNERS LEAGUE

*See MONTHLY SUMMARY, this issue, page 8.

The INDEX *to Volume II will be available on November 15, 1945. Request should be made to the Social Science Institute immediately.*

Social Science Institute
FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville 8, Tennessee

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nashville, Tennessee
Permit No. 346

Dr. George Mitchell
CIO Political Action Comm.
c/o 75 Ivy Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

National Farmers Union
300 "B" St., S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Reading

October 5, 1945

Newsflash -- Confidential

WASHINGTON -- President Truman's show of fight on the unemployment compensation bill has radically changed the atmosphere in Washington -- temporarily. Conservative members of Congress were rocked back on their heels by President's action in calling in Ways & Means Committee members and insisting on his original measure. Whether effect will be enough by itself to salvage major part of Truman Program is doubtful. Unless it is followed up consistently there will be little permanent good.

Most heartening result of this incident is furore created in inner Administration circles by ineptness shown in handling of bill, especially by Glad Hander George Allen. Greatest weakness of Administration is curious mixed group of advisers on whom President leans. Ross, press secretary, is outstanding man among those close to President and his influence can be seen in nearly all progressive Truman moves. Amateurishness of Allen, Mobilization Chief Snyder, others, however, tends to cancel out these moves, render them futile when it comes to getting action. White House is beginning to wake up to this situation, however, and apparently intends to establish thorough-going liason with Hill, so that legislation will not be asked, introduced and then left to sink or swim with no further executive interest. If this happens, then tremendous improvement will be shown in enactment of Truman proposals.

FARM LEGISLATION -- Disquiet is spreading among liberals in Washington over developments in farm field. Extraordinary statements attributed to Secretary Anderson in recent session with Farm Bureau chiefs stand out above all other events here. Despite numerous speeches in which Anderson has proclaimed his allegiance to the abundance ideas of Milo Perkins, Wallace, Patton, at al., he told Farm Bureau, according to press, that we must go back to acreage restrictions, benefit payments, general AAA program of old type.

This is impossible. Even old-line farm organizations privately admit that it will not be possible to go back to scarcity policies. They cite cotton as outstanding example. Despite exhaustive hearings, Pace Committee has never found an alternative to BAE cotton conversion program, which is modeled on NFU program, and it is obvious that when time comes for general farm legislation return to AAA will be seen to be impractical.

NFU program is winning support right and left -- with, naturally, some modification here and there. Most recent instance is shown in inclosed pamphlet of the Dairy Industry Committee, representing American Butter, Cheese and Dry Milk Institutes; Ice Cream and Milk Dealers International Associations, and Dairy Industries Supply Association. This report rejects Farm Bureau restriction program and Grange multiple-price program in favor of outright government payments to supplement farmers income, with price allowed to seek market level. This is basic principle of BAE cotton and NFU general farm programs.

<u>NFU states interested in dairy problems would do well to read inclosed program carefully and send reactions on to Washington NFU office, so that views may be taken up in proper quarters here.</u>

USDA REORGANIZATION -- Has bogged down almost completely since first announcement of new Production & Marketing Administration. Same people are doing almost exactly same jobs except in few top level spots, and a terrific internal fight has developed over two questions: Whether AAA or former WFA offices shall be dominant in state offices; and whether regional offices are to continue to have former powers. Average official in Department goes on about his business about as usual, but expected efficiency predicted when Anderson took office is as far as ever from realization. Meanwhile, Eisenhower Committee appears to have made no progress toward any fundamental reorganization or legislative recommendations of kind urged upon it by NFU President Patton.

MVA -- Senator Murray's Bill, S555, will show far greater strength from here on out than it has shown heretofore. Effect of Regional Committee's work was abvious in hearings here. Not only did proponents make better case to Irrigation Committee than before, but opponents clearly were somewhat on defensive. Their testimony was repetitious, bored committee members. It also devoted itself for the first time to the bill itself, instead of being devoted as earlier to sweeping, unfounded charges. Murray shortly will ask unanimous Senate consent to add names of several co-sponsors to bill.

Chairman Thomas, Agriculture Committee, has sought to avoid holding hearings, on ground that bill cannot possibly pass, etc. Tackled by a committee of backers of bill, however, he promised full hearings and consideration of field hearings. Since making this pledge, he has been quoted by press as again doubtful. Senate agreement, however, calls for hearings and Murray and backers of bill intend to hold to agreement. Present prospect is such hearings will come in late November. Bill will be given adverse report by Irrigation Committee majority, dominated by water associations and power companies, but a strong favorable minority report will be filed. It is now expected St. Lawrence Seaway will come up within few weeks, and there is every prospect it will pass. Such favorable action will also react strongly to benefit of MVA.

FULL EMPLOYMENT -- Lull followed passage of bill by Senate. This is due to dilatory tactics in House Committee and to fact that Chairman Manasco must handle President's reorganization bill on House floor this week. Hearings will resume next week. Committee for Economic Development is expected to endorse measure, and some big-name witnesses are likely to give it new impetus. Division in committee is extremely close and result may be report to floor without recommendation. This is all right, if those of us interested will let our Members of Congress know we want the bill passed. Communications to them should call for passage of HR2202 as introduced.

Contrary to press comment and contrary to cynical statements by Barkley and overstatements by House sponsors, Senate did not damage bill. Inside story is that Republican high command became frightened after blistering attacks by O'Mahoney, Wyo., and Tobey, N.H., Fearing anti-labor tag in 1946 elections, GOP National Committee sent former Senator Danaher to Hill to carry word to Taft, Vandenberg, others. After having opposed Hatch amendment, which kept original intent of Full Employment Bill, Republicans turned around then and accepted it. Thus, proponents of bill won a major victory, despite press attempts to convey opposite impression.

SCIENCE -- Coming week will see opening of what may turn out to be major battle of next two years. This is over what to do about science and patents. It involves not only atomic energy control, but whole question of keeping government-financed research during war from being used by monopolists to entrench their control of economy. President Truman has told Senators Magnuson and Kilgore he wants a combined bill making all developments freely available to all, and that he does not want bill proposed by conservative scientists who are teaming with trusts and corporations. Hearings on Kilgore-Magnuson Bill open Oct. 8 and run for two weeks. You should keep a close eye on them.

Russell Smith

VIRGINIA STATE COUNCIL NEWS LETTER

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY VA. STATE CIO ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Number 26 October 6, 1945

Brother Jack Clark, Secretary for Local 284 UFWA reports election at the Fibre Board Container Company, (Martinsville Branch,) Martinsville, Va. won by UFWA-CIO, 53 votes for CIO 6 votes for no union. Good work Jack.

Brother Thomas R. Linn, International Representative for PWOC reports that at last an election has been ordered by the NLRB to be held at the Mead Corp. Lynchburg, Va. with three Unions on the ballot, AFL, CIO and District 50, also no Union. This election we must win and we urge all CIO Locals to extend every possible assistance that they can to this campaign. Election will be held Tuesday, October 16th, 1945.

Brother John Wilmer, President of Local 90 USWA reports that at last, after a strike that lasted a little over 6 weeks Local 90 USWA have reached an agreement with the Craddock-Terry Shoe Company at Lynchburg, Va. After Governor Darden appointed Dr. J. J. Sherer as mediator who finally persuaded the Company to make concessions that the Union could agree to. The workers have gone back to work while a new contract will be negotiated.

Brother R. Wray Alt, Int'l Representative for IWA reports that a satisfactory agreement has been reached on renewal of contract between Local 403 IWA and the Richmond Cedar Works, at Richmond, Va.

SEND IN NEWS FROM YOU LOCAL,

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

The meeting of delegates from all CIO Locals in Virginia that was scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C. on October 5th has been post poned until October 12th on account of the 5th of October being declared Admiral Nimitz Day in Washington and the Congressmen would be unable to meet with us. I am hoping that we will have a large delegation from Virginia. Twelve delegates will be there from Richmond.

Brother Wm. Doyle, Int'l Representative for TWUA reports that TWUA has petitioned for an election at the American Silk Mill in Orange, Va.

AROUND THE TOWN WITH RED FEATHER ...

Here's a story about twelve million American girls between the ages of seven and eighteen. These are future American homemakers and mothers ... voting citizens .. each of whom will yield a powerful influence upon her home, husband and family .. not to mention her neighbors and community. And NONE of these twelve million young people at present participate in organized recreational programs that build health, enrich life, and teach citizenship! And why? Because there simply aren't enough trained leaders in Girl Scouts, Girls' Reserves of the YWCA and other organizations to instruct all of the eager young people who want fun, and health activities like these. Such training will reach into the hearts and homes of families in America for generations to come, reflecting health habits, comradeship and better training in usefulness. Boys in this country are somewhat luckier than girls ... There are more boys enrolled in organized recreational pursuits than girls and their opportunities have already paid tremendous dividends in the war effort. As soldiers, sailors, airmen, boys who were once Boy Scouts had many occasions to use skills and an understanding of teamwork developed through their boyhood training in this organization. Yes, we're leading up to something! We're leading up to the fact that the only MORE girls and MORE boys can have the benefits of such programs is for us voluntarily to contribute more generously to provide these services for young people in Richmond through the annual campaign of the Richmond Victory and Community Fund which will open on October 16th for a goal of $968,657. This money will finance during 1946 not only the 32 local agencies which provide health, welfare and recreation services for everyone in the community but will also finance 18 National War Fund agencies for services to our men and women in the armed forces and our brave Allies.

Every CIO member knows that victory in Europe and Japan didn't end war-created shortages and misery abroad or here at home.

It's up to every one of us to "BE GENEROUS IN VICTORY".

Fraternally yours,

T. D. du Quennois

T.D. du Quennois
Editor

REMARKS OF JAMES G. PATTON, PRESIDENT
OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION AT THE
SOUTH DAKOTA FARMERS UNION CON-
VENTION, OCT. 10, 1945, YANKTON
S. D.

The rocket speed with which our society travels onward from crisis to crisis in this atomic-energy age — which was announced to the world when the first atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima — leaves but little time, if any, for hard-hitting progressive organizations like the Farmers Union to cast up the accounts of the past. Historical reference has but little value when a scientific discovery even more significant than the steam engine was in its day or electricity was in its day shoves us from the pre-atomic age to the atomic age overnight. Historical reviews, though pleasant and sometimes reassuring, give but little framework in facts and reference with even the age of abundance into which discoveries of atomic energy, radar, and many other important unannounced discoveries have tossed us.

By way of reporting and reviewing for the delegates to this state convention, I believe it to be worthwhile to review hurriedly the history of the Farmers Union during the past four years. In 1941, at Topeka, the delegates to the national convention voted to take a bold step and raise a $75,000 budget in addition to the dues. At that time the NATIONAL UNION FARMER went to seven or eight thousand farm families in this nation. Today it goes to approximately 250,000 farm families. The National Farmers Union had no Washington office or full-time representative. Today, we have a very comfortable office building of our own, which has sufficient income to amortize its cost. We have a legislative secretary who is considered one of the ablest men in Washington. We have a staff of four other people in addition to the time I spend in Washington. The National Farmers Union Department of Education has grown and its services are available and are helpful in every state where there is a Farmers Union.

Since 1941, the National Farmers Union, and its positions on national affairs has become known to millions both in and out of agriculture. In that period of time it has come to be known far and wide as the voice of the working farmer and as the constant spokesman of the majority of agriculture — that is, of those who receive only 17% of the dollar paid to agriculture for agricultural commodities. The organization has grown from about 240,000 members among farm families to well over 425,000. More important than any of these, I think it can be fairly said that, during this period, all of the members, by receiving the NATIONAL UNION FARMER and by reading the daily press in which the organization has received thousands of column inches of publicity, know what their organization stands for and represents. Through common understanding and agreed-upon objectives, there has been constantly growing a unity of position and attitude. Certainly, it would be less than accurate for me to say that everyone in the Farmers Union is in agreement. As far as I know, no one wants that to be the case. But on the greater issues, there is a greater degree of unanimity than in any people's organization of which I know.

A few short weeks ago, this nation and the other nations of the world concluded the most devastating and revolutionary war in which mankind has ever engaged. This war, like each war which has gone before it, was more terrible, more devastating and involved more people than the previous one. It has left millions upon millions dead and maimed, untold millions homeless, starving, forever wrecked physically and mentally. The almost $300 billion which it cost this nation of ours is not an adequate yardstick for measuring the costs.

As terrible, as devastating, and ruthless as it has been, it has proven one or two important and basic issues which are of incalculable value to mankind if he will but read the bold signs painted in the skies and on the canvas of life. When we entered the war, we in this country — for that matter in many other countries of the world — were suffering and worried with burdensome agricultural and other surpluses.

As a matter of fact, in some quarters if one listened to the discussions going on, he would feel that we almost had a surplus of people. We had ten million unemployed in the United States. We had an industrial machine which had not modernized itself through the thirties and which although it had somewhat increased its industrial efficiency even as late as 1939 was only able to turn out $120 billion of national product.

The nation was divided both as to foreign and domestic policies. A very short time before Germany marched into Poland, a magazine with very wide circulation said that Germany could not wage war because it had no money. The so-called ragged Russian army was pictured by most of the military experts and writers as being so weak and ineffective that the quote, efficient, end of quote, Nazi German army would march right on to Moscow.

But what happened? In spite of all the chiseling for war profits, and the "I'll get mine" philosophy here at home we demonstrated that it was possible to have a gross national product of over $200 billion. Our meat and feed surpluses melted away as the man and his family who had lived on the dole were able to eat meat and as the 11 million men in our armed forces received 275 lbs. a year each instead of 125 pounds. We spent ten billion dollars on scientific research. We produced atomic energy and radar, and other miracles of science; and we did reach the 50,000-plane goal which everyone said was "dreaming", when President Roosevelt announced it. In agriculture we went from a "burdensome" surplus of corn, wheat and dairy products, to "scarcity". Mind you, we went from these "burdensome surpluses" to "searcity", and yet we only diverted at the most about seven or eight percent to feeding peoples other than our own.

The war has thoroughly demonstrated that we do have the productive capacity to produce an abundance for every man, woman and child in this country and to make available to the other people of the world $10 or $12 billions of our products.

In spite of this magnificent production record, we did not count all of our people into full production and full employment. Early in the war and defense period, the National Farmers Union began to call for an all-out production program for the nation, for farmers to produce the food and fiber to win the war and write an adequate peace. We called for an appropriation of $2 billion to do an industrial, efficiency-production job in agriculture similar to that done in industry. We called for war food production agreements that would place farmers on the same basis as war contractors. These agreements would have included all farmer costs, would have provided the necessary credit, technical guidance, and revision of scientific skills necessary to get a much larger production than we now have. It is my studied opinion that if the nation had done the kind of all out production job the Farmers Union called for, there would have been less rationing, less inflation and greater ability to help the millions who will be starving in Europe this winter and possibly next.

But those who did their post-war planning early while the war was going on, and while we were preparing to fight, were determined that two to three million farmers, lacking the credit, technical knowhow and the physical facilities, should not be counted in. They, like most manufacturers and some labor leaders, said all that was necessary was to give the price and that would get production, and to the extent that the upper one-third of farmers could increase production, there is no doubt that an adequate price did get increases. Just the same, there were hundreds of thousands of small farmers, tenants and agricultural workers frozen to underemployment, and in many instances frozen out, because adequate credit, technical guidance and assistance were not given them. At home, this war has been to a great degree a "safecrackers" war in which the powerful vested interests of this nation in agriculture, industry, and in one or two labor organizations, have seen to it that they got theirs while the getting was good. Small businesses to the tune of 560,000 went out of the picture. Big farmers, with more acres and high prices to return more dollars than the small farmer with few acres, have consolidated their interests and bought out small farmers in too many instances Agriculture, with seven million fewer people, has produced 38% more food and fiber than it did in the 1935-39 period. This demonstrated clearly that the emphasis has been upon commodities and dollars and not human beings. This has been the emphasis over many years, for 41 percent of the draftees from rural areas were rejected because of poor physical condition, resulting from bad nutrition, bad housing and poor health care.

The Farmers Union, alone among the farm organizations, has constantly fought against inflation. I am sure that our efforts along with those of the labor organizations, with the support of this administration, and particularly of Chester Bowles, Administrator of the OPA, have reduced the cost of this war to the people of this country by very close to $100 billion, as compared to the costs of the last war. The inflation fight is more vital today than it was during the war. I will deal in detail with that later.

President Truman said, when speaking of V-J day, that the crisis we faced following V-J day was as great as the crisis we faced at Pearl Harbor. It is true that the elements involved are a little different in the two instances, but the basic concepts are the same. The real issue facing us in this period is the issue of whether or not we will maintain a free society and a freely-functioning economy. I am not referring to government and governmental controls. I am referring to all of us, as people, who are the government. Either we will maintain our present form of government and the good parts of our present economy by maintaining production and consumption at high levels for all of our people, or we will go into an economic tailspin that will make 1932 seem like a tea party at a Ladies Aid society.

The real issue is whether or not we will maintain full employment, producing usuable goods and services, through an equitable distribution of the returns of capital and labor. Full employment at wages high enough and prices low enough to guarantee an equitable distribution of the goods and services we produce is the only lasting guarantee we farm people - along with other Americans - have for income sufficient to enjoy a decent standard of living. To put it another way, unless prices, wages and profits are equitable to all, this thing we call capitalism is done for and not only we in the United States but the people of the world will suffer cataclysmic consequences. Surpluses will beget surpluses. Unemployment will beget more unemployment. Deflation will bring more deflation. Despondency will beget more despondency. Confidence will be shattered, people will lose confidence in the government, its bonds, its money. The National Farmers Union is proud to have fought for the full employment bill as a declaration of policy and confidence of our government that we will not stand by and see men sell apples on the street and form block-long queues to get soup and bread.

The present situation is paradoxical in that we will have large numbers of unemployed, running up into eight or nine million, while at the same time we will have rising costs of living and inflation unless we are able to beat the deadline of converting our taxes to peacetime production and of applying to ourselves, as a people, at least a measure of the demonratic discipline which we applied to ourselves during the war in terms of price control, rent control, and the rationing and allocation of scarce supplies until our factories and farms can catch up with the demand. So confused is the situation that some parts of the economy may suffer serious deflation while other parts suffer from inflation.

The Farmers Union has given strong support to the Unemployment Compensation Bill. Our reason for doing this is two fold: First, business was guaranteed that it would sustain no losses on its war contracts. It was permitted to set aside millions of dollars for conversion. It was provided with carry-back and carry-over of unused tax exemptions, saving it billions. It was guaranteed that it would not lose any money by producing for the war effort. Our government built millions of dollars of plants for businesses to operate on a profit-making basis. Under the provisions of the Steagall amendment, agriculture was assured a support price of not less than 90% parity for two years after the formal declaration of cessation of hostilities for all commodities declared to be war commodities, which included all important agricultural commodities.

With the closing of the war, two things happened to labor. The discontinuance of overtime and reduction of hours to 40-hour week cut labor's income by about $12 billion annually. The closing of the war factories will throw some seven or eight million out of employment by early 1946. If it is fair to have provided well for industry and to guarantee agriculture 90% of parity, than it is no less fair to give the working man who did a marvelous job producing for the war effort unemployment compensation during the time when, through no fault of his own, he is unemployed, while the reconversion to peacetime is going on. Second, the Farmers Union supports the unemployment compensation bill as an agricultural measure. Unless the purchasing power of the laboring man is maintained during this period, agricultural prices will fall while the cost of things farmers buy will go up. We can continue to have a market for our products only if the man who lives in the city has enough income to buy them.

I am glad to say that on this important issue of unemployment compensation the American Farm Bureau Federation has joined the Farmers Union (a most unusual coincidence) in supporting demands for an adequate unemployment compensation bill.

Thousands of farmers and a great many others are critical of organized labor for the strikes that are going on at the present time. But I suspect that, if farm prices were to drop 30% overnight, there would be meetings of protest in every rural school house and in every farm community. It was only a few short years ago that the Farmers Holiday Ass'n. was threatening violence, and in a few instances did use violence to right economic wrongs.

The fundamental issue behind the full employment bill, unemployment compensation and the labor unrest today is the issue I stated before -- whether or not there shall be jobs for all and whether the product of the factory and the farm shall be equitably distributed to labor, management, and the farmers who produce the product.

If management insists on its return being more than enough to take care of obsolescence, depreciation, plant rebuilding and a moderate rate of interest on capital invested, and reduces thereby the purchasing power of working farmers, the laboring man, and the professional class, then our economy is certain to fall.

The full employment bill, sponsored originally by the National Farmers Union, probably will become a law. It has two basic principles. First a declaration of policy on the part of all of us, through our federal government, that we are all partners -- government, management, labor and agriculture -- in maintaining an economy that will afford enough jobs so that all who are able and willing to work can find work. This is a big step forward which says in effect that we, as a people, will not sit idly by as time makes and watch the terror of depression descend upon us, but that we will plan together, and be responsible together, to put into effect those fiscal and other policies that will insure us against boom and bust cycles. Secondly, this bill is a declaration of faith by the American people that we can have an economy of abundance, that we are determined to have it, and that we will democratically take the steps necessary to have it. If the bill becomes a law, it will need immediate implementation, if it is to mean anything. The Farmers Union has proposed implementation of the bill, first, by proposing an authorization by the Congress of the expenditure of whatever money is necessary to make up the difference between the private capital investment and the capital investment required to maintain a national gross product of $200 million, and next by supporting specific bills carrying out the policy of the full employment bill. For instance, we have proposed the development of the great national resources in the Missouri Valley by an authority patterned on TVA. We expect to propose the same development of the Arkansas Valley. We are supporting the development of a St. Lawrence Waterway, and will support the development of the other great river valleys of this country as they come along.

Since we are in the heart of the Missouri Valley here at Yankton, I wish to spend a few minutes discussing the Missouri Valley Authority. There are two basic concepts in Senate Bill S.555 commonly known as the Missouri Valley Authority Bill. One is the concept that government should be as close to the people as it is possible to get it, that an autonomous board, such as the TVA has, living and working in the valley, will be more responsive to the people's needs and demands than some far-off Washington bureau or Department. Second, it is the concept of those supporting the Missouri Valley Authority that when the Creator made the Missouri Valley He made it in one valley -- he was no respector of imaginary state lines and myriads of bureaus and bureaucrats of county, state, and federal character.

As a matter of fact He didn't even know there would be great utility lobbies to overcharge the people for electricity and use the overcharges to fight progress the people demand. I don't suppose He even knew that these utilities would call any plan or pro ram for bringing government closer to the people and for the use of all resources in an integrated fashion as socialism or communism. I sometimes wonder if He knew there were such words as socialism and communism. I am quite sure that in His wisdom He intended these resources, this water, this soil, this power, and all that they can create for the use of all the people. I am quite sure that He didn't intend that a few powerful corporations should use these resources to buy newspapers, influence public opinion against their own best interest, and to extort untold millions from those least able to pay and to prevent those least able to pay from having the benefits of all His beneficience. Our vested interest opponents including the power trust, some mining interests, lawyers who have been futilely negotiating inter-state water treaties all these years, and bureaucrats who have a vested interest in their jobs, both federal and state -- all these say that the Missouri Valley proposal will destroy states rights, but the governors of the states in the Tennessee Valley deny this. These same vested interests say that the Missouri Valley Authority Bill would deprive farmers of their water rights, but the bill carries the same provision for the protection of the individuals water rights that is carried in all our existing

federal legislation. They say that it is impossible to have flood control, irrigation and power all in the same integrated plan. But it is obvious that the plans of the Bureau of Reclamation would develop practically no power. Neither would those of the flood control enthusiasts. There is even some question about the engineering feasibility of some of the dams proposed. The Army Engineers' record with the Canol project on the Pan-American highway, and some of the other projects which they have had in charge, demonstrate very clearly that their estimates of cost are almost always low and that they have a strange way of limiting the utility value of water to the neutral proposition of controlling floods.

The fight against the MVA is a fight against progress. It is a fight to prevent the people from having an integrated plan for an industrial, agricultural, balanced economy in this great river valley. This is essentially a power fight -- the irony of it is that it is paid for by the users of power in this great area. For years they have paid overcharges and high power rates, and now they see their own money brought back to fight their own best interests through well-paid lobbyists, kept members of the press, and all the slick devices and manipulations they can hatch up.

Those defeatists who say, for whatever selfish reasons they may have, that we should not constantly seek ways of making our government and its devices more responsive to, and effective in behalf of, the people, really don't believe in the concept of democracy. Government, just like the world forces, should constantly change, must be constantly changing, trying new things, to keep abreast of the change that is at work everywhere in the world. As a matter of fact, one of our greatest deficiencies today is that we are a very well advanced nation technologically, and are still trying to govern ourselves with devices and methods which were good in the horse and buggy days. Too often our government is not responsive quickly enough to desires and needs of our people. Vested interests are always quicker to marshall their forces to prevent changes than are those organizations and interests who attempt to act in the public interest.

Now, a word about human resources. During the last 150 years, our thinking and our actions primarily have been geared to commodities, dollars, and things with little or no emphasis upon human values. A youthful country, with great raw material and natural resources naturally has relied upon the almost unregulated competitive and profit motive to furnish the energy for its development. But that motive cannot be relied on exclusively as the forceful factor in a mature economy, where our natural resources are dwindling, where free land is no more, and where our minerals, our oil, our water, and other resources have been put into private hands and pricate control. The Department of Agriculture has placed most of its emphasis on doing things for commodities and dollars. This is a natural thing for the simple reason that the most vocal people in any community are those who have the most resources and the greatest interest in maintaining their status quo. Agriculture itself has been organized on a commodity basis and our society has functioned on what I term a vertical concept. Only a few short years ago the Farmrs Union was thoroughly convinced that all that was necessary in agriculture was to give farmers higher prices. We said in effect that if you help any segment of agriculture, you help all of agriculture. Samuel Gompers expounded the same theory for labor in his famous slogan "the aristocracy of labor". In other words, if you help increase the wages of the skilled craftsmen, you helped all of labor. Business is still very largely lumped as business. The small businessman still believes that what is good for one segment of business is good for him. But he has begun to find out during the war that 70 or 80 percent of the contracts going to 100 big firms hasn't meant much in the salvation of the 560 thousand businesses that have been eliminated during the war period. In agriculture, we have awakened to the fact that one-third of our farmers at the top get 83 cents out of every agricultural dollar and that two-thirds of us get only seventeen cents of that dollar. Or to put it another way, the upper half get ninety percent of the agricultural income from sales prices and the lower half get ten percent. The lower two-thirds do not have the resources in terms of land, working capital, technical know-how and health to compete with the upper third.

As a matter of fact, the Nazi government used the average cost of production principle to eliminate hundreds of thousands of small farmers and small businessmen. The man with inadequate capital and credit, lacking education and technical skill, simply couldn't produce and sell his product

in competition with the adeuqately financed, technically well-trained and otherwise ideally-situated farmer. So in effect as the average cost of production went down through the process of eliminating those at the bottom of the scale, more and more people were eliminated. Selective Service statistics, studies made by the Farm Security Administration, and by other agencies of government clearly demonstrate that we have in agriculture millions of human beings who will not be helped by a high-price policy alone. Certainly, the two million in agriculture who have less than a thousand dollars a year gross income cannot be substantially aided, as long as they are at that level of income, by an increase of ten or even twenty percent in price, because even with a 20% increase, they would have only $200 additional to spend, whereas the farmer who has a gross income of even five thousand dollars would have a thousand dollars. This was the basic deficiency in the Triple A benefit payment system. It followed the philosophy of "Him who has gits."

It seems to me therefore, that, to use terms with which we are all familiar, that parity of income for agriculture can never be achieved unless something is done about the distribution of income within agriculture. We should add "parity of welfare" and place great emphasis upon human resources. It seems to me that as minimums we must fight for a universal health program available to all the people of this country, regardless of needs. We must move in substantially on rural housing, and a real study must be made of nutritional needs. Millions of farm families areundernourished and suffering from malnutirtion. In addition to a fair price for all agriculture, wemust make a large investment in rural America in terms of human beings. After all, we've been shippingout of rural America to the cities about $3 billion of our best youth. If we wereto receive just half of that back in terms of health, housing and nutrition each year, the increased efficiency in agriculture and the increased efficiency of those we send to the city would more than compensate our expenditure.

The Farmers Union has given a great deal of thought and study to land policy and an agricultural program. We sincerely believe that unless family-type farming is given real emphasis in terms of national policy that it is doomed. It isn't enough for politicans, some farm leaders, and agencies of government to give lip service to family-type farms, and then permit governmental and other policies to destroy them, to move people off the land even while they are talking.

If we are really interested in a decent standard of living for ourselves and our families, then we will equalize the competitive factors that we have to meet. We can't possibly have a decent standard of living as family-type farmers and work our wives and children 12 to 15 hours a day in competition with near peons working in our agricultural factories in the field. Therefore, we believe that no farm family, whether they are owners, tenants, or families of agricultural workers, should receive less than $2500 a year. We believe that the agricultural workers in the factories in the field should be protected by our government as to minimum wages and maximum hours, and we feel further that programs designed to add income to agriculture, such as the Triple A program, should have as it basic emphasis the payment of the largest amounts to those who need them most, with a top limit of $2500 a year. We have repeatedly proposed voluntary production agreements with our government. We propose them again. We propose that our nation take the* minimum food requirements in terms of a decent standard of nutrition would be for the nation, that food production goals be set on that basis, that our government establish a minimum price in advance of the growing and marketing season and that our government pay to us the difference between the market price and the minimum of $2500 per year to each farm family for complying with production programs. Further than this, if minimum support prices are necessary we can use the support price or loan device to accomplish it. We would limit any government payment to a maximum of $2500 a year. A $2500 a year guaranteed annual income per farm family would mean a minimum of approximately sixty cents per hour. In addition to a very sizeable program of health, housing, education and nutrition, we feel that the food allotment plan proposed by Senator Aiken, Republican of Vermont, is a minimum program for insuring the health and well-being of the nation. This proggam briefly provides that families without enough income to buy a minimum decent standard of diet will be allowed to use 40 percent of their income -- whatever it may be -- to buy food stamps. With these food stamps they would go to the store and buy the food they must have to make them moderately well nourished. In terms of all low-income families, they would be buying the food needed to make this a strong and well-nourished nation. And, finally, they would be the most stable market the farmer could possibly have for his product, since the government of the United States would stand back of that market. Incidentally, under-nourished farm families would benefit not only

(*responsibility of determining what the)

as producers, but as consumers. The integrated planning and development of our great natural resources, the millions of man-hours of asset-building work such planning and development would bring, the almost-undreamed of home market for the farmers in this great Missouri Valley, and the opportunity to de-urbanize our cities (which the atomic bomb makes almost imperative in terms of defense) — all this, coupled with a basic food allotment and nutrition program made possible by a well-integrated production program of needed foods and fibers, would create a climate in which family-type farmers would have some hope for continuance.

Naturally, self help is the best help. Given the minimums I have outlined above we can go on and develop a cooperative business structure that most of our cooperative leaders haven't dreamed of. We farmers can't go on forever attempting to legislate ourselves into prosperity. If we are to follow the pattern of American industry, then prices to consumers must come down in many food products. We in turn must get more of the consumers' dollar. Through our cooperative devices, we must not only market our raw materials and buy our supplies for producing those raw materials, which is about as far as we have gone, but we must build processing plants, distributive systems of processed goods, and we must work with organized labor to see that they and other consumers in the city build a consumer distributive system which will as near as possible eliminate the many layers of distributive costs that now stand between us and the consumer of our finished product. Our cooperative business devices, important as they are, are only one of the devices that farm people must use as instruments for securing their tenure on the land, and obtaining from their labor a fair shareof the productive capacity of this nation. The over-all organization which the farmer can use to coordinate his various activities in his behalf of course is the general farm organization. The National Farmers Union has been striking out rather boldly in developing insurance services that make insurance available at savings to farmers and their families and at the same time build pools of capital which are being used and can be used more extensively as they grow in size to develop other cooperative mechanisms.

Members of general farm organizations must come to recognize that it is they who coordinate such activities. They are the patrons of our cooperatives, the members who control the farm organizations, and the ones who elect the Boards of Directors of both the cooperatives and the National Farmers Union. There need not be any conflict of direction or purpose if the farmers who belong to both will recognize that the purpose of each device is to improve the lot of the farm family living and working on the land. Farm organizations, like labor and business organizations, face the greatest test they have ever faced. It is no longer true, if it was ever true, that the general welfare is the sum total of special interests. As a matter of fact, the general welfare is much more than the sum total of special interests. If agricultural labor or industrial policy is to be consistent with economic progress, it must be an integral part of a sound national economic policy, based upon forward-looking political and economic cooperation.

The essential objectives of such a national economic policy are (1) greater economic stability, (2) an expanding overall real income and (3) a rising minimum of family living. No sector of our economy and no organization representing any segment of our economy can fail to have a primary interest in the realization of these three goals. However, these three goals cannot be attained by any single economic group or combination of special interests operating in isolation or placing special interests above the overall general welfare. Farm organizations, and particularly the Farmers Union, will either grow and become more and more effective, or else they will die of decadence and dry-rot depending upon the decision they make in the future. We simply cannot serve our own best interests except as we cooperate with those people in other walks of life who have the same basic economic interests. Therefore, the Farmers Union has followed and will continue to follow as long as I am president, a studied and positive policy of close cooperation with organized labor, people of good will and progressive small businessmen. The small businessmen on the Main Streets of America has had more common interests with the man who works in the local factory and with us working farmers in his own community, than he does with the gigantic corporations that too often use his place on Main St. as the suction valve to pump the wealth produced in rural America into the great centers of wealth and power.

We in the Farmers Union need to do a great deal of thinking about our participation in the affairs of government. We hold national and state conventions and adopt very progressive, forward-looking programs and then sometimes we turn around and by our votes help to put into office people who are controlled by, or listen to, the vested interests that constantly and irrevocably oppose the very program we support. It is high time that those of us who are Republicans attend all of our party meetings, our precinct caucuses, our

state conventions and that we seek in every way to get Farmers Union programs adopted by the Republican party. We should see that candidates are nominated that will seriously attempt to put our program into action. Those of us who are Democrats have the responsibility to do the same thing. My guess is that if every Farmers Union member would take an active interest in making the political party of his choice a dynamic functioning, being, responsive to his desires and needs, we would all be surprised by the results. We simply cannot operate an economic system geared to the atomic age and try to keep our human and political relations carefully cached away in cobwebs and geared to horse-and-buggy ideas. We need to gear our political and human relationships to the industrial and technological age to which science has brought us. I sincerely hope that the Political Information Bureau, set up by the National Farmers Union convention, will begin to function in every state and that every Farmers Union member will study the record of those he elects to represent him in the Executive and Legislative branches of government and that his decisions to support or to vote against those with good or bad records will come to be less and less tinged with archaic personal political prejudices.

On the broad horizon of the world there are three major issues which we as members of society must resolve. In the international field we must learn to live in a peace based on patience, tolerance and understanding of the peoples who do not speak our language, who do not use our form of government and whose concepts are predicated upon centuries of economic, social, and political backgrounds widely different from ours. Specifically, we must learn to live in this world with the great country of Russia. Russia's population is growing, her science is constantly improving. Regardless of what we may think of her government, her people are human beings and she is the greatest world power other than the United States. It is sheer tragedy that there are so many little and prejudiced minds in this great nation that are constantly attempting to stir up suspicion and hatred toward Russia. Most of these people are defeatist. What they really mean is that they have lost faith in our ability to continue to make progress. They are like the old fable about the dog who had a bone he wanted in his mouth but who was ready to drop that bone to snap at the dog whose reflection he saw in the water. In effect, they say that Russia with her system of economics and government is going to outdistance us. Apparently, they are afraid of the American people. I think this is the worst possible kind of defeatism and backtracking. With atomic energy and the other great scientific brains which we have plowed up during this war period, we can, if we will have the same ingenuity, the same unity of purpose and willingness to cooperate with each other, have the greatest society on earth. The only time people really feel competitive is when someone else has something they want and they want to equalize their position. As I see it, there isn't any reason why we need to feel competitive with Russia. They have nothing we need or want, except that we do want to cooperate with them in a world economy. We have better science, more education, we are starting with a fifty-year advantage. We simply must come to understand how Russian people think, why they do what they do, and then guide our foreign policy in terms of a firm position but with determination to cooperate to live in peace.

The second great issue of our American society is, as I previously indicated, the bringing about of an equitable distribution of the products and services of our economy in terms of prices, wages, and return on capital investment. With a productive capacity of $200 billion a year, we simply cannot afford to have any segment of this structure take more than its share. If we are to have a smoothly functioning economy and to live in peace in the world, we must see that our economy provides an ever-increasing standard of living, not to just a few at the top, but to all our people.

The third great issue of our times is really not an issue but a problem almost as old as humanity. All of our wards, all of our other ills, can really be traced back to the relationship of man to man. Many of us in the United States have violated most of the moral concepts of democracy in our attitudes on race. We must attune our minds and hearts to an equitable and decent standard of human relations between the races of the world. Racial prejudice is one of the most useful devices of bigots. Religious and nationality prejudices destroy decent relationships between people and make scapegoats of those least able to defend themselves. We of the white race are a minority in the world, but in spite of this we most frequently think of ourselves in Hitler's terms as being the master race. Scientific studies, biological, anthropoligical and other directions lend absolutely no support to this contention. Given equal environmental opportunities, human beings, regardless of the color of their skin, make about the same amount of progress. We in America, who, in spite of our shortcomings still are the greatest single hope for world democracy, must begin with democratic factors, and that is the democratic relationship between men of all races.

With the discovery of atomic energy, a new era has been born. So far, most of the thinking and most of the discussion regarding atomic energy has been in terms of its destructive ability. Somehow, we seem to have a weird gleefulness in contemplating how one bomb or a few bombs can destroy society, What a pitiable, dastardly commentary upon man's progress in the world and in civilization that we should think in terms of returning to caves in order to defend ourselves from the creations of our minds!

What a dreadfully defeatist attitude is exemplified in the proposals to try to restrict the atomic bomb to our own borders in order that we may have either defensively or offensively the device by which we can destroy civilization! This type of thinking will certainly lead to the destruction of civilization.

We need to think in terms of the great new day that atomic energy can bring. One pound of atomic energy is as powerful as three million pounds of coal. Here is a discovery that has literally blown the concept of scarcity into kingdom come. All we need to do is reverse our thinking, and to being to implement the use of atomic energy in terms of freeing men everywhere of their burden. Those who want to bottle up the secret of the atomic bomb and atomic energy are really serving the vested interest of scarcity, monopoly and world cartels. The NFU Board of Directors, meeting on V-J plus-one day, adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a National Science Foundation to develop and make available to all the people of this country, and for that matter the world, the productive ability of this great invention. We also proposed that the benefits of all scientific research be made available to all people.

The real challenge of today is the challenge to that instrumentality which makes man different from other animals, namely, the ability to think and reason. As President Roosevelt said - the only thing we have to fear is fear itself. The future is limited only by the limitation on our ability to think new thoughts, to deal with big ideas, to dare to live vitally and freshly from day to day. Civilization is approaching its crisis. It will either destroy itself or it will meet the challenge of the new day. Mankind will rise to a newer and greater spiritual renaissance in which its spirit and being will create that climate of human relationship in which competition between men and races and economies will be eliminated and we can live in a world of cooperation based on the solid foundation of a spirit of brotherhood and the unity of mankind.

* * * * * * * *

National Farmers Union,
300 B St., S.E.,
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE IN A.M.PAPERS
October 11, 1945

AT 9647

Declaring that "civilization is approaching its crisis", James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union, today urged that not only atomic energy but "the benefits of all scientific research" be made freely available to all people.

In an address to the South Dakota Farmers Union convention in Yankton, S. D., made available simultaneously there and in Washington, D.C., Patton charged that "those who want to bottle up the secret of the atomic bomb and atomic energy are really serving the vested interests of scarcity, monopoly, and world cartels."

After reviewing legislative and economic developments during the war years, Patton described "three major issues" of the post-war world and what to do about them as follows:

"In the international field we must learn to live in a peace based on patience, tolerance and understanding of the peoples who do not speak our language, who do not use our form of government and whose concepts are predicated upon centuries of economic, social and political backgrounds widely different from ours. Specifically, we must learn to live in this world with the great country of Russia. We simply must come to understand how Russian people think, why they do what they do, and then guide our foreign policy in terms of a firm position but with determination to cooperate to live in peace.

"The second great issue of our American society is the bringing about of an equitable distribution of the products and services of our economy in terms of prices, wages, and return on capital investment. With a productive capacity of $200 billion a year, we cannot afford to have any segment of this structure take more than its share. If we are to have a smoothly-functioning economy and to live in peace in the world, we must see that our economy provides an ever-increasing standard of living, not to just a few at the top, but to all our people.

"The third great issue of our times is really not an issue but a problem almost as old as humanity. All of our wars, all of our other ills, can really be traced back to the relationship of man to man. Many of us in the United States have violated most of the moral concepts of democracy in our attitudes on race. We must attune our minds and hearts to an equitable and decent standard of human relations between the races of the world. Racial prejudice is one of the most useful devices of bigots. Religious and nationality prejudices destroy decent relationships between people and make scapegoats of those least able to defend themselves. We of the white race are a minority in the world, but in spite of this we most frequently think of ourselves in Hitler's terms as being the master race. Scientific studies, biological, anthropological and other directions lend absolutely no support to this contention. Given equal environmental opportunities, human beings, regardless of the color of their skin, make about the same amount of progress. We in America, who, in spite of our shortcomings are still the greatest single hope for world democracy, must begin with democratic factors, and that is the democratic relationship between men of all races."

-30-

NEWS RELEASE

C. I. O. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

National Headquarters, 205 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-5580

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT October 12, 1945

NOTE TO EDITORS: The story below deals with the National CIO drive outlined on page 1. Space has been left on the second page of this release for the insertion of the radio station in your community which will carry the radio programs.

NEW YORK,N.Y. - Supporting the National CIO's coast-to-coast campaign to present the true facts behind the current labor unrest and requests for wage increases, Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee assistant chairman, this week urged all its field units to rally community backing in behalf of the national drive.

The National CIO's plans call for a special series of radio programs on a national hook up of the American Broadcasting Company, articles for the Negro, foreign language, rural and labor press, and increased publicity in the regular daily press.

Calling attention to the National CIO drive, of which, the PAC official said, "PAC, as a regular committee of the CIO, is giving it its utmost support," all field groups were told that this campaign "should be tied in to the general CIO legislative program for which we are fighting. For the question of wages and purchasing power is tied to our chances for full employment, improved social security and the other issues which Congress must pass on."

The PAC organizations were urged to inform all workers, their friends and relatives through letters, flyers, handbills, posters of the radio programs, to place advertisements in newspapers, busses, street cars, stores and other business establishments, to inform all farm, consumer, minority and other labor groups of the programs, and if feasible, to hold neighborhood rallies, to which city and public figures would be invited, and which would feature the CIO programs.

All labor editors were alerted for special full page advertisements bearing a special action message from CIO President Philip Murray, who is personally directing the campaign. All industrial union councils, core of the PAC organization, were urged to contract for space in newspapers for dynamic advertisements of the CIO position so that the barrage of propaganda layed down by big business interests to confuse the people would be negated.

The theme of the CIO drive, Kroll added, is that labor's requests are not selfish requests but are for the good of the nation. It will emphasize that only maintenance of purchasing power by wage increases will permit high production with the consumers able to buy the goods which American industry will produce.

(MORE)

NEWS RELEASE

C. I. O. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

National Headquarters, 205 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-5580

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT October 12, 1945

NEW YORK, N.Y. - A complete review of CIO Political Action Committee work throughout the country will highlight a meeting of liaison representatives from CIO international unions here, October 22, Jack Kroll, Assistant CIO-PAC chairman, announced this week.

The conference will be under the direction of CIO-PAC chairman Sidney Hillman, who has returned from the World Trade Union Conference in Paris.

To accelerate and improve PAC activity, each international union has appointed one representative whose function is to coordinate PAC work in the various locals.

The agenda for the October 22 meeting includes reports from each liaison representative with particular emphasis on the status of PAC in the local unions, coordination of activity between the national and local offices, use of labor newspapers and educational material, and affiliation of locals to state and city councils and legislative work. A full discussion of the present PAC organizational structure, built around the Industrial Union Councils, and a review of the present Congressional situation with reference to the delegations now visiting Washington, status of pro-labor and anti-labor bills, and methods of PAC assistance to the CIO legislative committee will round out the morning parley.

The afternoon meeting will lead off with a discussion of PAC literature, including posters, pamphlets, leaflets and the newly-proposed radio transcription series. Attention will also be focused on those Congressional districts demanding special attention and the liaison people will debate methods of arousing greater action in these areas through literature, letter writing projects, and cooperation with other labor groups and progressive organizations. Great stress will be placed on local PAC organization in these congressional districts.

The conference will close with a discussion of support for the National $1 voluntary contribution drive and the National CIO wage drive, currently being publicized via radio, press and other media.

The names of liaison representatives of the various unions are:

(MORE)

Jules Korchien, Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians; Richard Frankensteen, UAW; Adolph Rosenbaum, Barbers & Beauty Culturists; Cornelia Anderson, Food, Tobacco, Agriculture Workers; Jacob S. Potofsky, Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Josephine Timms, American Communications Association; Gaylord C. LeRoy, UE; Grant W. Oakes, Farm Equipment and Metal Workers; J.F. Jurich, Fishermen & Allied Workers; George Bucher, Furniture Workers of America; Martin Wagner, Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers; Louis Goldblatt, Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; Franz Daniels, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; Ralph Rogers, Maritime Union Of America.

James Leary, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; Joseph M. Walsh, Newspaper Guild; Evelyn Adler, Office & Professional Workers; O.A. Knight, Oil Workers Int'l Union; Svend Godfredsen, Packinghouse Workers; Henry Fruchter, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Employees; T.R. Owens, United Rubber Workers of America; George Martin, Shoe Workers of America; Leonard Goldsmith, State, County & Municipal Workers; David J. McDonald, United Steelworkers of America; John C. Lawson, United Stone & Allied Products Workers of America; Albert Clifton, Textile Workers Union of America; George L-P. Weaver, United Transport Service Employees of America.

Maurice H. Forge, Transport Workers Union of America; Jack Altman, Utility Workers Union of America; John M. Fox, Inlandboatmen's Union of the Pacific; Nathan Jacobson, National Marine Cooks' & Stewards' Association.

# # # #

uopwa #1

NEWS RELEASE

C. I. O. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

National Headquarters, 205 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-5580

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT October 12, 1945

NOTE TO EDITORS: The story below deals with the National CIO drive outlined on page 1. Space has been left on the second page of this release for the insertion of the radio station in your community which will carry the radio programs.

NEW YORK, N.Y. - Supporting the National CIO's coast-to-coast campaign to present the true facts behind the current labor unrest and requests for wage increases, Jack Kroll, CIO Political Action Committee assistant chairman, this week urged all its field units to rally community backing in behalf of the national drive.

The National CIO's plans call for a special series of radio programs on a national hook up of the American Broadcasting Company, articles for the Negro, foreign language, rural and labor press, and increased publicity in the regular daily press.

Calling attention to the National CIO drive, of which, the PAC official said, "PAC, as a regular committee of the CIO, is giving it its utmost support," all field groups were told that this campaign "should be tied in to the general CIO legislative program for which we are fighting. For the question of wages and purchasing power is tied to our chances for full employment, improved social security and the other issues which Congress must pass on."

The PAC organizations were urged to inform all workers, their friends and relatives through letters, flyers, handbills, posters of the radio programs, to place advertisements in newspapers, busses, street cars, stores and other business establishments, to inform all farm, consumer, minority and other labor groups of the programs, and if feasible, to hold neighborhood rallies, to which city and public figures would be invited, and which would feature the CIO programs.

All labor editors were alerted for special full page advertisements bearing a special action message from CIO President Philip Murray, who is personally directing the campaign. All industrial union councils, core of the PAC organization, were urged to contract for space in newspapers for dynamic advertisements of the CIO position so that the barrage of propaganda layed down by big business interests to confuse the people would be negated.

The theme of the CIO drive, Kroll added, is that labor's requests are not selfish requests but are for the good of the nation. It will emphasize that only maintenance of purchasing power by wage increases will permit high production with the consumers able to buy the goods which American industry will produce.

(MORE)

The alternative, which is what we are suffering now, is a continually shrinking national pay envelope which can only lead to one result - another disastrous depression.

The first radio program was heard October 15 from Washington with President Murray addressing the country following the first session of the labor-management conference called by President Truman. Future programs to be heard over the American Broadcasting Company station, _____, on October 29, November 12 and November 26 at 10:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. CIO workers, telling their own hardships due to cuts in take-home pay, nationally-known public figures and stage and screen stars will join with President Murray in these programs.

# # # #

uopwa #1

NEWS RELEASE

C. I. O. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

National Headquarters, 205 East 42nd Street, N. Y. 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-5580

RELEASE UPON RECEIPT October 12, 1945

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is another in the series of special articles by outstanding government and labor officials on the issues which confront the American people presented by the CIO Political Action Committee. This article, written by U.S. Senator James Murray of Montana, a fearless progressive, clarifies the air of deceit which has enveloped the discussion on this vital legislation. Sen. Murray, author of the legislation recently passed in the Senate, explains the workings of this bill and how it can lead to our national goal - jobs for all willing and able to work.

* * *

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT CAN DO ABOUT JOBS

By Senator James Murray
Democrat, Mont.

The Full Employment Bill reflects the faith of its sponsors in the producers of the nation, and their conviction that through concerted expansion, our vast resources can be mobilized in peace for a steadily rising standard of living that will provide jobs for all who are willing and able to work. At the same time it recognizes that only the government is in a position to underwrite such concerted expansion, because only the government has a broad enough influence, and only the government can assume the risks involved.

The central feature of the bill is its declaration of the right to work. It constitutes a promise that the number of would-be workers in this country will be accepted as a goal, and that total purchasing power will be kept large enough to employ this number.

Fears and misapprehensions are rampant as to how the measure would work.

Some anticipate that it would operate by decree. To these it should be made clear that this is not a plan for directing the economy from a Washington blueprint. As members of Congress we would hardly impose upon ourselves such a heavy and impossible responsibility. There need be no guarantee of specific jobs or of individual profits; no government allocation of materials or equipment or production quotas; no bureaucratic determination of prices or output. Producers would still face competition and the ordinary risks of enterprise. Private properity rights would not be affected, and the authority of the central government would not be expanded.

(MORE)

Others think the measure is offered as a gap-filler. They regard it as a proposal for the government to take over whenever and to the extent that private business fails to generate enough demand. To these it should be emphasized that the aim is to prevent gaps, not to fill them. This is precisely why the bill instructs the President to submit to Congress an annual inventory of the spending plans of the various groups in the economy, consumers at home and abroad, businessmen, local, state and federal governments. The idea is to sum up these estimated outlays to see if they are likely to yield a total large enough to utilize the whole labor price. It if appears that together these groups will be trying to use more resources than are available, anti-inflation controls will be called for. But if the various groups plan to make use of fewer resources than are available, the government should be ready to take steps to stimulate private spending and production.

How might the government go about encouraging private production? Actually the legislation offers no cure-all; it does not commit Congress to any specific measure. It provides only the framework within which the functional groups in the economy can through their elected representatives cooperate in threshing out a coordinated many-sided program for achieving full employment.

There are, of course, many ways in which the government can stimulate economic activity. It can make technical research more available to small firms. It can collect and distribute the statistical information necessary to better market analysis. It can improve the banking and monetary system. It can revise the tax structure so that it does not cut disproportionately into risk-taking or into the market for goods and services. It can reduce the area of monopoly and thereby increase the output of producer and consumer goods and lower their prices. It can develop the natural resources of the nation and make them accessible to producers. It can increase the efficiency of producers' workers through such public services as better housing, education, health facilities, social insurance and recreation. It can take steps to encourage increased international specialization and exchange. The larger markets which result from putting the unemployed to work and from larger national income and expanded international trade will in turn permit of lower prices, higher wages and more investment.

Looked at in this way the objective is to direct public activities toward stimulating increased private activity.

Congress itself will decide how far to go in each of these directions. It will at each stage of our dynamic and evolving econory decide whether the situation calls for greater stress on consumer spending, on business outlays, or on public investment.

The final program that emerges from the discussion and debate over the national budget will reflect a compromise between the views of the President, the Joint Committee, the full membership of Congress and various groups throughout the country. But that compromise will represent a truly national economic policy, democratically worked out on the basis of full information and intelligent, coordinated study of an integrated program of action.

Most important of all is the fact that the individual effects of these various measures will add up to enough total activity to utilize all available workers. To the workers this means job security, self-respect and the material necessities of a good life. To all America it means the confidence enabling us to go forward toward permanent peace and prosperity.

# # # #

uopwa #1

THINKING IT THROUGH
BY BEN DOR — LPA COLUMNIST
Vol. II No. 15
Week ending October 13, 1945

Labor Press Associates
1707 H Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Men Of Anger

by Ben Dor
LPA Columnist

9. mitchell

I saw an ad the other day that said, "The war won't be over 'til the last boy is home"; -and not even then for millions of them, I added to myself. For when a soldier leaves the army, he doesn't become just a civilian. He becomes a veteran, and the war stays with him for a long time.

To a lot of veterans, it doesn't make so much difference. After a short period of readjustment, the man begins to get back in the groove again. His family and his friends help. His job helps too, especially if it's the same one he had before the war.

But others will need years of reconversion before they can get back in the groove. These will be the ones who were really marked by the war. Not marked physically; there will be a lot of disabled veterans who won't be a problem either to themselves or to anybody else. The marks will be mental, and therefore even harder to deal with.

And a lot of these veterans will be carrying around inside of them a great anger. They will be angry because they were first made into unwilling but wanted soldiers, and later into willing but unwanted veterans. They will be angry because we have talked so much - and so big - and done so little.

Many of these veterans will not even know at whom they are angry. And that will make it even worse, because it is a terrible thing to carry around an anger inside of you, without knowing just whom to be angry at, or just what to be angry about.

Veterans' Welfare Depends on Us

How many veterans will feel this way, or what will come of that feeling, will depend not just on the veteran alone. It will depend on you and me as well, and maybe more on us than on him. It will depend on what kind of a life we have ready for that veteran when he takes off his uniform and steps into his civilian clothes again.

If he steps out of the army and into a job, that's one thing. If he steps out into a depression, that will be something else again.

If the vet finds a life that is going smoothly, a life in which his own place is secure; a life in which his family is O.K.; a life in which his foxhole dreams can change into reality without a great shock - the veteran will be able to relax and drift smoothly into the future again.

But if the other thing happens, the anger already seething in many veterans will boil over, and then watch out.

Good Book About Veterans

These thoughts come to mind because I have just been reading a very stirring book on the veteran. It is called, "The Veteran Comes Back." It was written by a psychiatrist, himself a veteran, named Willard Waller.

It is a stirring book, and a very disturbing one at the same time. Take this paragraph, for instance:

> "No one supposes, of course, that all veterans are alike. As an army is an expression of the national culture, so is the man who has served in that army. American veterans could never behave like German veterans; they could never become Storm Troopers, never be the hired bullies, thugs, and assassins of a stupid counterrevolution. They could never make war against their fellow-citizens.
>
> "Or could they?"

(MORE)

The answer to the question he asks, Waller gives himself, in this summary of the first half of the book.

> "Let us suppose that at the end of the war the soldiers do not find their promised land, the Beulah land flowing with milk and honey, but find instead unemployment and neglect. Let us suppose that some of the veterans must go hungry, must beg on the streets, must sell their Purple Hearts and other medals, must wear their army uniform until it dissolves in rags, must walk the streets in wind and rain and snow to look for work and to be told there is no work by sleek civilians who have obviously done well for themselves during the war and have collected a great deal of money; and let us suppose that these civilians can still eat and drink and dance in the expensive night clubs while the hungry soldiers watch them from the outer darkness....
>
> "If then there comes a suitable demagogue to lead these veterans and to tell them what many already believe--that politicians are swindlers and their followers are born fools--if there comes a demagogue who tells them they have been suckers and talks against talk with overpowering eloquence and he leads these sullen soldiers in a fascist crusade, may not our democratic structure which even now totters at length collapse? Will the veterans of World War II turn into Storm Troopers who will destroy democracy?"

Waller tries to help find the answers to "the problem of the veteran." Most of us will agree with his recommendations on guidance and rehabilitation work. His remarks of work with the disabled, and on the adjustments we need to make so that the veteran can go back to school, make sense. And his underlining of the importance of full employment and a fully functioning economy might have come right out of a labor pamphlet.

Unionist-veterans Can Understand

Few labor people will feel as tender toward Gen. MacArthur as Waller seems to feel, and few of us will feel quite as good about the American Legion as he does. However, the important thing is not to quarrel with Waller about the Legion but to learn from him what it is that makes the Legion so important to the veteran. Labor should find it easy to understand the feeling of group solidarity and group protection that the veteran gets out of his organization.

If labor plans wisely, the labor hall can become a meeting place for veterans as well. The union counselling program can be made to be of tremendous help to veterans as well as other workers. And in labor's fight for full employment we are serving the vet -- and every other group in society -- every bit as much as ourselves.

Here is one of the great opportunities of our lives -- an opportunity to serve the people who served us so well, and to serve the ideals for which labor has fought so well. In a very significant way, this book can help.

-LPA-

FAITH AT WORK

October, 1945

Volume I Number 2

"Faith, if it hath not works, is dead."

James 2:17

Published Monthly by The Religious Associates of the National Citizens Political Action Committee

Acting on Faith

Rev. Horace W. McMullen, radio chairman of the Rhode Island Council of Churches and pastor of Edgewood Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., was awarded one of seven fellowships for study at one of the NBC Summer Institutes at Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The fellowships are given cooperatively by the National Broadcasting Company and the Congregational-Christian, Presbyterian USA, and Methodist Churches. Mr. McMullen is a Religious Associate and has done outstanding work in the promotion of religious radio programs.

Mr. Clayton F. Smith, president of the Cook County, Illinois, board of commissioners in an address at Chicago's Fourth Congregational Church reported by THE CHURCHMAN, August, 1945: "Neither you nor I can imagine those early settlers of this country shunning community politics as many church-goers do today.—If things need cleaning up, if improvements are necessary, it is certainly the duty of those people who see the need to try to do something about it."

Editor Emory Stevens Bucke, writing in the *Zion's Herald*, says: "Many churchmen would do well to trace the political influence that religion has. When decent people are shocked at evil conditions in the community or in the world, it is an evidence of their religious training and conviction.—Religion never reaches a point of satisfaction until it has been expressed in a positive way. . . . It is increasingly obvious that churchmen must get into politics if our democracy is to be saved."

Father Benjamin L. Masse, S.J., speaking at a memorial mass in New York on September 3, honoring labor's war dead, declared that bad influences in management include "the few who would be willing to set the returning veterans against the union and thus raise a barrier of enmity and distrust between soldiers and civilians." Emphasizing that the Church is not "promoting social discord," but rather seeking to pave the way for unity of purpose between labor and management, "for their own good and the good of society," Father Masse said that the Church is "preparing the way for an economic order more in accord with Christian ideals than the present one."

The Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids and first chairman of the FEPC, speaking on Labor Day said: "Now and without delay Congress should enact into law the Murray full employment bill, increase unemployment compensation up to a national level of $25

(Continued on page 4)

PHILIP MURRAY DELIVERS SERMON FOR SENATORS

PHILIP MURRAY
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations

"THY KINGDOM COME"
A Sermonette

Prepared by Dr. Carl D. Thompson, a Religious Associate and Secretary of the Public Ownership League of America.

"Jesus taught his disciples to pray—'Thy Kingdom Come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.' He also urged them to 'Seek Ye first the Kingdom of God and its righteousness.'

What was this Kingdom of God idea that Jesus emphasized in all His teachings, and made it the first duty His followers were to perform?

First of all, it was something to be achieved on this earth, here and now. He urged his followers to seek to transform the whole social order, until it conformed to the will of God and brought justice to all.

Also, this Kingdom idea as Jesus taught it, meant material welfare to all. He fed the hungry, clothed the naked and healed the sick; and made such ministrations the test of loyalty to Him.

Today the church, as well as progressives generally, are beginning to appreciate these teachings. And the failure of the world to accept and follow them has brought us all the unspeakable tragedies of war and our civilization to the verge of utter annihilation.

What must we do to be saved? We must begin at once to do anything and everything we can that will help to make this world a better world—more just, more kindly, more mutually helpful—the Kingdom of fraternity foretold. An immediate task, right here in our own community, that will help is to work for public power at cost. Meanwhile, we must protect and preserve the democracy we have and press on to its fulfillment."

We present excerpts from the testimony of Philip Murray, president of the CIO, given before the Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee considering the Full Employment Bill. This is a "sermon" for the Senate.—Editor.

Do you know what it means for ten million people who want to work to be without employment and without an income? I am not asking you to visualize ten million bales of cotton heaped up in piles, or ten million army trucks and military weapons lying idle, or ten million books on library shelves. I'm talking about ten million living breathing human beings who must have continuous employment with a good income to provide themselves and their 20 million dependents with food, clothing and shelter.

We are a powerful nation, in every sense. Are we going to master our own economic system or are we going to allow the cycle of unemployment, hunger and depression to lead us again to war? Are we masters of the force of nature, but unable to prevent little children in the workers' homes from being undernourished because their parents can't have a job? Are we talking about a world of atomic power, radar and electronics, while Americans are right now wondering how they are going to get the necessities of life?

For all these people and their families the hourly burning question is whether they can expect soon to be gainfully re-employed—or for how long if they do get a job. This doubt darkens their view of the world ahead. They and the whole country need some immediate, concrete evidence that their elected representatives understand the needs of today as they understand them.

Imperative Legislation

We want this Senate Bill 380 passed, but it is only a part of the legislation we know is necessary.

The Kilgore-Forand Unemployment Compensation bill should be picked up at once and moved on to passage.

We must have the Pepper amendment to the Wage-Hour Act, so there will be an increased number of workers provided a minimum wage, and to increase that minimum wage from 40 to 65 cents an hour.

There has been two years of dawdling over the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to improve old-age retirement pensions, establish health insurance and provide other Social Security advances. Hearings should begin at once.

We expect Congress to pass the permanent Fair Employment Practices Act to abolish discrimination from our midst.

There must be further improvement in existing laws that provide help for demobilized veterans, especially for those permanently disabled in the service of democracy.

A whole new concept of tax legislation must be worked out, to provide relief for low income

(Continued on page 2)

Spurs to Action . . .

This column is reserved each month for quotations from the remarks of public figures whose mouthings remind us that there is work to be done. Your contributions are solicited.

THEODORE G. BILBO

Tens of thousands of individuals, hundreds of organizations, are telling their Senators and Congressmen that they must speak up in condemnation of a man whose blatant racism is a threat to basic American democratic principles.

The Catholic Committee on Human Rights has declared that his attacks on Jews, Negroes, Italian-Americans, and other groups are "a chilling deterrent to the world-wide belief that America is a symbol of democracy, freedom and human rights." **The Southern Methodist Women's Organization** denounced Bilbo as "unchristian and ungentlemanly."

Bilbo believes in Hitler's racial doctrine. On May 24, 1938 he said: "The Germans appreciate the importance of race values. The only justifiable war . . . is a war between a superior and an inferior race."

Among his recent remarks and writings was a letter to a Religious Associate, the **Rev. Francis M. Ruland** of Sioux City, Iowa, from which we quote: "Let me suggest to you that you had better stay with your Bible and study and become more able to properly interpret the scriptures and to lead your flock on the highway to Heaven instead of trying to stick your ecclesiastical proboscis into governmental affairs. . . . I naturally think you ought to study your Bible more; otherwise you would not be a Unitarian." The letter was dated **July 4th.**

Writing **Miss Josephine Piccolo** of New York who protested his filibuster against FEPC, he addressed her as "My dear 'Dago' " and told her to keep her "dirty proboscis out of the other 47 states." To **Rabbi Stanley R. Brav** of Vicksburg, Miss., he wrote: "I express the hope that you will soon make arrangements to move to New York where you can live in an atmosphere better suited to your type."

Writing the **Rev. Ralph Mark Gilbert** of Savannah, Ga.: "The Negro race . . . has made no progress at all . . . I prophesy that with the return of these million or more Negro soldiers that have been coddled and misled into believing that as a result of this war they . . . they will be permitted all the social and political rights that are the province of the white man, 'hell is going to break loose' ".

Writing **Paul Bloch,** a mazine writer: "I imagine I would have one helluva time trying to digest all that New York is furnishing to its citizens at this time with about 2 million Jews, 500,000 or 600,000 Negroes, 500,000 or 600,000 Italians, Poles, and alien nationalities from all parts of the world . . ."

MR. HEARST'S MIRROR

"The World Charter, quixotic as it is, might be workable without Russia, but with her, we are always faced by war."

WALL STREET JOURNAL

"Small towns in the South and midwest which overnight became focal points for war production will have to revert to their peacetime function as marketplaces for the surrounding rural community." 8-15-45.

REP. GEORGE B. SCHWABE

Says this Republican from Oklahoma: "It goes without saying that all consider a system of economy ideal where every person able to work would be provided with a job. This would be utopia. But it is not possible of fulfillment and realization under any system of economy. Neither can it be closely approximated."

THE ADVERTISING MIND

Ralph Blodgett, head of an advertising agency in Des Moines, Ia., in an article in the University of Illinois' **Opinion and Comment:** "It is to be hoped that depressions are never abolished for they have many desirable features. Those who learn to ride the business cycle can find as many advantages in depressions as in booms—personal as well as business advantages. Smart folks take advantage of the boom . . . they are then ready for depression-time bargains, bargains in every conceivable thing from a suit of clothes to a railroad."

"Congress Needs to Rise to the Challenge

(Continued from page 1)

groups and to pull the idle wealth of the nation into healthy economic circulation.

We insist that the anti-Poll Tax measure is a non-partisan responsibility of both Senate and House, so that we may extend the franchise to every American.

The need is great to modernize America postwar. There must be prompt action on the great program of roads, schools, hospitals, housing. The money already authorized for highways should be available at once. The Missouri Valley Authority is imperative, because of the new wealth it will bring to our nation.

The control of atomic power must forever rest in the hands of the whole American people. No group of private monopolists can be allowed to seize and wield control over these forces of life and death.

Congress has an enormous opportunity and a solemn responsibility. The country must be mobilized for an attack upon poverty, ignorance and fear. No one can say such a mobilization will cost us too much; the contrary is true—it will cost us too much to fail.

The total dollar cost of the war will be more than 400 billions. The sales lost through mass unemployment of Americans during the depression totalled 355 billion dollars. Even greater than wages and profit loss was the suffering of people which cannot be measured.

I insist that every citizen has a right to a job at a high income, commensurate with work performed.

I insist that it is the responsibility of the national government to assure that right.

I insist that all the resources of the government should be applied to make it effective.

My idea is not merely that work shall be created through appropriation of public funds to keep people from starving on a 55-dollars-a-month WPA. We are talking here today about potentials of new wealth greater than we have ever conceived, created by the application of skill, intelligence and energy in such volume that really substantial fruits of victory will spread throughout the world.

Some questions are in order: Are we concerned about the health and care of mothers and children only when the husband and father is being killed or mutilated? Are we willing to provide housing on the basis of people's need for it only when soldiers in foxholes have no home or place to lay their head? Are we agreeable to feeding people more adequately when they are making or using engines of destruction but care nothing about nourishment of the same people when war is done?

If the Congress fails to do *now* what I have pointed out as necessary a great deal more will be necessary a year from now.

Passage of this measure (Senate Bill 380) will be the legal acknowledgment that the national government is willing to assume the responsibility for prosperity in peacetime. The bill does not, of course, either bring full employment or say how the new high standard of living shall be attained. It is the declaration of intention and the provision of the means to start the job.

I think of the history of the Panama Canal as an illustration. We spent a century talking about digging a canal; Congress didn't pass the enabling legislation until 1902. The bill didn't contain all the specifications and engineering data. Enactment of the law merely said: It is the purpose of the nation to have a canal. There were many difficulties to overcome and much effort to be put forth before it was accomplished. But the canal was finished and the great oceans of the Atlantic and the Pacific were joined for the betterment of commerce and communication.

"THE FOUR BRAVE CHAPLAINS" is one of a series for American Democracy, an organization directed by th York, Boston and Minneapolis.

These stirring posters are available for local sponso or others.

The outdoor advertising company in your community American Democracy or the Religious Associates.

This Senate Bill 380 is enabling legislation, the objective of which is to unite the two great oceans of production and consumption so that commerce may increase and full employment be attained.

There is a certain disgrace that this measure and a score of similar imperative measures were not enacted into law a year ago. Some very important people were asleep at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941; there is even greater condemnation for having been asleep at this second, economic Pearl Harbor.

Back in the summer of 1940 the big industrialists were unwilling to take orders for production of war goods unless they received certain unreasonable assurances. When new plants had to be built to increase output they refused to move until the national government guaranteed them that the cost of such plants would be amortized in five years. This has meant that the products turned out from these plants have been priced at least 20 per cent higher than they should have been. In consequence these plants have been paid for by the people, but are privately owned by the corporations.

In April, 1942, President Roosevelt sent to Congress the seven-point stabilization program, which was delayed and dilly-dalleyed over and amended until a weakened economic stabilization act was passed. The adverse economic consequences of selecting only wage control for real policing with almost no concern about profits and too little concern about prices, is apparent in the imbalance now existing betwen property ownership and workers' income.

In October, 1942, the Kilgore-Pepper-Tolan bill for total war mobilization was rejected.

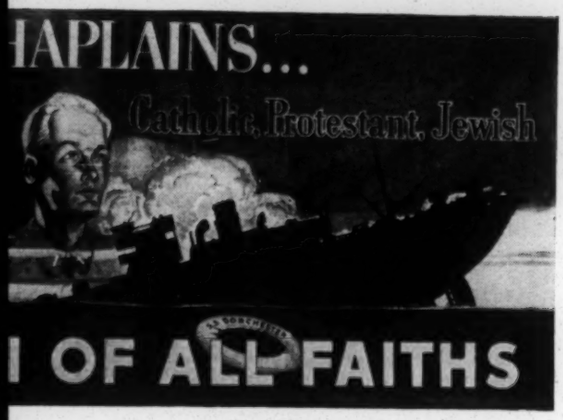
In April, 1943, Congress repealed the $25,000 limitation on personal salaries, again giving concern only to those who have too much and ignoring the great mass of the people who have too little.

In February, 1944, there was the overriding of the President's veto of tax legislation, a bill which was aptly described as giving "relief for the greedy, not for the needy."

In August, 1944, after assuring corporations of all costs plus profits in a contract termination act, and promising them the exclusive use of government-owned plants in the Surplus War Property Act, Congress refused to report and pass the Murray-Kilgore bill to provide unemployment compensation and transportation costs to war workers.

Even though Congress did enact the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 with its Title V calling for planning and preparation of public works through the Public Works Administrator, the 150-million-dollar appropriation requested to

of the Times - To the Atomic Age" — Murray



of 24-sheet outdoor billboards prepared by the Institute
e Rev. William C. Kernan and maintaining offices in New
ship by business firms, church groups, civic organizations
can give you further information or write the Institute for

begin the engineering and blue-print work was rejected, the House Ways and Means Committee driving the figure down to a picayunish five million until a more sensible Senate came to the rescue and insisted on 17½ million dollars—a somewhat better but completely inadequate amount. The American Society of Civil Engineers shows a goal of ten billion dollars worth of private construction projects with only 404 million ready for bids and a goal of five billion dollars worth of public construction projects with only 805 million ready for bids.

Last July 20 a special interim tax measure was made law to hasten the return to the wealthy of some of the taxes they had been charged from their excess war profits. This action was taken at the same time President Truman's message urging unemployment compensation legislation was laying untouched. This action was particularly brazen because of the broken promise concerning the 1944 Murray-Kilgore bill with its provisions for reconversion needs of people.

The typical American corporation is protected against reconversion loss of income to the extent of 15 years of normal net income on the base of 1936-1939. If this huge sum were available to workers, it would mean that the average wage earner now has on hand war savings in the amount of $7,200, will shortly receive a tax refund of $1,200 from the United States Treasury, and in case of reduced earnings, or no earnings, during the next year or two, could call on the Treasury for additional payments up to $9,600. His total protection for the transition would add up to $18,000.

Instead of such a sum, each wage earner has on the average only about $300 backlog of savings. This includes the great bulk who have nothing as well as those who are lucky enough to have saved a thousand dollars or more. Even if the full $25 per week of unemployment compensation urged by President Truman and the labor movement should be paid, for the full 26-week period suggested, the total amount would be only $650. This is no amount to support a family adequately for a half year! This sum is a meager attraction for a sales manager.

I take this occasion to put the question directly to every member of this Committee and to all the members of the Senate: Do you want to see unemployment of Americans? I am not satisfied to listen in reply to legalistic double-talk. I am not interested in a sterile discussion about isolated phrases and whether the "right" to a job and a good income is an introduction of "tyranny," or any other nonsense talk.

The kind of society we have organized makes high income of the mass of people an economic necessity, quite aside from the ethical truth that common men and women should have a good share of the good things of life.

Help Business

Here, then, is the primary reason for the Full Employment Bill, S. 380. The manager of an individual business enterprise always makes his production plans on a scarcity basis, that is, he will make and offer for sale just a tiny bit less than his sales manager tells him the market can absorb. The merchandise is priced accordingly. For him to produce more than he can sell in the face of low purchasing power and competition of other products would be to create an unsalable surplus and leave him with a loss. All business men operate this way.

Through this bill, therefore, it is proposed that the national government shall step in with certain guarantees in order to reassure the individual business man, so he will be agreeable to expanding his production.

A second gigantic World War in our times, at the end of which we midwifed the atomic bomb, has forced us to adapt to new technics even before our social and political institutions were adapted to the older technics. The result is an even more rapidly extended technology, even further out of line with our institutions. A British columnist wrote last week in a London newspaper: "While the general election killed conservatism in England, the atomic bomb killed it all over the world." There is time to speed up lagging mentalities, but not too much!

Even while I support the bill and urge you quick action upon it, there is a certain word in it which alarms me. "When there is a prospective *deficiency* in the National Budget . . ." it says. The bill gives private enterprise two chances to make good—once under its own steam, and once with a stimulating injection by government. When private enterprise then fails, it calls for a making up of a "deficiency." This is certainly not the real vision we should have of the brave new world we are building.

The "deficiency" thinking is an upside-down approach to our full production potential. Our vision is that now, for the first time in our history, all Americans can have abundance because we can all work together with science and technology to create abundance. This is not talk against private enterprise; rather it is a plea for a program that will permit private enterprise to really do its stuff!

This Senate Bill 380 provides the machinery for the planning, the estimating, the calculating of our full potential. We do not look upon this and related legislation in the manner of a vice-president in charge of sales trying to figure out how many units of his company's product he can sell in a market where only a fraction of the people are employed, and where those who do have jobs have incomes so small they constitute only a trickle instead of a river of purchasing power. We are approaching the question from the other side.

We need to determine not how many people can normally buy shoes or afford houses with plumbing, but how many pairs of shoes the American people need a year and how much plumbing. One cannot raise objections about such planning that it involves controls. Certainly controls are necessary; they are present by necessity in the economy we have. Controls are merely laws. The main question is whether the controls shall be exercised democratically through government—such as the traffic laws are—or whether they shall be the controls imposed upon the people by financial barons without democratic ideas who make their decisions based on their own narrow and selfish interests.

The job can be done; it must be if we are to survive.

Issues For Action . . .

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Legislation (House bill 3891, Senate bill 1274) would provide up to $25 a week for 26 weeks for unemployed. Legislation covers seamen, food processing workers, U. S. government employees and others too often ignored. It provides special veterans benefits and travel aid for stranded war workers.

SEN. VANDENBERG (Mich.) and REP. DOUGHTON (N. C.) in the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, respectively, are trying to kill this necessary legislation.

ACTION NEEDED: Write or wire your Senators and representative urging passage of these bills as written.

FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

This bill (Senate 380) would acknowledge U. S. responsibility for full employment, either by U. S. private industry or with Federal aid.

SENATOR TAFT (Ohio) leads the opposition. He's using usual Taft and reactionary tactic of trying to kill progressive legislation with crippling amendments.

ACTION NEEDED: Remind Senators and Representatives that both parties committed themselves to full employment during last campaign. Read Phil Murray testimony in this issue for more information.

MINIMUM WAGE

Last issue of FAITH AT WORK carried plea for your support of bills (Senate 1349, House 3914) to make 65c minimum hourly wage. We would appreciate advice on any action you have taken to tell your representatives and Senators that this is part of minimum postwar program.

SOCIAL SECURITY

WAGNER-MURRAY AND DINGELL bills (S.1050 and HR 3293) extend present social security coverage to new people, increases coverage for all. Its health and welfare benefits are sorely needed. Similar legislation has been pending for 2 years without hearings on the bill.

ACTION NEEDED: Insist that your Senators and Representative demand immediate hearings on this vital legislation.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT

Bills to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission have been favorably reported out of Labor committees of both House and Senate. House bill is now caught in reactionary House Rules Committee, dominated by Southern congressmen. 218 signatures to Discharge Petition No. 4 will bring it to floor for consideration of House members.

ACTION NEEDED: Ask your representative to sign Discharge Petition No. 4.

Worth Using

PAMPHLETS

Labor's Enemy — Anti-Semitism. Anti-Defamation League, 100 N. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill. 5 cents single copy.

I Know My Neighbors, by Joe Doakes. Anti-Defamation League. Pocket-sized pamphlet for mass distribution.

For The People's Health (with summary of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill). The Physicians' Forum, 510 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Emerging Conflicts of Faith. Address by Henry Nelson Wieman at Convocation Service, Divinity School of Chicago University. Mimeographed copies available from The Religious Associates, 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Labor Day Message and CIO News Report to Congress. United Christian Council for Democracy, Richard Morford, director, 457 West 123rd St., New York 27, N. Y.

ARTICLES

Christianity and the Worker, Benson Y. Landis and James Myers in the **Adult Student,** September, 1945, pages 19-38. C. A. Brown, editor, Board of Education of the Methodist Church, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Church and Labor. Francis J. McConnell in the **Highroad,** September, 1945, Methodist Church, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Monthly Message

We plan to publish each month a special message from a member of the Religious Associates. Here is one from Dr. Willard Uphaus, director of the Religion and Labor Foundation.—Dwight J. Bradley, Director, Religious Associates.

As early as 1926 Dr. Jerome Davis, the founder of the National Religion and Labor Foundation, wrote letters to eminent men in the church and the labor movement to find out whether they joined him in feeling the need for a movement to bring organized labor and the institutions of religion into mutual understanding and cooperation for justice and democracy. Among those who lent encouragement were Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Harry F. Ward, William Green and A. Philip Randolph.

The work actually began in the fall of 1932. Like similar organizations the Foundation appeared on the scene when the depression of the 30's brought such spiritual and economic havoc to millions of our people. The membership in those years, made up mainly of a small minority of clergymen of the various faiths and races, worked heroically by preaching justice in practical terms. They opened churches for the organization of the unemployed, supported remedial measures in state legislatures and in Congress, gave publicity to and raised funds for the first share-cropper unions, and vigorously defended the new CIO unions that were being so bitterly fought by the vested interests. Much of this activity on behalf of the unorganized and down-trodden was inspired by the Social Action Questionnaire of 1935 which went to over 100,000 religious leaders.

Probably one of the most formative influences of the Foundation from 1936 to 1940 were the traveling economic seminars for students and ministers. These trips, set up with great care and lasting a month, brought the seminar members into direct contact with reality and produced an emotional identification with the underprivileged.

When conditions became more stabilized, so that labor held an integral and responsible role in the American community, the emphases of the Foundation changed.

In 1939 the Interseminary Division was set up to encourage theological students and teachers to gain first-hand knowledge of labor through studying its aims and history, through personal acquaintance with labor leaders, and through helpful cooperation with unions in the seminary community. Two national and many regional interseminary conferences have been held at which the delegates reconsidered the meaning of our Judaic-Christian tradition in terms of social and economic needs. Today the Foundation's influence is felt in forty of the leading seminaries, and it bids fair to play an important part in the reorientation of theological education.

A second recent development is the appearance of Religion and Labor Fellowships and Councils in many of the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Men and women in the churches, synagogues, and unions felt the great necessity of banding together to resist reactionary forces and to win for all people in their communities the basic rights and responsibilities so prophetically set forth in President Roosevelt's Economic Bill of Rights. These local organizations in New Haven, Columbus, Dayton, Chicago, Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, to name just a few—are teaching clergyman, layman, organizer, union member how to think and work together. The movement is growing from coast to coast. It is truly continental in its scope and outreach. The Foundation is rapidly becoming international.

Today, when we are faced with the tremendous task of making democracy and fair-dealing the living experience of all people, Religion and Labor become the most natural and necessary affiliates of our time. Because of their common aims and ideals and because of their great numerical strength they are in a position to help shape the destiny of America, and so affect the future of the whole world.

Acting on Faith . . .

(Continued from page 1)

a week for a period of at least twenty-six weeks; increase the present hourly minimum from 40 to 75 cents; broaden the social security act to include health insurance, and appropriate adequate sums for public works."

Dr. Henry Nelson Wieman in the Convocation Address at the Chicago Divinity School declared: "A new faith is about to be generated. This faith might be expressed thus: Faith in the virtue, in the rightness, and in the necessity of releasing the full power of technology for industrial production to feed and shelter humanity and equip the spirit of man. This faith is not yet fully emerged, but it is coming. It will dominate the age we are entering. It is rising in power and cannot be stopped." Dr. Wieman is a Religious Associate. The full text of his address may be obtained from the office of the Religious Associates.

John C. Granbery, Religious Associate and editor of "The Emancipator," Dallas, Texas, writes: "There is a unique feature about the Religious Associates that may well be cultivated. Through the years I have been a member of innumerable organizations . . . but they all have one feature in common: they are one-way affairs; there is no round-trip ticket. You send your cheque; you sign your name to some document; you write letters to Congressmen, Governors, etc. The program is made out for you; you take it or leave it. You have no part in policy-forming.

"But you invite suggestion and seek counsel. You are even interested in our own effort to fight it out here on the spot."

After Secretary of State James E. Byrnes, who comes from South Carolina, told the Bulgarian Provisional Government that "The will of the majority of the people can be determined only if all the people are able to vote free from force and intimidation," **Dr. Frank Kingdon,** Vice-Chairman of National Citizens PAC, remarked on an ABC radio broadcast: "Some Europeans wondered about this, but concluded Byrnes wants them to try universal suffrage in Bulgaria, so if it works he can recommend it to South Carolina."

The Religious Associates
NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
An Independent, Non-Partisan Organization
205 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

10

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.
U. S. Postage
PAID
New York, N. Y.
Permit No. 4131

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Wesleyan Mem. Church Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Reading

IMMEDIATE ACTION

A Report to America on
RADIO BROADCASTING
Prepared by the
NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
October, 1945

CONTROL OF BROADCASTING IS "TOP PRIORITY" ISSUE

Hearst, Patterson, McCormick, Gannett Among Many Reactionaries Seeking New Licenses

As a responsible citizen interested in your country's welfare you have been urged to act on many important issues. We urge you to act now on an issue as important as any which has ever confronted you.

This publication includes a brief report on American radio and tells what will happen to the most important instrument for informing the public and molding public opinion, *if you and others fail to act immediately*.

Briefly:

Ten years ago Major Edwin Armstrong, a brilliant engineer of Columbia University, developed a new means of broadcasting, known as "frequency modulation" or FM.

FM broadcasting is static-free. It makes possible the licensing of hundreds of new broadcasting stations. Its potentialities for public service are limitless, if the Federal Communications Commission is able to protect the public's interest and prevent control of FM from falling into the hands of those who have demonstrated a lack of responsibility to the public.

There is a grave danger that the invaluable rights to use publicly-owned radio channels will be gobbled up by the "insiders" who now control standard (AM) broadcasting, and that many licenses will go to the Hearsts, Pattersons, McCormicks, Gannetts, and others who already control a high percentage of the nation's newspaper circulation and numerous radio stations.

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that it will begin granting licenses for FM broadcast stations on October 7. A great majority of the applicants who will receive FCC consideration on that and subsequent dates are those who now control standard broadcasting and the nation's largest newspapers and newspaper chains. You must act now, before too many choice frequencies are assigned.

You must act now to prevent control of FM from falling into these hands or the fight on other issues which interest you today and which will interest you in the months and years ahead will be the harder to win.

This report, including a brief digest of the system of licensing, some startling facts on the present state of American broadcasting, and the prospects for FM, is being addressed to thousands of civic leaders throughout the nation. If each one acts, as an individual and as a member of organizations, there is still hope that FM radio can be made the public instrument it should be. Read this report carefully. It has a direct bearing on your life and the lives of your children for decades to come.

ELMER A. BENSON
Chairman, Executive Council
National Citizens Political Action Committee

By Way of Background

Radio Channels Belong to the People

The air waves—the ether—the channels for broadcast operation belong to the public.

The right to broadcast is granted in licenses issued under an Act of Congress—the Communications Act of 1934.

In this act, the Congress wisely provided that radio stations should be operated only for the "public interest, convenience, and necessity," and licenses for broadcasting are granted for limited periods of time. It is specifically noted in the Act that this use does not give the licensee "any right beyond the terms, conditions, and period of the license" and that "the license shall not vest in the licensee any right to operate the station beyond the term thereof, nor in any other manner than authorized therein."

It is the job of the Federal Communications Commission to grant licenses and the Commission is prohibited from granting licenses for longer than three year periods. It is further stipulated that action on license renewal applications "shall be limited to and governed by the same considerations and practice which affect the granting of original applications." Too, licensees are prohibited from transferring or assigning their licenses to others *until* the FCC has found that the public interest will be served by the transfer.

Thus, the law seeks to prevent the growth of a vested interest in broadcasting, to give existing stations no advantage over others seeking to enter the field, and to keep the door open for new applicants better able to serve the public interest.

Every three years, according to the law, a licensee is expected to prove anew his operation in the public interest, and his renewal application must be given no advantage over the application of a newcomer.

The title to the radio spectrum in which stations operate is reserved expressly to the people. *The radio channels belong to the people.*

The Federal Communications Commission

The protection of the public interest in radio has been placed by the Congress in the hands of the Federal Communications Commission, seven men appointed for seven-year terms by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Commission is the guardian of the people's property—the radio spectrum. It determines whether applicants for use of this public property will use it in the public interest. It is expected to grant licenses and see that licensees make proper use of the public property.

The seven present commissioners of the FCC are:

Paul A. Porter, chairman, a Democrat who was formerly counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, former rent administrator of the OPA, and publicity director of the Democratic National Committee during the 1944 presidential campaign.

Paul A. Walker, a Democrat of Oklahoma, the senior member of the Commission and former state public utility commissioner of Oklahoma.

Clifford J. Durr, a Democrat of Alabama, and former general counsel of the Defense Plant Corporation.

Charles A. Denny, a Democrat of the District of Columbia and formerly general counsel of the FCC.

Ray C. Wakefield, a Republican of California, and formerly public utilities commissioner of California.

E. K. Jett, non-party, and former chief engineer of the Commission.

W. H. Wills, a Republican of Vermont, and former governor of Vermont.

The Granting of Licenses

Applicants for licenses to operate broadcasting stations are required to establish their legal and financial qualifications and to provide details about their engineering and program plans. If the FCC determines that the application is made by an individual or group which will serve the public interest, the license is granted. If, however, it has doubts about the qualifications of the applicant, or if there are more applications on file than can be granted, the application is designated for hearing. These hearings are public and are held to determine whether the application should be granted or denied.

AM licenses—those for standard broadcasting stations—are granted for three years, while FM licenses, for the new frequency modulation stations, are at present granted for only one year.

Under the law each renewal application must receive the same consideration as an original application, a most necessary precaution to protect the public interest.

Government By Pressure

As you reflect on the current state of broadcasting in the United States you will find it possible to direct criticism at the Federal Communications Commission for the prevailing conditions. The act of Congress establishing the Commission gives it sufficient power to protect the public's right, yet we, the people, must accept responsibility, too, for our own inaction.

Like many another Government agency, the FCC is subject to the day-to-day pressure of those with whom it must deal. In the case of the FCC its work has been largely with the big broadcasters, whose lobbyists in Washington are ever-active, clever, and well financed. Our history is replete with cases of small, powerful, well-organized lobbies for special interests who have been successful in thwarting the will of the people as expressed in acts of Congress. It is only when the people evidence their awareness and interest that Government regulatory agencies are able to operate with true effectiveness.

To prevent the FCC from becoming the complete tool of the powerful broadcasters and newspapers, the people—you, we—must act. Given proper support, an evidence of our interest, the members of the Federal Communications Commission will be in a position to resist monopolist pressure and control radio within the purposes of the Acts of Congress. The law specifically prohibits the FCC from exercise of censorship—from interfering with free speech, but we have no protection from the censorship of private interests, unless the FCC performs its licensing duties with a sense of public responsibility.

RADIO TODAY

Station Profits as High as 500% a Year
NAM Members Exercise Great Control
One-third of Nation Gets No Daytime Service
Stations Reject Good Programs For Sales

Who Controls the Air?

We have today some 900 standard (AM) broadcast stations varying greatly in size or power. Thus, a 50,000 watt station on a clear-channel uses 200 times as much power and occupies 40 to 80 times as much channel space in the spectrum as a 250-watt local station.

There are, for example, 10 clear-channel 50,000 watt stations licensed to members of the National Association of Manufacturers which utilize more power and more space in the spectrum than all of the nation's 444 local 250-watt stations put together. The same is true of the 7 clear-channel stations licensed to CBS and its stockholders, and of 8 clear-channel stations licensed to newspapers.

More than 2/3 of all stations, including substantially all the powerful stations, are affiliated with one or more of the four national networks, further concentrating control.

Control of the networks themselves is exercised by a few big advertisers and advertising agencies. Thus:

26% of CBS's revenue in 1944 came from 4 advertisers, and 38% from four advertising agencies.

25% of the Blue network's business came from 4 advertisers and 37% came from four advertising agencies.

23% of Mutual's business came from 4 advertisers and 31% came from 4 advertising agencies.

More than half of all network revenues came from 2 industries, drugs and toilet goods, 27.9%; and foods and food beverages (22.4%).

The largest single group of broadcast station operators today are the big newspaper publishers, approximately 250 stations being owned by or affiliated with newspapers.

In more than 110 cities, where there is only one newspaper publisher and only one radio station, the radio station is owned by or affiliated with the newspaper publisher.

Some 208 newspapers, which also owned radio stations, took sides in the 1944 political campaign. Of these, at least 152 or 73% supported Dewey.

The N.A.M.

Mention has been made of the 10 clear-channel stations—equivalent of more than 444 local stations—owned by members of the N.A.M.

The N.A.M.'s control of a high percentage of radio does not stop there. 46 corporations listed among the largest contributors to the N.A.M. bought more than $71,000,000 worth of time on the 4 major networks in 1944.

The NAM also conducts an intense campaign to secure free time for programs to present "the businessman's point of view." In conducting the campaign they use the names of such large network advertisers as Donald S. Adams, president of Standard Brands, and Alfred P. Sloan, jr., chairman of the board of General Motors, as a bludgeon to secure free time. As a result of the N.A.M. power exercised over certain licensees, who are members of the N.A.M., and by reason of its overwhelming radio time purchases, the N.A.M. is able to boast that it has secured as much as $1,000,000 worth of free time in a single year.

It should also be noted that N.A.M. members have sponsored network commentators who, day after day, present the N.A.M. point of view. Upton Close, sponsored by Sheaffer Pen, an N.A.M. member, was an example of this influence.

Too, N.A.M. employees have even been presented to the public in daily broadcasts over national networks as "impartial" commentators without any revelation that they were not impartial, but on the N.A.M. payroll. This, for several years, was the case of Fulton Lewis, jr.

Public Service?

In a recent article in *Consumer Reports,* Commissioner Clifford J. Durr cited three stations as examples of the current state of American broadcasting.

Station A "licensed to use one of the best of the broadcasting channels and 50,000 watts of power" devoted 87.5% of its time to commercial programs, and only 12.5 to non-commercial programs. Most of the sustaining (non-commercial) programs were on Saturday and Sunday; on the other days commercial programs occupied fourteen out of fifteen hours.

"In addition to its commercial programs the station broadcast 329 commercial spot announcements between its programs, as compared with only six non-commercial or public service announcements."

This station had revenue of $1,000,000, spent only 3c out of each dollar of revenue for program talent, and "its net profits before taxes in 1943 yielded it a return of 265% on the depreciated value of its entire investment in broadcasting property." Only 39% of its revenue was needed for payment of all expenses, including depreciation.

Station B, Durr reported, is a medium-powered station. "Four days a week, no sustaining programs whatsoever are broadcast from 5 a.m., when the station goes on the air, until 10:30 p.m. when the listener may hear a 5-minute sustaining sports review." For the week as a whole, less than one percent of the station's time is devoted to sustaining programs of local origin.

Station C, a local station, operating daytime only, with 250 watts power, "originally procured its license after representing to the Commission that it would broadcast "sketches, music, duets, quartets, excerpts from opera, cuttings from great plays, literary characterizations . . . and general interpretation of literary works that are not ordinarily acceptable to the general layman." The applicant also obtained a station on the grounds that the community had excellent talent deserving of a radio outlet.

"An examination of this station's program log for a sample week in 1944, however, shows that 88.4 percent of its time was devoted to mechanically produced music. Less than 3.3 percent of its time was devoted to the 'excellent talent' which the applicant assured the Commission was available in the community. The station's programs were interspersed with 1,042 spot

announcements or one every 5.5 minutes . . . (of which) 8 were broadcast as public service." This station "even after paying its Federal income taxes still had left a profit of 200 percent on its net assets. *In short, the owners of the station in* 1943 *were recovering the entire value of their investment every six months.*"

Should such stations be granted control of new FM facilities—or renewals of their present licenses?

Our Stranded Americans

The failure of radio stations to meet tests of public service is dramatically revealed in a survey made by the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. It was reported that 57% of those polled said that the clear-channel stations did not carry satisfactory farm programs; 43% said there were too few agricultural information programs, 48% reported that commercial programs were crowding farm programs into less desirable listening time.

C. Maurice Weiting in an article in the *Cooperative Consumer* notes that "Radio's potential in terms of a fuller and better rural life is so vast that it is difficult to envision. . . ."

Yet existing stations do not begin to fulfill that potential where they serve rural audiences, and, it should be noted, that one-third of the United States is still outside the daytime service area of any broadcasting station. This area includes some 10,000,000 people, more people than in all of Australia, twice as many as there are in Switzerland, and three times the population of Norway. As Commissioner Durr notes: "These stranded people do not share our abundance and most of them are likely to remain stranded for some time to come, if we think of them primarily in terms of their value as purchasers of advertised goods."

There is no question, however, that the thinking which dominates radio today is that of the American business interests who contend that "What is good for business is good for America." The converse, that "What is good for America is good for business" has not yet struck them. Last May, J. Harold Ryan, then president of the National Association of Broadcasters, said: "Radio has become a recognized guardian of the public interest. American business . . . likewise has become a guardian of the public interest. It is my prophecy that American business will want to use radio in the perpetuation of this trust, that it will find new ways to sell itself . . . through radio."

That business has already found excellent ways of "selling itself" is apparent in the controversial issues presented in the institutional advertising of such firms as Ford Motor, DuPont, American Telephone and Telegraph, and the electric light and power companies. As Commissioner Durr has noted: "all the discussion of public issues we hear over the air is not identified as such."

The effect of American business, including the American radio business, serving as "guardian of the public interest," is revealed in an FCC check of a sample radio week in 1944. In that week the CBS educational program "Invitation to Learning" was carried by only 39 of the 136 stations to which it was made available; the NBC "National Radio Pulpit," a non-commercial religious program offered in cooperation with the Federal Council of Churches was carried by 60 stations, rejected by 79. The University of Chicago Roundtable, available to 139 stations, was rejected by 84. "Labor for Victory," a program alternately presented by the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. and, at the time, the only labor program carried on any of the 4 major networks, was rejected by 104 of 139 NBC stations.

Profits and "Service"

This concept of a guardianship of the public interest by American business has proven highly profitable to holders of publicly granted broadcast licenses. An indication of these profits was given in the cases of Stations A and B cited above, while for the industry as a whole in 1944, profits were 150% on depreciated value of the entire investment before Federal taxes.

It should be noted that in a fire year period less than 1% of the broadcasting stations have gone into bankruptcy, while the mortality for other businesses requiring small capital investments runs to 70% over a five year period.

A license to broadcast is an almost certain guarantee of high profits to the licensee; but the only guarantee that the public interest will be served by granting a license rests with the FCC.

There is an obvious relationship between the failure of stations to perform public services, as required by law, and their huge profits. It is profitable to carry an hour of recorded music interspersed with spot announcements; it costs money to broadcast a University of Chicago Roundtable.

The greatest asset of a broadcasting station is its license to operate, and though the Federal Communications Act, passed by Congress, stipulates that the air belongs to the people and must not be sold, rights to the air have been sold. Holders of licenses have sold their right to broadcast and the transfer of licenses has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission without a hearing and without general notice to those who might, under the Act, file a competitive application for the license no longer desired by the seller.

The prices which have been paid for the "right to sell the right to the air" are exorbitant, and the traffic in these public licenses borders on the scandalous.

Stations with physical assets of $50,000 have been sold for as high as $500,000. The license—the right to the air—representing most of the $450,000 difference, though this license is a limited public grant subject to public control through the FCC.

The Big Question

The big question is whether the American people will permit those who have failed to fulfill their pledge of public service—the present standard broadcasters—and the American newspapers, both subject to the great pressure of American advertisers, to dominate FM radio?

One of the principal causes of monopolist control of standard broadcasting, the limited room on the spectrum for broadcasting stations, has been overcome with the discovery and development of FM broadcasting. Where we have been limited to less than 1,000 stations in the past, FM makes possible the development of thousands of new stations.

Yet control of these new stations may easily fall into the hands of those who now dominate American broadcasting, unless the Federal Communications Commission remembers its own counsel that "It is economically and socially unwise to concentrate the control of broadcast facilities in the hands of a select few, and it is . . . essential to keep the door open to the fullest extent possible for newcomers."

RADIO'S FUTURE

Present Broadcasters Seek Control of FM
Hearst Has 6 Applications Pending; Gannett 3
Still Time to Protest Assignment to McCormick
Veterans Handicapped by October 7 Deadline

Evidence of public interest—your interest—in the control of American radio, registered by letter or wire or petition, with the FCC immediately will do much to help the Commission adhere to its belief that the door should be kept open for newcomers.

Of 500 FM applications now on file, all but a few are from existing broadcasting station interests or from newspapers, and a granting of these applications will mean that listeners will receive the same programs now heard on standard stations over FM stations. Moreover, a granting of all present applications will exhaust the available FM channels in important cities along the eastern seaboard as far south as Washington, in major cities like Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles, and even entire states, such as Ohio.

It should also be noted that because the public has not been aware of the issue involved, some 53 choice FM channels have already been assigned, of which all but 8 are to interests already in control of standard broadcast stations. If this ratio continues, and if the only "newcomers" admitted are to be the big newspaper publishers like the New York *Daily News* and the Washington *Times-Herald,* whose applications are about to be acted upon, the possibilities of FM broadcasting will be nipped in the bud.

Among the applicants "prominent" for past propaganda activities we find Hearst with 6 applications, Col. McCormick with 5, Capt. Patterson of the N. Y. *Daily News,* Cissie Patterson of the Washington *Times-Herald,* 2 applications from Scripps-Howard, and 3 from Frank Gannett, whose Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government has been described by Rep. Wright Patman as "the most sinister lobby ever organized."

A Little History

Ten years ago, Major Edwin Armstrong of Columbia University developed the new system of broadcasting known as FM. Because it made possible the opening of a new broadcasting band with room for additional stations, the development met strong opposition from the Radio Corporation of America, its subsidiary, The National Broadcasting Co., and other entrenched interests.

These interests recognized the inevitability of FM development, but they were determined to deter its development for as long a time as possible. They pooh-poohed FM far and wide, in all probability dissuaded enthusiasts who would have gone into the development of FM stations. All the while they made their own plans to get a good share of this new broadcasting wonder with its great technical advantages, including the more faithful reproduction of music, static suppression, less interference among stations, and others.

Despite this strong opposition, however, Major Armstrong was able to persuade the FCC under former Chairman James Lawrence Fly to allocate frequencies for FM broadcasting, and experimental licenses were granted.

Under Chairman Fly, many progressive steps were taken to promote FM, to ensure its flourishing, and to prevent it from being seized by existing broadcasters and by large-scale newspaper interests.

A rule was made that no more than six FM stations could be licensed to any one interest, and no more than one station unless it could be shown that additional licenses would enhance competition.

While standard broadcasters were not prevented from applying for FM stations, they were required to devote at least a part of the time to programs not broadcast simultaneously over their regular (AM) stations. Moreover, under Fly, the rules gave an advantage to those newcomer applicants who proposed to render a service distinct from any already available in the community. Too, specific frequencies were reserved for non-comercial educational broadcasting.

The Time Is Now

The war prevented FM from developing from 1941 to 1945. Then on August 7, 1945—the day after the first atomic bomb fell on Hiroshima—the FCC removed the "freeze" on new FM station licenses, effective October 7. But in the process, much of the hope for a truly new system of broadcasting has been undermined.

The FCC ruling giving preference to those who would offer a new and distinct service on FM has been dropped.

By announcing that it will begin to grant FM licenses on October 7, 1945, the FCC has opened the possibility that the choice frequencies in important sections of the country will be granted before men in the services are out of uniform, before small businessmen, presently concerned with reconversion, will have time to investigate this great small business opportunity; before farm, cooperative, labor, and other groups have had a chance to present their applications. To assure these individuals and groups a chance to bring "new life" to radio and to prevent a monopolizing of the information and opinion-molding media, the number of licenses for present broadcasters and newspapers must be severely limited.

At the FM hearings before the FCC (Docket No. 6651) a year ago evidence was presented to show that the 178 established broadcasters then applying for FM licenses had an aggregate worth of $158,422,603 or $983,991 each. Nine newcomers with net worth of more than $500,000 each had applied, and the average net worth of these nine was $1,905,218.

Yet it takes only about $40,000 to construct a good FM station.

The question arises why an instrument of free speech and public opinion, which is cheap enough to be operated by democratic groups, should be turned over to million-dollar aggregations of capital.

The FCC itself has provided the answer. In its report on FM, it stated:

"Only 26 of the 204 commercial FM applications on file August 25, 1944 were from interests independent

of existing standard broadcasting stations . . . the bulk of FM applications are from interests having AM stations, and the newcomers are for the most part large-scale enterprises. . . . *It is economically and socially unwise to concentrate the control of broadcast facilities in the hands of a select few.*

Yet, as noted above, the FCC has already assigned 53 choice FM channels to some of this "select few." In announcing the assignments on September 12, the FCC acted without any public hearing whatever. It referred to the licensees as FM "pioneers" and made no provision for protests of these grants, except from the stations themselves, who were "given an opportunity to object to the Commission by September 25, 1945 concerning specific assignments."

Though it made no provision for public protests, such protests should be made and will possibly help save FM.

Among the 53 grants were Channel No. 55 in Chicago to Col. Robert McCormick, Channel No. 53 in Rochester, N. Y., to Frank Gannett, and Channels 39, 40, 56, 26, and 31 in Fort Wayne, Boston, Springfield, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh to Westinghouse.

In its announcement of the assignments the FCC said: "The Commission recognizes that it would be better to make such a choice after a hearing." If you agree that it would be better "to make such a choice after a hearing" wire the FCC and your Congressman and Senators urging that the assignments be set aside and that the favored 53, including McCormick, Gannett, and Westinghouse be required to follow the same procedures and compete fairly and openly with the 500 new applicants and others, whom the FCC in its announcement calls "latecomers."

This is a *special action*, in addition to the following which should be undertaken at once:

ACTION REQUIRED

1. The petition inserted in this report carries certain specific recommendations. The sentiments expressed in the petition should be incorporated into personal letters to your Congressman and Senators, with a request that they forward your letter and their own recommendations to the FCC.

2. Every civic, labor, farm, veterans, small business, religious, and women's organization should pass immediate resolutions expressing its sentiments as to whether FM licenses should be granted Hearst, Patterson, McCormick and others who now control huge public information and opinion-molding instruments.

3. Where possible, delegations should visit Washington, see Congressmen and Senators, and arrange appointments with members of the Federal Communications Commission.

4. The petition inserted here may also be used to send your sentiments and those of your neighbors and friends to Congress and the FCC. Address the signed petition to your Congressman or one of your Senators and request that he forward it to Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission.

5. Check now to find which individuals and groups have made applications for licenses to broadcast in your community. Check too, the dates when licenses of standard and FM stations in your community are scheduled for renewal. You will want to support or oppose those renewal applications. You should and must be heard.

FUNDS FOR FCC

This report has emphasized:

1. That we must have immediate action to preserve a great portion of the public domain —the radio spectrum—for newcomers to radio broadcasting.

2. That there is a grave danger that FM radio, a powerful instrument for the dissemination of information will be controlled by a "select few", unless the FCC is cautious in the allocation of licenses.

This report has urged action.

In addition, it should be noted, that the FCC must be given adequate appropriations by the Congress to fulfill its functions as guardian of the public interest.

A Congressional Committee, under the chairmanship of Rep. Clarence Cannon, has recommended a cut in the FCC appropriation by reason of the end of the war emergency.

The protection of the public interest—in war or peace—demands that the FCC have sufficient operating funds. You are urged to ask your representatives to assure adequate appropriations for the FCC.

In making his plea for a $2,430,000 budget, Chairman Porter said: "The radio spectrum is a valuable and limited natural resource." That resource must be carefully conserved and protected by the FCC and the Congress.

To the Congress of the United States and the Federal Communications Commission

Deploring the failure of many American broadcasting stations to perform properly the public service to which they are pledged; and deploring the excessive profits of many licensees, made at the expense of public service on licenses granted by the people;

And, believing that those who have already abused their public licenses may be given substantial control of FM broadcasting through licenses to be granted by the FCC beginning October 7, 1945;

And, believing that the preservation of free speech and free competition make it essential to prevent the concentration of control of broadcast facilities in the hands of a select few;

The undersigned urge the Congress and the FCC:

1. To grant no more than one-quarter of available FM channels to licensees of existing standard (AM) broadcasting stations and to newspapers, and that such applicants be granted licenses only upon proof of exceptional public service in their present operations and guarantees that they will perform a wholly new and different program service on their FM stations.

2. To prescribe in terms of hours and expenditures standards of public service programming for all broadcasting stations, which standards an applicant must agree to meet before receiving a license, and which all licensees must demonstrate that they have met before being granted renewal of licenses.

3. To grant three-quarters of the FM broadcast channels to newcomers, under rules and regulations which will insure fair consideration for veterans, small businessmen, farm, labor, cooperative, and citizens groups, and others, who, to date, have not enjoyed broadcasting opportunities.

4. To prohibit the granting of an FM license to any standard (AM) licensee without a public hearing.

5. To prohibit the renewing of any broadcast license until the application for renewal has been advertised in a local newspaper of general circulation and all persons in the community, so desiring, have been afforded the opportunity to apply competitively for the same license or to submit evidence why such license should not be renewed.

6. To arrange, whenever and wherever possible, for local hearings to be held in communities which applicants intend to serve.

Name	Address	City	State

The Air Belongs to the People—

Because the air belongs to the people —

Because American broadcasting stations operate on licenses granted by the people through their Congress and the Federal Communications Commission —

The People have a right to expect— That adequate time, at good listening hours, be devoted to the presentations of facts and differing opinions on the many grave and important issues which face our nation.

The People have a right to demand— Full, frank, free discussions—everyday—on issues of everyday importance.

Check your local stations:

How many hours—and what hours—have been devoted to forums, speeches, roundtable discussions, and dramatizations of such issues as—

FULL EMPLOYMENT?
THE POLL TAX?
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES?
CHILD CARE?
HEALTH PROBLEMS?
MINIMUM WAGES?
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION?
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT?

These are subjects of vital importance to every living American.

Radio—reaching more Americans than any other instrument for distributing information and opinion—can and should contribute to the solution of America's problems.

The campaign to protect the people's right to the air, to prevent control of radio by a select few, to provide greater competition and better public service from broadcasting stations licensed by the people—must be undertaken and sustained by all public-spirited citizens. Write your Congressmen and Senators urging them to support the FCC in protecting the public's interest. Write the members of the Federal Communications Commission telling them you expect ever-greater vigilance in protecting the people's interest. ***And tell your local radio stations you expect performance of the public service to which they are pledged.***

Support the Campaign to Protect the People's Right to the Air.
Send Your Contributions to National Citizens PAC, 205 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

The Listening Post

NATIONAL CITIZENS POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
205 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.

10

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.
U. S. Postage
PAID
New York, N. Y.
Permit No. 4131

CIO-PAC
75 Ivy St.
Atlanta, Ga.
Att: Mr. George S. Mitchell, Dir.

Veterans Assistance
Information

from, National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington 25, D.C.

November 10, 1945 No. 5

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS IN FOOD RETAILING

Peacetime job opportunities for veterans in the field of food retailing are numerous. Many independent retail stores are at present understaffed and are not only anticipating returning to their prewar standards of operation but expect to expand as soon as possible. In addition, it is anticipated that for persons who qualify and have the necessary experience, there will be opportunities as new store owners.

The National Association of Retail Grocers has set up the Nargus Employment Plan for Returning Servicemen which has as its objective helping veterans find jobs in the retail food industry. This plan includes lists of food industry positions available in the local area and in other areas in which the veteran may want to be located. Information on these positions is available from the Veterans Employment Representative of the local United States Employment Office and the local Retail Grocers Association.

In order to aid men who have had no training in this field, some local associations are setting up training courses for new entrants and brush-up courses for those who have had previous experience. Most retailers offer veterans the opportunity of earning while they learn the business.

There are no particular age restrictions and while, for the most part, employees in retail food stores are salesmen, they must expect to acquire knowledge and facility in stock handling, and experience in arranging displays both of produce and fresh fruits and of other merchandise. Large establishments require bookkeeping and some other clerical work. Salary ranges average from $22.50 for the inexperienced to $50 for experienced mid-town store clerks. Higher salaries are paid in some isolated areas and store managers command considerably higher wages in large cities.

Still other retailers pay a lower basic wage plus a commission on sales over a certain established amount.

For those who wish to start their own stores, local Retail Grocer Associations are being established throughout the country as advisory groups to the would-be owners. For the information of those desiring to start their own stores, Nargus states that the average retail food outlet with an annual volume of $50,000 or less makes up the bulk of retail food outlets.

For such an outlet and considering that the store is rented or leased at a reasonable fee, the new owner would require approximately $4,000 worth of opening stock with approximately $6,000 worth of fixtures and equipment (bought new). This is for the combination store with meats, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, dry groceries, bakery products, etc. In addition, approximately $2,000 in cash should be on hand to meet day-to-day expenses, including rent, improvements, insurance, licenses, etc. It is not entirely impossible but it is not recommended that any retail outlet in the food field be considered with less than a $10,000 investment. In this average store with an annual volume of approximately $50,000, the efficient, intelligent, and successful operator averages between 1% and 2% net profit on sales, in addition to a reasonable salary, figured in his operating expenses, of around $250 to $300 per month.

To enter this highly competitive field of operating a retail food store, a person should have considerable training and should have served an apprenticeship. New owners must be extremely selective in their choosing of a location, in their operating methods, and must be particularly efficient in their operations to meet competition and yet satisfy customers so that these customers will continue to patronize their store. The store's location, aptitude of the owner, his adaptability and particularly his ability to build up popularity and a following in the neighborhood, are all extremely important.

Prospective new owners may learn of an already established business for sale, and in these instances, investment required may not be quite so large. The prospective purchaser should check carefully on sales, location, customer conveniences, reputation of the establishment, etc., before considering such purchase.

For further information on establishing a grocery store, veterans should consult the local Retail Grocers Association. An excellent manual entitled "Establishing and Operating a Grocery Store" is being prepared by the United States Department of Commerce and should be available in 90 days from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945 O - 673479

Reading file

A COMMUNICATION

Our Negro Soldiers

Sir: On June 29, 1945, in the course of an argument against the FEPC bill, Senator Eastland of Mississippi asserted that American Negro soldiers in this war have disgraced their country in that they would neither work nor fight. He claimed he had evidence to prove that the Negro 92nd Division had been a dismal failure, that not a single Negro officer in it had proved competent to lead men in battle. Then he passed on to the familiar assertion of Negro racial inferiority.

Intelligent Southerners long since have learned to discount all fact-assertions based on race hatred and to ignore their resultant conclusions. The twin objectives of giving the Southern whites more genuinely liberal education and the Southern Negroes more self-confidence and pride of race (the two greatest needs today) are best approached with a minimum of agitation and controversy. But the Congressional Record is read in all sections of the nation, and as yet no specific answer to Senator Eastland has found general circulation. Hence this reply, based upon a life time of experience with Negroes in Virginia, New York City, Tennessee, Chicago and Florida, and upon service (at my request) with Negro troops during the current war.

Eastland's speech was made on the fourth day following General Patton's official commendation of the 3603rd Engineer Dump Truck Company (Negro) for outstanding performance in clearing and grading approaches to the Rhine River bridge. This was working under fire without opportunity to use cover or to shoot back--the hardest situation of all for even the most experienced soldier. The 3603rd left the United States in late February, 1945, and won commendation less than 60 days later. A few days after his speech, Lieutenant Vernon J. Baker, a rifle platoon leader in the 92nd Division, was awarded the DSC---the third Negro to receive this honor in that theatre.

General Clark cited the Negro 450th Anti-Aircraft Battalion for outstanding performance in the landing at Naples. Negro Combat Engineers, Anti-Aircraft, Engineer Service, Coast Artillery, Quartermaster, Air Service and Infantry troops have received unit citations and commendations in both European and Pacific theatres of operation. Emphatically the generals have not agreed with the Senator.

Eastland's charges against the 92nd Division are particularly despicable because he adroitly uses a partial truth to buttress assertions which fall when the whole truth is known. The 92nd has a spotty record, as have several white divisions. Reliable reports indicate that a strong German counter-attack pummeled it in one North Italian engagement, but it did not break nearly so badly as white divisions did under similar conditions at the Kasserine Pass and again in the neighborhood of Bastogne.

It is remarkable that would-be critics of the Negro soldier regularly ignore our other Negro division, the 93rd, which has done extraordinarily fine fighting in the Pacific islands, and whose record in World War I is described in an official Army publication as "one of the noblest of American Arms," where each of its regiments was decorated as a whole or in part with Croix de Guerre with palm, as well as with hundreds of individual citations.

The Regular Army long has recognized that the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry are crack outfits, not excelled by any of our Regulars. All four regiments rendered distinguished service in the Spanish American War and World War I. All have been used at key spots through this war.

In either a fighting or a working situation the reactions of Negroes are about the same as those of white people of similar economic status and social opportunity. That is: If there is a fight in sight, curiosity and excitement will draw them in with too little regard for danger; but if work is to be done, away from the excitement of conflict, they will work well or poorly accordingly to how they have recently been treated and how much loyalty and confidence they repose in their leaders. To be fair, however, we must compare the Negro troops with a definite class of white troops.

About six-sevenths of the Negro troops come from areas in which equal educational opportunities, equal pay for equal work and opportunity to work at skilled trades are denied them. So far as it can be accomplished, pride and self-respect also are denied them by political discrimination, social ostracism and the common use of epithets which pound into most of them a hopeless feeling of inferiority.

More than half of them come from rural districts of the South where the land is poor, schools few and far between, wages low and appreciation of education small. While a large proportion have good basic intelligence, they are drastically handicapped by the lack of even elementary schooling. They were taken from school as soon as they were old enough to pick berries, chop cotton, weed onions, hoe corn, pick cotton or slash tobacco; this because their families were so poor that their earnings were needed. Similar conditions had precluded education for their parents before them.

About three-fourths of the urban 40 percent come from families struggling in the poorest segment of the industrial population, still relatively new to their environment, impoverished, baffled and to some degree intimidated.

So the vast majority of our colored inductees are men who have grown up ignorant, superstitious, unused to consecutive thinking, unacquainted with the world, frightened and homesick when away from their childhood settings, shiftless, unreliable, evasive--- and sullen under criticism or correction because they have been given no incentive to improve.

Now these traits, usually noted in underprivileged Negroes, are precisely the traits which are marked among ver poor people everywhere. We find the same characteristics among the "poor whites" of the mountain pockets in the Alleghenies, among the white sharecroppers of the Deep South, among the Okies, and among the very poor in our city slums. We in the Army have found that there are exceedingly few traits which can properly be ascrived to the Negro race as racial traits. The handicaps of our Negro troops are handicaps from successive generations of poverty, not of race. When we have recognized this, have ceased to think of them as Negroes and have learned to regard them as poor people in need of opportunity, we have taken the first and longest step toward making them good soldiers and good citizens.

It must be admitted that, thus far, the Negro's life in America has given him very little to fight for. When one asked me, "How come white folks is fighting Hitler for treatin' the Jews jes'lak they treats us?" I could find no adequate answer in any Army regulation or textbook. They must have an answer-- and it can be provided by the Army.

This can be done, but many officers--both white and colored--refuse to do it. Any officer who lives their life with them, eating in the same mess, sleeping in the area, attending their chapel, visiting their dayrooms, buying in their exchanges and showing interest in their sports and social activities, soon finds that these men are passionately eager for pride, self-respect and friends to whom they can give trust and loyalty. Those are the things Negroes will work for, eagerly fight for, gladly die for. I know. I have seen them do all three.

Negro recruits to whom the Army has been presented mainly by the reading of the Articles of War and Army Regulations, with ill explained enforcement of the disciplines therein prescribed, have yielded reluctant response. But present the United States Army to them as a great fraternity in which men of all races, creeds and colors come together as equal brothers in the uniform, its distinctions of rank based honestly upon training and accomplishment-- and they respond with eagerness. By their response they have put upon us the duty to make that Army ideal permanent.

From every continent and sea are returning the thousands of Southern white officers who have developed a solid respect for their Negro troops and are determined that henceforth these must receive in our country the rights, privileges and opportunities which they have helped to preserve for the rest of us.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Sherman, AUS
San Francisco, Calif.

The New Republic/ p.677-678. November 19, 1945

Veterans Assistance
Information

from, National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington 25, D.C.

November 20, 1945 No. 6

ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING A SERVICE STATION

For those who are interested in working for themselves, the service station business has many advantages. For the right type of individual it offers unusual profit possibilities. The work is considered healthful as it is largely carried on outdoors. However, there are disadvantages and hazards to be considered by the man who plans to own a service station.

The person just starting out stands a 50-50 chance of failing during the first two years. The chances of losing capital and savings in private business ventures are always high and they are a gamble in which beginners without previous experience stand little chance of success.

For persons considering entering this field, the following requirements should be given serious consideration:

Previous experience working in a successful service station is a prime requisite. Retail selling experience is desirable, and an easy, friendly manner in meeting people is helpful. Practice in handling and taking care of money is essential. Although it is not necessary to be a skilled mechanic, one should be mechanically inclined and at least have a general knowledge of automobiles and their operation. A would-be owner must be energetic and in good health since the work, although not strenuous, requires lifting and bending and one has to be active. A minor physical handicap, however, will not seriously interfere with the operation of a station for it is possible to modify the services offered by the station to meet the owner's physical condition.

As experience in this field is vital, one of the best ways to secure it is through working for a well-managed, successful company. While acquiring this experience it is a good idea to attend training schools and to study trade periodicals pertaining

to service stations. Such courses, covering many phases of station operation, are sponsored by oil companies and by the manufacturers or distributors of automotive products. As oil companies wish to attract the type of men who want to make s success of operating their own stations, plans are being developed which are flexible enough to include individuals with only a small initial capital to invest and who honestly intend to make service station operation their means of livelihood.

The amount of capital required for the purchase of a station or the erection of a new station varies because of many widely different factors. In general, however, to own or buy a station is an expensive proposition. In many cities stations cost anywhere from $35,00 to $50,000 and up. Much less capital is needed to lease an existing station. When leasing a station, capital is needed for investment in the many smaller items or equipment which are not furnished by the lessor; to pay for the initial merchandise; and cash must also be on hand for initial working capital to cover expenses in the first two or three months until the business gets on its feet. Leasing is probably the most common method of entering this phase of the business. Application for the leasing of a station, or for work as an employee, may be made at the district offices of the oil company and jobbers.

It will probably be relatively easy to enter the service station field in the postwar years. However, according to the judgment of many in the industry the trend in this business seems to be toward reducing the total number of stations; consolidating, enlarging, developing, and more completely equipping the remaining stations. Competition is expected to be very keen. For more specific information reference should be made to a 200-page manual entitled "Establishing and Operating a Service Station", prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. This manual will be available at a nominal fee in 90 days from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1945 O - 674639

P 61
State Veterans
Service Officers

SUGGESTED STATE POSTWAR LEGISLATION

Reading file

Developed by

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

and

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
in cooperation with
THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 1, 1945

Veterans Assistance
Information

from, National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington 25, D.C.

December 7, 1945 No. 8

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN POSTWAR BANKING

The 15,000 banking institutions in this country consist of commercial, savings, and trust companies. Of the 280,000 staff members in these organizations, nearly 50% are women. The staff personnel provides approximately 50 million customer services in depositing and withdrawing money, clearing and collecting checks and other bills of exchange, transferring credit and currency, obtaining funds through personal and commercial loans, safely keeping securities and other valuables, making investments, administering estates of persons, and handling affairs of corporations.

There are approximately 340 job titles to occupations performed in creating these services. In the large banks work is highly departmentalized. Staff members in these large institutions are specialists and practically every job is performed by one or more persons. In the smaller banks having fewer than 100 employees each, many of the jobs are combined into a multiple operation performed by one person.

Generally speaking, the non-executive work falls into two major classifications: (1) Handling cash, checks, notes, and securities, and (2) preparing or maintaining records of all transactions between the bank and their customers. In the first classification are the paying and receiving tellers, note and discount tellers, bond and coupon tellers, domestic and foreign exchange tellers, stock transfer tellers, and mortgage tellers who handle the work as it originates with the customers at the counters in the bank lobby. Clearing house clerks, proof clerks, transit clerks, and collection clerks handle the items as they move behind the scenes from the tellers to the point of final settlement.

In the second classification accountants, analyists, bookkeepers, checkers, file clerks, stenographers, and typists build up the records that provide detailed controls over every banking operation.

All of the work in both categories demands of staff members a fair degree of speed, a high degree of figure accuracy, and a marked ability to cooperate with others. Most bank jobs are only part of a series of closely related operations. Manual dexterity and skill in operating accounting, bookkeeping, and other mechanical office equipment are, of course, requisites of many of the jobs.

The formal educational background required of most bank people is at least of high school level. Beginners, as well as old timers, in the banking business have available to them a complete program of banking courses which can be taken either in local study groups or on an individual basis by correspondence. The courses are set up and supervised by the American Institute of Banking.

Salaries for beginners and junior clerical groups in banking generally start at less than $100 a month. Clerks and bookkeepers with some experience have a salary range up to $150 a month. Senior clerks and experienced tellers, naturally, are in a higher salary bracket, the minimum and maximum of which varies greatly, depending upon the size and location of the bank, the experience and ability of the staff member, and the responsibilities carried in a particular position.

Just how many openings there will be for newcomers in postwar banking jobs is uncertain. There are now 65,000 bank men and women in military service and the banks are making certain that jobs will be open for all of their former employees wishing to return to employment from the Armed Forces. Many of these veterans undoubtedly will not return to the banks and many of the present staff members, housewives and others who have filled in for the duration, undoubtedly will leave these positions.

Persons wishing more specific information on employment opportunities in banking should apply at the personnel department of larger banks or, at the small banks, proper direction will be given upon inquiry at such banks.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945 O - 676059

THE Nation

Truman and Labor

December 29, 1945

Reading file

Trouble for Veterans

A Frank Forecast for the New Year

BY CHARLES G. BOLTE

*

If I Had Been Forrestal

BY THOMAS J. HAMILTON

*

Japan's Political Ferment - - - - - - - - *Andrew Roth*

Iranian Checkerboard - - - - - *Sydney W. Morrell*

C.O.'s: Second-Class Citizens - *Vincent H. Whitney*

Book Reviews - - Music - - Films - - the Theater

15 CENTS A COPY · EVERY WEEK SINCE 1865 · 5 DOLLARS A YEAR

popular unrest in their own countries than of the British. They want to see British supervision continued, to protect them and their privileges against popular demand for reform and change. They share British imperial phobias about the Soviet Union, and they are considerably less progressive even than the right wing of the British Colonial Office. Men of Sir Walter Smart's type are well aware of the social conflicts brewing in the Middle East, and see the need for some measure of reform. But reform is reform at the expense of the big landowner. "If we begin to press the effendis for reform," one British official said, "they'll ask, 'What's the difference, then, between you and the Bolsheviks?'" You cannot make an alliance with the most reactionary elements of the Arab world and expect social reform—or stability.

Britain has no right to rule the Arab world. But it does have a legitimate interest in communications and oil. That interest will best be preserved by an international solution of the Palestine problem. A growing Jewish community there will continue to dissolve feudal Arab relationships, to raise living standards, and to make reform inevitable. If Arab fears are stilled by insistence on a bi-national Palestine instead of a Jewish state, if Arab aspirations are satisfied by the inclusion of a bi-national Palestine in an Arab federation, if Arab and Jew are helped by a United Nations program for land, water, and power development in the Middle East, the "slum" can be reclaimed, the old sore point of world politics healed, the Jews given a home, the Arabs given a break. This way, and not in disingenuous power politics, nineteenth-century style, lie peace and stability for the Middle East.

Trouble Ahead for Veterans

BY CHARLES G. BOLTE

(*Chairman of the American Veterans' Committee and author of "The New Veteran"*)

A FEW WEEKS ago I found myself, in company with some five hundred other citizens, being hauled by the Long Island Railway at an unwontedly early hour to Mitchel Field, where the army air forces held an all-day conference on the reintegration of the veteran with the community. The air forces put on a wonderful show, as they always do: much brass, majors distributing programs, excellent food (one meal in the enlisted men's mess to let us civilians taste "G. I. food served in the G. I. fashion," as the program had it), a Lowell Thomas broadcast direct from one of the forum halls, a protracted refreshment period between the afternoon and evening sessions so that all the guests might revive their flagging spirits. But not the spirits, nor the message from President Truman, nor the four-star generals reading their carefully written scripts, nor the evident good-will and earnestness and high purpose of all concerned could conceal the fact that the conference should have been held two years ago.

It would have been a pretty good conference even one year ago. In December, 1945, with the armed forces half demobilized and slated to be almost entirely demobilized in another six months, it was not very useful. It advanced many excellent suggestions too late for them to be put into effect in most communities. And despite its good intentions, it did not put into the hands of those who listened—social workers, business and labor leaders, representatives of community groups, veterans' organizations, and the like—the specific tools for the job that needs to be done in the home towns. This is a serious matter, for present national arrangements for dealing with "the human side of demobilization" are so inadequate that the home towns have got to do the job. The responsibility of the communities is even larger than workers in this field had originally expected, as was pointed out at the conference by General Omar Bradley, chief of the Veterans' Administration:

> Washington alone can no more reestablish the veteran than Washington alone could win the war. While we can assist with benefits and offer guidance, it is the community that must do the grass-roots work.
>
> For it is in the community, in his daily association with his neighbors, that the veteran rubs shoulders with so many of the troublesome problems Washington cannot hope to solve. . . . The job is too big for the government or any federal agency. It's too big for any single organization within the framework of the community. It will be solved only when we pool the efforts of the federal government, the states, and the resources of all localities.

It is perhaps an index of how badly off we are that the statement of such an obvious truth can be the keynote of a national conference and can still make news. Moreover, although nearly every speaker talked about coordinating federal, state, and local programs, and about the need for community service centers, none explained how the programs were actually to be coordinated on the various levels, and only one described a service center in operation.

There are not many communities these days which can muster enough imagination, resourcefulness, and good-will to meet the requirements of an effective counseling and referral center for veterans. Several outstanding centers are in operation—New York, Los Angeles, Bridgeport, Flint come readily to mind. Altogether there are about 1,500 centers, in the 23,000 communities in the United States, and they range from very good to very bad. It is apparent that the federal government must fill in, counsel, provide funds, collate pertinent information, suggest procedures, and institute training programs for personnel. At this stage, if the communities have not acted, the government must act.

I say this, believing it to be true; but I cannot think that it will be done. It is not useful to counsel despair, but I think we must anticipate a real breakdown in government

services to veterans and, indeed, in the whole rehabilitation picture. General Bradley told me at Mitchel Field that there were 300,000 unopened letters in the mail room of the Veterans' Administration when he left Washington the day before. He added that he was now getting to work on the job that should have been done a year earlier. The VA is short-handed in every category, especially in doctors and in claims adjudicators. Its low scale of pay makes it difficult to recruit personnel. It is so highly centralized that red tape accumulates upon itself in Washington; but office space is almost impossible to find outside, and further time would be consumed in moving. The VA was simply not ready for the end of the war, any more than it was ready for the whole fantastic expansion of its activities which should have been anticipated when 12,000,000 of the nation's young men registered for the draft. Some of the criticism of the VA which led to the replacing of General Hines by General Bradley was pooh-pooed at the time as exaggerated. It is now revealed to have been an understatement.

General Bradley is doing what he can, and is surrounding himself with some able administrators; the medical program of the VA seems slated to improve considerably; more flexibility in the labor market may ease the personnel shortage. But no sudden or radical improvement can be expected.

The other government agency engaged chiefly with veterans' problems is the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, which has had a checkered career since its creation was called for in the Baruch-Hancock report on the human aspects of demobilization nearly two years ago. After a slumbrous period under General Hines the agency began to function vigorously a few months ago when it was put in the care of Major General Graves B. Erskine, a tough and intelligent marine with a combat record in the Pacific, who showed his understanding of life in the twentieth century when he said at the conference that we must realize how our own jobs depended on "the tremendous fact" of jobs for all.

The RRA's particular job is to coordinate the rehabilitation, retraining, and reemployment of war veterans and war workers in the nation, the state, and the local community. One of its responsibilities is the setting up of community service centers. It is a real omnibus agency, with a grandly vaporous directive, an enormous field in which to operate, and apparently a tremendous opportunity for useful work. General Erskine started his job in the fall. He now has the imposing total of fifteen executives to carry out this vast program, practically no money, and as yet no clearly established authority to do the things expected of him.

That is why there were 300,000 unopened letters in the Washington mail room of the Veterans' Administration three weeks ago. That is why many veterans snort contemptuously when they hear glowing descriptions of how their country has prepared to receive them home again.

There is plenty of dynamite in this fast-developing situation. It isn't ready to go off quite yet. But in another six months listen for a succession of explosions, starting in the grass roots, running toward Washington, and getting louder all the time. The loudest explosion may not hit Washington until the fall of '48.

In the Wind

OLD CHINA HANDS, Hurley-era vintage, will be interested in an excerpt from the mimeographed newssheet published aboard a transport carrying occupation troops to Korea last fall. The item says MG officers en route were briefed for their forthcoming job with the statement: "One of the principal missions of military government in Korea will be to form a bulwark against communism." The briefing officer, the paper says, was "quoting from material gained at the recent conference in Tokyo with General Crist."

THERE'S A MAN IN CHICAGO, a miniature collector named Joseph H. Gray, with a fine sense of literary perspective. He is reported to own a twelve-volume set of Edgar Guest's poetry—and each volume is three-quarters of an inch tall.

THE ANCIENT CHINESE had a proverb which was invoked by New Mexico's Senator Hatch in urging strong international cooperation to meet the challenge of the atomic bomb: "What is the use of having a thousand-league horse if you do not have a thousand-league man to ride him?"

WE WERE FLATTERED to discover that Clare Boothe Luce had read into the *Congressional Record* for November 29 *The Nation's* recent article on veterans' housing by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; so flattered that we will pretend not to notice that the heading on the entry was "The Luce Bill on Veterans' Housing."

WE'VE BEEN WONDERING about this and are sure you'll be as relieved as we were to have the matter cleared up: a G. I. in the Far East occupation troops reports authoritatively that Thanksgiving, under MacArthur, was celebrated in pre-New Deal style on November 29.

JOURNALISM NOTE: the Virginia Press Association is working on a plan for inviting newspapermen from the various United Nations to take temporary staff positions on Virginia papers as a means toward "more detailed understanding of American everyday life."

GRIM-VISAGED WAR, all unbeknown to us, has been haunting the austere halls of the Macmillan publishing company. A recent ad of theirs broods: "Nobody knows the trouble we've seen. . . . The grim story of paper shortage and manufacturing difficulties . . . keeps us awake nights. . . . We'll simply say this: your bookseller now has copies of 'Forever Amber.' "

FLORIDA'S GOVERNOR CALDWELL, according to an A.P. dispatch, refused to take action against Sheriff Lonnie Davis, of Madison, in connection with a lynching "because stupidity and ineptitude are not grounds for removal."

[*We invite our readers to submit material for In the Wind —either clippings with source and date or stories that can be clearly authenticated. We will pay $1 for each item accepted.*—EDITORS THE NATION.]

Reading file

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II

Gene Oppy
John Ramseyer
Harold Reynard
Margaret Willis, *Editor*

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL SERIES . . . . . Number 2

ADVENTURES IN EDUCATION

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Reading file

OCCUPATIONS

The VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE JOURNAL

DECEMBER
1945

VETERANS WANT EDUCATION AND TRAINING
LOUIS E. BLOETJES

PROTECTING VETERANS FROM "FAKE SCHOOLS"
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

GUIDANCE TRAINING FOR TEACHER AND COUNSELOR
HARRY A. JAGER

A PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVES VETERANS
ETHEL McGRUER

SCHOOL CLUB GIVES PREVIEW OF NURSING
ALPHONSO J. ORRICO

JEWISH AGENCIES OFFER VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
A DIRECTORY

TOPICAL INDEX OF ARTICLES IN OCCUPATIONS

VOLUME XXIV
NUMBER 3

Published By
NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Reading

WETUMPKA, ALABAMA
March 1, 1946

To: The Pastor, Officers, Members,
and Friends of the

_____ _____Church:

Please permit us to call to your attention a most vital question of today - "How can we help our ex-service men readjust themselves to civilian life?"

During World War II, in the neighborhood of, one thousand Negroes from Elmore County went into the armed forces. Today hundreds of these men and boys have returned to their homes and communities right among you. They are deeply in need of Sprirtual, Economical, and Social encouragement and assistance. Without these some are certain to meet many unpleasant hardships and discouraging experiences.

To whom can they turn for help in readjusting themselves to civilian life? For good sound advice they must depend upon our Negro leaders among us -- the minister, mothers, fathers, teachers, and others who may be capable of giving wise counsel.

The Negro Civic League is planning the first large scale effort of this kind for these worthy sons of Elmore County -- those of your home, church, and community and of each home, church, and community. This is a big effort and the league is asking your help in this great cause. As a basic amount our request is $5.00 from each church; however, any amount, more or less, will be of great assistance and highly appreciated.

This affair is to be free for all ex-service men and their wives or lady friends. However, each one must notify the president (A. Geeter) of the League, or an officer of the Ross-White Post of the VFW on or before March 25. Other persons desiring to attend may do so by remitting .75 cents each, per plate, on or before March25 to the president or any member of the Civic League.

Churches are requested to report contributions to the president (A. Geeter of Rose-Geeter Funeral Home) of the Civic League on or before March 25, 1946.

The League's plan for these men - your sons, husbands, and relatives is:

BANQUET IN HONOR OF EX-SERVICE MEN OF WORLD WAR II

Time .....Friday evening, 7:30, March 29

Place .....Elmore County Training School

****

Invocation .....Rev. H. L. Nelson
The Occasion .....Mr. Joseph Bradford
Presentation of Ex-service Men.....Mr. Alphonso Smith

The GI Bill.....
Sprirtual and Inspirational Address.....Rev. A. C. L. Arbouin, Pastor
Dexter Ave. Baptist Church,
Montgomery, Alabama
Introductions and Announcements.....Mr. A. Geeter, President Civic League
Adjournment

All pastors and ministers are urged to attend so that they may be more inspired to help the cause of our ex-soldiers, our race, and humanity.

Yours very truly,
The Negro Civic League

A. Geeter, President

Reading

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
REETRAINING & REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
United States Department of Labor

No. 2 March 29, 1946 Washington 25, D. C.

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

RRA ORDER #4

RRA has released its Order #4, providing the establishment of a Committee to develop minimum criteria and standards for on-the-job training in order to insure nation-wide, high quality training for veterans. These criteria will be recommended for use by appropriate Federal and State agencies who are concerned with approval of institutions and establishments for on-the-job training.

The Committee will be known as the "Interagency Committee For Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training." Agencies to be represented on the Committee are:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor
Navy Department
War Department
Civil Service Commission
Federal Security Agency

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will also designate his representative to serve as a member of the Committee.

In a general statement of purpose, the Order reads:

> "It is considered most desirable and necessary, if trainees are to enjoy maximum opportunities for such training as they may receive and are to obtain full value for the time which they invest and the money which the Federal and State Governments may expend, that there be sound principles of approval for such institutions and establishments as may conduct on-the-job training programs. The development of minimum criteria and standards for on-the-job training will provide further assurance that the best interests and rights of the trainee are being protected."

"In the performance of its functions," reads the Order, "the Committee is directed to consult with representatives of State agencies operating in this field and may consult with such other organizations directly interested in on-the-job training programs as it deems necessary."

****

All Centers immediately should get from the nearest Veterans Administration Representative copies of Circular No. 61, concerning supervision of veterans enrolled for courses in on-the-job training.

* * * * *

USE YOUR LOCAL COLLEGE

WELL EQUIPPED

RRA in cooperation with the Office of Education and the Veterans' Administration is working on a project to encourage wider attendance at local colleges, junior and teachers colleges and other institutions of higher learning throughout the country. The enrollment capacity of certain institutions in concentrated population areas is so overtaxed that unless some adjustments are made both veterans and all others will suffer from the situation.

Many people, especially those training for a particular profession, immediately think only of the more publicized institutions when making plans to go to school. Actually, the country is rich in good, less well-known colleges well equipped to provide both full four-year courses towards academic degrees and preparatory instruction towards professional degrees. In the case of the latter, it is entirely possible to receive preliminary training in a local college and transfer for advanced or graduate work to one of the nationally known institutions.

Reciprocal accrediting arrangements have been in existence for many years among colleges so that such transfers may be effected without loss of credit. An invaluable aid to Community Advisory Centers is a book which includes transfer of credit information as well as a wealth of material about special provisions for veterans. The book is A Guide to Colleges, Universities and Professional Schools in the U. S., by Carter V. Good. (American Council on Education, Washington 6, D. C., $5.00)

The Guide explains the type of institution; by whom accredited; special regulations governing admission of veterans; advanced standing and special instruction for veterans; curricula; housing arrangements; costs of tuition; health services; vocational advisory services; etc.

VETERANS' CONFERENCE IN OKLAHOMA CITY

ERSKINE SPEAKS

Oklahoma's Governor Robert S. Kerr recently called a State-wide conference of Federal, State, county and private agencies concerned with veterans, for the purpose of developing additional Advisory Centers throughout the State and increasing aids to veterans. Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, RRA Administrator spoke at the opening session. Similar conferences have already been held in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Texas with excellent results. Other States plan to hold such meetings in the near future.

"The veteran is well on the way to becoming the forgotten man," said General Erskine, "a political football, or a special petition unless every community in the nation speedily and aggressively accepts its responsibilities to reintegrate the veteran into his community." The General went on to say that the need for good Advisory Centers today is greater now than ever before. He believes that this need will be great for at least one or two years to come. Some communities plan to continue these Centers, explained the General, after this period of immediate necessity, as permanent symbols of common sense and humanity not only for veterans but for all citizens, men and women, veteran and non-veteran alike.

The Veterans Center in Oklahoma City was started exactly one month and a day before the meeting was called. Through the energetic efforts of World War II veterans the Center is already a full-fledged, going organization with vocational and educational counselors working full time. Full-time counseling is provided at the Center by local banks and insurance companies for those interested in loans and insurance. Also in attendance are representatives of USES and the Veterans' Administration. The funds for this Center were provided by the Community Chest.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR ADVISORY CENTERS

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Community Advisory Centers are eligible for a Class Two priority on surplus office equipment for their own use, if the Center's funds come from governmental sources. If the Center is operated on privately obtained funds, however, it is ineligible for this priority.

If a military installation or any other Federal agency should leave your area, be on the look-out for possible sales of typewriters, desks, filing cabinets, etc. Your regional Surplus Property office (see Bulletin #1 for chart) can keep you informed about this.

NEW YORK BUSINESSMEN PITCH IN

COMPLETE SERVICE

The Young Men's Board of Trade of New York, according to the New York Times, acting as coordinator of the efforts of business and industry, lists the following free services to aid veterans in career-planning and employment:

ADVERTISING.--Individual counseling by advertising executives every Thursday at 7 P. M., conducted by Veterans Guidance in Advertising and Selling, Inc.

BANKING.--Job information given by bank officials every Monday, 7 P. M., directed by the Banking Committee of the Young Men's Board of Trade.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.--Engineers of various lines present for personal consultation every Thursday, 7 P. M.

INSURANCE.--Executives provide career advice every Monday, 7 P. M., directed by the Insurance Committee, Young Men's Board of Trade.

PRINTING.--Placement consultation daily from 9 to 12 A. M., New York Employing Printers Association.

LAW.--Placement consultation from 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. weekdays, conducted by the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York.

REAL ESTATE.--A panel of executives conducts a section at the Veterans' Guidance Forum every Monday, 7 P. M.

SELLING.--Sales executives of many industries render counsel every Wednesday, 7 P. M., conducted by the Sales Executives Club of New York.

TEXTILES.--Information and placement consultation from 9 A.M. to 5 P. M. daily, sponsored by the Central Textile Guidance Agency for Veterans, Inc.

THEATRE.--Individual counseling service, National Theatre Conference, Monday through Friday, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. or phone for appointment.

JOB-FINDING FORUM.--Every Wednesday, 7:45 P. M., conducted by the Advertising Club of New York.

NEW YORK MAN-MARKETING CLINIC.--Meets every Tuesday, 7 P. M.

TUTTLE'S FOR ALL SCHOOLS

ACCREDITATION

Veterans' Administration has bought 25,000 volumes of "Tuttle's Handbook," the authoritative manual for translating in-service courses, training, and experience into school and college credits. The American Council on Education, from whom the purchase was made, has agreed to distribute the handbook to approximately 23,000 secondary schools and 2000 colleges.

Advisory Centers will find availability of these Handbooks a great asset to them in helping veterans obtain credits for service in the armed forces. Such credits will be especially valuable in broadening veterans' fields of employment, since a good many jobs require at least a high-school education of the prospective employee.

**** **** **** **** ****

VETERANS IN SCHOOL

GOOD STUDENTS

In a recent article in the New York Times, Dr. Benjamin Fine, prominent education writer, said: "At such widely separated institutions as Columbia, Harvard, Ohio University and the University of Kentucky, the veterans display a remarkable scholastic aptitude, indicative of a nation-wide trend. The returned servicemen at Columbia are better students than their non-veteran classmates. At the last marking period, not a single veteran was in serious academic difficulty, even though a majority had not been in school for three or more years."

* * * * * * *

VETERANS' CIVIL SERVICE STATUS

PREFERENCE

On February 4, 1946, President Truman issued Executive Order 9691, directing the Civil Service Commission to resume operations under prewar Civil Service Rules, starting on March 4.

The order does not affect Civil Service employees with permanent tenure, but requires those with War Service Appointments to take competitive examinations in competition with veterans, who will receive the 10-point and 5-point preferences granted them under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Under that Act veterans with a service connected disability of at least 10 percent are granted ten points of preference, and all veterans five points.

Pending the holding of examinations, and establishing lists of eligibles, Government agencies may make appointments of a temporary nature, allowing these preferences to veterans. Ultimately, no person will be granted status until all ten-point preference eligibles standing higher on the list have been considered. The same consideration will then be given five-point preference eligibles.

Announcement of examinations will be made through regional of: of the Civil Service Commission, or Post Offices. The order provides for decentralizing of recruitment to local areas.

** ** ** ** ** ** **

NEWS AND IDEAS FROM CENTERS

BURLINGTON IOWA

A veterans' job-placement service promoted by the Veterans Advi Committee of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce, sent this lett to all Burlington employers:

> "You now have the opportunity of choosing present and futu employees from the best of Burlington's and Des Moines' counties' young men. A clear account of their ability, job learned in service, and physical condition is, or will be, filed with the U. S. Veterans' Employment Service represent tive, Wm. Squire, at the U. S. Employment Service office, t day the returning veterans are discharged . . . The Chamber Commerce cannot do this job alone, nor can the Employment Service, nor can you as an employer, but working together, can provide employment for our veterans."

A questionnaire was enclosed with the letter requesting informati such as training programs for veterans, types and numbers of job openings, etc. The returned questionnaires will be transmitted t the local Veterans Employment Service representative for follow-up.

SOUTH BEND INDIANA

An excellent example of complete community cooperation toward relieving the housing problem for veterans has been developed in South Bend. Through efforts of Mr. B. F. DuBois and others running the Veterans' Referral Center, South Bend last December embarked on a housing program which involved almost everybody in the City. One hundred and eighty prefabricated units, two and three bedroom, were obtained with the help of the National Housin Agency. Plots were secured from the City and from the Bendix Corporation, which leased their contribution free, provided that the City would absorb taxes. The City Council borrowed $105,000 from the City Water Works Fund to cover cartage and erecting the units. By early March 40 units were ready for occupancy and it was expected that the remaining 140 would be occupied by the last week in March.

Veterans pay $33 a month for a two-bedroom unit and $36 for three. All applications for these units are passed on by the Referral Center Commission for Housing. The County has loaned some 25 men to act as investigators to determine priority among veterans for this low-cost housing.

DES MOINES
IOWA

A Job Clinic, sponsored by the Veterans' Information Center, broadcast one of its sessions on a local network. Skilled craftsmen in the fields of drafting, refrigeration, radio, welding machine shop and mechanics were present to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of their crafts and to outline job opportunities in each.

The Veterans' Center also organized a series of Small Business Forums to acquaint returning veterans with business conditions in Des Moines. At a recent Forum, owners of a cafe, an oil station, a grocery store and a radio shop explained business opportunities in their respective fields and offered suggestions to veterans who want to start their own businesses.

SPRINGFIELD
ILLINOIS

The Illinois Veterans' Commission has started the ball rolling on an extensive on-the-job farm training program. Twenty meetings have been scheduled throughout the State--which veterans, farm advisors, vocational agriculture teachers and county service officers of the Illinois Veterans Commission will attend for the purpose of launching on-the-job training programs on approved farms.

Two steps are necessary to put the program in operation--approval of the farm facility and approval of the veteran's eligibility. Clearance of the farm for training-with-pay purposes will be determined by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on recommendation of County Agricultural Committees, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Farm Advisors and other recognized agricultural agencies. Approval of the veteran may be obtained by applying to any service officer of the Illinois Veterans' Commission.

Veterans will proceed through a pre-determined training course on farms of their own choosing, learning step-by-step important phase of modern agriculture. In addition, they will receive extra training from local high schools.

BOSTON
MASS.

Under the sponsorship of the Greater Boston Veterans' Service Center, the "Veterans for Jobs" group, a small organization of World War II veterans, is offering a free four-session course in "how to look for a job," at their Job Hunting School for Veterans. The four sessions cover the following topics: planning the job hunting campaign; locating your best prospects; approaching your prospect; interviewing for the job.

Roland Darling, who conducted a similar course before the war for more than 3800 young men and women at the Boston YMCA, and who is now a staff member of the Boston Center, will preside over the first three sessions. The fourth session will be an open forum with executives and personnel managers participating and interviewing veterans to help them develop their interview techniques. This session is also open to veterans who took the course in previous weeks.

Only 25 veterans will be admitted to a course at one time. If registration exceeds that number, more than one class will be held on the same subjects. Since such a course can only be of value to those who have some ideas as to what they want to do, registration will be confined to veterans who have received vocational counseling at some approved counseling service. Such counseling is available without charge at the Boston Center.

The school also plans to offer several occupational information forums at which veterans may get information about various fields from experts in those fields.

CHARLOTTE N. C.

The Veterans' Information Center issues a two-fold, multilithed monthly bulletin which includes both news and information of interest to veterans and also lists the various committees which work with the Center in solving veterans' problems. Two standard features of this bulletin are noteworthy. The following box appears on the cover:

FOR VETERANS

Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. week days, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays.

Daily: Claims and benefits filed by North Carolina Veterans Service Commission; employment assistance by U. S. Employment Service.

Weekly schedule of advisory services:

Monday:	Employment and business advice.
Tuesday:	Education and vocational guidance.
Wednesday:	Medical examination and physically handicapped.
Thursday:	Life insurance and G. I. benefits.
Friday:	Personal problems, financial advice, purchase of homes and farms.

On the back appears Charlotte's Community Organization Chart, which includes all the operating committees and their members.

* * * * * *

LEGISLATION: STATE EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE LAWS

All States have passed legislation providing employment preferences for veterans. Most of them include guarantees of reinstatement rights into State jobs, with preservation of seniority rights and other benefits. The selection of laws listed below are typical of many passed by several States. They can be found, together with many others, in a compilation of State Veterans' Laws which was distributed to Advisory Centers by RRA. Copies of this collection can be obtained from the Public Information Division of RRA.

CIVIL SERVICE

Alabama: Preference in State civil-service examinations is given to veterans, their wives or widows. In case of reduction in service they shall be the last to be dismissed.

BEAUTICIANS

Arizona: Beauty culturists and others requiring professional and occupational licenses are entitled to renewal of certificates without fee after termination of military service.

TEACHERS, BROKERS

Arkansas: Preservation of benefit rights for teachers are assured under the teacher retirement system and the Employment Security Act.

Veterans may be exempted from fees for license to give illustrated lectures, magic-lantern exhibitions, etc., to engage in brokerage or real estate, or any other business not prohibited in the State.

JOURNEYMEN, WELFARE BOARDS

California: Periods of service in the armed forces, whether that of an artisan or of the same general skilled nature, shall be counted by the State personnel board as regular journeymen experience under the State Civil Service Act and also under the Government Code.

Being a war veteran is a prerequisite to membership on the veterans' welfare board.

LAWYERS, TAX REPORTS

Connecticut: Admission to the bar without examination is permitted upon being discharged from military service, if applicant was graduated from an approved school after June, 1941.

Exemption is provided from penalty for failure to file an unincorporated business tax report for specified period after honorable discharge.

LICENSES

Florida: Renewal of business, occupational, and professional licenses without examination is permitted, following service in armed forces. Veterans of World Wars I and II and of the Spanish-American War are exempt from business or occupational license fees, to the amount of $50.

VETERANS PREFERENCE — Idaho: Preference is given disabled veterans in State, county and municipal work of any kind.

PEDDLERS — Indiana: Certain veterans are exempt from fee for license to vend hawk, and peddle goods, wares, fruits, and merchandise.

NEWSPAPERS — Nebraska: Preservation of status is assured to legal newspapers forced to suspend publication during military service of owners.

7 OF 11 — Ohio: At least 7 of 11 members of the board of trustees of town, municipal, or county memorials to veterans shall be veterans. Preference shall be given to veterans in employment on the construction and the maintenance of such memorial buildings.

COUNTY SERVICE — South Dakota: Preference is given to veterans for appointment as county service officers.

FIELD MEN — Texas: State service officer and field assistants shall be ex-servicemen.

CORPORATIONS — Washington: The directors or officers of a corporation, granted leave of absence for military service, are exempted from liabilit for the acts of the corporation.

* * * * * *

READING LIST: OF INTEREST TO VETERANS AND OTHERS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Industry for Veterans: A free pamphlet listing 3,026 firms throughout the country who have signed the Industry for Veterans Pledge to give preference to veterans in all new employment until at least 25 percent of their pay roll are veterans. Available at Industry for Veterans, Inc., 55 East Washington St., Chicago 2 Ill.

Facts About Jobs in Government for Veterans: Gives general discussion of what the city, State, and Federal governments do to serve the people, and specific facts on salaries, hours, vacation and other working conditions in public service. Also gives information about veteran's preference in competing for these jobs; ho and where to apply for them; and some information on training for government positions for those who are interested in studying wit a government job in view. The price is $5 for 100 and $35 for 1000, Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.

Index of Government Publications: Available from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at no charge.

Why Co-Ops? What they are and how they work. Prepared for the U. S. Armed Forces by the American Historical Association. Now for sale at the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 15 cents.

National Service Life Insurance: A compact manual which tabulates values of each age and for all permanent National Service forms authorized to date. Included are rates at all ages and available options of settlement. Prepared by the Insurance Research and Review Service, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind. Free.

Getting Into the Trucking Business: An excellent booklet, outlining factors in motor transport, for veterans who are thinking of going into the trucking business. Copies may be obtained free from the American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Labor Market Information Area Series: A monthly publication by USES giving data on the labor market in different areas. Copies can be examined at local USES offices but can be procured only by writing to U. S. Employment Service, Washington 25, D. C. Free.

Employers' Guide for the Development of a Veterans' Employment Program: Suggestions to employers for increasing the number of veterans hired. Prepared by the Veterans' Employment Service, and available through local offices of USES. Free.

Selective Placement of the Handicapped: Published by the War Manpower Commission and available from Superintendent of Documents Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 25 cents.

The Veterans' Best Opportunities: By Edward R. Fiske. Analyzes business opportunities for veterans. Offers constructive advice from 50 contributing authors, each an authority in his field, from air conditioning and funeral directing to the newspaper business and taxidermy. (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York, 1946, $2.50)

So You Want to Go Into Advertising? By Mark O'Dea: Reprint of article giving vocational guidance to veterans who plan a career in advertising. (Printers' Ink Publishing Co., 205 East 42 Street, New York, Dec. 28, 1945, free.)

The Veterans' Program: By Charles Hurd. A complete guide to veterans' benefits, rights and options prepared by the editor of the widely-read New York Times column, "The Veteran." Written in simple, clear language and illustrated with good workable charts. Some of the information on laws requires updating because of recent, new legislation, but the basic material is comprehensive and currently useful. Whittlesey House, McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York 18, N. Y. $2.

Reading

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING & REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
United States Department of Labor

No. 3 April 4, 1946 Washington 25, D. C.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING CODE

STANDARDS

The Interagency Committee established by RRA (see Bulletin issue No. 2) held its first meetings to consider the initiation of over-all standards for jobs, farms, and other establishments offering on-the-job training.

At the first meeting Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, RRA Administrator told the Committee that the States are cooperating fully in this program. Many of the States, said the General, are handicapped by the lack of supervisory facilities and their chief need in an acceptable basis for approval or non-approval of job-training establishments.

At the second meeting a subcommittee presented a draft of minimum over-all criteria to apply to all job-training establishments except in agriculture. These criteria included wages, length of time for the training period, schooling, hours of work, and definition of training programs. Typical application of categories covered by these minimum criteria are listed below. A subcommittee was also appointed to begin drafting proposed criteria for job-training in the agriculture field which includes farming, forestry, and fishery. When the Committee finally approves these draft proposals a report will be sent to all Centers on the content of the proposals.

Typical Occupational Categories

1. Professional
2. Amusement, recreation, and related services
3. Wholesale and retail trade
4. Finance, insurance, and real estate
5. Government
6. Business and repair services
7. Personal services
8. Transportation, communication, and other public utilities
9. Agriculture, forestry, and fishery
10. Mining
11. Construction
12. Manufacturing

HOUSING PRIORITIES

ORDER #1

The Veterans' Housing Program Order No. 1 was released March 26 by the Civilian Production Administration. The points listed below may be noted for the guidance of the Community Advisory Centers, but it is advisable to consult regional or Washington offices of FHA, CPA and any other agencies involved in housing for official interpretation of specific points.

Copies of the Order and the CPA forms mentioned therein are being mailed to all Advisory Centers under separate cover.

1. To prevent any unnecessary diversion of materials, equipment and labor from the Veterans' Housing Program, the Order forbids most other types of construction not already under way when the Order was issued on March 26, 1946, by the Civilian Production Administration.

2. The Order should make it easier for war veterans to buy new homes during the remainder of 1946 and 1947.

3. Anyone, veteran or non-veteran, who wishes to build a house or to make home repairs or improvements costing more than $400 (except on a farm), should apply on Form CPA 4386 to the nearest office of the Federal Housing Administration.

4. Anyone who wishes to build a farm home or to improve a farm home at a cost exceeding $400 should apply to his County Agriculture Conservation Committee.

5. Any farmer, veteran or non-veteran, who wants to spend more than $1,000 for improving farm buildings should apply to his County Agriculture Conservation Committee on Form CPA 4423.

6. Any person who wishes to spend more than $1,000 to improve or build a store or other commercial establishment, should make application on Form CPA 4423 to the nearest construction field office of the Civilian Production Administration.

7. In the case of factory buildings and other industrial establishments involving an expenditure of more than $15,000, permission must be obtained from the Civilian Production Administration.

8. The CPA is reported to be also preparing an Order intended to revise the system set up under Priority Regulation No. 33, to direct a larger percentage of scarce building materials into the Veterans' Housing Program.

9. The present order, however, does not require permission for repairs to damage caused by disasters (fire, flood, wind), provided that such repairs cost not more than $6,000 and that such repairs are begun within 60 days after the damage.

* * * * * * *

INSECTS TO SUBURBANITES

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

There is no over-all catalog listing all Government publications as it would be too voluminous for practical use. However, a Semi-monthly List of Selected U. S. Government Publications for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, arranged alphabetically by subjects, with annotations and prices, may be obtained free upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The Monthly Catalog of U. S. Public Documents, costing $2.25 a year, lists all U. S. public documents whether for sale or otherwise, and can also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents.

In addition to the above services it is possible to obtain, free of charge, price lists of each available book or pamphlet on current topics. These lists are also available at the Superintendent of Documents and include the subjects listed below. When ordering the lists refer to the key number as well as the subject title.

PRICE LISTS OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

These price lists are issued by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. They describe each available book or pamphlet, and embrace current topics as follows:

10 Laws. Federal statutes and compilations of laws on various subjects.

11 Foods and Cooking. Home economics, household recipes, canning, cold storage.

15 Geological Survey. Covers geology and water supply.

18 Engineering and Surveying. Leveling, tides, magnetism, triangulation, and earthquakes.

19 Army and Militia. National defense, veterans' affairs.

20 Public Domain. Public lands, conservation, National Resources Planning Board.

21 Fish and Wildlife Service, and other publications relating to fish and wildlife.

24 Indians. Publications pertaining to Indians, anthropology, and archeology.

25 Transportation and Panama Canal. Railroad and shipping problems, postal service, communications, Coast Guard Panama Canal.

28 Finance. Banking, securities, loans

(continued.)

PRICE LISTS OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS (continued).

31 Education. Includes agriculture and vocational education and libraries.

32 Insular Possessions. (Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Somoa, Virgin Islands).

33 Labor. Child labor, women workers wages, workmen's insurance and compensation.

35 Geography and Explorations. National parks, guidebooks.

36 Government Periodicals, for which subscriptions are taken

37 Tariff. Compilation of acts, decisions, and regulations, relating to tariff, taxation, and income tax.

38 Animal Industry. Domestic animals, poultry and dairy industries.

41 Insects. Bees and honey, and insects harmful to man, animals, and plants.

42 Irrigation, Drainage, Water Power. Federal Power Commission, water resources.

43 Forestry. National forests, ranges, lumber and timber.

44 Plants. Culture of fruits, vegetables, cereals, grasses, grain.

45 Roads. Construction, improvement, and maintenance.

46 Agricultural Chemistry and Soils and Fertilizers. Chemistry of foods, soil surveys, soil erosion, and conservation.

48 Weather, Astronomy, and Meterology. Climate, floods, aerological observations.

49 Proceedings of Congress. Bound volumes of Congressional Record and Congressional Globe.

50 American History and Biography. The Revolution, Civil War, World War.

51 Health. Diseases, drugs, sanitation, water pollution.

53 Maps. Government maps, and directions for obtaining them.

54 Political Science. Government, crime, liquors, District of Columbia, Supreme Court, un-American activities.

55 National Museum. Contributions from National Herbarium, National Academy of Sciences, and Smithsonian reports.

58 Mines. Explosives, fuel, gas, gasoline, petroleum, minerals.

59 Interstate Commerce. Steam railways, motor carriers, carriers by water.

60 Alaska and Hawaii. Mineral and agricultural resources, coal lands, geology, water supply, seal fisheries.

62 Commerce and Manufacturers. Foreign trade patents, trusts, public utilities.

63 Navy. Publications relating to Navy and Marine Corps.

64 Standards of Weight and Measure. Tests of metals, building materials, electricity, photography.

65 Foreign Relations. Executive agreements, treaties, neutrality, international conferences.

67 Immigration. Aliens, citizenship, naturalization, races.

(continued.)

PRICE LISTS OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS (continued).

68 Farm Management. Agricultural credit, farm products, marketing agricultural statistics.

69 Pacific States: California, Oregon, Washington. All material relating to these States.

70 Census. Statistics of population, manufactures, agriculture, occupations.

71 Children's Bureau, and other publications relating to children.

72 Suburbanites. Publications of interest to suburbanites and home builders.

75 Federal Specifications. Federal standard stock catalog.

77 World War II. National defense, postwar planning.

List of Field Manuals and Technical Manuals.

List of Radio Publications.

* * * * * * * *

CLOTHING CONFERENCE

MEN'S SUIT'S

A conference of some of the nation's leading mens clothiers and merchants was recently called by General Erskine to consider whether some means could be found by which manufacturers, distributors, or local dealers might be able to channel a more adequate supply of men's clothing toward newly discharged servicemen, many of whom are in dire need of civilian garb.

Although no immediate solution or remedy for the problem was evolved at this meeting, additional meetings will be held soon by RRA to explore the matter further. Several of the conferees, however, told of plans by which their respective establishments have been allowing veterans' preference in the purchase of clothing.

One store told of having declared a moratorium on all sales to non-veterans for a full week, allowing only veterans to purchase men's clothing during that period. Thereafter, each item of apparel was dated as it arrived in the shop and for three days from that date it was available only to veterans. Only items bearing dates more than three days old were sold to non-veterans.

Another store had tried restricting sales to veterans during the morning hours of business, but most admitted that their only policy was to provide for veterans whenever possible while giving non-veterans the same access to all available merchandise.

Community Advisory Centers might be able to influence local retail clothing merchants in the solution of the veteran's urgent need for civilian clothes during the present shortage.

* * * * * * *

State Scholarships: New York State voted 1,200 additional scholarships for veterans, granting free tuition at any approved college in the State.

* * * * * * *

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE EXAMINATIONS

FREE PHYSICALS

Physical and mental examinations required of an applicant for National Service Life Insurance, or of an applicant for reinstatement of the insurance, can be had free of charge from medical officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, or Public Health Service, or from full time or part time salaried physicians at regional offices or hospitals of the Veterans' Administration.

Examinations may also be made by private physicians at the applicant's own expense, provided the physician is not related to him by blood or marriage, associated with him in business, or pecuniarily interested in the issuance or reinstatement of the policy.

* * * * * * *

100,000 FARMS

FARMS FOR VETERANS

The Bureau of Reclamation, (Department of Interior) recently announced that veterans of World War II will have at least a 90-day preference in homesteading on public-land farms. The issuance of public notices opening public lands for homesteading will be resumed during 1946, when veterans have returned in sufficient numbers to insure an equal chance to all who desire to apply for farms. For 90 days after the opening date, established by public notice, only veterans will be considered.

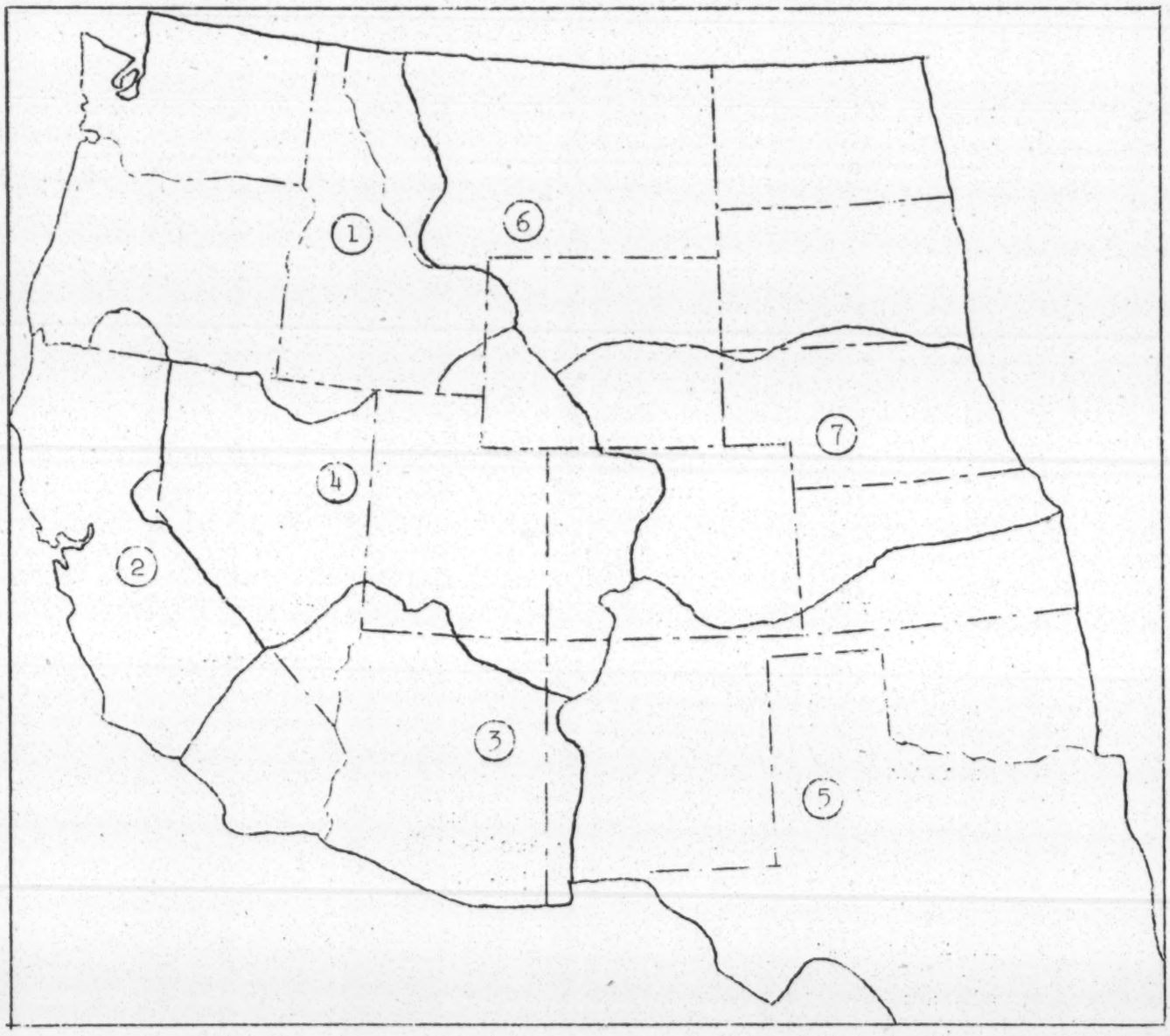
Veterans can take advantage of the G.I. Bill of Rights as amended, in connection with purchasing these lands. Land sales have risen substantially in the past few years, but the amended G.I. Bill does not limit the amount of the loan itself although the guaranteed portion cannot exceed $4,000.

Public-land irrigated farms will be available on projects under construction or being planned by the Bureau of Reclamation in 17 western States. Size of farms varies from 10 acres, adaptable to specialty crops, to 160 irrigable acres maximum to which water can be delivered under Reclamation Law. Projects under construction or authorized will create 100,000 additional family-size farms.

For further information on specific questions get in touch with Regional Directors as listed on map which follows, or write to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, 25, D. C.

HOMESTEADING OPPORTUNITIES ON IRRIGATED FARMS

See Story Preceding Page.



RECLAMATION ADDRESSES BY REGION

I. R. J. Newell, P.O. Box 937, Boise, Idaho.
II. Richard L. Boke, Old Post Office Building, Sacramento 14, Calif.
III. E. A. Moritz, Administration Building, Boulder City, Nev.
IV. E. O. Larson, P.O. Box 360, Salt Lake City 8, Utah.
V. W. R. Nelson, P.O. Box 1609, Amarillo, Tex.
VI. H. D. Comstock, P.O. Box 2130, Billings, Mont.
VII. E. B. Debler, 220 Continental Oil Building, Denver, Colo.

NEW STATE LAWS

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Legislature at its recent Biennial Legislative Session, passed the following bills of interest to veterans and others:

S. B. No. 18. Requires reemployment by the State government or any political subdivision of persons who have or will serve in the Armed Forces at the same status in the same position in which he was employed at the time he entered service.

S.B. No. 78. Authorizes building and loan associations to make loans in accordance with "G.I. Bill."

S.B. No. 113. Appropriates $7,500 to the State Educational Agency for Surplus Property, for employing personnel necessary for securing through the Federal Surplus Property Administration surplus property which may be available to the educational institutions within the State.

S.B. No. 114. Provides that Boards of Education may, without advertising for bids, purchase goods and supplies from the United States of America or any agency thereof.

S.B. No. 142. Provides that capital stock and accumulations of domestic life insurance companies may be invested in loans to veterans of World War II, and in bonds, notes or debentures of solvent incorporated companies existing under the laws of the United States or any State thereof.

S.B. No. 143. Amends system of Workmen's Compensation Law in industrial accidents to require employers engaged in business or occupations defined as "hazardous employment" to secure and pay compensation for accidental injury or death resulting from course of employment.

S.B. No. 152. Fixes method by which any person may obtain a license to practice pharmacy if (1) he has been honorably discharged from the Armed Services; (2) while in the service he was regularly employed for not less than twelve months in the preparation or dispensing of drugs and medicines, and (3) he has successfully completed at least two years of study in a college of pharmacy.

S.B. No. 175. Provides for the payment by cities of the second class of medical and hospital bills incurred by any city employee who becomes disabled while engaged in performance of duty.

S.B. No. 178. Authorizes the establishment and erection of memorials in honor of war veterans and creates a commission to manage and control the erection of the same.

PICTURES WANTED

Frequent requests for pictures of Advisory Centers makes it necessary for us to ask you for your help. We would appreciate your sending us small snapshot prints or regular photographs, depending on what you have available. We would like both shots of the outside of your building and interior shots which would show the activities going on in the Center. We would also be grateful for any written explanatory material you might want to add.

Please address your pictures to Public Information Division, Retraining and Reemployment Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

* * * * * *

NEWS AND IDEAS FROM CENTERS

We have received a good many letters stating that "the news and ideas from the Centers" section of the Bulletin is a valuable contribution. If there is any activity going on in your Center which you think other Centers might like to hear about, please send in your report to the Public Information Division, RRA.

****

RYE
NEW YORK

The Westchester County Service Agency of Rye, New York, working together with the city authorities, has completed plans under the New York State Housing Authority to furnish homes for 100 families of veterans. Building has already started and it is expected that a large percentage of the units will be ready for occupancy not later than June 1.

PLAINFIELD
NEW JERSEY

The housing shortage has been no problem in Plainfield in setting up its Advisory Center. The Veterans Service Center, directed by a former army first sergeant, is located in a large private home donated for this purpose by a local orthopedic surgeon who uses part of the house for his office. A good-sized gymnasium has been turned into a reading room and rest haven for veterans, and also serves as a waiting room when the Director and his staff are busy. A small kitchen off the back provides coffee for visitors.

AKRON OHIO

The Director of the Veterans' Information Center has set up a business, construction, and professional panel of 60 public members, to assist veterans in deciding the kind of work for which they are best suited. In order that veterans get the most benefit from this panel, the Center's Director gave an intensive 4-week instruction course to the panel members on counseling.

THIS IS A BAD EXAMPLE

For six months an Advisory Center in a good-sized community has been operating with almost no help from the citizens of the locality. Eight to ten calls daily have come in to the inadequately paid Director requesting aid and advice on every conceivable subject. The Director was forced to give inadequate help to the veterans who requested assistance because the citizens in the community do not seem to have the time nor the desire to do voluntary counseling. It has been the experience of this Director that Federal or State agencies can handle only a small percentage of the inquiries.

Unless every individual in a community pitches in, no amount of Federal and State aid can help the veteran. This is only one of all too many cases in which a community is failing to live up to its responsibility to the veteran, its displaced war worker, and others who contributed so much to winning the peace.

* * * * * *

DISCHARGE BUTTONS

Advisory Centers can sell discharge buttons, subject to Army Regulation AR-600-90, dated February 3, 1945. This regulation provides that upon obtaining written authority from the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington 25, D. C., an agent other than the Army itself may sell discharge buttons.

In other words, a Center can maintain a small supply of discharge emblems for distribution to men who have lost theirs and who are equipped with the proper papers. A letter from an Advisory Center, on its stationery, addressed to the Adjutant General should result in the Center being given permission to handle the buttons.

* * * * * *

READING LIST: OF INTEREST TO VETERANS AND OTHERS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

National Apprenticeship Program: Free bulletin available from Department of Labor, Apprentice Training Service, Washington 25, D. C. Gives a non-technical explanation of the National Apprenticeship Program answering many questions raised by those interested in learning a trade. Lists regional offices of Apprentice Training Service and related publications now available.

Our Last Land Frontiers: How Veterans and Others Can Share Them. A brief outline of possibilities in homesteading, indicating where complete and official information can be obtained. Alaska--its public lands, fur-farming, mining, and business opportunities are sketched. United States--Gives information as to where and when public lands will be available within continental U. S. Published by Department of Interior, and for sale at Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 5¢.

From Military Service to Civil Service: A Free booklet, available from U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C., answers 68 questions most frequently asked by returning servicemen and women about Federal employment, and carries a list of Civil Service Regional Offices.

The Training of Vocational Counselors: This is a 77-page information bulletin designed for those responsible for training and placement of vocational counselors. It includes a Directory of Agencies, with a brief description of selected Federal agencies involved in vocational counseling. Also contains a selected list of reading references. For sale by Superintendent of Documents. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 15¢.

The Veteran and the Forest Service: (Bulletin No. O-14) Outlines the type of employment in forest service which may be available, gives requirements for positions, and lists colleges which give courses leading to a degree in forestry. Seasonal employment is discussed, and a roster of Regional Foresters included. Write to Information and Education Division, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free.

Directory of College Radio Courses: Contains an alphabetical list of colleges by name, and a list of institutions by States where courses in radio are available. Free from Federal Radio Education Committee, U. S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.

Reading

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENTS OFFERING NON-AGRICULTURAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING FOR VETERANS

* * * * * * * * * *

ADOPTED APRIL 8, 1946

BY

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF

CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Department of labor

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D. C.

Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

April 8, 1946

TO THE GOVERNORS OF ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES:

It is the desire of all concerned that maximum opportunity for on-the-job training be made available to veterans, but it is equally important that such opportunity be of a worth while character and bring adequate return to the veteran in terms of training received.

On March 22, 1946, I wrote to the Governors of the various States enclosing copy of Retraining and Reemployment Administration Order No. 4, which set up an Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training. This Committee was the result of numerous requests from State agencies and organizations interested in on-the-job training for veterans. Such requests called attention to the need for basic minimum standards which could serve as a guide, on a nation-wide basis, for the approval of on-the-job training programs.

This Committee has been organized and has held a number of meetings. On April 8, 1946, it adopted basic minimum criteria for non-agricultural on-the-job training for veterans and recommended that they be transmitted to the States.

The enclosed criteria are respectfully submitted for consideration by the agencies in each State which have the responsibility of approving establishments for on-the-job training. It is clearly recognized that such agencies have full responsibility for setting up their own criteria and standards for approval, and that many States have higher standards than those developed by the Committee as a minimum.

The suggested criteria enclosed represent the combined thinking of Federal agency representatives and have been discussed with, and general approval has been obtained from, representatives of the following agencies:

American Council on Education
American Federation of Labor
American Legion
American Veterans' Committee
American Veterans of World War II
American Vocational Association
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council of Chief State School Officers
Disabled American Veterans
National Education Association
Veterans of Foreign Wars

It is hoped that the States will see fit to adopt these criteria as a minimum basis for approval. It is believed that such action on their part would be of material assistance in promoting uniformity throughout the country in the development of on-the-job training programs that will serve the best interests of the veteran, employer, State, and Federal Governments.

The Committee is now at work on basic criteria for agricultural on-the-job training programs; it then intends to move on to more specific job fields wherever minimum standards appear to be needed.

Any suggestions in this connection, on the part of State officials or State approving agencies, will be most welcome to the Committee and to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

Sincerely yours,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

Enclosure

Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENTS OFFERING NON-AGRICULTURAL ON-THE-JOB TRAINING FOR VETERANS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Subsistence allowances for on-the-job training have been provided under Public Law 346, 78th Congress (G. I. Bill of Rights), to assure economic security to veterans who want to learn a job which will increase their earning capacity and their opportunity for employment and advancement. Subsistence payments are in addition to the wages paid by the employer during the training period. The maximum subsistence allowance under this training program is $65 a month for veterans without dependents and $90 a month for those with dependents. Combined wages and allowance cannot exceed the wages of the experienced worker in the job for which the veteran is being trained.

The subsistence allowance is not a dole to the veteran nor is it intended as a subsidy to the employer. The value of the program would be lost and its integrity discredited if it were used as a cheap labor scheme or if the period of subsidized training were prolonged unnecessarily or veterans were trained for nonexistent jobs. Safeguards have been set up in some States through the appointment of local advisory committees made up of representatives of management, labor, veterans, and education to review the programs proposed by employers and to serve as consultants to the veterans on the adequacy of the job training offered them.

All groups concerned with the employment and training of veterans, including State approving agencies, employer associations, labor organizations, and veterans organizations have recognized the need for greater uniformity among the States in the approval of on-the-job training programs for veterans somewhat similar to standards applicable to the training of apprentices.

Apprenticeship is a form of training for which subsistence allowance may be payable. Standards to safeguard the welfare of apprentices are established by State and Federal apprenticeship agencies. These standards cover employment and training for recognized trades which require at least 4000 hours of training through employment supplemented by 144 hours of related classroom instruction each year of the apprenticeship.

Additional standards are needed only for training jobs which are not apprenticeable but which have sufficient training content to warrant a veteran's utilizing his education or training entitlement. Many jobs based on customary training practices in various industries are so narrow in scope that they do not justify the use by the veteran of his training entitlement. This is not intended to disparage any job, but where the amount of training is slight, and there is a relatively small differential between the entrance wage and the rate paid a trained worker, there would be little, if any, advantage to veterans in the approval of such training programs.

Certain types of on-the-job training with related or technical training may be given in programs of vocational education conducted under Plans of State Boards for Vocational Education. Such programs may be used in implementing the training conducted under standards set forth in this document.

Acting upon the request of State approving agencies and the evident need for a common approach to standards for on-the-job training, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration appointed an Interagency Committee under its Order No. 4 to develop suggested standards for on-the-job training.

DEFINITION

An used herein, "on-the-job training" means any form of training in a job in any industry or occupation which requires a minimum of 500 hours of training work experience and related or technical training to attain reasonable competency, and in which there is customarily a differential between the beginning wage and the wage paid a trained worker.

THE APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

An establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program under Public Law 346 should be required to submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the training program should include the following items:

1. Title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.
2. Length of the training period in hours.
3. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each the job operations or work tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.
4. Wages or salary to be paid at the beginning of the training program, at each successive step in the program, and at the completion of training.

5. Wages or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained.
6. Number of hours of supplemental instruction required.

STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

The State approving agency should consider for approval only those establishments offering training programs which are submitted in conformity with the above specifications and should approve only those found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

1. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.
2. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period as is evidenced by such factors as the ratio of trainees, veteran and non-veteran, to trained workers.
3. The job is not in a standard wage classification, in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon such factors as length of service and normal turnover, and not upon skills learned through organized training on the job.
4. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran and are in conformity with State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.
5. The job customarily requires a period of training which justifies the setting up of a complete program of not less than 500 hours of training.

6. The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the establishment and other establishments in the community to provide the trainee with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.
7. Provision is made for related instruction.
8. There is in the establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.
9. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective.
10. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly.
11. A copy of the training program as approved by the State agency is provided to the veteran by the employer.
12. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given a certificate indicating the length and type of training provided and attesting to his competency in the job for which he was trained.
13. Employees of the establishment are advised of the training program.
14. The approving agency should have access to the establishment for the purpose of assisting in the development and improvement of the training program.

CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE

1. A certificate should be issued by the approving agency to the establishment indicating approval of the specific on-the-job training course, or courses, the maximum number of trainees for each of the approved on-the-job training courses, and indicating that the Veterans Administration is being notified of approval.
2. Copies of such certificate should be transmitted to all agencies involved in the training program.

Adopted on April 8, 1946 by the Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training established pursuant to Retraining and Reemployment Administration Order No. 4.

Approved for transmittal to the Governors of all States and Territories.

Dated: April 8, 1946

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NUMBER 6 APRIL 25, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

Reading

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SCHOOLS

BARRACKS, QUONSET HUTS

By RRA Order #5, a Federal interagency committee to assist State agencies and non-profit educational institutions in the acquisition of surplus Government materials and facilities for the expansion of schools and colleges was set up recently by Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, Head of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

"Hampered by wartime restrictions on construction materials and training equipment, our schools and colleges today are facing enormous difficulties in attempting to provide for the expanding enrollment of both veterans and non-veterans," explained General Erskine. "They must have quick access to additional buildings for instruction and living quarters and laboratory equipment and books.

"Now that the shooting war is over, we have a grave responsibility to see that those who won the war receive adequate training for keeping the peace. It is the purpose of this committee to help them get it by doing everything possible to provide facilities for it."

Under General Erskine's order, the committee will determine the needs for and availability of training facilities, equipment, and materials and make recommendations for the fastest possible disposition of available materials to educational institutions in accordance with their need.

Federal agencies participating on the committee under General Erskine's chairmanship include the Federal Security Agency, the War Assets Administration, the War Department, and the Navy Department. The Veterans Administration also is requested to designate a member of the committee.

* * * * * * *

NEW ADVANTAGES UNDER G.I. BILL

HOME STUDY

Veterans Administration announced on April 15 that it has negotiated contracts with 38 educational institutions throughout the country authorizing them to furnish correspondence and extension courses by mail to veterans eligible for educational benefits under veterans legislation. Courses offered by these schools cover virtually every

educational field, making available to veterans instruction by correspondence in everything from academic subjects to a wide variety of trades and professions.

Under the original Servicemen's Readjustment Act (G.I. Bill) a veteran could not enroll for a correspondence course because the language of the Act specified "attendance" at a school or other training institution. As amended last December, the Act now authorizes such courses with the proviso that VA negotiate contracts individually with each school offering courses to supply them at a cost deemed "reasonable and fair".

The veteran receives no subsistence allowance while pursuing a correspondence course and the total cost of all such courses he takes may not exceed $500. A charge of one-fourth of the time spent in following a correspondence course is made against the veteran's period of eligibility for educational benefits. A correspondence course also may be taken in conjunction with regular institutional or job training.

Of the 38 contracts thus far signed, 25 are with colleges and universities in 19 States. Fifteen of these offer high school as well as college courses. Only one high school--Phoenix Union at Phoenix, Arizona--has contracted to furnish correspondence courses to veterans, and only to Arizona veteran-residents.

The 25 colleges and universities are:

Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley
University of Colorado, Boulder
University of Denver, Denver
University of Florida, Gainesville
University System of Georgia, Atlanta
Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute
University of Kentucky, Lexington
Louisiana State U., A&M College, Baton Rouge
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield
University of Nebraska, Lincoln
University of Nevada, Reno
Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma
Ohio University, Athens
Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater
University of Oklahoma, Norman
Oregon State System of Higher Education, Eugene
University of South Carolina, Columbia
University of South Dakota, Vermillion
State College of Washington, Pullman
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
University of Utah, Salt Lake City
University of Washington, Seattle
University of Wisconsin, Madison

There are 13 trade and business schools on the approved list, offering courses in such diversified subjects as refrigeration, radio electronics, engineering, television, journalism, Federal income tax, machine drafting, hotel training, traffic management, accounting and filing.

The trade and business schools covered by contracts for correspondence courses are:

La Salle Extension University, Chicago
International Accountants Society, Chicago
Remington Rand, Inc., Buffalo
Commercial Trades Institute, Chicago, Illinois
DeForest's Training, Chicago, Illinois
Industrial Training Institute, Chicago, Illinois
Lewis Hotel Training School, Washington, D. C.
Capitol Radio Engineering Institute, Washington, D. C.
International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.
John Marshall College, Jersey City, New Jersey
National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C.
Newspaper Institute of America, New York, N. Y.

Eligible veterans who wish to enroll for correspondence courses should make application at the nearest VA regional office.

****

In this connection, there is available, free, from the National Home Study Council, Washington 6, D. C., a "Blue Book and Directory of Private Home Study Schools and Courses" which have been approved by the National Home Study Council. Not all of the schools are included in the VA list, but the references are useful for those other than veterans who may wish to study at home.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

HOUSING PRIORITIES

MORE HOMES

Expansion of the priorities system for the building of veterans' housing, to include new classes of individuals and kinds of housing, was announced on April 12 by the Civilian Production Administration and the National Housing Agency, through the amendment of CPA's Priorities Regulation 33. (Copies of this amendment together with other CPA regulations are currently being mailed to Advisory Centers.)

Builders of non-veteran housing accommodations which were under construction before the issuance of the building control order (see Bulletin No. 3, page 2) on March 26 may now apply for priorities assistance to complete these houses and apartments. However, except in unusual circumstances these applications will not be approved if the proposed sales price is over $15,000, or the shelter rental over $120 a unit per month.

Housing construction needed for the production of essential foods or scarce products, as well as the reconstruction of homes destroyed by disaster, is now also provided for in Priorities Regulation 33.

The National Housing Agency now has authority over applications for priorities assistance under PR-33 for almost all kinds of non-veteran as well as veterans' housing, and for authorization to do housing construction, repair or alteration which would otherwise be prohibited under Veterans' Housing Program Order #1. (Text of this Order also being sent to Advisory Centers.) The authorizations, and HH (housing) priorities are issued through the State and district offices of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), a unit of the National Housing Agency.

"Veterans' Preference" in building, or buying or renting housing accommodations built with HH priorities assistance, is extended by the amendment to a larger group of people. In addition to veterans of World War II, Priorities Regulation 33 now applies to present members of the Armed Forces and the Merchant Marine, Americans who served with allied forces in the war, and the widow or widower of a member of the Armed Forces who died in service in World War II, or the spouse of a deceased veteran of World War II, if the spouse is living with a child of the deceased.

Kinds of housing to which Priorities Regulation 33 now applies are buildings primarily designed for family occupancy, farm houses including bunkhouses for temporary farm labor, apartment hotels not primarily for transients, and dormitories or group housing accommodations put up by educational or public institutions for veterans.

PR-33 does not cover institutional housing (except for veterans), nor military housing, hotels for transients, trailers, camps, nor buildings which contain both housing accommodations and business space if more than 25% of the floor space is used for non-housing purposes, in the case of one-and two-family dwellings, or more than 15% in the case of multiple family dwellings.

Products on which priorities assistance under PR-33, Schedule A, apply are:

- common and face brick
- concrete blocks
- clay sewer pipes
- bathtubs
- structural clay tile
- warm-air furnaces
- cast iron soil pipe and fittings
- cast iron radiation
- millwork
- hardwood flooring
- construction plywood
- prefabricated houses
- prefabricated sections
- prefabricated panels
- gypsum board
- gypsum lath
- lumber

** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

CLAIMS: WHERE TO WRITE

LOST PROPERTY, BACK PAY, ETC.

Veterans with back pay, property loss and similar claims may discuss method of filing with members of District Offices of the Armed Services, but the actual filing is handled at specific central locations, depending on the claim in question.

Following are the most recent addresses for claims problems:

ARMY

Soldiers' Deposits
Office of Special
Settlement Accounts
27 Pine Street
New York 5, N. Y.

2nd or 3rd Payments on Mustering-Out Pay
Finance Officer
Separation Center where
discharged

Lost Property
Effects Quartermaster
Army Effects Bureau
Kansas City Quartermaster
Kansas City, Mo.

Back Pay & Other Monetary Claims
Central Field Fiscal Office
Army Service Forces
4300 Goodfellow Blvd.
St. Louis 20, Mo.

MARINE CORPS

All Claims
The Commandant
U. S. Marine Corps
Headquarters Marine Corps
Washington 25, D. C.

COAST GUARD

All Claims
The Commandant
U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters
13th and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington 25, D. C.

NAVY

All Monetary Claims
Bureau of Supplies
and Accounts
Field Branch Office
U. S. Navy
Cleveland 15, Ohio

Lost Property
Supply Officer in Command
Personal Effects Distribution
Center, U. S. Navy
Farragut, Idaho

Claims for personal property returned in damaged condition are sent to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

NON-HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

STORES, GARAGES, ETC.

Addresses of those District Construction Offices which already have been established to handle applications under the Civilian Production Administration's order controlling construction (Veterans Housing Program Order 1, March 26) have been announced recently by the CPA. Construction field office addresses in other cities will be published as soon as the district managers have been able to secure office space.

These District Construction Offices have one function only, and that is the handling of area non-housing construction problems. (Queries and applications dealing with urban housing--non-veteran as well as veteran--are handled by the local Federal Housing Administration offices. Immediately after (March 27) issuance of Veterans Housing Program Order 1, CPA transferred to NHA authority to approve application for all housing construction, non-veteran as well as veteran.) Matters dealing with farm housing or other farm construction are handled through the County Agricultural Conservation Committees.)

OFFICE ADDRESSES OF DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS

REGION 1 (Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut)

Boston, Massachusetts - 55 Tremont St. (William P. Homans)
Hartford, Connecticut - 119 Ann St. (Bruce Macmillan)

REGION 2 (New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania Delaware, District of Columbia, including Arlington & Fairfax Counties, Virginia)

New York City, N. Y. - 43rd Floor, Empire State Bldg. (W. Arthur Riehl)
Buffalo, N. Y. - 1132 Rand Bldg. (Earl R. Mason)
Albany, N. Y. - Room 1206, 112 State St. (F. J. Holman)
Newark N. J. - 20 Washington Pl. (John A.McNulty)
Camden, N. J. - Post Office (Frederick Cohen)
Philadelphia, Penn. - Broad St. Station Bldg. (J. M. Leonard)
Pittsburgh, Penn. - 1810 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. (J. F. Stephens)
Wilmington, Del. - Room 301, Penn. Office Bldg. (R. W. Willis)
Baltimore, Md. - Room 305, 22 Light St. (O. W. Carman)
Washington, D. C. - Room 2051, Social Security Bldg. (Edward H. Synan)

REGION 3 (Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, West Virginia)

Cleveland, Ohio - 1289 Union Commerce Bldg. (Glen W. Thompson)
Columbus, Ohio - 1037 North High St. (Louis W. Gehring)
Cincinnati, Ohio - 6th Floor, Big Four Bldg. (J. Thomas Grace)

Toledo, Ohio - Room 15, Old Post Office Bldg. (Vernon H. Pfaender)
Detroit, Mich. - 800 Blvd. Bldg. (John D. McGillis)
Louisville, Ky. - Wave Bldg. (Henry Edson)
Charleston, W. Va. - c/o FHA, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (Alex H. Copper)

REGION 4 (Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Virginia)

Atlanta, Ga. - 1608 Candler Bldg. (John B. Reeves)
Richmond, Va. - 906 North Lombard St. (O. W. McCullough)
Greensboro, N. C. - 1105 Guilford Bldg. (Chester O. Ensign)
Columbia, S. C. - 108 South Gregg St. (Albert H. Douglas)
Jackson, Miss. - 3951 Council Circle (A. G. McIntosh)
Jacksonville, Fla. - c/o FBA, P. O. Box 4910 (C. L. Ledford)
Tampa, Fla. - 3116 Oaklyn Ave. (P. Campbell Smith)
Miami, Fla. - 3rd Floor, City Hall, Coral Gables (Clifford W. Street)

REGION 5 (Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana)

Chicago, Ill. - 226 West Jackson Blvd. (W. Fred Stevens)
Indianapolis, Ind. - 826 Circle Tower (Albert O. Evans)
Milwaukee, Wis. - 312 East Wisconsin Ave. (R. R. Valier)

REGION 6 (Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado)

St. Louis, No. - 410 Old Customs House (Robert B. Miller)
Little Rock, Ark. c/o FHA, Old Post Office Bldg. (Sam G. Davies)
Des Moines, Iowa - 708 Liberty Bldg. (H. O. Parsons)
Denver, Colo. - 523 Continental Oil Bldg. (Norman J. Castellan)
Topeka, Kan. - c/o FHA, Topeka Nat'l. Bank Bldg. (Alga Nothern)

REGION 7 (Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, New Mexico)

Dallas, Tex. - 1221 Mercantile Bank Bldg. (George L. Noble)
Fort Worth, Tex. - Chamber of Commerce Bldg. (Walter P. Camp)
Houston, Tex. - Electric Bldg. (Edgar G. Goforth)
San Antonio, Tex. - Transit Tower Bldg. (George W. Chambers)
Oklahoma City, Okla. - c/o FHA, Cotton Exhange Bldg. (Merwin T. Buxton)
New Orleans, La. - Room 407, Canal Bldg. (George A. Pettit)
Albuquerque, N. M. - 436 North Hermosa Ave. (Murray H. Sprague)

REGION 8 (Southern California, Arizona, Utah)

Los Angeles, Calif. - Room 1220, 1031 South Broadway (Irving Dix)
San Diego, Calif. - 308 Broadway Bldg. (John Young)
Salt Lake City, Utah - 310 Atlas Bldg. (Arnaold M. Seiler)

REGION 9 (Northern California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming)

San Francisco, Calif. - 1355 Market St. (Gilbert H. Kneiss)
Boise, Idaho - Baird Bldg. (A. J. Wahl)

REGION 10 (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Minneapolis, Minn. - Midland Bank Bldg. (William L. Jensen)
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. - City Hall Bldg. (E. E. Seubert)

Offices in the cities listed below are now being established and will be announced later. Meanwhile, contact may be made with the CPA District Construction Manager named below through the Federal Housing Administration local office.

PUERTO RICO - Virgin Islands

San Juan, P. R. - Ramon Montaner

REGION 1

Springfield, Mass. - Phillip W. Simons
Bangor, Maine - Charles E. Walker
Providence, R. I. - James Q. Dolan
Burlington, Vt. - Edward H. Sargent
Manchester, N. H. - George C. Vaughan

REGION 3

Grand Rapids, Mich. - Harry D. Rosenberg

REGION 4

Memphis, Tenn. - Leonard H. Dille
Birmingham, Ala. - Paul P. Henderson

REGION 7

Tulsa, Okla, - Carl Stevens

REGION 8

Phoenix, Ariz. - Louis Myers

REGION 9

Seattle, Wash. - Donald W. Carswell
Spokane, Wash. - Dewitt Wallace
Portland, Wash. - Nelson English

Reno, Nev. - Edwin S. Bender
Casper, Wyo. - Bayard C. Wilson

REGION 10

Fargo, No. Dak. - Charles W. Randall

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

We wish to thank Advisory Centers who have sent in pictures of their Center. A few have mailed photos printed in publications, which we cannot reproduce. We must have prints. Glossies 8" x 10" are preferred if they are available. We hope soon to run a page of these pictures in an issue of the Bulletin.

Advisory Centers can feel free to quote the Bulletin at any time.

The Bulletin is a regular weekly publication. If you miss an issue, write to the Public Information Division, RRA, Washington 25, D. C., and we will send you the copy you did not receive.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS INDICTMENTS

"NOISELESS," "CUSTOM BUILT"

Trade practice rules for the Artificial Limbs Industry were established on April 16 by the Federal Trade Commission to "Protect physically handicapped persons from misrepresentation and deception" in buying artificial limbs and similar prosthetic devises or appliances and accessories.

This action was partly the result of an indictment last November which charged 45 corporations and 34 individuals with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The FTC pointed out that there are 600,000 users of artificial limbs and devices in the country, including 16,000 veterans of World War II. The annual sales volume of artificial limbs in the U. S. aggregates $10,000,000. It was charged that the manufacturers named in the indictment handled about 75% of the artificial limb business of the nation.

Some points covered in the unfair trade practices follow:

1. It is considered unfair trade practice to sell, distribute, or promote the sale or distribution of any product which deceives the purchaser as to construction, absence of

noise in operation, strength, appearance, fit, etc. In this connection it is also unfair trade practice to state or infer, unless it is completely true, that the product will give use and satisfaction to the wearer equivalent or entirely equivalent to that afforded by the human limb.

2. Any member of the industry must disclose to the purchaser of an industry product any and all latent defects in his product of which the manufacturer is aware. The manufacturer must also point out to the user of the limb, in the case of a recent amputation, that though fitting properly at the time of delivery the prosthetic device may not continue to be a proper fit owing to stump shrinkage.

3. Misleading pictures or testimonials are prohibited, as well as deceptive demonstrations.

4. The terms "custom made," "custom built," "tailored," etc., are illegal unless the device is actually made and fitted to the individual needs.

A full statement of all the rules pertaining to the limb industry is contained in a 14-page release called "Trade Practice Rules for the Artificial Limb Industry," which is available from the Federal Trade Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

SURPLUS JEEPS

WARNING

According to the ARMY & NAVY BULLETIN, veterans who survive the avalanche of paper work necessary to buy a surplus Army jeep are apt to wind up with a ticket five minutes after they drive off in their new purchase.

Because no provisions have been made as yet by War Assets to give prospective buyers information necessary to obtain license tags before collecting the jeep, few get home without a run-in with the law.

It is advisable for jeep buyers to get, in advance of collecting the purchase, all details necessary to buy a license tag so that he can take along the tag when calling for the jeep. But do not buy tags until you know definitely that a vehicle has been sold to you.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

VETERANS EDUCATION

STATE AIDS

The Governor of New Jersey recently signed into the law a Senate Bill providing $1,074,000 for the expansion of education facilities in the State for veterans entitled to benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

The measure sets up a revolving fund of $750,000 for college, vocational and adult courses and authorizes reimbursement of up to $324,000 to secondary schools which will operate approved high-school courses for veterans.

In order to alleviate the present acute crowding in the colleges of New Jersey, the recently signed law permits the State Department of Education to create in the six New Jersey State Teachers' Colleges courses of collegiate grade in the arts, sciences, business administration, teacher training, and other branches of higher education.

Courses will be established in local school districts to provide for expansion of vocational education and refresher and retraining work. To serve veterans not desiring college or vocational training, there will be created in local school districts courses in the field of education for adults and out-of-school youths.

****

EMERGENCY PAYMENTS

At a meeting of college and university officials called by Governor Ralph F. Gates of Indiana, problems of G. I. students were discussed, particularly delay in receiving Federal checks. As a result of this meeting, Indiana will finance a program of emergency aid to G.I. students whose Federal funds have been delayed. The money is lent to the institution, which in turn lends it to the student. Repayment is made as Federal checks arrive. The program is being handled by the State Veterans Affairs Department.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE

SURPLUS PROPERTY

The War Assets Administration, which controls the disposition of surplus property, has issued a new statement on the certification process. For your information and guidance, we outline below the procedure governing the disposal of surplus property.

1. Declaration: As equipment becomes surplus to the needs of the Armed Services, it is declared to disposal agencies of which War Assets Administration is one.

Under the law this property is offered first to Federal agencies, second to State and local governments, and third to veterans, before disposition through regular channels.

NOTE: AT PRESS TIME, HIGHER VETS PREFERENCES SEEM IMMINENT, WATCH NEWS OR FUTURE BULLETIN FOR ANNOUNCEMENT.

2. Veterans Preference: The Surplus Property Act of 1944 and supplementary instructions give to veterans a preference subordinate only to the rights of Federal agencies and State and local governments. This preference is limited to veterans who desire to establish or maintain their own small business, professional or agricultural enterprises, or are required by their employment to have their own tools or equipment. This latter does not apply to items for resale.

3. Filing Applications: Veterans desiring to exercise their preference must file their applications with a Certifying Office (these are listed below) of WAA on Form 66, available from the nearest regional office. One copy must be filled out and returned to the office in person or by mail with a certified or photostatic copy of discharge or a certificate of honorable completion of active military duty. Originals of these documents should in no case be mailed to the Certifying Office. Applicants are advised instead to secure from their clerks of court or counties certification documents. In describing surplus property items requested a complete description must be given. It is also necessary to specify how far you are willing to travel to inspect items of surplus located for you and the areas from which you will pay shipping charges. The search expiration date must also be noted.

4. Certification: Upon receipt of your application and satisfactory evidence of your eligibility, this office will issue to you a certificate which will establish your eligibility for preference in the purchase of items requested.

5. Search: We will immediately file a copy of your request with the proper Regional Office for search purposes. They will screen their available inventories for the items applied for. This search will extend over the entire territory you are willing to cover to inspect items located or pay shipping charges.

6. Notice of Availability: When the item is located, you will be notified by our sales office as to approximate price, when and where it may be inspected, and how it may be bought.

7. Purchase: If you are satisfied with the item after inspection, you will complete arrangements for purchase, payment, and delivery with the WAA representative indicated to you in the letter advising you of the items available.

Note: Contrary to previous practice, you are not expected to locate the desired items yourself. Experience has shown that such unorganized searching activity results in confusion and would add materially to your expense.

****

The addresses of the WAA Regional Offices are as follows: -- (this list supersedes those printed on page 4 of Bulletin #1)

ATLANTA, GA., 699 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE; BIRMINGHAM, ALA., P. O. Box 2090, 1955 50th St., North; BOSTON, MASS., 600 Washington St.; CHARLOTTE, N. C., 317 S. Tryon St.; CHICAGO, ILL., 209 S. LaSalle St.; CINCINNATI, OHIO, 704 Race St.; CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1746 E. 12th St.; DALLAS, TEXAS, 2001 McKinley Ave.; DENVER, COLO., 728 15th St.; DETROIT, MICH., Buhl Bldg.; FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Pacific Office Bldg.; HELENA, MONTANA, Power Block; HOUSTON, TEXAS, 900 Rusk Bldg.; JACKSONVILLE, TENN., St. John's Shipyard Administrative Bldg.; KANSAS CITY, MO., Troost & Bannister Rd (95th St.); LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Mode O'Day Bldg., Hill St. & Wash. Blvd.; LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Wallace Bldg.; LOUISVILLE, KY., 103 S. 5th St.; MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 504 Metropolitan Life Bldg.; NASHVILLE, TENN., Consolidated-Vultee Bldg.; NEW ORLEANS, LA., 720 Franklin Ave., P. O. Station D; NEW YORK, N. Y., 350 Fifth Ave.; OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., 200 Cotton Exchange Bldg.; OMAHA 2, NEB., 601 Wow Building; PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1528 Walnut St.; PORTLAND, ORE., 310 S. W. 6th Ave.; RICHMOND, VA., East & 4th; ST. LOUIS, MO., 505 N. 7th St.; SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 3rd Floor, Transit Towers Corner, S. St. Marys & Villita St.; SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 504 Dooly Bldg.; SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 30 Van Ness Ave.; SEATTLE, WASH., 2005 5th Ave.; SPOKANE, WASH., 500 Welch Bldg.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

NEWS AND IDEAS FROM THE CENTERS

TELEPHONES

In NEW YORK CITY, the Veterans' Service Committee has written a 14-page leaflet on telephone answers for the use of receptionists. The leaflet covers fully all types of questions which test a receptionist's imagination, and also makes useful suggestions concerning the do's and don'ts of telephone manners.

The leaflet gives explicit ways of handling vague questions, outlines the most efficient procedure for keeping a written record of information calls, and offers many tips designed to help both the person calling and Advisory Center personnel answering the calls.

NEW BUSINESS

In MILWAUKEE, WIS., the Veterans' Information and Referral Center has worked out an arrangement with the Milwaukee Junior Association of Commerce for the guidance of veterans who wish to go into business for themselves. When a veteran applies to the Center for information about starting a new business, the Center contacts the Junior Association of Commerce and within a day or two an appointment is made by one of their members with an individual who is active and successful in the type of business in which the veteran is interested. The JAC arranges appointments covering a wide range of enterprises, among which are sporting goods stores, men's furnishings stores, florists and candy shops, electrical appliance stores, taverns, gas stations, and grocery stores.

The Center is currently working on an arrangement with the JAC for referrals to the professional groups for both employment and counseling. This service will be for veterans with training in the fields of medicine, engineering, accountancy, etc.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

In PHILADELPHIA, PA., the Veterans' Advisory Center has just released the organization's first annual report. Approximately 60,000 veterans have been served by the Center, 10,000 of which were clients requesting employment counseling, loans under the G.I. Bill, and business guidance. About 8,000 veterans sought information on school and vocational guidance and another 1,000 needed legal assistance. Personnel services numbered 6,000 cases, medical aid was given to 560, and miscellaneous information to 9,700. The United War Chest has allotted $69,200 to the work of the Center in 1946.

HOUSING

In INDEPENDENCE, MO., the 4-months old Veterans' Information Center is working hard on a tough housing situation. Through the Mayor's help, 8 Army barracks were obtained for conversion into 24 housing units to take care of the most urgent cases. A Share-the-Home Campaign is underway, as well as a program to promote the conversion of existing dwellings through the use of CPA priorities. Community sense of responsibility towards this rapidly developing Center is exemplified by one of the local lumber dealers who is helping the program through advertising.

TRAINING

In BRIDGEPORT, CONN., the Community Advisory Center conducts a free training course the first week of every month, for personnel engaged in advising or otherwise aiding veterans. This

intensive training and refresher course is designed to give advisers of veterans a complete overall picture of facilities and services available to veterans. The course is maintained by the State, and application for enrollment is made to the Director of the Connecticut Veterans Reemployment and Advisory Commission.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

LEGISLATION: MISSISSIPPI

The 1946 session of the Mississippi legislature, which has recently closed, passed a good many laws of interest to veterans. The following laws pertain to housing - next week we will print those relating to education and miscellaneous subjects.

House Bill 161, the Farm and Home Loan Act, sets up a Farm and Home Loan Board of six members appointed by the Governor to assist veterans in buying a farm or home to cost not in excess of $5,000 where it can be shown a qualified veteran has been unable to obtain a loan in his own county or community. Under this Act the State may purchase a home or farm for a veteran and resell it to him with financed payments, at 4 percent interest, over a period of not to exceed twenty-five years. World War II veterans may use the G.I. home loan guaranty in financing a State Farm and Home Loan and veterans of World War I may qualify by paying as much as 10 percent cash down payment. All loans under this Act must be approved by a local county committee selected by the State Board, and the property must qualify as to appraised value and all title requirements. This Act will become operative as soon as the Board is appointed and administrative procedure adopted.

House Bill 1021, appropriates $5,000,000 for the administration of the Farm and Home Loan Program, limiting administrative expense to not more than $25,000 a year.

Senate Bill 292, is an Act authorizing cities and counties to establish housing authorities as legal corporations to operate veterans' housing projects and to acquire housing facilities from the Federal Government, to borrow money to carry out the Act and to accept grants and gifts from any agency in establishing emergency veterans' housing facilities.

Senate Bill 260, authorizes municipalities to execute contracts with the Federal Government for war housing, prefabricated houses or any other housing facilities, and to provide sites for houses and construct sewers, streets and other facilities necessary to establish and maintain, during the housing emergency, temporary facilities for veterans and their families.

House Bill 864, is an Act amending existing State laws and regulations in order to permit any bank, insurance company or lending institution to make loans to veterans under the G.I. Bill and authorizing all lending agencies, with the exception of insurance companies, to make unsecured loans to veterans up to $1,000, provided one-half of the loan is guaranteed by a Federal agency.

Senate Bill 427, authorizes the State Building Commission to subdivide into lots to be sold to veterans at non-inflationary prices 153 acres of State-owned land known as the Tripps Crossing area, bordering Highway 51 just north of the city limits of Jackson.

House Bill 10 , provides for a general revision of the Homestead Exemption law in Mississippi, with specific changes to permit a veteran who purchases a home under the G.I. Bill of Rights without any cash equity in the home or farm so purchased to be eligible for complete homestead exemption if otherwise qualified.

Senate Bill 192, qualifies any veteran for Homestead Exemption for the years 1942 to 1946 to apply for retroactive exemption for the past years if the only reason he did not obtain such exemption was due to his absence in the Armed Services.

Senate Bill 191, appropriates $25,000 to reimburse veterans for Homestead Tax exemptions paid since 1942 if eligiblity for exemption can now be established.

House Bill 161, heretofore referred to as the Farm and Home Loan Act, also contains a section which enables any county in Mississippi to appropriate funds for the support of local Veterans' Service Centers. The amount to be appropriated by the counties varies according to size, population, and assessed valuation, with a maximum of $750 and minimum of $250 a month. The appropriation may be paid from the general county fund, and the Board of supervisors may levy a one mill tax if necessary to care for the expense.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

READING LIST: OF INTEREST TO VETERANS AND OTHERS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Higher Education Looks Ahead (Bul. No. 8, 1945): A roundup on postwar planning in higher education, this 98-page bulletin covers forces and agencies that condition State and local planning, State-wide planning, action taken and proposed, and selected institutional plans including plans for education of veterans. Published by the U. S. Office of Education, and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢.

Journal of Rehabilitation: A professional magazine published quarterly by the National Rehabilitation Association, deals with Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped in articles contributed by members of the various agencies working in this field, and includes benefits available through the State Rehabilitation Services. $2.00 per year, or 50¢ per single copy. Write to 1114 56th St., Des Moines 11, Iowa.

What You Can Do With Your Army Training as a Civilian, and What You Can Do With Your Navy Training as a Civilian: Two separate illustrated charts, prepared to show the ex-serviceman what jobs he can fill by using his service training in civilian occupations. Published by the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1746 M St., N.W. Washington, D. C., at 20¢ per copy. Free to Government and service agencies.

Careers in Retail Business Ownership: A guide in choosing a retail business, this book gives up-to-date information on 35 retail fields to aid in deciding whether or not to plan career in retail business ownership, and if so, what specific line to consider. Compiled with assistance from Department of Commerce, Dun & Bradstreet, and specialists in various retail fields. 347 pp. Paper-bound $2.00; cloth-bound $3.00. Write to B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1746 M St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Schools Giving Courses in Range Management: (No. 0-17, Feb., 1946) A descriptive list compiled to aid in answering inquiries regarding college instruction in range management. Write to Division of Information and Education, U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Free.

Professional Nurses: (Bul. 203, No. 3) Published as one of a series of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor on the outlook for women in occupations in the medical and other health services, this pamphlet discusses the future outlook for women in nursing, and reviews their prewar and wartime role in this service. For sale at the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.,at 15¢.

Employment Opportunities in Characteristic Industrial Occupations of Women: Bul. No. 201. A 50-page pamphlet illustrates the way in which women's work in industry during the war has extended over a varied range of occupations closely allied with peacetime manufacturing. Published by the Women's Bureau, Dept. of Labor, and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10¢.

Reading

Cir. 99, 1946.

Circular
No. 99

Veterans Administration
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1946.

INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF "SUPERVISION OF VETERANS ENROLLED FOR COURSES OF TRAINING"
(V. A. CIRCULAR 61, 1946)

1. In V. A. Circular 61, March 14, 1946, Managers are authorized and directed to institute direct supervision of veterans enrolled in schools and training-on-the-job establishments to the extent necessary to protect the interests of the Government and the veteran. In the case of the veteran pursuing a course of education or training in a school or training-on-the-job establishment which has been offering over a period of years well-established and recognized courses of training, the Circular contemplates only that supervision which is required by V. A. Instruction No. 4, dated April 17, 1945, Title II, Public Law 346, 78th Congress. It is expected that such institutions will report to the appropriate Regional Office of the V. A. the attendance and the progress of the veteran in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 (A), (B) and (C), V. A. Instruction No. 4, dated April 17, 1945. However, if these institutions are unable to make reports in accordance with these instructions, it will be necessary for a training officer to obtain this information.

2. The last two sentences of paragraph 4, V. A. Circular 61, are being interpreted to mean that the employer-trainer must guarantee appointment to the position for which the veteran is being trained. This is incorrect. The V. A. assumes that where employers are offering bona fide courses of training to any employee they are offering such courses for the purpose of preparing that employee for appointment to the job for which he is being trained and further that the appointment will be made on or before the completion of the training. It is considered fair to assert that this is the common practice. Business establishments are not in the business of training people except where they need people to fill particular jobs. It is further believed that business establishments which are taking veterans into employment and processing them into training status under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act where there is no job to which each veteran will be appointed upon the completion of his course commonly are not giving the veteran a course of training in any reasonable conception of what a situation must be in order to constitute a course of training. The last two sentences in paragraph 4 are intended to emphasize that there is little point in training on-the-job unless such training is to qualify the veteran for that job or another job requiring the same qualifications. Circumstances in some cases may make it proper for a veteran to be trained by on-the-job method with advance understanding that he does not expect to be employed by the particular on-the-job establishment at which he will receive his training. For example, a veteran might wish to learn shoe repairing, carpentry, or any of a number of other crafts with the idea that he will establish his own business and therefore will not wish to accept employment with his employer-trainer. Nevertheless he would be training for a job which is attainable as a direct result of training rather than through promotion to the next higher position within the organization which advancement may be dependent upon many factors other than the completion of the so-called course of training. Furthermore, he will be training for a job which offers many opportunities for employment and is not limited in any sense to the establishment in which the training is received. Thus employment is available or will be available when training is completed because of the fact that there are many opportunities for such employment not necessarily at the place of training. If the employment objective is one which is limited to the establishment in which the training is to be given because a large proportion of the knowledge and the skills to be acquired are peculiar to the business of the particular establishment, then it is expected that the establishment will under normal conditions have a place to employ the veteran when training is completed, assuming, of course, that the veteran's conduct and progress during training continue to be satisfactory. No employer is expected to guarantee a job to a veteran who fails to demonstrate during the course of his training that he will merit employment. Neither is an employer-trainer expected to guarantee a position against unforseeable circumstances which may arise and make it necessary for him to reduce his force or at least not to expand it. On the other hand the V. A. must protect the interests of the veterans who elect bona fide courses of training-on-the-job by preventing an employer from taking veterans as trainees when the employer knows or has reason to think that employment will not be available when training is completed. The V. A. does not consider that the law is intended to provide a means for any employer to obtain help at less than standard wages with the idea that the Federal Government will make up the difference. Neither is it a means for subsidizing veterans in employment under the guise that they are being trained

3. A copy of this Circular will be sent by the Manager to the appropriate agency of the State responsible for approving training establishments; also, a copy will be sent to each training establishment in which veterans are now or hereafter enrolled and pursuing a course of training. Additional copies of this Circular will be forwarded under separate cover to Managers of Regional Offices to provide for this distribution. (7)

By direction of the Administrator:

ELDON L. BAILEY,
Executive Assistant Administrator.

NOTE: This Circular has been given distribution priority over Circulars Nos. 97 and 98 in order that all field stations may receive the information contained therein at the earliest possible date. Circulars 97 and 98 will follow in due course.

Reading file

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE IN ADULT

AND VETERAN EDUCATION

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Swampscott, Massachusetts
May 1-3, 1946

CONFERENCE SUMMARY

The United States is at the threshold of a new development in the field of public education, namely education for our sixty million adults including fifteen million veterans. The impetus for such extended adult participation in education comes from two sources: (1) federal legislation, which provides educational opportunity to virtually all men in the early twenties and (2) the present world situation, which demands citizen understanding of the issues and the procedures for world peace.

Education for sixty million adults is neither feasible nor possible in 1946; it is still distant, but the hum of motors can be heard over the horizon. It is imperative that we plan now before the hum becomes a roar in our ears.

It is important, because we are as unprepared for this educational wave as we were for the military onslaught at Pearl Harbor. Adult education is still an appendix to the educational system. We lack staff, program, facilities, finances, and teacher training. We lack vision of the need; we lack community support and community participation in the program.

It is important, because we cannot risk a large proportion of practically trained adults who have no place in their communities--jobs depend on trained manpower. Nor can we depend on treaties or diplomatic staffs to maintain an Age of Peace--peace depends on trained citizenship. Hence, the present surge of education for adults must be developed on a continuous program of service by the public school.

N.B.: This report was prepared by a small editorial committee composed of Dr. Fred Cousy and Dr. Harry S. Broudy.

For over a quarter of a century, the public schools have housed and nourished the program of adult education. The school has operated on the principle that a democracy affords opportunities in terms of individual needs and abilities, but it has fed adults on a starvation diet. Consequently, the available educational opportunities for adults are now so limited that many are excluded, regardless of need or ability. Exclusion applies to the veteran and non-veteran alike, and to on-the-job training as much as to college education. With our present limited facilities, it is impossible to be democratic in the education of adults.

This Conference was conceived as the first of a series of work sessions in realistic planning for this new development in education. The participants included representatives of state departments of education, supervisors of adult education, social workers, guidance counsellors, librarians and representatives of schools, colleges, universities, veterans' centers, the Veterans Administration and veterans' organizations, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, intercultural organizations, the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, and the National Education Association.

The Barriers. Like all good educational meetings this conference was a mixture of self-criticism, self-congratulation, and a strong determination to do better in the future. Because the difficulties were genuine, there were no preconceived remedies; because they were complex, there were no simple ones.

Because no one seriously doubted that adult education is important and imperfect, the time was spent in etching more clearly the nature of the obstructions to progress and in shaking imagination through the sieve of experience in the hope of finding ways and means of surmounting or removing these obstacles.

As the conference proceeded, it became clear that no matter in what area

the discussion entered, satisfactory adult education demands the mobilization of many diverse community resources. Time and again it was asserted that agencies, A, B, C, and D ought to cooperate with enterprise X, Y, and Z, but this repeated insistence only stiffened the evidence for the conclusion that in rare instances were community resources so mobilized. Although all believed that it could be done, and although some had actually done it, none minimized the number or power of the distractions in which our times are so rich, and with which adult education will have to compete for the energies of men and women who are willing and able to take part in community enterprises.

As a result, intercultural education is stymied by the schools' alleged inability to get parents to refrain from creating the causes of intercultural friction, while social workers complain that too many teachers are either indifferent to or naively innocent about the facts and dangers of intercultural hostility. From the teachers who are neither indifferent nor naive comes the plaint that the teaching materials in this field either do not exist or are too dispersed to be useful.

The lack of cooperation within the community was deplored in turn by the librarians, who felt that they were pretty consistently forgotten by other agencies working in the adult educational field, by those concerned with counseling the veteran, by the workers in the field adult civic education, and of those whose primary concern was with education for family living. It seems clear that the efforts exerted in these areas are often strenuous, always sincere, but almost invariably dispersed among numerous agencies, institutions, clubs, divisions, and departments. Communication among these groups is very imperfect with the result that some fields are ploughed up over and over again, while others are left untouched.

It was not surprising to discover, therefore, that although "over-organization" was regarded as a minor curse of the American community, its

exercism usually demanded another organization--either to do something that somehow escaped being done or to bring some order into the organizational chaos.

The lack of community mobilization, serious a barrier to the achievement of the logical goals of adult education, though it may be, is however, not the only one. Even if the community were adequately organized, even if energies were not dissipated in tangential efforts, we would still have to face the fact that size and suddenness of the new demand for adult education have found us unprepared.

First of all, there is the fact that physical facilities for schooling the huge numbers of veterans and adult civilians who need and want education now just do not exist in many places.

In the second place, expansion of the adult education program presupposes an expansion of funds for that purpose. While the federal fortune is to some extent taking care of the veteran area of the problem, state and community organizations still find a great gap between their needs and their finances.

In the third place, the new needs in adult education make it at least doubtful what traditional methods, materials, standards and schools will do what is required in the situation. On the other hand, while new materials and methods are fairly well developed in theory, they are still far from ready to be put into practice on a large scale.

Finally, and certainly of tremendous importance, is the lack of personnel trained for the new tasks in adult education. Along with the other obstacles there looms before us the task of training teachers of veteran and non-veteran adults. Since the needs of these adults are almost as various as they are numerous, this training project promises to be not only vast, but also complex.

Recommendations:

1. Each community should obtain information concerning the educational needs of veterans by means of:
   a. Guidance personnel should keep accurate records of the educational needs of those whom they counsel.
   b. Careful surveys of the great majority of veterans who have thus far not evinced any interest in education.
   c. Critical study of present educational programs by the personnel of the various institutions.
2. Guidance should be established on the community level rather than on the level of region, state, or county. The guidance program should have an advisory body representative of the important divisions within the community.
3. Although many agencies can contribute to the Guidance work, it should be centered in and directed by the school.
4. Guidance activities of a community should be planned so as to meet the need of all adults, veteran and non-veteran. Eliminate the word "veteran" from the title of the center.
5. On the state level there should be available a consultant service to help a community become aware of its needs, to help it with problems of organization, and to be a continuing source of advice.
6. The State Department of Education should train non-professional counselors in special fields through institutes conducted in the community. The center should develop its contacts throughout the community by training persons who can act as "case finders" for those in need of counseling.
7. The committee recommends that information obtained regarding educational needs be made available by periodic reports by schools and similar reports by superintendents to the state commissioners of education.
8. To provide for the educational needs, the committee recommends:

a. That schools be willing to make necessary changes in their educational programs.

b. That schools be willing to add new courses and curricula.

9. To make expanded and modified offerings available, the committee recommends:

a. Several dates during the year for beginning training.

b. A survey of buildings and equipment in the community which may be utilized.

c. A survey of human resources in the community from which qualified instructors may be obtained.

d. The operation of summer sessions.

e. The operation of evening classes.

f. The offering of extension courses.

10. Special provision should be made for providing veterans education on the high-school level. The group believes that special veterans' high schools, supervised correspondence study, and individualized instruction, all of which have been used successfully, are especially promising techniques.

11. Educational agencies should provide immediately additional post-secondary and junior-college educational opportunities in a greater variety of fields, with particular emphasis upon technical training.

12. Encouragement of the increasing tendency of colleges upon admission of students on the basis of educational development, scholastic aptitude and personal characteristics, as well as on school records.

13. Immediate collection by some national educational agency of data on available openings for students in post-high-school institutions, and issuance of a report of their findings is advised. It is also recommended that the agency that assumes this task make quarterly surveys and issue quarterly reports as a regular service to schools and other agencies that counsel veterans.

14. Recognizing the particular socio-economic personal needs of disabled veterans, it is recommended that adequate educational provisions be made for such veterans.

15. Expansion of school facilities to nearby urban centers to eliminate the necessity for student housing at the campus.

16. One agency should assume leadership responsibility for:

    a. Gathering knowledge about the experience of the many agencies concerned.

    b. Making the knowledge available for exchange.

    c. Acting as consultant to those who want to organize education in this area.

    d. Exploring opportunities for expanding the field of interest.

    e. Teaching leaders.

17. Courses in Family Life should be encouraged in high school so that adult education may in time become a "graduate study."

18. State library extension agencies should act as an exchange for information about published material in this field.

19. New England colleges or universities should be asked to interest an M. S. or Ph. D. candidate to explore for his theses the possibility of collecting data on the experience of groups who have organized courses in Family Relation for adults.

20. That State Boards of Education be asked to provide in their Adult Education departments a special course on Education for Family Life so that Federal, State, and local work in this field may be knit together.

21. Emphasis should be placed upon the teaching of positive democratic concepts with practical application to contemporary problems of group relations, rather than upon programs seeking to exalt or justify any one racial, religious or nationality group.

22. Formation of Community Relations Committees for promoting racial and religious understanding should be stimulated in every community to aid in creating a favorable public-opinion climate for the promotion of intercultural programs. Such Committees, should be flexible and, in each instance, of local design. Clearly defined policies should be adopted to safeguard the identity and autonomy of cooperating groups in the local Community Relations Committee.

23. Teachers and others within the educational field should cooperate with and aid in publicizing the needs of intercultural programs.

24. Specific intercultural projects should be evaluated in terms of the local public-opinion climate.

25. Those interested in intercultural relations should support adult-education programs.

26. Phases of intercultural education should be adopted in teacher-training programs. Educational research should devote additional attention to the field of intercultural education with a view to evolving a larger body of teaching materials, projects and lesson units within this field.

27. A thorough survey of community resources available for utilization in this new field should be a first step.

28. State and community authorities should be urged to allot adequate funds for the implementation of the needed programs.

29. Each community to survey its own needs to avoid overlapping local programs and to enlighten its citizens in our modern problems, should organize a Community Council under careful planning and leadership.

30. The philosophy should be earnestly advocated that any subject or course that answers the needs of any adult, leads to better opportunity for success, better economic security, more happiness, and better citizenship in America.

31. G. I. brides, as soon as their arrival is known by the card system of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, should be recruited by the proper educational officials, and their presence should be made known to the proper social agencies.

32. A New England group of clergy, racial leaders, and educators should be called together by the State Commissioners of Education to aid in solving the problem of bringing aliens to a realization of their national civic responsibility.

33. Proper use of audio-visual aids should be made in the instruction of adults, and supervisors and teachers should be alert to their availability.

34. Information should be compiled by state and local supervisors of Adult Education to show the inadequacy of the present salaries of local teachers of adults.

35. Interest in "Citizenship Recognition" should be sought throughout the year rather than on a one-day celebration only, even though "I Am An American Day" is approved in principle.

36. Adequate resources for counseling and guidance should be available for each program of Adult Education.

37. We should expand and elaborate the United Nations' plan and idea throughout all our programs to the end that the body politic will be informed on modern international problems.

38. Libraries should assume leadership or cooperate in a pro-democratic, intercultural program.

39. Adult-education agencies should recognize the library as a primary source for continuing education of the individual.

40. Libraries should aid in achieving local coordination of adult-education activities.

41. State library associations should appoint committees to work with adult-education groups on the state level.

42. Library schools should be encouraged to intensify their training in the field of adult education.

43. Librarians should re-evaluate themselves and their libraries in terms of their responsibility for adult education.

44. Financial assistance should be provided from local, state or national sources so that every community may have library facilites adequate for a well-developed adult-education program.

Resolution

Resolved: That we would like to call again the attention of our leading educators in our respective New England States to the fact that the education of adults predisposes the education of the child and that a continuing education is necessary for an intelligent Americanism.

Committee Reports

This conference was organized into continuing sub-groups which prepared complete reports in six areas. These reports are available at the following address:

Miss Mary L. Guyton
Supervisor of Adult Civic Education
State Department of Education
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts (16)

The six areas in which reports were prepared were as follows:

1. Organization of the community for better intercultural and group relations, family living, and community organization.

2. New developments in adult civic education.

3. Libraries in adult education.

4. Counseling veterans.

5. Problems in supervision, administration, techniques and teacher-training for veterans.

6. Expanding the program to meet a variety of educational needs of veterans.

6-5-46

George -

Thought this might be of interest

JWilkins

Reading

RETURNING SERVICEMEN'S COMMITTEE
of the
MINNEAPOLIS COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

ATLANTIC 4344

404 SOUTH 8th STREET

Dear Mr. Employer:

Minneapolis is facing a critical unemployment problem. Records show that with approximately 65% of Minneapolis' servicemen returned, there are at present *10,000 unemployed veterans. These veterans do not want to draw readjustment allowances, they want to work. Furthermore, among these unemployed are men with excellent training in many technical and service fields. Military experience has sharpened their sense of values and increased their capacity for cooperation and team work. Such experience is directly applicable to civilian employment.

The United States Employment Service plays an important role in the job placement of veterans. Returning servicemen are told of the USES from the time they leave overseas staging areas until their final processing through separation centers. The USES is established by law as the primary source for veterans seeking employment, and is generally the first stop in the veteran's search for work.

During the war years the manpower shortage resulted in friction between the USES and some Minneapolis employers. There is no longer a manpower shortage, and the USES must have more job listings if Minneapolis veterans are to find jobs with a minimum of difficulty and chasing from place to place. The USES has expressed a willingness to receive suggestions that would make their service more efficient to Minneapolis businesses. The Returning Servicemen's Committee, an affiliate of the Council of Social Agencies, will act as a liaison committee between employers and the USES.

It is estimated that about 2,300 veterans are now participating in "on the job" training benefits. Under such a program employers can train young men in their businesses, with the Government contributing to the salary of the veteran trainee. Complete information on this program is available at the Veterans Information and Referral Office, 414 South Eighth Street, AT 4344, and at the USES, 401 South Fourth Street, AT 0192.

Minneapolis' best evidence of gratitude and pride in a job well done by Minneapolis servicemen is to spare no effort in assuring these men a place in our commercial and industrial life. Please list your available jobs with the USES.

This community project is endorsed, supported, and approved by the following business and civic leaders, whose signatures appear below.

Very truly yours,

O. A. Pearson, Chairman

Hubert H. Humphrey
Mayor of Minneapolis

H. E. Atwood
1st Nat'l. Bank of Mpls.

P. W. Pillsbury
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.

G. N. Dayton
The Dayton Co.

B. J. Case
Janney, Semple Hill & Co.

Leon C. Warner
Warner Hardware Co.

Harry A. Bullis
General Mills, Inc.

Donald D. Davis
Minn. and Ontario Paper Co.

Paul S. Carroll
Judge of District Court

P. B. Juster
Juster Bros.

Frank P. Leslie
The John Leslie Paper Co.

* Current USES Application File, May 6, 1946.

Reading file

COUNSELING

issued by

THE COMMITTEE ON PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE

Authorized by The Program Services Committee, National Board of the Y.M.C.A.'s

Placement and Guidance Committee: Hugh S. Richards, Chairman, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Counseling: Clifford M. Carey, Editor, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y., C.A. Duran, Business Manager, 455 W. State St., Trenton, N.J.

May-June, 1946 Volume 4, Number 4

BOSTON'S SERVICE FOR VETERANS: JOB HUNTING SCHOOL, JOB FORUMS, RADIO PROGRAMS

Roland R. Darling*
Veterans' Service Center, Boston, Massachusetts

Sponsored by the Greater Boston Veterans' Service Center, a triple occupational service for veterans has been inaugurated in Boston. There is a Job Hunting School which specializes in training ex-servicemen in the technique of getting a job; there are Job Forums planned to furnish more information about specific fields; and two weekly radio programs keep listeners informed about the latest developments in veterans' rights and benefits.

Job Hunting School

Devised to help the veteran who never had a job as well as the veteran who wants to change his prewar job, this School offers a free course in "Looking for a Job." Meeting weekly in the Y.M.C.A., it is based on a study of actual job finding experience rather than theory. The course was planned and tested by a group of about a dozen veterans who faced the same problem which confronts most men recently returned to civilian life: how to go about looking for and finding a place in the postwar world. This group worked out the methods, and now the School is a going concern.

This School is not a counseling service. Any applicant who is not sure about the type of work he should seek is referred to the job counselors at the Veterans' Service Center for help. There he talks with a counselor, tells about his schooling and what he did in the Army. Since there is some doubt in the veteran's mind about the kind of work he wants, he is given a series of tests to determine the occupations for which he is best fitted. Once he has decided on the field, he is ready to take the course learning how to get the job he wants. Only then is his registration accepted for the School.

Tuition free, the course covers four sessions in two days. Subjects under consideration each time are:

---

*This article was summarized from recent reports by Mr. Darling.

Developing a complete job-hunting plan
Applying for a government job
Making use of the on-the-job training program
Writing job-seeking letters
Conducting job-seeking interviews
Following up an interview
Developing a list of prospects
Making efficient use of employment agencies
Obtaining the facts about occupations
Preparing a work and education record
Relating military experience to civilian jobs in an interview

The first session lasts an hour. During that time personnel managers of leading Boston firms explain the requirements for certain types of jobs. And they explain, too, just what those jobs would return in money, security, and opportunity.

During one session, business and professional men and women are there to give practical advice. Since the information presented at this time is constantly varying because of the different speakers, veterans who have already completed the course are welcomed as long as they wish to keep coming back for new ideas.

By the time "graduation" comes along, the veteran has a good idea of where and how to look for just the job he wants. When the course is over, he has no diploma or certificate, but he has a great deal more: a feeling of confidence as well as a feeling that people are concerned about his welfare.

Classes are limited to twenty-five in order that each participant may get the full value out of instruction. Only persons interested in the same broad field are enrolled in the same class. Thus, men and women interested in business would not take the course along with men seeking openings in mechanical fields or in the professions.

World War II veterans of the armed forces and of the Merchant Marine are eligible to take the course. When necessary, several classes are conducted during the same week. The School is being studied, not only by the Veterans' Administration which has the idea of setting up similar schools in other cities, but also by representatives of the rehabilitation staffs of the local service branches.

Placement is not one of the functions of the Job Hunting School. It does not get jobs. Instead, it endeavors to help the veteran develop plans which will bring his qualifications to the attention of employers most likely to use him and to present those qualifications in the right way. The veteran has to go out and get the job himself after he has been equipped to do the task.

Job Forums

For those who have a specific interest but need more information about their chosen field, Job Forums are held once a week. Participating in these programs are local leaders in their respective fields who bring to the discussions knowledge born of experience and years of training. These experts discuss their work with two or three ex-servicemen who are interested in becoming employed in that particular field. Usually the program starts with a description of the work and the

types of men and women who are most successful in it. Then the veterans are invited to ask questions and to tell about their own qualifications; and as the leaders discuss them, much valuable information is obtained. Shorthand notes of the discussions are taken so that the Service Center has the material for its Occupational Information Department files where it is available for reference.

Each week there are at least two Job Forums, one which discusses jobs in a white collar field and one which deals with work in some industry. Plans are underway to add additional Forums on such subjects as "Going into Business for Yourself," "Getting a Job with the Government" and similar topics of interest to those who have been in the service.

Scheduled to coincide with the final session of each Job Hunting School, these discussions are for all who attended the classes and any others who might be interested in the current subjects under discussion.

Radio Programs

For those persons who feel that they are not keeping up to date on the latest developments in veterans' rights and benefits, Station WEEI in Boston presents a broadcast entitled "Veterans' Viewpoints" every Wednesday afternoon at 5:30. This program has been on the air since October, 1943, featuring veterans of World War II discussing the latest developments in veterans' laws and programs.

"Veterans and Jobs" is the name of a new program which can be heard now every Sunday afternoon over Station WCOP at 4:00. Coordinated with the School and the Forums, this program endeavors to be of value not only to the ex-servicemen who attend the sessions at the School but to all who are unable to do so. During this radio time, information is given regarding various fields of work, and suggestions are made to job-hunting persons. A question and answer period deals with various problems that may arise.

The Service Center finds that this triple plan is working out well. An interesting factor is that men over 38 seem to be availing themselves of this opportunity as well as the younger men.

- - - - - - - - - -

COUNSELING NOTES

St. Louis. John A. Cooper has joined the new St. Louis counseling and guidance staff. His arrival completes the organization of that department and gives rise to the general announcement that "the latch key is out" for all who need and want such service. Printed information outlining the scope of activities may be had on request. Dr. Cooper is a psychologist who has had experience in both education and counseling.

Pittsburgh. The Downtown Branch at Pittsburgh is offering a course to veterans on "Starting Your Own Business." This course is designed to aid the returning veteran to establish himself in his own business by pointing out possible helps, difficulties and methods of approaching the problems confronting the small business enterprise today.

VETERANS EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING

Donald E. Deyo, Director, New York Business Institute
New York Y.M.C.A. Schools

LEGISLATION PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

A. Public Law 346, "The G. I. Bill of Rights"

1. Type of training, type of school, day or evening, is at the discretion of the veteran.
2. Subsistence of $65 a month for single men, $90 for married men, is available to those attending school full-time.
3. Procedure for beginning training.
   a. Application for training, Form 1950, is filed with the Veterans' Administration by the veteran in person, by mail or by the school.
   b. The veteran immediately receives a letter of acknowledgment that he has filed for training.
   c. From four to eight weeks later he receives a Certificate of Eligibility specifying his entitlement. This he presents to the school.
4. Complete psychological, vocational counseling is available to the veteran through the Veterans' Administration on the initiative of the veteran.
5. The amended act (December 1945) provides that the Veterans' Administration may pay up to $500 for courses shorter than a standard school year.
6. The student should inform the Veterans' Administration of his complete educational program and his educational goal. Failure to do so may later cause serious complications, possibly even the loss of entitlement. Students must adhere to this educational objective unless the Veterans' Administration specifically permits a change.
7. Veterans should exercise extreme care in withdrawing from school for whatever reason. Steps to follow:
   a. Notify the school.
   b. Notify the Veterans' Administration and state reasons for withdrawal.

B. Public Law 16, Veterans' Rehabilitation (Federal)

1. A ten percent or greater disability rating or a disability which prevents the reentering of prewar vocations in general entitles veterans to training under Public Law 16.
2. The veteran's entitlement, amount of training, and nature of training is a matter of determination in the individual case by the Veterans' Administration. When the veteran and the Veterans' Administration agree upon an educational objective and course of training program, there is no limit to the time or expense the government will undertake in order to rehabilitate the veteran.
3. Psychological and vocational counseling is mandatory under this act.
4. Except in special cases, full-time attendance in school is required.
5. The subsistence mentioned under Public Law 346 is paid in addition to the pension.

C. State Rehabilitation - see state laws.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINING

A. Most high schools, colleges, trade schools, professional schools, business schools are taking veterans.

B. Schools not taking veterans
1. Those not accredited by the State Departments of Education or by the Veterans' Administration.
2. Those whose enrollments are already too large to accept more students.
3. Those which cannot finance G. I. training because of slow government payments.

C. The correspondence and extension schools are eligible if accredited.

D. Colleges are overcrowded with veterans. This situation is expected to become more serious in the next year necessitating the following priority of admission
1. Veterans who are former students.
2. Veterans entering as freshmen.
3. Veterans with at least two years of training elsewhere wishing to transfer.
4. All other eligible veterans.
5. Civilian freshmen.
6. Civilian transfers from other colleges.

NATURE OF VETERANS SEEKING EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING

A. Veterans represent the same sort of cross section of the American people as any group of civilians.
1. Some do not want to accept government money.
2. Others want to accept what is coming to them and nothing else.
3. Some want to charge every sort of educational expense to the government.
4. Some are in school only for the sake of the subsistence to which they are entitled - "educational hobos."

B. Many require help and guidance because they do not have self-reliance or have lost it while in the service.

C. Because of their experiences in the armed services, veterans are familiar with and resigned to psychological testing; they are likely to interpret the result of such testing too literally.

D. Veterans are in a hurry to get started and in a hurry to finish their educational programs.
1. They demand to start school even in the middle of a semester and lacking proper Veterans' Administration credentials.
2. They want to finish in a hurry regardless of the established time of the course.

E. Many veterans have wives and dependents at a younger age than normal.
1. This accounts for the hurry of the veteran.
2. Generally, this precludes attendance at full-time school.

F. Many veterans require careful guidance; although they seem to know what they desire, they are actually uncertain.

G. Many veterans want only specific courses, not full curricula.

H. Aside from regular full-time college programs, trade courses are most popular, probably because of experience with service training.

I. Many veterans are seeking further education in the vocational fields that they were in before they entered the armed forces; but just as many have found new vocations in the service and are looking for training leading to new vocations or to a start in business for themselves.

J. The veteran hates to be "shoved around" or "given the brush off."

K. Veterans are annoyed by filling out forms.

GENERAL HINTS FOR VETERANS EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING

A. Credit for service training.
   1. Schools have policies of varying liberality, but there is little of the competitive granting of credit for service training that existed at the end of the last war.
   2. There are two general policies.
      a. "A Guide to the Evaluation Experience in the Armed Services" published by the American Council on Education.
      b. Written tests, either the school's own or U.S.A.F.I.

B. The Y.M.C.A. Schools are happy to have the opportunity to counsel veterans, but they are turning away more students than they keep wherever the veterans can be served better or more quickly in some other school.

C. Veterans are urged to use their G. I. entitlements to the best advantage.
   1. To weigh the relative advantages of Public Law 16 and Public Law 346.
   2. To weigh the advantages and disadvantages of Public Law 346 and State War Scholarships.
   3. To weigh the advantages and disadvantages of full-time day school and part-time evening school.
   4. To weigh the advantages and disadvantages of full curricula leading to college degree or high school diploma as opposed to a special course.

(from the February, 1946, News Letter of the Service Men's Council)

- - - - - - - - - - -

A recent issue of Counseling announced the opening of a Counseling Center at the Y.M.C.A. in Pittsburgh. A pamphlet describing the work of this Center has been developed. It explains the services offered, procedures, time requirements, reports, and charges in detail. Copies of the pamphlet can be secured by writing to Robert R. Corley, Director, 304 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

PLACEMENT AND GUIDANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Placement and Guidance Committee met recently at the Pennsylvania Railroad Branch of the Y.M.C.A. in New York City.

Among members present were Hugh Richards, chairman, R. W. Coleman, R. C. Whitford, A. C. Stalnaker, Norman Lufburrow, Donald Typer, Fred R. Berlind, Ernest M. Ford, James L. Bethune, Joseph V. Hanna and George A. Shumway.

The resignations of two members, James F. Bunting, of Schenectady, and Carl P. Rogers, of Chicago, were accepted by the group.

Submitting reports were the president, the treasurer and the training committee. Some discussion was given to areas of work which might call for attention in the coming months. Among suggestions made are these:

- Emphasize the importance of qualified counselors.
- Distinguish between "new member counseling," general counseling and specialized guidance.
- Avoid duplicating or competing with other adequate counseling services in local communities.
- Give increased emphasis to the matter of adequate placement service to supplement counseling.
- Need for practical direct help in the local field (e.g., is the man-marketing clinic still recommended?)
- Develop the idea that counseling today has somewhat the same role in the Y.M.C.A. as "personal work" of yesterday.
- Need for training the general practitioner. (There is a danger of overemphasis on specialist.) Develop aids for the general counselor who meets the larger number of people in the day-by-day work of Y.M.C.A.'s, churches and other agencies.
- Need to train staff to recruit and coach volunteers in order to multiply service and benefits of specialized training - i.e., shift secretary's position from <u>counselor of member</u> to <u>trainer of volunteer</u>.
- Persons in responsible administrative positions need to be sold the techniques of counseling as well as its importance.
- Consider counseling as part of the Y.M.C.A.'s traditionally unique service to youth.
- Avoid service to the general public (in competition with other agencies) at the expense of service to our own members.

<u>Counseling</u> will welcome reports, articles or other material for publication dealing with any of the items listed above.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS APPROVED BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

While 524 foreign institutions of higher learning have been approved by the Veterans' Administration, and veterans may apply for study at these institutions under the G.I. Bill allowances, the Veterans' Administration appears not to encourage these overseas opportunities because of many difficulties that have to be overcome before a veteran can embark on foreign study, according to the Army Times.

Here are some of the questions a veteran must answer before deciding to study abroad:

1. Do you have enough money for travel expenses both ways?
2. Can you support yourself for three or four months?
3. Can you live on your government subsistence in the country in which you want to study?
4. Can you secure adequate living accommodations there?
5. Is instruction conducted in a language you know well?
6. Does the institution give degrees or training which can be useful to you?

Another matter worth looking into is the actual, not official, exchange value of the dollar.

A veteran, who, after carefully weighing all circumstances, definitely decides that he wants to study abroad should apply for education benefits on Form 1950 to the nearest regional Veterans Administration office. Upon receiving his Certificate of Eligibility, Form 1953, the veteran should send it to the foreign institution of his choice for a letter of assurance that he will be admitted. This letter must then be sent to the State Department for a passport and necessary vias. Passports are not needed for Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba and Guatemala.

OCCUPATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE

In an effort to stimulate a more active service of occupational and educational information in the Army and Navy Branches of the Y.M.C.A. and U.S.O. clubs under the supervision of the Y.M.C.A., the Program Department has made available to the different clubs and branches a small shelf of books and pamphlets on occupations. The books made available on request are:

Methods of Vocational Guidance,	Gertrude Forrester
Occupations Today,	Brewer and Landy
The Book of Opportunities,	Rutherford Platt
Your Job and You,	Campbell and Bedford
Laws Relating to Veterans,	Compiled by Elmer Lewis
Special Aids for Placing Military Personnel in Civilian Jobs	U.S. Government Printing Office

These were selected from a larger list which included the following:

Business Organization and Management,	Peterson and Plowman
Everyday Occupations,	Davey, Smith and Meyers
Occupations in Retail Stores,	Dorothea de Schweinitz
The Engineering Profession,	Hoover and Fish
The Return of Opportunity,	Edited by William R. Kuhn
Twenty Careers for Tomorrow,	Darrell and Frances Hoff
A Guide to Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools in the U.S.	Carter V. Good

A list of pamphlets was also sent as a part of the occupational book shelf. Titles and publishers will appear in a future issue of Counseling.

Reading file

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

A. A. LIVERIGHT
Executive Director

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
President

CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant

WILL W. ALEXANDER
Vice-President, Treasurer

MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary

June 4, 1946

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am enclosing a report of progress made to date in the matter of the Washington follow-up meetings with government officials to whom the recommendations made at the first conference were submitted.

This assignment was completed by May 1st by which time the Special Committee composed of Walter White, NAACP; Jesse Dedmon, NAACP; George Mitchell, Southern Regional Council; Chat Patterson, American Veterans Committee; James Baker, American Veterans Committee; Robert Lee, United Negro and Allied Veterans Organizations; and A. A. Liveright, Executive Director, American Council on Race Relations and myself had met with General Omar Bradley, Veterans' Administration; Wilson Wyatt, Housing Expediter, National Housing Agency; William F. Patterson, Director, Apprenticeship Division, U. S. Department of Labor; Robert Goodwin, Director, United States Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor; John W. Studebaker, Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education, FSA; Major-General Graves B. Erskine, Administrator, Retraining and Reemployment Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.

It was the opinion of the Special Committee that in general the response from the administrative heads was constructive. We believe that definite progress had been made and that with continued pressure, results will be achieved. To bear this out is the fact that following the Washington visits, the National Housing Expediter, Wilson Wyatt, issued an encouraging special order regarding housing for minority groups and already General Bradley has taken action to clarify the matter of blue discharges. In addition he has agreed to issue a policy statement to all regional administrators urging the appointment of minority group personnel as training and field contact officers in the Veterans' Administration. Encouraging too, is the fact that in the May 9th issue of the Bulletin, issued by the Retraining and Reemployment Administra-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Louis Adamic - Bishop William Y. Bell - Mary McLeod Bethune - Homer S. Brown - Pearl S. Buck - Ralph J. Bunche - Lt. Col. Charles Dollard
Marion Edman - Edwin R. Embree - Adrien Falk - Marshall Field - Ernesto Galarza - Lloyd K. Garrison - Lester B. Granger
Most Rev. Francis J. Haas - Augustus Hawkins - Charles S. Johnson - E. B. MacNaughton - James G. Patton - P. L. Prattis - Robert Redfield
Leonard M. Rieser - Abraham Rubin - Bishop William Scarlett - Sara E. Southall - R. J. Thomas - Channing H. Tobias - Willard S. Townsend
Walter Wanger - Louis Weiss - Walter White - Richard Wright - Donald Young

tion, appeared a description of a Veterans' Information Center in a Southern city which is operating on an interracial basis. That such a description be incorporated in the Bulletin was part of the first specific recommendation presented to the Administrator, Major-General Graves.

You will be hearing from us again in the very near future regarding the Follow-up Conference.

Very truly yours,

Charles H. Houston

Charles H. Houston, Chairman
Special Committee on Washington
Follow-up Meetings

Enclosures

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS DISCUSSED
BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

The recommendations discussed with General Bradley are as follows:

1. That the Veterans Administration include on its national, regional and local staffs representatives of minority groups to participate in the preparation and execution of policies calling for a fair extension of all services of the Veterans Administration to all veterans without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. The Committee urged that Negro, Mexican American, and Japanese American contact workers be added to the staff of the Administration in sufficient numbers to adequately handle special problems affecting minority groups.

   It was the understanding of the Committee that General Bradley agreed to issue a policy statement to all Deputy Administrators urging the appointment of minority group personnel as training and field contact officers in the Veterans Administration.

2. That the program of the veterans' hospitals be so administered as to accord every patient all facilities without discrimination or segregation based on race, creed, color, or national origin, and that employment in the veterans' facilities be open to all on the basis of merit. The question of discrimination in veterans' hospitals and facilities with especial reference to doctors and nurses was discussed at length with General Bradley and General Hawley and it was understood that although the general policy of the Veterans Administration is against discrimination the Veterans Administration cannot depart too rapidly from the present community practices. The Committee, however, strongly urged that immediate corrective action be taken as a precedent for Southern facilities in the North and West to eliminate segregation of doctors and nurses.

3. That the Veterans Administration investigate the conduct of all agencies under its supervision charged with the execution of any part of the veteran rehabilitation program and that it institute adequate corrective measures wherever it finds discrimination by such agencies against veterans on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

4. That the Veterans Administration establish adequate standards and safeguards which will guarantee that all applied training, such as apprentice training, on-the-job training, and on-the-farm training, shall be open to all veterans without regard to race, creed, color or national origin, and that Federal funds be withheld from any agency or industry which exercises, or is guilty of, discrimination against veterans on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

   The Committee went on record of approving the on-the-job training as a splendid method of offering employment and vocational opportunities to minorities, but stressed the abuses present in the program as it now stands. Particular attention was drawn to the plight of the Filipino veterans, who, through legislation, are prohibited from securing benefits for anything but service-connected disabilities. It is understood from

the conference that legislation is at the moment being prepared which will, to some extent, eliminate this form of Federal discrimination existing against Filipino veterans. Again, the Committee recommended that the addition of qualified minority training personnel to the staff of the Veterans Administration will be an important means in eliminating present abuses under this program. In respect to the withholding of funds from those training programs and facilities which discriminate, it was the Committee's understanding that the Veterans Administration is powerless to take any action.

5. That the interpretation of Section 310 of the G. I. Bill of Rights by the Veterans Administration be changed so as to extend all rights under that bill to holders of blue discharges.

   From the discussion it was understood that the Veterans Administration is not in a position to take action on this request, with the exception of the fact that it has agreed to issue informational materials especially to the minority press, setting forth specifically the situation with respect to blue discharges and indicating clearly where holders of blue discharges may appeal in an attempt to secure regular benefits. It was agreed that the Committee would discuss the matter with the War Department in an attempt to have them adopt a system similar to that now in use by the Navy Department.

The recommendations discussed with Robert Goodwin, U. S. Employment Service are as follows:

1. The allocation of a qualified consultant on race relations and minority problems to all regional offices of the USES.

2. The immediate assignment of a qualified Negro race relations adviser to the staff of the state director of the USES in all states in the country.

3. Specific instructions to State USES offices to include minority representatives on state and local advisory committees and to see that special subcommittees on minority employment problems are established in all communities.

4. Extension of the pattern which has already been developed in North Carolina -- whereby Negro interviewers and professional workers are employed in local employment offices -- to all the southern states as rapidly as possible. In this connection it is suggested that in every southern employment office a special Negro counselor be added immediately to assist Negro veterans in drawing up their training, apprentice, and work program.

5. Rapid and aggressive training policy to be installed immediately in connection with the introduction of the new USES policy on minorities.

6. Specific training to insure the war-acquired skills of minority veterans are utilized in connection with the placement of such veterans by the USES.

7. Improvement of layout and office facilities in segregated divisions for

Negroes in southern employment offices.

8. The establishment of effective standards with respect to non-discrimination in employment, to be instituted by the Secretary of Labor after the Employment Service is returned to the states in January 1947.

9. Securing of current statistics on white and non-white applications, referrals, and placements at the national level so that the Minority Employment Division at national headquarters may have a factual picture of the experience on the referral and placement of nonwhite workers.

USES was urged by the Committee to move ahead quickly on these recommendations so that the pattern will be set up and in force by the time that the Employment Service returns to the States for local administration. The members of the Committee were impressed by Mr. Goodwin's attitude and interest shown in the recommendations and the problems they represented.

Specific recommendations presented to William Patterson, Director of the Apprenticeship Division, U. S. Department of Labor are:

1. The formulation of a policy statement by the National Apprenticeship Committee setting forth as a policy of the Apprenticeship Division the introduction of representatives of all community groups on indentured - apprenticeship programs, and which puts the Apprenticeship Division directly behind an effort to provide opportunities for all minority veterans in apprentice programs.

   It was the understanding that the national meeting of the Apprenticeship Committee would be held sometime in May at which time the policy statement would be stated.

2. That the Apprenticeship Division appoint a Negro field worker to the field work staff of the Apprenticeship Division whose responsibility would be that of a specialist in Negro personnel problems, but also that of a consultant to employers in anticipating problems which might grow out of the integration of minority group workers in apprentice programs.

3. That the Division maintain regular statistics or establish spot surveys to determine the number of white and non-white apprenticees who are being employed on regular indenture-apprentice programs. This would be to determine the effectiveness of new policy on utilization of minority apprentices. It was understood that some steps will be taken by the Division to secure such statistics either directly through Division reports or through the Veterans Administration.

4. That in the 21 states in which apprentice programs are approved directly by the Apprenticeship Division, cases of discrimination will be directly brought to the attention of the Director of the Division and that approval of discriminatory programs will be withdrawn where discrimination have been proven.

5. That the Apprenticeship Division review and utilize the Gillem Report stating the Army policy against segregation of the armed forces in con-

nection with the introduction of the new program for minorities in the Apprenticeship Programs.

The recommendations discussed with General Erskine Graves, Administrator, Retraining and Reemployment Administration are:

1. The inclusion of factual material on the successful operation of Veterans' Information Centers which are operating on an interracial basis. It was the understanding of the Committee that in contrast to the United States Employment Service which operated on a segregated basis, the Veterans' Information Centers in Richmond, Houston, and in several other southern cities, were being operated on an integrated basis. It was recommended that the inclusion of a description of such offices be incorporated in the Bulletin as a means of buttressing the policy of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, but also as a demonstration that the integration policy can and does actually work in the South.

2. Revision of the list of organizations to be represented on local Retrainin and Reemployment advisory committees to include recommendations for representation of minority groups on such committees.

3. Inclusion of specific reference to the responsibility of local Veterans' Information Centers toward minority groups in the second edition of the agency pamphlet on Community Advisory Centers. It was urged that specific mention be made in either this pamphlet or in a field instruction from the headquarters office, of the need for the employment of qualified minority counselors in Veterans' Information Centers in communities where there is a sizable minority population.

4. The addition of a well-qualified Negro professional worker to the national staff of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration so that atleast one member of the national staff will be in a position to understand problems and to deal with minority groups.

5. The provision of special information materials on the operation of the Retraining and Reemployment program to the minority press and to minority organizations so that the present lack of information among these groups about this program may be eliminated.

6. Special emphasis on the employment and training problems of minority veterans in connection with the job opportunity program should be developed.

The committee was impressed and encouraged by Major General Erskine's interest in the program of his administration.

Specific recommendations made to John W. Studebaker, Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education are as follows:

1. That the Office of Education has a definite responsibility for suggesting programs, conferring with, and stimulating state school departments to deal with the problem of opportunities for vocational education and training for minority veterans. It was emphasized that this problem should be attacked despite the fact that the relation between the Federal Office of Education and the state school systems is a nebulous one, and that emphasis should be placed on problems now existing in the South.

2. That a program for the eradication of illiteracy in all parts of the country with particular emphasis in the South be undertaken by the Office of Education as rapidly as possible. It was pointed out that the War Department has recently developed successful teaching and method techniques in the rapid reduction of illiteracy and suggested that the Federal office cooperate with the states in the introduction of such training programs.

3. The broadening of the Information program of the Office of Education to include and publicize educational rights and provisions for minority groups.

4. The establishment of a special division or committee within the Office of Education for the introduction of programs of intercultural education in all states throughout the country. This was suggested in order that the Office of Education fulfill its responsibility for the development of better human relations.

The following are the specific recommendations discussed with Wilson W. Wyatt, Administrator, National Housing Agency.

1. That specific instructions be sent to the regional housing expediters to see that minority representation is included on all committees where there is a large minority population in the community. This is deemed necessary since there was no specific recommendation as to inclusion of minority representatives on emergency advisory committees in recent letters sent from the Administrator to Mayors. It was also suggested that additional instruction on this point should be issued to regional directors.

2. That the Race Relations Adviser in the National Housing Agency be placed directly in the line organization rather than in a staff capacity as is the present practice. This proposal was offered in the belief that such a change can be of enormous significance in insuring that the race relations aspects of the housing program are at all times covered not only in the policy but also in the operating aspects of the program.

3. That the Race Relations Division of the National Housing Agency be given considerably more responsibility for working directly with the Federal Housing Administration since some of the major problems with respect to minority housing occur in this division.

4. That Race Relations Advisors be appointed to regional housing agencies. It was understood that this had already been effected.

5. That the college housing program be expedited with special reference to the need for providing emergency housing facilities to Negro colleges and for seeing that temporary housing provided other colleges be occupied on a nondiscriminatory basis.

6. That the National Housing Expediter and the Agency take aggressive action to insure the employment of minority workers on the expanding construction program. In this connection, Mr. Charles Houston recommended strongly the use of recent legal opinions as an indication of the fact that a precedent has been set against a closed union policy.

7. That administrative devises be used to deal with the problem in federal administration whereby no requirement is made for the provision of housing for persons displaced through private housing developments.

8. That the Information Division of the National Housing Agency accelerate its activities in developing a special program to provide information on activities in the housing field to minority organizations.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

32 WEST RANDOLPH STREET CHICAGO 1 PHONE CENTRAL 3066

A. A. LIVERIGHT
Executive Director

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
President

CHARLES HOUSTON
Vice-President, Consultant

WILL W. ALEXANDER
Vice-President, Treasurer

MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD
Secretary

June 4, 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Invitees to the National Emergency Conference on Minority Problems

FROM: Sydney Taylor Brown, Coordinator of Veterans' Affairs

RE: Progress Report - Special Committee Follow-up Meetings with government officials.

On April 5, 1946, the National Emergency Conference on Minority Veterans' Problems, called by the American Council on Race Relations, convened in New York City. The Conference unanimously passed 18 resolutions in which charges of discrimination against minority veterans were placed at the door of the Federal agencies charged with and carrying out the policy and administration of the G. I. Bill of Rights. A Special Committee, headed by Charles H. Houston, Vice-President of the American Council, was set up for the purpose of meeting directly with the heads of the indicted agencies. By May 1st, this committee had completed its assignment by having called upon and presented to the following, the general and specific recommendations passed at the New York Conference:

John W. Studebaker, Commissioner
U. S. Office of Education, FSA

General Omar Bradley and General Hawley,
Veterans' Administration

Wilson W. Wyatt, Housing Expediter,
National Housing Agency

Robert C. Goodwin, Director
United States Employment Service,
U. S. Department of Labor

General Graves B. Erskine, Administrator
Retraining and Reemployment Administration
U. S. Department of Labor

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Louis Adamic - Bishop William Y. Bell - Mary McLeod Bethune - Homer S. Brown - Pearl S. Buck - Ralph J. Bunche - Lt. Col. Charles Dollard
Marion Edman - Edwin R. Embree - Adrien Falk - Marshall Field - Ernesto Galarza - Lloyd K. Garrison - Lester B. Granger
Most Rev. Francis J. Haas - Augustus Hawkins - Charles S. Johnson - E. B. MacNaughton - James G. Patton - P. L. Prattis - Robert Redfield
Leonard M. Rieser - Abraham Rubin - Bishop William Scarlett - Sara E. Southall - R. J. Thomas - Channing H. Tobias - Willard S. Townsend
Walter Wanger - Louis Weiss - Walter White - Richard Wright - Donald Young

William F. Patterson, Director
Apprenticeship Division
U. S. Department of Labor

The Special Committee comprised the following:

Walter White, NAACP

Jesse O. Dedmon, NAACP

George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council

Chat Patterson,
American Veterans Committee

James Baker,
American Veterans Committee

Robert Lee,
United Negro and Allied Veterans Organizations

A. A. Liveright, Executive Director
American Council on Race Relations

Charles H. Houston, Vice President
American Council on Race Relations

Attached to this memorandum is a complete copy of the specific recommendations made to the heads of the six government agencies visited. It is strongly urged that the enclosed recommendations be passed on to your local agencies so that they may know what is being done on a national level. By such they may be made aware of the possibilities of similar action within the local community and at the same time use the recommendations as a basis for checking against the local administrations.

The Information Service of the American Council is proceeding with plans for follow-through in the minority press. A series of four articles dealing with problems of minority veterans, written by William R. Simms, has been released through the Associated Negro Press. In announcing the series, a note to editors from Mr. Barnett of ANP pointed out the need for information and assistance to veterans on the community level. Correspondence with veterans' editors and a wider list of newspapers is being readied for release.

The American Council has appointed Mrs. Sydney Taylor Brown to the staff as Coordinator of Veterans' Affairs. One of her major activities will be the planning of the Follow-up Conference on Minority Veterans that was requested as a resolution at the National Emergency conference on Minority Veterans' Problems last month. All communications should be addressed directly to her.

A

MONTHLY SUMMARY

OF

EVENTS AND TRENDS

IN

RACE RELATIONS

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1946
Southern Regional Council

OCTOBER 1946

SUMMARY OF THE MONTH OF
SEPTEMBER

VOLUME 4 NUMBER 3

PREPARED FOR THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

BY THE

SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE

AT

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES S. JOHNSON

RESEARCH STAFF

VASHTI M. GRAYSON

BERNICE E. BRILE
EDWARD F. BURROWS
MAURICE C. CLIFFORD
MIRIAM JEAN HORTON
LOUISE W. JOHNSON
CHARLES R. LAWRENCE, JR.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

IRA DEA. REID
SABURO KIDO
WERNER J.CAHNMAN
ERIC WALROND
JITSUICHI MASUOKA

CONTRIBUTORS

STEWART G. COLE
SAMUEL H. FLOWERMAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REVIEW OF THE MONTH 66
THE SOCIAL FRONT 68
THE ECONOMIC FRONT 74
PROGRAMS OF ACTION 76
INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 83
THE JEWISH SCENE 86
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE 89
JAPANESE AMERICANS 90
PRESS OPINION: THE OUTCOME OF THE COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE TRIAL 93
MAGAZINE COMMENT 95
RECENT BOOKS DEALING WITH RACE RELATIONS 96
PERSONALITIES 97
SALUTE 98

SYMBOLS

CNI—CHECKED NEWS ITEM
ANP—ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS
JP—JEWISH PRESS
GP—GENERAL PRESS
NNPA—NEGRO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NP—NEGRO PRESS
FR—FIELD REPORT

A MONTHLY SUMMARY
OF
EVENTS AND TRENDS
IN
RACE RELATIONS

VOLUME 4 OCTOBER, 1946 NUMBER 3

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

The close of the Nuernberg trials and the selective punishment of German leaders accused of war crimes left still urgent and disconcerting questions. The Manchester *Guardian* said, "The Nuernberg judgment will look well or ill in history according to the future behavior of the four nations responsible for it." America's chief prosecutor, Mr. Justice Jackson, said, ". . . . I am convinced that little progress can be made toward permanent peace without involving the elementary rights of minorities."

Under the decision of the judges that crimes against humanity are not punishable except in connection with aggressive war, it has been pointed out that "any nation today could . . . liquidate its Jews and Mohammedans . . . and there isn't a thing the world could do about it". And again, under the fundamental concept established of collective guilt, a nation is responsible for the acts of the individuals of that nation, especially its leaders. A Pittsburgh *Courier* writer translates this to mean that the North is responsible for the lynchings in the South and that no person in America can reject responsibility for Tennessee and Georgia.

President Truman urged Prime Minister Atlee to open Palestine promptly to substantial immigration of displaced Jews, and had his proposal described as "unfortunate" by a British government spokesman. In India, Hindu-Moslem rioting continues with a hundred villages burned and nine thousand made destitute. The Paris Peace Conference ended in anything but peace and the first United Nations Assembly opened in New York with minority problems high on the agenda, among these, trusteeships and South African treatment of Indian nationals.

In the nation, the increasing number of violations of civil rights and lynchings highlighted the inadequacy of Federal authority to deal with them. Attorney General Tom Clark admitted receiving 2,698 complaints from state officials, individuals and organizations during the first half of 1946 about which he could do nothing, because the Federal government has "no jurisdiction and no legal business in the case". Nothing can be done, under present law, about the still unsolved Georgia lynchings because of state jurisdiction. Nothing has been done in the state.

The War Department revised its order barring general induction and enlistment of Negroes when a Negro youth, who had been refused permission to enlist, brought suit. It decided to induct 1,000 Negroes during October, but under the special requirement of having completed a high school education.

In Norfolk, Virginia, a U. S. District Court handed down a significant decision when it ruled that a railroad union could not legally enforce a collective bargaining contract barring a Negro fireman from promotion or favorable assignment on account of his race or color. The case was a test of the old railroad brotherhoods' racial caste policy.

After the tradition shattering U. S. Supreme Court decision in June prohibiting racial segregation of passengers in interstate carriers (busses), there was no court challenge of the decision until September. A hearing was ordered on the first case when a Virginia Judge issued a warrant on the basis of a 1946 act of the Virginia General Assembly which defines as disorderly conduct refusal by a bus passenger to move his seat when ordered by the operator. Meanwhile, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has ruled that segregation of Negroes on railroad cars is illegal, and Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach ordered an end to segregation of white and Negro applicants for jobs in United States Employment offices in the District of Columbia.

In Alabama and Georgia, the "race issue" was given prominence in the state conventions. In the former, another device to circumvent Negro voting appeared in the "Boswell Amendment", which sought to prevent Negroes from registering by restricting the right to those who can "understand and explain" the Constitution. (In view of the divided opinions on the Constitution among the justices themselves, this requirement could, if legalized, prove helpful in restricting not only Negroes but labor and liberals.) In Georgia, the State Democratic Convention formally nominated Eugene Talmadge and announced a "white supremacy" platform which it hopes to carry out by making Democratic primaries similar to balloting in private clubs for the election of officers, thus eliminating Negro voters. South Carolina has also established a "private club" which bars Negroes from membership. In view of the persistent increase in Negro voting in the South, these efforts appear like earthen breastworks in modern warfare.

The Columbia, Tennessee trial of twenty-five Negroes, which attracted nation-wide attention, ended on October 5 with the acquittal of twenty-three by the jury. Says *The Nation,* "The verdict is a triumph for the defending lawyers who, in an atmosphere thick with prejudice, fought from beginning to end with skill and courage."

A mounting wave of public sentiment is preparing the ground for anti-lynching legislation, revision of the authority of the Department of Justice, outlawing of the Klan and Federal civil rights legislation. The Chicago *Sun* has broken with a long and cherished tradition of the press by discontinuing race labeling in crime stories.

C. S. J.

THE SOCIAL FRONT

THE COLUMBIA TRIAL*

LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE

Twenty-three of the twenty-five Negro defendants in the Columbia, Tennessee affair were acquitted on October 4 by an all-white jury of Lawrence Countians. Two of the men, Robert Gentry and John McKivens, were found guilty of first degree attempted murder. Attorneys for the NAACP, Z. A. Looby, Negro Attorney of Nashville, Leon Ransom, former acting dean of the Howard University Law School, and Maurice Weaver, a white law- of Chattanooga, Tennessee have entered a motion for a new trial in the cases of the convicted men, and have indicated their determination to carry the fight to the U. S. Supreme Court, if necessary.

Attorney General Paul Bumpus and his staff were openly hostile toward Attorneys for the defense during the course of the trial. When Attorney Weaver charged that the prosecution had used intimidation in order to secure Negro witnesses for the state, the Attorney General "dared" him to make the statement "outside of the courtroom". At another time Bumpus told Weaver in conversation that he, Bumpus, would "wrap a chair around" Ransom's head if the latter continued to contradict him. However, the spectators in the unsegregated courtroom were remarkably calm throughout the trial.

There are no public facilities for eating or sleeping in the town that are open to Negroes.[1] This fact made it necessary for the defendants to travel sixty-eight miles each of the nearly sixty days that the court was in session. The attorneys for the defense had to travel 166 miles per day back and forth between Lawrenceburg and Nashville.[2]

Specifically, some of the accused men had been charged with the attempted murder of Will Willsford, Columbia police officer. Others had been charged with being accessories before the fact; while a few had been indicted on both charges. During the trial the prosecution sought to show that Willsford and his three fellow-officers who were injured on the night of February 25 were clearly recognizable as police officers when they entered the Negro business section (East Eighth Street) to investigate shots that they had heard coming from the area. Attorney General Paul Bumpus and his staff presented witnesses, including the injured officers, who testified that the lighting conditions at the time were such that the uniforms of the officers were clearly visible.

Several of the officers testified that they had made a previous visit to East Eighth Street during the evening of the shooting at which time they had seen several of the defendants; but did not recall any of them as being armed at the time. None of the prosecution witnesses identified any of the persons who fired shots.

Chief defense counsel Z. A. Looby and his colleagues tried to show that the shots that injured Willsford and his fellows were fired in self-defense, inasmuch as the Negroes in East Eighth Street were fearful of a white mob which they knew was present a block away on the Public Square. In support of this argument they attempted to introduce accounts of the two lynchings that have occurred in and around Columbia during the

*See also "Press Opinion" on the Columbia trial.

[1]It was known to the Negro people in and around Columbia that food could be left for the defendants at certain specified places. For each of the nearly sixty days of the Lawrenceburg phase of the trial the defendants and any of their friends among the spectators were amply supplied with food.

[2]On one occasion Judge Ingram assessed fines of fifty dollars each upon defense attorneys Maurice Weaver and Leon Ransom because automobile trouble had caused them to be ten minutes late for the beginning of the court day.

past twenty years. Judge Joe Ingram, who presided at the trial, disallowed evidence concerning the two lynchings as immaterial to the case on trial. However, defense attorneys were successful in getting an opportunity to read into the record—while the jury was excused—a statement to the effect that Squire C. H. Denton, the magistrate who fixed bond for James Stevenson and his mother, was known in the Negro community of Columbia as a leader and instigator in the lynching of seventeen-year-old Cordie Cheek in 1932.

Several witnesses for the prosecution testified as to the good reputation and character of Julius Blair (seventy-five-year-old business man), his son, Julius Blair, James Morton (local undertaker) and several other defendants. Moreover, the defense introduced witnesses, including the principal of the Negro high school and the county supervisor of Negro schools, who testified that Messers Blair and Morton were attending a meeting of community leaders, seeking to raise money for a new school building, at the time police officers claim to have conversed with them during their earlier visit to East Eighth Street.

The conviction of Gentry and McKivens was based upon the testimony of a young Negro woman who said that she had been in the presence of the two men on the night of the shooting and that someone had said, "We just shot some officers." On cross-examination, the young woman could not remember whether the person speaking—never definitely identified by her—had said *we* or *they*. It was also brought out on cross-examination that she had been arrested on the night of the shooting (Monday) and held in jail until the following Sunday. She also claimed that the attorneys for the prosecution had threatened to see that she received a prison sentence if she failed to testify as she did.

The verdict of the jury has generally been hailed as a victory for democracy. The fact that twenty-three out of twenty-five Negroes charged with the attempted murder of a white peace officer should be acquitted was surprising to all of the defendants and to their attorneys as well.

Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Lawrence County, is a town of 3,486 white persons and 321 Negroes. (There are 28,025 whites and 701 Negroes in the entire county.) It is located in an unprosperous farming area eighty-three miles southwest of Nashville and thirty-four miles southwest of Columbia. (GP, NP, Special Reports)

ARMED FORCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Robert R. Kelly of Washington has filed suit on behalf of his nineteen-year-old son, Robert B. Kelly, seeking an injunction against Army and Selective Service Regulations whereby enlistments, re-enlistments, inductions and voluntary inductions of Negroes have been suspended. The suit, which is being handled by the firm of Houston, Houston, and Hastie, alleges that Kelly and other Negroes similarly situated are being discriminated against in violation of the Selective Service Act.[3]

Young Kelly, a graduate of Armstrong Technical High School where he was a high school cadet corps lieutenant, has been in Class 1-A since August 14, 1946. On September 3, he presented himself at his local Army Recruiting Station and requested voluntary induction into the Army; but was rejected solely on the basis of his racial identity. Kelly claims that white boys were being taken and that an active campaign of recruitment was in progress. Appeals to his local draft board and to the District of Columbia Selective Service Headquarters were without avail. He was informed, moreover, that the

[3]Since the time of writing, the War Department has revised its order barring general induction and enlistment of Negroes. It will induct 1,000 Negroes during October, although under the requirement of having completed a high school education.

Army and Selective Service System did not anticipate any inductions of Negroes during the months of September and October. In addition to his losing the opportunity to complete his military service in order that he may go ahead with his plans for an education and employment, the brief filed on Kelly's behalf points out that he and others similarly situated are "kept in an uncertain state of mind", and that he is "losing his morale and faith in the democratic process." More important for many Negroes is the fact that the benefits accruing from the GI Bill of Rights are not available to persons inducted after October 6, 1946. (NP, GP, CNI)

POLITICS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A group of prominent Mississippi Negro citizens have presented several affidavits to the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures citing instances in which Negroes were deprived of their civil rights during the July 12 Mississippi Democratic Primary. In addition to reporting the several instances in which Senator Bilbo called for direct action to prevent Negroes from voting, the affidavits referred to the following incidents:

> One of a group of Negro veterans who went to register was required to name the President of the United States, the vice-president and the secretary of state. When these had been named correctly the ex-soldier was asked to tell how the president and vice-president are elected, and answered correctly. The registrar then asked how the secretary of state is elected. The veteran replied that the ranking cabinet member is appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. "Naw he ain't," said the election official, "he's elected like the president. I'd like to register you. You study your civics and come back some time."
>
> Another affidavit charges that the town marshal visited the Negro business houses in one town and warned that any Negro attempting to vote would be "run out of town". When the author of the affidavit, a veteran, tried to vote, the marshal, who had his gun lying in a conspicuous position said, "I left word for the niggers to stay away."

According to Percy Green, editor of the Jackson *Advocate,* who was spokesman for the Mississippi delegation to the Senate Committee, over seventy-five white and Negro persons have signed a petition asking that the Senate refuse to seat Bilbo.

In a typical editorial entitled "Percy Green Was There" the Jackson, Misssissippi *Daily News* stated:

> "Reports of the Robeson meeting (protesting lynching) say that among those present was Percy Green, editor of the Jackson, Mississippi *Advocate,* a weekly Negro newspaper, 'who discussed racial tensions in his state'. One of these days Green is destined to learn a great deal more about 'racial tensions' than he now knows." (GP, NP, ANP)

HOUSTON, TEXAS

J. R. Davidson, who was defeated in a close run-off election for sheriff by Sheriff Neal Polk,[4] has entered suit asking that his name replace that of the nominee on the November 5 general election ballot. Davidson lost by a margin of 207 votes out of 75,000 cast; and precincts 24 and 48—predominantly Negro—were decisive. The defeated candidate is trying to show that there were gross irregularities in the balloting, especially in the Negro precincts. (FR, GP, NP)

CIVIL RIGHTS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Euclid Beach, Cleveland's largest amusement park, has long excluded Negroes from the use of its swimming pool, dance hall, and roller skating rink. Whenever excluded persons have brought suits under the Ohio Civil Rights Law, it is reported that the Humphries Company, owner of the park, has made a cash set-

[4]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, August-September, 1946, p. 14.

tlement of the case out of court.

During the past summer several organizations, including the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, the American Youth for Democracy, the Committee for Racial Equality, the NAACP, the Future Outlook League and the American Veterans Committee, have attempted systematically to break down the policy of discrimination. Within the past two months, two interracial groups have been escorted bodily from the park by policemen. The second of these groups is reported to have been attacked violently by the police—one member of the group suffering painful injuries. The various civic groups concerned with the matter have picketed the park on several occasions; and have succeeded in getting the matter publicized in the local daily press, which has hitherto ignored complaints of discrimination at Euclid.

The civic organizations interested in the matter have approached Mayor Thomas A. Burke and Frank Baldau, secretary of the Community Relations Board, requesting their support in passing a city ordinance making violators of the civil rights statutes subject to loss of license. The support of the Mayor and Mr. Baldau has been promised and Councilman Charles V. Carr is expected to introduce the ordinance at an early date. (FR)

ROCKWALL, TEXAS

Five white men—three peace officers, a former sheriff, and a farmer—have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of holding a Negro in involuntary servitude. The sheriff, a constable, and the jailer of Rockwall County are charged with holding R. D. Andrew, a Negro, without legal cause and forcing him to work for the benefit of others. On another count the sheriff and deputy are charged with arresting two other Negroes, a man and a woman, and depriving them of their civil liberties by beating them. (FR, GP)

TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

In a two-to-one decision, the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia has ruled that the Supreme Court decision declaring segregated travel on buses illegal applies equally to train travel. The suit was brought by two employees of the *Afro-American,* Ralph Matthews, chief of the paper's Washington Bureau, and photographer William J. Scott, together with the Reverend William H. Jernigan, executive secretary of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches. The men, who had bought through reservations on a coach from Philadelphia to Greensboro, North Carolina, via the Southern Railway, were ordered to change to the segregated Negro coach at Alexandria, Virginia, but refused to move. In Lynchburg, train officials called the police who ordered the men to move or to leave the train. The plaintiffs are seeking damages from the railroad to the extent of $45,000. (ANP, GP)

* * * * *

Mrs. Lottie E. W. Taylor, a Negro resident of New York, is contesting the manner in which some bus companies have sought to evade the Supreme Court decision in the Morgan case. Mrs. Taylor was fined five dollars and costs in a Fairfax, Virginia court on charges of disorderly conduct after she had refused to obey a driver's orders to move to the segregated section of a bus operated by the Virginia State Line Bus Company. Thomas Cheres, attorney for the carrier, argues that the Morgan decision applies only to the validity of state segregation laws as they affect interstate commerce passengers. Therefore, he argues, carriers still have a right to insist on the right to seat passengers according to "company regulations based on custom, usage and tradition". Mrs. Taylor's attorney, James H. Raby, re-

tained by the NAACP, has appealed the decision. (GP, NP)

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Berry Branch, Sr., a sixty-five-year-old respected member of the Negro community, was fatally wounded by a bus driver on the Nance Street line in Houston recently. According to persons present at the time of the shooting, Branch was fired upon when he asked to alight from the bus while the driver was engaged in a violent argument with a seventeen-year-old Negro boy. (The boy had been accused by the operator of "insulting" the latter's girl friend; and was being threatened at the time that Branch made his request.) The driver responded by shooting Mr. Branch in the back of the neck.

The tragedy has aroused numerous protests from the Negro community of Houston. Houston's two leading Negro papers, the *Informer* and the *Defender,* point out that the general practice among Houston bus drivers of carrying side-arms while driving on lines patronized largely by Negroes is both illegal and dangerous. There has also been criticism of the reportedly growing tendency of operators on these lines to bring along women guests with whom it is alleged they converse to the neglect of their duty.

The day of Mr. Branch's funeral was an occasion of general mourning among Houston Negroes. Nineteen organizations, led by the NAACP and including veterans, civic, CIO and AFL organizations issued a formal call to protest. (FR, NP)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

BATESBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Attorneys from the United States Department of Justice have filed charges against Police Chief Lynwood L. Shull of Batesburg in connection with the blinding of Isaac Woodard. (See MONTHLY SUMMARY, August-September, 1946, pp. 6-7.) The charges filed in the federal court in Columbia, South Carolina allege that Chief Shull violated the veteran's civil rights and his "right and privilege not to be beaten or tortured by persons exercising the authority of arrest". (GP, NP ANP)

BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Corporation Court Judge Hoyt A. Pond assessed fines of $125 each to two seventeen-year-old white youths who were convicted of simple assault against Negroes in Beaumont. According to the arresting officers the attacks were unprovoked. (ANP)

MEXICO CITY

In an address before the International Association of Chiefs of Police in September, Joseph T. Kluchesky discussed the importance of specialized training for peace officers in the handling of situations involving race tension and in dealing with minority groups. Mr. Kluchesky has recently retired after a long period of service as chief of police in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and now serves as police consultant for the American Council on Race Relations. The Police Academy of the FBI has recently adopted portions of Mr. Kluchesky's course for the training of officers in dealing with race relations. (ANP, GP)

GENERAL TENSION

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Race tension in Cincinnati nearly reached the breaking point during the latter part of August following the reported rape of a young white woman by four Negroes. According to the story related by the eighteen-year-old night club entertainer and her escort, the two of them, returning from work at three o'clock in the morning, were driving through the West End (a congested area populated largely by Negroes) and stopped at a traffic light. At this point, four Negroes, one of whom was armed with a pistol, stepped on the running board of the car, ordered them to drive to a secluded spot and attacked the young woman by turns.

Two facts served to heighten the racial feeling aroused by the story. The alleged attack occurred in the midst of a period when segments of the local press were emphasizing incidents of rape, robbery and similar offences under the heading of "crime wave". The *Enquirer* and the *Times-Star* made capital of this particularly heinous crime by making prominent use of the reported racial identity of the perpetrators and by reporting several irresponsible threats, statements and rumors.[5]

The handling of the story by the *Enquirer* and the *Times-Star* made the task of individuals and organizations trying to avert a full-scale race riot considerably more difficult. The *Enquirer* published a map (8/21/46) showing the location of ten rape cases since January 1, 1946 and emphasizing the fact that they had all been committed by Negroes. Two days later Acting City Manager John D. Ellis released a statement saying that the city was not facing "a racial problem with a very dastardly crime of rape". He provided statistics saying that he was "vitally interested that the problem should not assume a racial aspect and that it shall be treated only in its true picture of crime". Mr. Ellis' statistics showed that of the sixty-seven cases of rape reported to the police since January 1, thirty involved cases in which all parties were white, in fifteen cases the victim was white and the suspect Negro, and all principals were Negroes in twenty-two cases. The City Manager also presented figures to show that the incidence of crime was not a matter of territory. The Ellis statement was carried prominently by the *Post* which had maintained a fair and objective attitude throughout the affair, but was given considerably poorer coverage by the *Enquirer* and the *Times-Star*. (FR, NP, GP)

[5]See especially *Times-Star* (8/20/46, p. 6) and *Enquirer* (8/21/46) "Location of Ten Rape Cases Since January 1" (map caption).

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

A street fight between a group of whites and a group of Negroes in the Front and Dauphin Street area during mid-September resulted in the death of a white man, Harry Ulmer. A Negro, Thomas Lockhart, is being held without bail in connection with Ulmer's death. The fight, in which the man was fatally injured was, according to a city detective, the second in one evening between the groups involved. The first melee was precipitated when Negro residents of the 2200 block on North Hope Street objected to the conduct of a member of a group which included Ulmer. The white group was outnumbered and fled, returning in a short while with reinforcements. Eight persons, white and Negro, were arrested as material witnesses, and are now out on bail. (FR)

THE NEGRO IN AMHERST COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The Sweet Briar College Branch of the American Association of University Women has prepared a study of conditions among Negroes in Amherst County, Virginia, where the college is located. The study covers the areas of population, occupations and migrations, housing, health, schools, churches, non-religious organizations, and crime, and includes a section on the Negro and the war.

Compiled by eight members of the local AAUW branch, the study traces the history of the Negro in Amherst County back to the Antebellum period, and concludes with recommendations in three categories: 1) suggested projects having immediate and tangible effects, such as the awarding of a scholarship to enable a promising Amherst County Negro youth to obtain a higher education; 2) projects seeking to educate the general public with the object of arousing greater public interest in community problems, especially the improvement of conditions among Negroes; 3) projects aimed at stimulating a sense of civic responsibility and interest in local and national government affairs among members of the sponsoring organization.

THE ECONOMIC FRONT

EMPLOYMENT

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Through the efforts of the Detroit Urban League and other civic minded organizations a precedent has been set in Michigan with regard to the certification of discriminatory training schools. Detroit's Meinzinger Art School has in the recent past refused to accept Negro students for enrollment in its courses. Its catalog has carried a statement: "The school does not accept Negro students." Several Negro veterans who sought admission for training under the G. I. Bill of Rights were refused and reported the rejection to the Detroit Urban League. The League's vocational secretary immediately interviewed Fred J. Meinzinger, president of the school, and was informed that Negroes had been barred because they were generally unable financially to pay the tuition charged by the institution. Mr. Meinzinger was reminded of the fact that the United States government would pay the same tuition and fees for all veterans, but the school head informed the Urban League representative that the discriminatory policy would continue.

When persuasion failed, the League turned to the Veterans Administration and found that authority for certifying schools for training had been vested by the VA in the Governor of Michigan who, in turn, had delegated this responsibility to Dr. Eugene Elliot, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Elliot was urged by the League, the American Veterans Committee, and the Wayne County CIO Veterans Council, together with many individuals and organizations to require the Meinzinger Art School to admit qualified persons without reference to race or be barred from certification under Public Act 346. After an investigation which substantiated the League's charges, Elliot gave the Meinzinger School such an alternative. The school has announced a change in policy, stating that it will now admit Negro students and that the catalog statement to the contrary has been deleted. (FR)

* * *

The Committee for a State FEPC in Michigan is seeking 275,000 signatures on an initiative petition to place the matter on the ballot in November. (FR, NP)

DENVER, COLORADO

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Denver has found that an increasing proportion of white persons believe that Negroes should be given equality of opportunity in securing jobs. A stratified and carefully selected sample representing a cross-section of the white population throughout the country was asked the following question:

"Do you think that Negroes should have as good a chance as white people to get any kind of job, or do you think that white people should have the first chance at any kind of job?"

The same question was asked in 1944 and in 1946. During the interim there was a slight increase in the minority favoring equality of opportunity, a slight decrease in the proportion of persons asking for priority for white persons and a decrease in the proportion of persons undecided as shown below:

	1946	1944
Negroes should have an equal chance	47%	42%
Whites should have first chance	49%	52%
Undecided	4%	6%
	100%	100%

Forty-seven per cent of whites interviewed felt in 1946 that Negroes should have the same chance to get a job. However, there were:

I. Sectional differences:

	For job equality
New England and Middle Atlantic States	60%
Midwest and West	50%
South	27%

II. Differences according to extent of education:

Attended college	65%
Attended high school	49%
Eighth grade or less	39%

III. Occupational differences:

Professional people	65%
Business men	53%
White collar workers	52%
Service workers	50%
Manual and factory workers	44%
Farmers	40%

This poll compares very favorably with a report released by NORC two weeks earlier. In this case a similar cross-section of whites and a cross-section of Negroes had been asked:

"Do you think most Negroes in the United States are being treated fairly or unfairly?"

	Whites	Negroes
Fairly	66%	28%
Unfairly	25%	66%
Undecided	9%	6%
	100%	100%

UNIONS

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Negro employees of the R. Gesell Company (Dorothy Gray Cosmetics) have been on strike for more than seven weeks in an effort to secure union recognition and the abolition of certain alleged discriminatory practices. According to officials of Local 121, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers (CIO), a clear majority of the employees of the company signed union cards; however, when a strike was called, all Negro workers and only a few of the white workers responded by walking out. Among the demands of the union were the ending of segregation of Negro workers and the abolition of discriminatory promotion and job ceilings. It is charged that the company has used these demands as a means of dividing the Negro and white workers. In fact, all white workers are said to have returned to work shortly after the strike began.

An allegedly independent union has been organized in the plant since the beginning of the strike, and has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for certification as bargaining agent. The Negro strikers have been joined on the picket line by Negro and white trade unionists from CIO and AFL unions. (FR, GP)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen (AFL) which has hitherto limited full membership to white persons has voted to delete the word "white" from its constitution. By this action the nearly seven thousand Negro auxiliary members of the Union will be eligible to full membership, according to Felix M. Knight, president of the Brotherhood. As is the case in other similar arrangements, Negro members of Carmen auxiliaries have paid regular union dues but have not been permitted to influence policy by voting or by sending delegates to national conventions. (GP)

STUDY MANUAL ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION FOR DISCUSSION GROUPS

The history of legislation against discrimination, which goes back as far as 1909, is considered in a new pamphlet on FAIR EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK STATE: ITS HISTORY, DEVELOPMENT, AND SUGGESTED USE ELSEWHERE (Associated Press, 1946, pp. 48, 50 cents per copy). Instructive chapters on the development of the present legislation, a table of arguments for and against such legislation, a copy of the New York Law Against Discrimination, and a carefully chosen bibliography are also included. The pamphlet is edited by Phillips Bradley, Harry Carmen, Bernard Gittelson, Roderick Stephens, and Abraham Wilson; and includes a foreword by New York State Senator Irving M. Ives, co-author of the Ives-Quinn Bill which established the New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD).

PROGRAMS OF ACTION

WORK OF ORGANIZATIONS IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE CASE

When the Columbia, Tennessee violence occurred last February, numerous civic, religious, labor and interracial groups throughout the country began intensive campaigns in an effort to see that Negro victims of the riot were given a fair trial and that necessary reparations were made to Negro businessmen and householders who suffered damages to their property as a result of the disturbance. The following account is a brief resume of the efforts made by the organizations.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP has been the agency in charge of the legal defense of the Negro defendants at Columbia. The national organization and its local branches have publicized the case widely by mass meetings throughout the East and Middle West, with the cooperation of trade unions and civic organizations. Numerous radio programs have been sponsored and magazine and newspaper articles published through the efforts of the NAACP; a pamphlet, "Terror in Tennessee", was prepared by the public relations bureau of the organization. Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, has appeared on several of the radio programs, accompanied by one or more of the Columbia defendants. At the instigation of the NAACP, the National Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tennessee, was formed.

National Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tennessee. Headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Channing H. Tobias, this committee was formed to provide every possible safeguard to Negroes unjustly charged with crimes in the case. The group has worked with the legal staff of the NAACP in providing adequate legal defense for the victims. It has solicited contributions and attempted, as far as possible, to provide reparations for the damage occasioned Negro businessmen and householders. It has worked to publicize the case throughout the country.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The activities of the Conference may be summarized as follows: (1) cooperation with the NAACP in sending the first investigators to Columbia; (2) cooperation with other agencies and press services in making investigations; (3) making the group's own study of the case; (4) publishing the facts, primarily through the circulation of 180,000 copies of a pamphlet, "The Truth About Columbia"; (5) cooperation with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, in sponsoring an emergency conference in Washington, D. C., to publicize the facts and bring pressure upon the Department of Justice for a federal investigation; (6) initiating a meeting in Nashville where the story of the victims was heard by prominent citizens; (7) cooperation with the NAACP in the formation of a national committee to raise funds; and (8) circulation of 20,000 post cards which were to be sent to Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee.

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The Federation has been active in soliciting contributions, publicizing the case, and in arranging the National Emergency Conference, which was held in Washington, D. C., in March.

Civil Rights Congress. The Congress, in denouncing the "whitewash" by the Federal Grand Jury in Nashville, sent telegrams to President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark, calling for a new federal grand jury investigation. It also conducted a petition campaign in an effort to bring about a new investigation.

Committee for Justice in Tennessee. This group has been particularly active in publicizing the facts of the case throughout Tennessee and in demanding that Governor McCord remove Lynn Bomar as Chief of the State Department of Safety.

Southern Regional Council. Guy B. Johnson, executive director of the Council, prepared a careful study of the case, "What Happened at Columbia," which appeared in the Council's publication, *New South*. The article urged justice for Negro victims of the outbreak.

Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The Council has sent resolutions to Attorney General Tom Clark and Governor Jim McCord, demanding a full investigation by the Governor of Tennessee and the Department of Justice to determine the extent to which civil rights of Negroes were violated.

THE MONROE, GEORGIA LYNCHING CASE*

Further action developments in connection with the Monroe, Georgia lynching, occurring during the month of September, may be summarized as follows:

(1) On September 23, the American Crusade to End Lynching inaugurated a one-hundred day campaign against mob violence, with a "March on Washington" and a visit to the White House by a delegation headed by Paul Robeson, chairman of the Crusade; (2) A delegation representing the newly-formed National Emergency Committee Against Mob Violence, headed by Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, conferred with President Truman on September 19, urging him to call a special session of Congress to pass laws against mob action; it was reported, following the conference, that a new White House Commission, to study and make a complete review of lynchings, is under consideration by President Truman; (3) Pointing out that local authorities and citizens can do much to curb lynchings, Attorney General Tom Clark called on the nation's lawyers "to do all within their power" to insure that participants in mob violence "are speedily brought to justice . . ." (The request was made in letters to Willis Smith, President of the Lawyers Guild, and to the presidents of all state bar associations); (4) Innumerable protests, in the form of mass rallies, petition campaigns, the formation of committees against terrorism, and resolutions and telegrams sent to the President and Attorney General, were voiced by citizens and citizens' groups throughout the country, as well as abroad.

With the number of participants in the "March on Washington" estimated at 5,000, the Crusade to End Lynching, on the eighty-fourth anniversary of Lincoln's first Emancipation Proclamation, held a mass meeting at the Lincoln Memorial, where eyewitness accounts of lynchings that have occurred in recent months were given by relatives and friends of victims.

The next morning, September 23, the problem of mob violence was discussed with the President by a delegation composed of the following: Paul Robeson; John Sengstack, publisher of the Chicago *Defender;* Mrs. Harper Sibley, president of the National Council of Church Women; Rabbi Irving Miller, of the American Jewish Congress; Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress; Aubrey W. Williams, editor and publisher of the *Southern Farmer;* Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, chairman of the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; the Rev. W. A. Jernagin, president of the National Baptist Young People's Union; and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute.

The delegation delivered to Truman a letter from Dr. Albert Einstein, stating

*See MONTHLY SUMMARY, August-September issue, pp. 29-30, for a report on action taken during the month of August.

that security against lynching is "one of the most urgent tasks of our generation", and placed before the President a three-point action program: (1) Apprehension and punishment of every lyncher; (2) Passage of a Federal Anti-Lynching bill; (3) Keeping the Klan out of the Senate—No seat for Theodore Bilbo. Following the conference, Robeson reported that the President indicated that political matters made it difficult to issue a statement of his views on lynching at that time. As to possible Federal legislation to curb lynching, Robeson said Truman expressed the veiw that passage of an anti-lynching law was a political matter in which timing was important.[1] (GP, NP, Special Reports)

COMMITTEES AGAINST LYNCHINGS FORMED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The newly-formed "Committee for Action on the Georgia Lynchings" has opened a campaign to encourage citizens of the North to take an active interest in the social, political and economic problems of the South.

The group recently sponsored an interracial, interfaith meeting attended by a capacity audience at Symphony Hall, and adopted a resolution calling upon President Truman and Attorney General Tom Clark to take definitive steps to halt the lynching of Negroes in the South. (Boston, Mass., *Christian Science Monitor*, September 23, 1946)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A permanent "Committee to Fight Racial Injustice" has been organized from the Detroit emergency committee which sponsored a mass memorial parade protesting the Monroe, Georgia lynchings.

During a recent meeting of the new group, composed of approximately forty civic, labor, veteran and church organizations, the Directors stated that the objectives of the committee will be to initiate and correlate all protest actions around issues of racial injustice and terrorism, and that the group will promote mass rallies, petition and telegram campaigns, and picket lines. Co-Chairmen are the Rev. Charles A. Hill, President, Detroit Branch of the NAACP; and Jack Raskins, Executive Secretary, Civil Rights Congress. (FR)

NEW AFL GROUP TO FIGHT BIGOTRY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council (AFL) has appointed a special Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance for the purpose of directing the Council's campaign against racial and religious prejudice among AFL workers.

The new group, lauded highly by the Negro and liberal press, announces that it has been formed "because organized labor suffers at the hands of the same Fascist-minded groups which stir up hatred of minorities" and "because workers who distrust each other will cause the collapse of trade unionism and democracy if bigotry and discrimination grow among them".

The committee will operate "without publicity or empty resolutions by leaders alone" but rather "by concentrating on the mass education of the 450,000 rank and file members of the AFL in this area (Los Angeles) through their trade union locals. Union educational programs, membership meetings and the labor press will be used to bring the evils of intolerance, and a workable program to fight it, to the attention of each and every union member." The committee's director is Zane Meckler, who is also West Coast Director

[1]In this connection, it should be noted that Attorney General Tom Clark has announced his intention to ask the 80th Congress, when it reconvenes in January, to pass a Federal anti-lynching law, and that a group of senators led by James M. Mead and Robert F. Wagner of New York have declared their support of the proposed measure.

of the Anti-Discrimination Department of the Jewish Labor Committee. (CNI)

NAACP PLEDGES FIGHT ON BOSWELL AMENDMENT

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Methods of defeating the Boswell Amendment, which would disqualify Negro voters in Alabama, were discussed at the annual conference of Alabama branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting in Birmingham.

Delegates from Birmingham, Dothan, Huntsville, Samson, Selma, Tuscumbia, Montgomery, Sheffield, Florence, Ozark and other cities in the State unanimously passed a resolution stating that the conference will "use all of its resources to defeat the Boswell Amendment", and that it will "publicize the fact to all parties concerned that it is prepared to fight the insidious and undemocratic . . . amendment to the ultimate victory and to press its fight to the Supreme Court, if necessary".

The organization of Alabama Negro editors and publishers has also pledged its support to the forces working for the amendment's defeat. (ANP, October 2, 1946)

ACTION TAKEN ON KU KLUX KLAN

As evidences of Klan terrorism continue to spread throughout various sections of the country, opposition forces have mobilized their efforts into an effective program of protest and action.

In New York, the Committee for Justice in Freeport disclosed that Governor Dewey has been called upon to publish the names of 1,100 Klan members in the state in order to serve the "best interests of democracy". Among those demanding action were James Montgomery Flagg, artist; Herman Shumlin and Oscar Hammerstein II, producers; and several educators, including Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University.

In Philadelphia, 4,000 American Legion representatives passed a resolution stating that "whereas the Ku Klux Klan is a cowardly blot on the honor of the State and Nation, be it resolved that the Klan be outlawed from the society by appropriate legislation." The Legion declared that it planned to promote and support such legislation before Congress and the State Legislature.

In Knoxville, Tennessee, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent a memorandum to city officials, judges and law enforcement officers, charging that little or no investigation of the Klan has been made, and requesting that immediate steps be taken to prosecute members of the Klan under existing laws. It was suggested that the City Council pass an ordinance prohibiting policemen and firemen from belonging to the Klan, since there is already an ordinance prohibiting them from belonging to labor unions.

In Arden, Delaware, a rally was held, protesting a cross burning on a local school house lawn. Governor Arnall of Georgia, in an article in the October issue of *Coronet,* warned that "America must get rid of the Klan before the Klan gets rid of America". (GP, Special Reports)

COUNCIL ASSAILS G. L. K. SMITH

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Los Angeles Council for Civic Unity reports that Gerald L. K. Smith is back in Los Angeles to conduct a so-called Christian Nationalist Conference and that the best way to oppose him is "to refuse to do what he wants".

"1. He wants picket lines—so let's not give him pickets.

"2. He wants a show of police force—so let's give the police no reason for special detail.

"3. He wants (to create) controversy over the Civic Center . . . so let's not give him opportunity to claim he was denied freedom of speech.

"4. He wants money—so let's not donate to his nefarious causes.

"5. He wants disunity—so let's marshal our forces to maintain a unified opposition to everything for which Smith stands. The program of the Council for Civic Unity is constantly working toward that end."[3] (*Council for Civic Unity* release, September 7, 1946)

SCAD TO HANDLE ORGANIZATIONAL COMPLAINTS

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has ruled that it will accept enforcement jurisdiction over verified complaints filed by organizations and predicated upon Section 131, Subdivision 3 of the New York State Law Against Discrimination,[4] according to an announcement by Henry C. Turner, Chairman of the Commission.

Turner also revealed that two cases based on complaints filed by the American Jewish Congress against an insurance company and a calculating machine company had been settled in the stage prescribed by the law as conference and conciliation and that the unlawful employment practice complained of had been eliminated.

Previously, complaints had been brought against SCAD because of alleged refusal of the commission to handle cases filed by organizations. (Special Report from the *State Commission Against Discrimination.*)

[3]A split in the ranks of liberal forces in Los Angeles occurred with Smith's recent appearance in the city. Mayor Fletcher Bowron, backing up the stand of the Council for Civic Unity by an enjoinment against the picketing of Smith's meetings, was opposed by the Mobilization for Democracy, which planned to picket the meetings and advertised widely for 20,000 marchers.

[4]This section of the law forbids any employer or employment agency from printing or circulating any statement or using an application for employment or inquiring facts in regard to employment which express directly or indirectly any discrimination in regard to race, creed, color or national origin unless based upon a bonafide occupational qualification.

TAMPA UNIVERSITY FORMS HUMAN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Dr. E. C. Nance, President of the University of Tampa, has announced the formation of a new Department of Intercultural and Human Relations at the University, which is "designed to promote better human relations through understanding based on facts instead of prejudice and propaganda".

Dr. Nance stated that "the scope of the program will include the problems of all minority groups and a clinical examination and treatment of all factors (social, economic, racial, religious, and psychological) which create group tensions and group frictions within the community and bad international relations. Its goal can be stated in three words: Education without discrimination."

The new Department is headed by Dr. William G. Niederland, noted physician and educator. (CNI)

ANA VOTES TO ADMIT NEGRO NURSES

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

The American Nurses Association, at the closing session of the fourteenth biennial nursing convention in Atlantic City, voted to take into membership qualified Negro nurses, largely from Southern states, who cannot become members of the ANA through their respective state nurses' associations. In a resolution adopted by the 2,000 member house of delegates, the members called on their board of directors to take steps to implement the action and report back no later than the next convention.

At the concluding meeting of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the members adopted a resolution calling on "professional nursing or-

ganizations to use their influence to make equal opportunities for employment and equal salaries for all public health nurses on basis of their qualifications and without regard to color, race and creed". (GP; New York, N. Y., *Times,* September 28, 1946)

URBAN LEAGUE HOLDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

St. Louis, Missouri

Attended by more than three hundred Urban League personnel from twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia, the National Urban League held its annual conference from September 25 to 28 in St. Louis.

The conference's main emphasis was on effective methods of opposing race hate and solving social problems through American team-work in local communities. The theme of the conference, which attracted national leaders and Urban League executives from more than fifty cities, was "American Teamwork Works —Attacking Postwar Problems in Race Relations". The program consisted of four days of work shop sessions on employment, housing and community planning, and was addressed by Negro and white leaders in industry, labor, government and public welfare from every section of the country.

The conference, greeted by messages from President Truman, Albert Einstein, the Governors of eight states, and Mayor A. P. Kaufman of St. Louis, adopted a number of resolutions, among them resolutions urging support of the AFL and CIO organizational drives in the South, improved housing for minorities, enactment of fair employment practice laws and better administration of laws for the benefit of Negro veterans, and protesting the return of the USES to state agencies. Industrialization of the South and equalization of freight rates with those of the North and East, to the end that the "colonial-like" position of the region might be abolished, was urged.

Another resolution pointed out that the first obligation to the welfare of nations is the job of implementing the American bill of rights and making America a place where the guaranties of the constitution are without prejudice or favor in the protection of every citizen. The world peace resolution asked that American foreign policy be such as to inspire world-wide conviction that the nation is interested in the welfare of the common man of all races and creeds.

The four-day workshop meeting was addressed in special sessions by Winthrop Rockefeller; Rear Admiral James L. Holloway of the United States Navy; Boris Shishkin, economist, AFL; Edgar Ray, President of the Tampa Urban League Board and managing editor of the Tampa *Daily Times;* Mrs. Fannie Cook, author of the novel, *Mrs. Palmer's Honey;* Reverend Francis J. Gilligan, Professor of Moral Theology, St. Paul's Seminary; Sylvan Gotshal, New York City attorney; Benjamin Wood, Managing Director, Tea Bureau, Inc.; and Lester B. Granger, the Urban League's Executive Secretary. Seminars were led by leaders in the fields of employment, housing, group work and community organizations.

With the recent addition of two new affiliates in Oklahoma City and Denver, Colorado, the Urban League movement has extended to fifty-six cities covering twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia, serving approximately forty-five percent of the urban Negro population in the United States. (GP, NP, Special Reports from the *National Urban League*)

CHICAGOANS LAUD PRESENCE OF NEGRO WACS IN CITY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Through the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, prominent citizens of Hyde Park and Kenwood have issued a statement pointing out the success of the quartering of Negro WACs adjacent to Gardiner General Hospital.[5] The statement was issued following a community meeting called by the Council to offset protests against the original order of the Army to quarter the WACs in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area. (Special Report from the *Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.*)

[5]See MONTHLY SUMMARY, July, 1945, p. 353.

TEXANS ASK EQUAL EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Representative Negroes throughout Texas met on September 14 to organize the Texas Conference on Equalization of Educational Opportunities for Negroes. Since the Constitution of the state calls for separate but equal schools, and since the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is pledged to oppose separate schools, the new organization plans to extend its efforts on a different level from that of the NAACP. Dr. W. J. Howard of Houston is president. (FR)

ACTION NOTES

SOUTHEAST

ELKO, S. C.: Incensed over the lynching of James Walker, Jr., Elko citizens have organized two NAACP branches and completed plans for the organization of four other branches in other sections of the country. (ANP, September 4, 1946)

HAMPTON, VA.: An experimental four-week institute on the adult education of Negroes was held at Hampton Institute August 12 to September 14, in an effort to curb illiteracy among Negroes. Use of the Army's new teaching techniques in the instruction of adult Negroes was a main feature of the Institute and Army representatives served as supervisors. The project was jointly sponsored by the United States Office of Education, Hampton Institute, the American Association for Adult Education and the National Conference of Adult Education, and financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. (GP, Special Report from the *Carnegie Corporation of New York.*)

NORTHEAST

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.: With prominent lecturers and persons in attendance, an Intercultural Conference was held during the summer at Chautauqua under the sponsorship of the East and West Association. A group of individuals attending the meetings have organized a committee composed of members of the Board of Trustees of the Chautauqua Institution and cottage and hotel owners, who will work for the elimination of racial and religious restrictions now existing in Chautauqua. (CNI)

NEW YORK, N. Y.: Efforts to encourage and expand scientific research on minority group problems in the United States through a system of "grants-in-aid" to university students, enabling them to carry out special studies in communities throughout the country, were recently announced by the Commission of Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress. An initial sum of $10,000 has been appropriated to cover awards during the college year, 1946-47. (ANP, July 29, 1946)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: An anti-hate ordinance which forbids the circulation of anonymous literature attacking racial or religious groups has been unanimously approved by the Philadelphia City Council's law committee. (ANP, July 31, 1946)

BORDER STATES

BALTIMORE, MD.: The United Seamen's Service Club, government sponsored agency which provides housing and recreation for men of the Merchant Marine, now operates on a nondiscriminatory policy. (FR)

FOREIGN

OXFORD, ENG.: As an outgrowth of the First International Conference of Christians and Jews, which convened in Oxford, England, July 30 to August 6, representatives of Christion and Jewish faiths are slated to meet in Zurich, Switzerland this winter along with social scientists, educators and clergymen from various parts of the world to seek a solution to anti-Semitism as a "Christian problem", according to an announcement by Dr. Henry MacCracken, President-Emeritus of Vassar College. (ANP, September 18, 1946)

Intercultural Education in Southern California*

From its earliest colonial days Southern California has been involved in an experiment in intercultural relations. When the Spaniards moved North along the seacoast, establishing missions and trading centers with the Indians, transplanted and native cultures began to interact. Eventually the Hispano-Catholic pattern of community life became the dominant one. A hundred years ago the Anglo-Protestant culture which had been spreading westward across the continent reached California. Although the Spanish and Anglo types shared in various ways, in the course of time the more aggressive Eastern pattern of culture prevailed as the established custom, and the Spanish pattern along with the Indian mode of living took on the status of subordinate cultures.

The task of converting California into an integral part of the United States through the development of agricultural, mining, railroad, urban and industrial resources was continued with vigor by the people who migrated from the middle-west and eastern areas of this country. To help in this endeavor employers imported cheap labor from all parts of the world: Chinese, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Philipinos and Mexicans. Other immigrant peoples, first and second generation, gravitated to the only remaining social frontier in America, attracted by better economic opportunity, the climate and more basic social satisfactions.

During the recent global war many thousands of men and women came to California to secure military training or to help in war production. All metropolitan centers expanded at an abnormal rate to accommodate the newcomers. New communities sprang up to provide living quarters for the families of industrial workers and to serve military establishments. Peoples of widely different racial, religious and nationality traditions met here for a common task. One result of this meeting is that an accelerated intercultural experiment in neighborhood living is now going on throughout the state. The fundamental issue in this situation is: How can these heterogeneous peoples now learn to live together in harmony, respecting their own and each others' cultural heritages, at the same time uniting in a common devotion to the American way of living?

Problem and Treatment: During the growth of California toward economic and social maturity certain unfavorable intercultural trends in community life have developed, detrimental to the well-being of society and especially to the members of minority groups. For instance, ghettos of dark-skinned peoples have been formed, segregated schools established and exclusion acts passed. Jim-Crow churches, lily-white trade unions, restrictive covenants, and the like are among the evidences of social discrimination. Furthermore, the seeds of prejudice and bigotry, of an ancient order in the old world, transplanted and nurtured in America, have also become rooted on the West Coast. Conflicts of class, faith, color and caste have been particularly plentiful during the past few years. Four main types of intercultural conflicts, white-Negro, Anglo-Mexican, Caucasian-Japanese and Gentile-Jew, exist among the people of California. There are other intercultural and intracultural tensions, but their effects upon community harmony are less serious.

In Southern California two types of social strategy have been introduced to deal with these tensions: the first of which is planned community action and social pressure to change the course of intercultural events. These endeavors usually are channelled through local "councils of civic unity", either voluntarily organized by the citizens or set up by the municipal government. There are literally scores of such committees and councils in the southern part of the state. Two agencies which have been helpful in lending direction to these local enterprises are the American Council on Race Relations under the regional direction of Laurence Hewes, and the California Council for Civic Unity of which Ruth Kingman is the executive director.

The second procedure is education to change the beliefs and attitudes of people in the realm of human relations. Its advocates recognize that the rank and file of American citizens have not yet reached the stage of literacy in the area of human relationships in the community. Whatever is done to meet immediate social needs and to compel immediate changes in the folk ways of the various culture groups, including those of the dominant group, the long-time process of painstaking education of the people about race and racism, dominant and subordinate group rights and privileges,

*Prepared by Dr. Stewart G. Cole, Director, Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education.

intercultural adjustments and social democracy is necessary if these changes are to be permanently effective. This type of endeavor is being defined by public school leaders as intercultural education. Its importance for school children, teachers, and adults in all walks of life is becoming increasingly apparent. The principal sponsor of intercultural education in California is the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Educational Trends: Citizens are discovering somewhat tardily that segregated schools are inimical to the well-being of all the people in a local society. If youth enjoy the free rights of American citizens, then they should share this heritage in the public schools whose prime function is education for good citizenship. Santa Paula, Upland, Ontario and Corona have recently closed their segregated schools; Chino is about to take the step, while in Santa Ana the issue has been taken into court by Mexican-American parents. Several other communities have not yet adopted corrective measures, though they are studying the situation. The Pasadena school system has done away with segregation in the use of community swimming pools. This action will undoubtedly serve as a challenge to those continuing similar discrimination elsewhere in the state.

Public school educators are divided in their attitude toward bilingualism in classroom practice. The situation in which English and Spanish-speaking youth are involved points up this problem. Some leaders, recognizing English as the official language, believe that children of foreign-language parents should abjure their parents' tongue and concentrate exclusively on speaking, reading and writing English. Other educators recognize the social advantage any person enjoys who can express himself in two or more languages. They, therefore, are encouraging youth to retain and improve their familiarity with their parents' tongue while acquiring facility in the use of English. The teaching of Spanish in elementary schools in communities where Mexican-Americans are numerous is apparently on the increase. The schools of the city of Los Angeles are teaching Spanish to the children of this particular minority group, believing that the practice stimulates improvement in the use of both Spanish and English.

The recent severe racial and cultural tensions in community life have led to the adoption of different courses of action by the various boards of education and superintendents of schools to meet the situation in a variety of ways. Some leaders are resisting social pressures, for they realize that intercultural education deals with controversial subjects, and they prefer to avoid this field for fear their efforts may do more harm than good. It is possible that such schoolmen, by attempting to by-pass the issue, are actually confirming undesirable conditions in school and society, and thereby abetting the socially disintegrating forces in community life. Other school administrators are facing the problem fearlessly and working out constructive programs of classroom activity and in-service education of teachers. These leaders are the hope of parents and pupils who sense keenly the tragic effects of the intersectional conflict that besets them. They are working at the roots of a psychological and moral disease whose symptoms are prejudice and ill-will, a disease which thrives upon neglect and spreads like contagion through a community.

The Los Angeles and Riverside county school offices are particularly active in providing intercultural guidance to local school systems within their jurisdictions. Mrs. Marie M. Hughes and Mrs. Afton Nance represent the respective offices in this counseling service. The Los Angeles City Schools are planning a series of extended teacher institutes this autumn to meet intercultural needs of high school teachers. The school systems of Burbank, Santa Barbara, Ontario, Long Beach, Inglewood, as well as some other cities, have active committees of teachers and pupils which are cooperating in a variety of formal and informal intercultural activities. School librarians are beginning to add books and pamphlets in this field for both pupil and teacher use. Individual teachers, many of whom are courageously addressing themselves to the personality needs of their pupils, are experimenting with new curricula, "units of work", and methods of classroom organization with a view to increasing the practice and considered value of the democratic way in all human relationships. Several parent-teacher associations are scheduling panels, discussions, and audio-visual programs accenting the problem of better intergroup relations in school and community. Riverside Junior College will offer a course in intercultural problems in American life in its adult evening school during the fall semester.

Experimentation: An outstanding effort in experimentation involving a measure of scien-

tific inquiry in a rural community has been continuing for several years in San Dimas under the direction of Miss Elis M. Tipton.[1] Mrs. Marie M. Hughes has been developing special techniques for teaching Mexican pupils how to read, write and speak English more effectively.[2]

Probably the most striking city school experiment on the Pacific Coast is under way in the port-city of San Diego. With the counseling guidance of Stewart G. Cole and a liberal grant from an interested Foundation, the Board of Education has approved a three-year program worked out by a committee of fifty persons representing a cross-section of the school's professional leaders. The program includes (a) in-service education of teachers and administrators, (b) curriculum revision and expansion, and (c) school-community coordination of adult practices. Dr. William Jack Stone has been appointed full time director of this project by the superintendent of schools. The Board made provisions for five selected teachers and principals to attend the Workshop in Intercultural Education at the University of Southern California during the past summer. Their special assignment was the preparation of a syllabus for the first year of the new program.

The Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education has been experimenting with several educational techniques over a three-year period, the most rewarding of which procedure has been the workshop. Summer workshops under the direction of Stewart Cole have been held at the University of California in Berkeley, Stanford University, and the University of Southern California. The brochure, *Charting Intercultural Education 1945-55*, describes a citizenship program that engaged the staff and members of the shop at Stanford.[3] Stewart Cole has also directed a variety of community workshops composed of representatives of schools, churches, social agencies, police, municipal housing, labor, industry, and minority groups, meeting for a two or three-hour session weekly for six weeks to consider their intergroup problems and what to do about them, working individually or collectively.[4]

[1]"Good Neighbors on the Home Front: An experiment in Mexican-American Relations", *Intercultural Education News*, March 1943, pp. 2, 3; June 1943, p. 5. New York: Bureau for Intercultural Education.

[2]Mrs. Hughes' report on this experiment will be published during the next year.

[3]Published by the Stanford University Press, 1946 (Stanford University, Calif.).

A year ago an intercultural experiment with the commercial motion picture "Tomorrow the World" was sponsored by the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education, the office of the Los Angeles County Schools, and the school systems of Pasadena, Beverly Hills, Willowbrook, and Salt Lake City. Under the direction of Dr. Mildred J. Wiese, a special test was prepared and used with two thousand high school students before and after they had seen the picture to find out their beliefs and attitudes with respect to certain intercultural aspects of life today in America and Germany. The findings throw light upon the reactions of Negro, Mexican, Japanese, Mormon, Jewish, Catholic and Protestant youth to each other as well as to the American way of life.[5]

The American Council on Education, through the instrumentality of a commission on intergroup education, begins an experiment this autumn in six cooperating schools in Riverside County.

Intercultural Studies: Several intercultural studies have been published recently in California. Professor W. Henry Cooks of Claremont Colleges presents in the pamphlet, *The Teaching of International and Intercultural Understanding in the Public Schools of California*, a survey of intercultural practices, good and bad, as he discovered them during a six-months' study of trends in the public schools of the state.[6] The California Elementary School Principals Association selected intercultural education as its theme for its 1945 Yearbook.[7] Stewart Cole prepared for this yearbook a comprehensive review of the literature in the field for teachers and for pupils, reprints of which are available at the office of the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education.[8]

[4]For a report of one of them, see: Stewart G. Cole, "A Workshop for Urban Community Leadership", *Journal of Education Sociology*, Vol. 18, No. 9, May 1945. (Reprint available, Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education, 429 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles 5, Calif.)

[5]For a description of the experiment and the findings, see: Wiese and Cole, "A Study of Children's Attitudes and the Influence of a Commercial Motion Picture". *Journal of Psychology*, Jan. 1946, pp. 151-171. Gertrude Laws and Mildred J. Wiese, "Youth Appraises the American Way", *National Parent-Teacher*, November 1945. (Reprints available, Pacific Coast Council of Intercultural Education, Los Angeles) The documentary evidence of the experiment is being interpreted for publication as a teachers' manual in Intercultural Education.

[6]Published by The International Center, San Francisco.

[7]"Education for Cultural Unity", California Elementary School Principals Association 1945.

[8]"Toward Better Intercultural Education: A Bibliographical Guide for Parents, Teachers and Pupils". Reprinted from the 1945 *Yearbook, Education for Cultural Unity*, and by permission of the California Elementary School Principals' Association.

THE JEWISH SCENE

THE HIGH HOLIDAYS

The High Jewish Holidays, New Year's Day and the Day of Atonement, were celebrated in an atmosphere of domestic as well as international strain. In their holiday sermons, Rabbis throughout the country stressed the deep disappointment of the Jewish people after the first year of precarious peace. The physical and psychological plight of the Jewish displaced persons in the European detention camps was not eased, new detention camps were erected in Cyprus, where Jews ejected from Palestine were kept behind barbed wire, and action on the recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, that at least 100,000 of the D.P.'s should be admitted into Palestine at once, was being delayed in an endless diplomatic chess-game. (GP and JP)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE

On the eve of the Day of Atonement, President Truman published a new statement of American policy on Palestine. The President recalled earlier efforts of his administration in this field, especially the Harrison report and the report of the Anglo-American Committee. Referring to the Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems, he remarked that their proposal for implementation of the Inquiry Committee's recommendations, the so-called Morrison Plan, had met with opposition among the major political parties in the United States and could not therefore be accepted. Instead, the President adopted the formula of the Jewish Agency for Palestine that "a viable Jewish state in control of its own immigration and economic policies in an adequate area of Palestine" should be created. He reiterated the necessity to admit a substantial immigration into Palestine "at once" and reaffirmed his willingness to recommend to the Congress a plan for economic assistance for the development of Palestine as well as the liberalization of the United States immigration laws with a view to facilitating similar measures in other countries. (GP)

With this declaration, the weight of the United States, at least for the time being, is put squarely behind the partition formula of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. This formula was advocated jointly in Washington by Dr. Nahum Goldman as representative of the Jewish Agency and Judge Joseph Proskauer as representative of the American Jewish Committee. Rejected were not only the "Federalization" plan of the British Government, but also the suggestion of a bi-national state, as championed by the American-born Chancellor of the Hebrew University, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, as well as Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver's plan of a Jewish Commonwealth in the whole of Palestine. This is noteworthy, in view of the fact that the Anglo-American Committee had previously rejected both partition and a Jewish or an Arab state in Palestine in favor of a bi-national solution.

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS

The President's message must be understood against the background of the November elections. The Democratic candidate for Senator from New York is a Jew, namely, former Governor and UNRRA director Herbert H. Lehman. Among Jews, Lehman stands for the American Jewish Committee which, without the help of labor and Zionist groups, would hardly be in a position to deliver the Jewish vote. The American Labor Party, the New York State CIO, and among the AFL unions, at least the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union with its large Jewish membership, are backing Lehman, but the Zionists of New York have passed resolutions threatening opposition to his candidacy. In addition, an "open letter to the Democratic National Committee" was advertised in the newspapers in the name of the Greater New York Zionist Action Committee, stating that "no new promises or new planks" are expected by them and asking "that American policy on Palestine be carried out now". Herbert Lehman, in his opening campaign speeches, had already gone on record as advocating a Jewish state in Palestine in addition to an increased immigration into this country and into other countries. He had also committed himself in favor of a National FEPC. But so had his Republican opponent, State Senate Majority Leader Ives who is known as one of the sponsors of the present New York State FEPC law. Likewise, both candidates have urged passage of a state statute outlawing discrimination in education. And only one day after the Day of Atonement, Governor Dewey, at a United Palestine Appeal Dinner, came out in favor of an immigration into Palestine "not of 100,000, but of several hundreds of thou-

sands". The race for the vote of the minority groups is close and it remains to be seen whether the President's *Yom Kippur* message has tipped the scales. (GP)

AMERICAN POLICY IN PALESTINE

Among non-Jewish views on the Palestine situation, three are particularly noteworthy. Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) expressed his opposition to the British-proposed federation plan for Palestine. He stated that it would represent complete frustration for the Jews of Palestine and discouragement for the 1,500,000 surviving Jews of Europe. (C.R., p. 10559) Dean Alfange, chairman of the American Christian Palestine Committee of Greater New York, charged that the British in Palestine were currently undertaking a campaign to disarm Jews, on the one hand, while supplying Arab military cliques with weapons, on the other. He called upon the United States to "avert the impending wholesale massacre of defenseless Jews for which the British have cunningly prepared as part of their policy of divide and conquer". (Special report) Finally, Bartley C. Crum, of San Francisco, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, called for the resignation of Loy W. Henderson, director of the State Department's office of Near Eastern and African Affairs. His assertion that "the middle level of the State Department officials" have since the time of President Wilson frustrated American policy on Palestine was, however, contradicted by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Crum, in turn, widely supported by public opinion in the United States, challenged the Department to make public its secret files on Palestine. (GP)

IMMIGRATION INTO THE U. S.

Public opinion is likely to be much more divided on the President's suggestion to liberalize the U. S. immigration laws. Among those favoring the proposal, two groups ought to be mentioned. The Orthodox Agudath Israel Youth Council of America, in a telegram to President Truman, urged the United States government to "grant the Jewish people a loan of visas, similar to financial loans granted to other peoples, to admit here within the next six months all displaced immigrants who would be entitled to enter this country during the next ten-year period". At the same time, the President received a letter from fifty-nine prominent persons who, declaring that Palestine alone could not offer a solution to the problem of the Jewish refugees in Europe, urged that the United States "and all other nations" open their doors to a number of immigrants. (GP) On the other hand, President Truman's announcement was attacked by Rep. Gossett (D., Texas), who stated he would reintroduce his bill calling for a 50 per cent cut in all immigration quotas. Rep. Rankin (D., Mississippi) added that nearly all Southern Democrats would support Gossett's measure. (GP) Actually, the existing quotas are not filled.

JEWISH PROBLEMS BEFORE THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The question of what is to be done with the property of Jewish victims of the Nazis without heirs is unsolved. The Jewish delegations at the Paris Peace Conference, especially the one of the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee, have asked that the estimated billion dollars in money and property belonging to Jews who perished under the Nazis be turned over to the remaining Jewish communities in the four former enemy states of Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary and Roumania. The Jewish point of view has recently been supported by one of the special envoys of President Truman, Edwin W. Pauley, who suggests that a considerable proportion of the German reparations be used to settle Jewish D.P.'s in Palestine. However, according to Jewish newspapers, the recommendations of Pauley's report are being contested in Washington. (JP)

VANDALS DESTROY SYNAGOGUES

On the domestic scene, anti-Semitic vandalism is rampant. In the Fall River, Mass., *Beth David* Synagogue the arch of the altar was smashed open, holy scrolls ripped and thrown on the floor, the curtain torn, furniture broken, and flags stolen. Forty-one tombstones were found overturned in the Jewish Mount Moriah Cemetery in Fairview, N. J. The Synagogue of the Gicreth Zion Hapocl Hamisrachi and the Synagogue of the Educators Institute, both in Brooklyn, N. Y., were broken into and holy scrolls taken from the ark and destroyed. The interior of the Synagogue of the Corona Jewish Center in Queens, N. Y., was set afire so that prayer books, curtains, tables, religious gowns, and part of the altar were destroyed. In addition, there were gang attacks on both Jews and Negroes in several parts of Brooklyn and Queens. Complaints were brought before New York Police

Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander by various Jewish and civic groups. The police were charged with laxity toward the perpetrators of the crimes, whereupon the Commissioner promised "special and sustained attention". It is a sign of the times that 1,000 patrolmen were assigned throughout the city of New York to protect synagogues and worshippers during the high holidays. (GP and JP)

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

An investigation by the New York State Commission against Discrimination reported that "a Jewish person seeking employment in the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company was handicapped because of his ethnic origin and that the Negro was weighed by the traditional conception of his role in industry". The Commission found that "the method of recruitment of employees by the company through the years has been largely through recommendation of those in its employ". This method "insured the perpetuation of the original racial and religious composition of its personnel and was effective insulation against the population changes in the area". It was therefore recommended to the company that the so-called in-breeding method of recruitment should cease, that all foremen and supervisors should be instructed in writing of the intent of the management to eliminate the factors of race, creed, color, and national origin both in hiring and up-grading; that a central employment office should be instituted to eliminate bias by departmental officers, and that neighborhood and government resources to recruit personnel should be utilized. The president of the company, Miss Mary E. Dillon, while retorting that the Commission "has misconceived the nature and scope of its authority under the statute", has pledged that the future employment practices shall be in compliance with the law against discrimination. (GP and JP)

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

The City Council of the city of New York voted unanimously to set up a special committee to look into alleged discrimination against students seeking admission to professional schools in the city. Councilman Walter R. Hart, Brooklyn Democrat, will serve as counsel and Councilman Anthony J. di Giovanna, another Brooklyn Democrat and candidate for State Attorney General, will serve as chairman. The resolution creating the committee empowers it to "examine into, study and investigate the admission practices and policies of all educational institutions within the city claiming to be non-sectarian, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, or to what extent, these institutions or any of them practice discrimination against any person or persons because of race, color, creed, religion, or national origin, either in the admission of students or the employment of members of their teaching staffs". (GP and JP)

ACTIVITIES OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

New York Supreme Court Justice M. Steinbrink was elected national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith at the organization's annual convention last month. Among other measures, the League's National Commission voted ten university fellowships for the study of intercultural relations, to be known as Sigmund Livingston Memorial fellowships. The fellowships, carrying a grant of $2,000 each, will be awarded annually. (GP)

According to a survey which was conducted by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith recently, important sections of the German-American press are now as blatantly anti-American, anti-democratic, and anti-Semitic as they were before the outbreak of the war. Before the war, the report points out, the German-American press was largely controlled by the Nazi regime. Pearl Harbor smothered the viciously pro-Nazi line of these papers, but after V-E Day they resumed their attacks against U. S. foreign and domestic policies, whereby they are linking anti-Semitism with their attacks on international cooperation. (Special report)

A four-point model legislative program suitable for introduction in every state legislature was presented this week by Will Maslow, Director of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress, to the Platform Committee of the New York State Democratic Party. The program consists of: 1) a model FEPC law such as was recently passed in Massachusetts. (The New York State law would be strengthened, allowing civic organizations to file on behalf of the racial and religious groups they represent.) 2) A law to eliminate discrimination in admissions by schools enjoying tax-exemption. It would empower a state agency to investigate the quota system and other discriminatory practices and order their abolition. 3) Amendment to the criminal libel law to forbid libel of groups. This would make anti-Semitism a crime in the state. 4) Elimination of restrictive real estate covenants by legislation. (JP)

Summary of Activities of the Department of Scientific Research of the American Jewish Committee*

On November 1, 1944, the American Jewish Committee established the Department of Scientific Research to study the causes of, and the possible control measures against, anti-Semitism. The guiding assumption underlying the work of the Department is that anti-Semitism, like other forms of prejudice, must be studied in terms of the socio-psychological situation of those who are prejudiced, the dominant group. A corollary postulate of the Department's work is that such characteristics that the minorities may possess, which provoke aggression, are primarily compensatory in nature, being developed in reaction to their unsatisfactory status.

The Department is engaged in two types of research: fundamental, long range projects which probe deeply into the basic conditions of prejudice, and smaller, more quickly completed, studies which are of special utility in developing education materials used to combat discrimination or prejudice. A number of these long range projects are conducted with the cooperation of the University of California and the University of Chicago.

The central office of the Department of Scientific Research is under the direction of Dr. Samuel H. Flowerman. Dr. Max Horkheimer, under whose direction the department was first established, is Chief Research Consultant.

Psycho-Analytical Case Studies of Anti-Semitism. This study is being conducted under the direction of Dr. Nathan W. Ackerman with the assistance of about twenty-five psychoanalists. Its purpose is to gather case histories from individuals who have manifested anti-Semitic prejudices, in any form or to any extent. The case history material will be analyzed so as to lead to a better understanding of the genesis as well as the psycho-dynamic functions of anti-Semitism.

Study of Anxiety and Social Aggression Among War Veterans. This is a study of the anxieties of war veterans who have been recently discharged, and of the way in which such anxieties may be channelled into, or related to, anti-minority hostilities. An effort will be made to discern the differential effects of combat service as opposed to occupational force service on the veterans' anxieties and anti-minority potentialities. This study is being conducted at the University of Chicago under the direction of Drs. Bruno Bettelheil and Edward Shils.

The Personality Pattern of the Anti-Semite. At the University of California, the study of the personality pattern of the anti-Semite is nearing completion, under the direction of Drs. Else Burnswik, R. Nevitt Sanford, and T. W. Adorno. This project seeks to determine the attitude syndrome which is correlated with varying degrees of anti-Semitism. Employing the scale developed by Sanford and Levinson, as well as implements of depth psychology such as the T.A.T. and the Rohrschach Test, this study will do much to clarify the psychological functions of anti-Semitism.

The Study of Anti-Semitism Among Children. The University of California, in conjunction with the Institute of Child Welfare, is conducting a systematic investigation into the manner in which prejudices develop among children and its relationship to their intelligence, personality, and life experiences. Jointly directed by Dr. Harold E. Jones and Dr. Else Brunswik of the Institute of Child Welfare, this project will have at its disposal comprehensive records of the lives and biographies of two hundred children which have been kept from birth until they reached their present age of seventeen.

Testing and Evaluation Work. The Department of Scientific Research has engaged in studying the potential effectiveness of educational materials such as cartoons, comics and pamphlets. It has also recently begun similar investigations in the field of films and radio.

Public Opinion Polling. Simultaneously, the Department is responsible for a nation-wide poll which is conducted at regular intervals every year for the purpose of ascertaining the trend of the development of anti-Semitism in the United States.

Development of Visual Educational Materials. The Department is conducting a series of experiments with visual materials with a view to developing a technique to be used in classroom demonstrations of the way in which prejudice affects perception.

The Fascist Agitator. An intensive analysis of the devices used by American demogogues is in process under the direction of Dr. Leo Lowenthal of the Institute of Social Research.

The German Tragedy. Dr. Paul Massing, also of the Institute of Social Research, is completing the analysis of the German tragedy, comparing critically the methods used to combat anti-Semitism in Germany with those in the United States.

*Prepared by Dr. Samuel H. Flowerman, Director of the Department of Scientific Research of the American Jewish Committee.

JAPANESE AMERICANS

ARMY CAMPAIGNS AGAINST BIAS

After the outbreak of the war with Japan, the United States Army through the Western Defense Command evacuated all persons of Japanese ancestry, including the Nisei GI's, from the West Coast. But because of the conduct of the evacuees and the men in the armed services, the Army has since become one of their most ardent champions. The Army's campaign against prejudice directed against Japanese Americans at home and in the armed services is continuing.

The August 19 issue of "TIPS" (Troop Information Program Service, published by the Information and Education Section, GHQ, United States Armed Forces, Pacific) devoted four of its eight pages to a feature article, "The Nisei: Victors or Victims." This article appraised the attitudes toward and treatment of Japanese Americans during the war and noted the prejudice that still exists among "the unthinking few at home".

> "Up until the time that their allegiance to the United States had been demonstrated by force of arms, the Nisei could hope for little support from public opinion. True there were editors and enlightened public officials who viewed with shocked disapproval the dragnet tactics which indiscriminately uprooted Japanese families and planted them in relocation centers. But the average American, caught up in the hysteria of war, haunted by tales of fifth column treachery, was far more inclined to be cautious than reasonable. . . .
>
> "It is race hatred itself which must be calmed if the Nisei's battle-won place in society is to endure. It is now fairly apparent that following Pearl Harbor the quite natural fears of Americans were fanned by the merchants for political or commercial gain. . . .
>
> "It is against this background which ran the gamut from doubt to out-and-out hatred that the original official steps to 'neutralize' Japanese Americans must be appraised. It now seems certain that if the U. S. Government and its people had possessed the knowledge of Japanese Americans which now is theirs, a different course would have been pursued and we would have averted what one Yale professor labeled 'our worst wartime mistake'."

WASHINGTON STATE DEMOCRATS

The Democratic Party's State Convention held at Olympia, Washington, on September 7 passed a resolution favoring the creation of an Evacuation Claims Commission to indemnify Pacific Coast evacuees of Japanese ancestry for losses sustained as a result of the 1942 mass evacuation, and the removal of restrictions based on race and ancestry from the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States. The resolution was introduced by the King County delegation and was passed by a unanimous vote.

A Nisei delegate to the convention stated:

> "The emphatic manner in which the resolution was approved by the 1300 delegates to the Democratic party convention, representing every precinct in the State of Washington, demonstrates once again that the vast majority of people everywhere believe in fair play and will act to oppose any contradiction of the American tradition of justice and equality."

HOSTILE FEELING DECREASING

The National Opinion Research Center at the University of Denver reported that according to its latest nationwide survey "hostile feeling against the Japanese living in the United States apparently is decreasing". The NORC stated further that "twice as many adults think that the 'average Japanese' living in the United States is loyal as think he is disloyal. Taken as a whole fifty per cent of the American public think that the 'average Japanese' is loyal to the American government, twenty-five per cent think he is not loyal and twenty-five per cent are undecided whether he is or not".

Over one-half of those answering either "loyal" or "don't know" would permit resident aliens of Japanese ancestry to be naturalized as American citizens.

The NORC also reported that when, on the current survey, a comparison is made between opinions on whether or not Japanese should be allowed to become citizens and opinions on whether Japanese living in this country engaged in espionage or destroyed war materials during the war (there is no record of any sabotage or espionage by persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States during World War II), "a significant correlation is found".

"Of those persons thinking that Japanese Americans committed sabotage, only twenty-eight per cent think that they should be allowed to become citizens if they are not already. Of those who think Japanese Americans did *not* commit sabotage, more than twice as many—fifty-seven per cent—think they should be granted citizenship," the NORC report stated.

The NORC reported that their recent survey on public opinion regarding Japanese and Japanese Americans has revealed that education is the factor responsible for the greatest differences of opinion. Almost twice as many of the college-educated persons believe that the "average Japanese" is loyal to the United States as do persons with only eighth grade education.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of the State of California declared that restrictive covenants which bar Japanese Americans, Negroes and other non-Caucasian Americans from occupying homes in residential areas are illegal.

He also stated:

> "Restrictive covenants are un-American and inhuman. They outrage the conscience of America. . . ." (Broadcast over KLAC, Sept. 16) (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 21, 1946)

In South Pasadena, a community of about 15,000 which had about 500 Japanese prior to the evacuation in 1942, eighty-five per cent of the land is subject to restrictive covenants. The city manager stated:

> "We do not have any Negroes nor do we have any other non-Caucasian people in South Pasadena. To insure the continuance of this policy, several years ago the city council instructed the city attorney to draw up a restrictive clause and insert it into all properties coming into possession of the city."

The restrictive clause provided that persons not of full white race are permitted to work in South Pasadena and may live in the city only if they are "strictly in the capacity of servants" of white employers. Persons "not entirely of white or Caucasian race" may work in South Pasadena only "during reasonable business hours" in areas zoned for business. (*Peoples World*, Sept. 7, 1946; *Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 14, 1946)

A Nisei war veteran who bought a house in Denver, Colorado was threatened with violence by his neighbors if he moved in. Petitions were circulated and signed but no legal action has materialized although the Nisei and his family have occupied the house.

It is reported that ten of the thirty-eight persons who signed the petition are willing to rescind their signatures. A number of persons had signed merely because they had been asked to do so and displayed "no obvious racial prejudice". (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 21, 1946)

'CITIZEN 13660'

Former Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes wrote in the New York *Post* about "Citizen 13660", saying, "To understand just what we did to many thousands of our fellow Americans we should read 'Citizen 13660'."

In advocating the passage of the evacuation claims bill, he stated:

> "If we Americans, with the Army in the lead, made fools of ourselves for which we ought properly to be ashamed, it must be said that the American Japanese, with very few exceptions, gave an example of human dignity by which all of us might profit. However, they have not had returned to them the property that was rifled from them, or its equivalent. A bill was introduced in the recent session of Congress setting up a commission to pass upon the claims of these dispossessed American Japanese for property of which they were despoiled. This bill ought to pass and no time should be lost in making restitution for property that was lost or misappropriated." (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 28, 1946)

READJUSTMENT PROBLEMS

A survey of problems of readjustment and discrimination in housing and employment among the Japanese Americans is being made by the WRA liquidation unit in the Department of Interior.

Last June the WRA reported that when the relocation centers were closed, about fifty per cent of the evacuees had settled at least temporarily in the Rocky Mountain states, the Midwest and the East.

Mr. Robert Cullum, who is directing the study, stated: "There undoubtedly has been some movement since the closing of the camps, and I believe it is still going on." He estimated that at least 5,000 who at first stayed away from the West Coast since have returned to that area.

The WRA report indicated that about 15,000

have settled in Illinois, the great number in Chicago. The reason for the preference for Chicago might lie in the city's position as a railroad center. It was also disclosed that about 5,300 evacuees settled in Colorado and 5,000 in Utah.

Cullum predicted that future movements of Japanese Americans as they seek to become settled will be more in the direction of the Pacific Coast, so that eventually more than half of the Japanese Americans will live on the West Coast. (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 28, 1946)

PROPOSITION 15

An amendment to the Constitution of the State of California to validate the various amendments to the Alien Land Law passed since the enactment of the initiative measure in 1920 will be voted upon at the November election. It is known as Proposition 15.

Interest is being centered on this measure because it will in a sense serve as a barometer of the anti-Japanese feeling still prevailing in California. Inasmuch as the Alien Land Law is in force, at present, Japanese Americans and their friends believe that the adoption of the amendment will not change the legal status of the law. On the other hand, if the voters of California should refuse to approve Proposition 15, it will be accepted as an indication of growing sentiment against the Alien Land Law.

The Santa Ana Register is one of the first of the major dailies in the state to urge a "NO" vote on Proposition 15. Concerning this proposition, it said:

> "No. 15 is in regard to the alien land law. The whole amendment seems to be class legislation that would work hardships on certain individuals. It would strengthen the alien land law which takes property from aliens without compensation. It is an amendment that would lead only to more friction, feeling and hate and do much more harm than good. It should be defeated."

The California Council for Civic Unity, the American Civil Liberties Union, the church groups, the American Veterans Committee, and the Westwood unit of the League of Women Voters are among those who have already signified their intention to work for the defeat of Proposition 15.

Proposition 11, a proposal to establish a state FEPC, is also on the November ballot. It will doubtless be supported by the same groups who oppose Proposition 15, and vice versa.

FACULTY MEMBERS

The number of Japanese Americans entering the teaching profession has been noticeable. Robert Hosokawa of Seattle, Washington is a new instructor in English and journalism at Winona State Teachers' College, Winona, Minnesota. (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 28, 1946)

Harry Oshima, a graduate of the University of Hawaii who has been working for his Ph.D. at Columbia, recently was appointed assistant professor in economics at American University in Washington, D. C. (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 28, 1946)

Dr. Kenneth Kuirhara, who worked for OSS during the war, has been appointed to the economics department of Princeton University.

Osamu Shimizu, a native of Canada, will be an instructor in the Far Eastern division of Columbia University.

Constance Murayama, formerly of Hampton Institute where she taught English literature, is a new member of the faculty of Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn. (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 21, 1946)

The first Nisei teacher in the San Francisco public school system is Miss Toshiko Senda, formerly of Seattle, Washington. (*Pacific Citizen*, Sept. 14, 1946)

INTERRACIAL PARADISE

Hawaii is an interracial paradise, according to Dr. Albert Palmer, moderator of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches of the United States, who recently returned to Hawaii as the ad interim pastor at Central Union Church in Honolulu.

"There is no spirit of Jim Crow and there are no restrictive covenants," he said. "If people divide racially in churches or other areas of life, it is because they choose to. . ."

After reviewing the historical background that partially accounts for such a happy situation, Dr. Palmer warns of four threats to Hawaii's interracial good will.

> "First, there is some danger of a haole (white) Chinese cleavage. . . .
>
> "A second danger lies in the recent emergence of groups of hoodlums. These gangs are interracial but tend to discredit all the races they contain.
>
> "The third menace . . . is over-population.
>
> "The fourth and most menacing . . . is the danger of an industrial cleavage which consciously or subconsciously might come to be felt as identical with a race cleavage. . . ."

("Americans of Japanese Ancestry", *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, August 23, 1946)

PRESS OPINION: FROM EDITORIALS AND COLUMNS

THE OUTCOME OF THE COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE TRIAL*

A verdict of not guilty for twenty-three of the twenty-five defendants accused of attempted murder in connection with the Columbia, Tennessee race riot of last February brought almost unanimous praise from that portion of the nation's press choosing to comment on the trial. Dissenters, from both North and South, based their criticism on the fact that none of the twenty-five should have been tried in the first place, that the two found guilty should not have been indicted, and that white persons involved in the disturbance should have been placed on trial also.

Typical of Southern opinion acclaiming the verdict was the following comment from the Nashville *Tennessean* (Oct. 6, 1946):

> "The Lawrenceburg County Circuit Court is to be commended for its justice in acquitting twenty-three Columbia Negroes. . . .
>
> "The jury's decision that two other defendants are guilty will doubtless be reviewed carefully by higher judicial authority, particularly in view of the tenuous nature of the evidence against them. . . .
>
> "The jury is also to be commended that it could reach a just decision on the issues involved at a time when all sides were seeking to make the trial an occasion for putting all Southerners into the dock. . . ."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Oct. 7, 1946) points out that "the State of Tennessee has shown a proper regard for human rights" and that the jury's action "has partly wiped out the shame of the violent episode at Columbia. . . ." The *Courier-Journal,* however, recognized that "justice is not quite complete" even though "the result is far from the terror and the indiscrimination of raids and arrests".

The New York *Times* (Oct. 6, 1946), in acclaiming the decision, reminds its readers that "the trial at Lawrenceburg was not reassuring" in that "the prosecution conducted its case in a calculated atmosphere of Bilboism". Despite this, however, ". . . the jury was hard-headed enough to realize that they were trying twenty-five Negro citizens for a crime for which the overwhelming majority . . . were patently not responsible. . . ."

Vincent Sheean, who covered the trial for the New York *Herald-Tribune,* and who apparently had held a pessimistic outlook for a just verdict, highly praised the Lawrenceburg jury—"twelve good men and true"—and expressed the opinion that such episodes as the Columbia disturbance are "primarily a Southern problem".

"Disregarding the whole farrago of sectionalism which had constituted the closing argument for the prosecution, this . . . jury brought in a verdict of not guilty," declared Mr. Sheean in the October 7 issue of the *Herald-Tribune.* "A more stinging rebuke to the prosecution would have been difficult or impossible under the social conditions of the time and place."

The New York *Daily Worker* (Oct. 7, 1946), although lamenting that ". . . . the freedom of two defendants still remains to be fought for", saw that "the verdict is a historic victory against oppression of the Negro people".

Three editors, however, found reason to criticize either the decision or the trial itself. The Winston-Salem (N. C.) *Twin-City Sentinel* (Oct. 9, 1946), in an editorial "The One Big Blot", points out that "all the defendants were Negroes" even though "it seems clear that quite a few whites were guilty of violating the law and . . . certain patrolmen abused their authority . . .", concluding that "this adds up to one-sided justice, and may lead to further tension among the two racial elements in that section of Tennessee. . . ."

The Greensboro (N. C.) *News* (Oct. 7, 1946) says that "there is considerable suspicion that the emotional atmosphere of the trial was not conducive to a fair and impartial hearing" and adds that "the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* raises the question: 'Why do Southerners go out of their way to invite the resentment of justice loving people?' It is, we are sorry to say, a pertinent question."

The Chicago *Sun* (Oct. 6, 1946) declared that while the verdict "prevented a judicial mass lynching . . . justice demands that the two convictions be appealed to the highest courts".

Many of the editors, showing a degree of surprise at the decision, chose to credit it

*Press opinion analyzed includes editorials from the following states: Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolian, Tennessee and Washington, D. C.

largely to the fairness of the farmers of Scotch-Irish stock who composed the Lawrenceburg jury. However, four Northern papers expressed the belief that had it not been for the "outside interference" so highly criticized by the South—meaning the NAACP, which handled the defense, the liberal Northern press, and various interracial and labor groups which criticized the State of Tennessee for trying the Negroes—the outcome of the trial would have been radically different. Two Northern papers declared that it was obviously "a new spirit" growing in the South that accounted for the verdict. Four editorials from the North and two from the South predicted a "new era" in race relations because of the verdict.

Jennings Perry, writing in *PM* (Oct. 15, 1946), states the opinion that had it "not been for 'outside interference' . . . the case would not have gone before the Lawrence County jury at all", but would have remained in Maury where the trial's outcome "would have worn quite a different face".

In an editorial, "A Temperate Verdict," the New York *Herald-Tribune* (Oct. 8, 1946) notes that "the national attention given the trial, and its interpretation by detached observers, may have contributed to the jurymen's saner perspective on the underlying issues."

The Newark, N. J., *News*, prophesying that "a new era" lies ahead, says that "this trial ought to mark the beginning of a general housecleaning in some Southern states. Certainly it should go a considerable way toward diminishing the suspicion with which the two races, not as individuals, but generally, regard each other in some sections of the South. . . . It is difficult to estimate the amount of good that can develop from this widely heralded exhibition of what true justice means."

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* (Oct. 6, 1946) predicts that "if every Southerner, both white and Negro, would purge their (sic) hearts of prejudice as these Tennessee farmers sitting on this jury did, we should see the beginning of a bright new era in racial relations, particularly in the South."

The Gary, Ind., *Post-Tribune* (Oct. 8, 1946), in an editorial "The South Is Awakening", observes that "sometimes it takes a long time for the old order to give way to the new but here is one place where the change is taking place throughout the nation."

Claudia Jones, writing in the *Daily Worker* (Oct. 12, 1946), declares that "only the most sectarian would fail to see that the jury's action is evidence that real dents can be made in the Southern superstructure of Jimcrow."

Several of the Southern editors, while lauding the Lawrenceburg decision, showed resentment of Northern criticism during the course of the trial, declaring that the verdict should serve to completely convince "trouble-makers" and "agitators from outside" that the South is capable of handing out justice in the courts, even though the defendants might happen to be Negroes.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., *News Free Press* (Oct. 5, 1946) calls the verdict a "Triumph for Justice" and says that it "provides convincing and timely evidence of how unwarranted is the vicious propaganda of outside agitators who have adopted as one of the principal themes in their campaign of calumny the false assumption that 'the Negro can't get justice in the South'."

The Chattanooga, Tenn., *Times* (Oct. 6, 1946) describes the decision as "outstanding", and predicts that it "will give food for thought to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which broadcast unfair charges against Columbia and Tennessee justice".

The Albany, Ga., *Herald* (Oct. 9, 1946) comments that ". . . the State of Tennessee, under most trying circumstances, scored a signal victory against what might have been a mockery of justice. And it should stand as incontrovertible evidence that the South is capable of handling its race problem without outside interference."

LETTER TO A SOUTHERN SENATOR

". . . Everytime I board a bus to go out of town, I have to wait in line while the Negro passengers get on first and fill up the back of the bus, taking two or three seats. Then the white passengers get on, and often white passengers who have been waiting for a long time have to stand or don't get on at all.

". . . I have had opportunity to notice that this situation exists in all the cities of this state. Why it is tolerated I do not know. As far as I know, there is no law which says Negroes should be seated first. If there is such a law, I think it should be changed. . . .

"Sir, I believe in treating whites the same as blacks. Why should the whites have to wait while the Negroes get on first? They should wait in line like the rest, and if the seats are all taken they should stand as we have to do. I have actually been told by drivers that I couldn't sit in the back seat, and I have seen a Negro get on later and take the vacant seat while I stood up for hours. Such discrimination is uncalled for.

"I don't believe, Sir, that the Negro people would object to being treated equal in this matter. I lived in the North before I moved here, and up there the Negroes get on like the whites and there is no trouble. The person who gets on last just has to stand, whether he is black or white, and those who get on first get the seats. I think that is the only fair system. . . ." (From a soldier somewhere in the deep South, reprinted from the NEW REPUBLIC, September 16, 1946)

MAGAZINE COMMENT

HEALTH

Free World: Richard Wright calls attention to the tremendous need of psychiatric guidance for the inhabitants of Harlem and the attempt being made to meet that need by the Lafargue Clinic, staffed largely by volunteers. (*Psychiatry Comes to Harlem*, Vol. XII, No. 2, September, 1946, pp. 49-51.)

HOUSING

Pulse: Wilson W. Wyatt outlines the plans of the FHA and challenges local communities ". . . to take minority group housing into consideration, appoint minority representatives to Mayor's Committees, set aside and assemble the necessary land and to take the other steps needed to see that the minorities receive their share of the houses which will be built." (*The Veterans Emergency Housing Program and the Community*, Vol. 4, No. 8, September, 1946, pp. 2-4.)

Common Ground: Elmer R. Smith presents a rebuttal to the usual arguments in favor of restrictive covenants, and suggests definite action to be taken to put an end to them. (*Restricted Housing—Restricted Democracy*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Autumn, 1946, pp. 89-92.)

SOCIAL ACTION

The Churchman: Attention is called to the release of a new documentary film, produced by Horizon Films, Inc., concerning the Jews—*Of These Our People*. (*The Jew*, Vol. CLX, No. 15, September 1, 1946, p. 20.)

Common Ground: Leo Shapiro describes NEA's attempts to promote intergroup education through its bulletin "More Than Tolerance: Suggestions to Teachers on Intergroup Education". (*Intergroup Education*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Autumn, 1946, pp. 102 ff.)

Elis M. Tipton reveals the steps taken to alleviate tensions between the Mexican-Americans and their neighbors in San Dimas, California. (*What We Want Is Action*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Autumn, 1946, pp. 74-81.)

The Journal of Education: Frank D. Whalen records the methods used by the schools in the south Bronx to meet the problems that arose when Negroes and Puerto Ricans moved into the community in large numbers. (*The Bronx Averts a Racial Crisis*, Vol. 129, No. 6, September, 1946, pp. 200-201.)

Motive: The *Pic of the Month* catches an incident of the activities of the Student Interracial Committee in fighting the discrimination practiced in certain restaurants on the campus of the University of Illinois. (Vol. VII, No. 1, October, 1946, p. 27)

New York Times Magazine: Catherine Mackenzie gives a glimpse of an interracial, intercultural camp sponsored by the Woodlea Foundation. (September 1, 1946, p. 36.)

Parents Magazine: Leslie W. Kindred and Bernard G. Kelner reveal how "the Chesley school program was geared to the problem of teaching children of different races and nationalities to live and work together"; and the decidedly beneficial effect it produced upon the entire community. (*The Town That Found Itself*, Vol. XXI, No. 9, September, 1946, pp. 288 ff.)

The Phi Delta Kappan: William C. Haygood notes the trend within the last two years toward recognition of Negro educators; and lists Negro faculty members in Northern Universities and Colleges. (*Negro Teachers in White Institutions*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, October, 1946, pp. 74-75)

SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Commentary: Solomon Andhill Fineberg presents a strong argument for the "silent treatment" of rabble-rousers. "The way to fight the rabblerousers is by fostering attitudes that reject and negate the purposes, techniques, and concepts of racial and religious hostility wherever and whenever." (*Checkmate for Rabble-Rousers*, Vol. 2, No. 3, September, 1946, pp. 220-226.)

Common Ground: J. Milton Yinger briefly surveys the causes of race prejudice; and describes the method used to attack it by Flanner House and the Friends Work Camp in Indianapolis, Indiana. (*Breaking the Vicious Circle*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Autumn, 1946, pp. 3-8.)

Charles H. Nichols, Jr., analyzes the growing interest among "New England Clubwomen" in the "race problem" and condemns the paternalism that is often revealed. (*You Should Meet My Chauffeur*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Autumn, 1946, pp. 29-52.)

A portrait section of American Jazz Artists is introduced with the following statement: "Here as in most other fields of American endeavor the performers—whether band leaders or members—derive from a wide variety of racial and national backgrounds. And here, perhaps to a greater extent than elsewhere in American life, has racial derivation ceased to

matter; men are artists working together." (Vol. VII, No. 1, Autumn, 1946, pp. 53 ff.)

Carey McWilliams makes an interesting contrast of the position of the Jews in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and attempts to analyze the high degree of anti-Semitism in the latter. (*Minneapolis the Curious Twin,* Vol. VII, No. 1, Autumn, 1946, pp. 61-65.)

Motive: George Avent hurls a challenge at students: "We have the alternatives of pledging ourselves to alleviation and final dissolution of the problem (race prejudice) or of repudiating the democratic ideal or of living as hypocrites before the world." (*Mr. Ignoramus Hypocrisy, Esq.,* (*white*), Vol. VII, No. 1, October, 1946, p. 39.)

Negro Digest: Eva Knox Evans gives a keen insight into the effect prejudice among adults has upon children. (*Our Prejudices Are Showing,* condensed from Reader's Scope, Vol. IV, No. 12, October, 1946, pp. 27-30.)

New Republic: Daniel L. Schorr observes the discrimination against Mexican-Americans in Texas, with special consideration of the situation in San Antonio, and warns of the increase of tension since V-J day. (*Reconverting Mexican Americans,* Vol. 115, No. 13, September 30, 1946, pp. 412-413.)

New South: Hodding Carter takes a critical look at the South. "By almost every gauge by which a culture or civilization can be measured, the South is still at the bottom . . . Yet there are signs of ferment . . . No longer is the South an unchanging stereotype." He observes the danger signals that are arising but considers the situation hopeful. (*A Southerner Looks at the South,* reprinted from the **New York Times Magazine**, Vol. I, No. 8, August, 1946, pp. 1-4.)

Politics: Charles Lord attempts to explain race prejudice of certain groups by an analysis of his own reactions in given situations. (*A Note on Race Prejudice,* Vol. 3, No. 8, September, 1946, p. 289.)

Survey Midmonthly: Levi Cahn discusses the role played by certain foreign-born groups, especially the Chinese, in "volunteer" agencies during the war and recommends that such experience be utilized as a basis for further integration into community life. (*Test for Democracy,* Vol. LXXXII, No. 9, September, 1946, pp. 226-229.)

RECENT BOOKS DEALING WITH RACE RELATIONS

BIOGRAPHY

Citizen 13660. By Mine Okubo. New York, Columbia University Press, 1946. $2.75. (The experiences and reflections of a Nisei girl through the difficult days at an assembly center and a relocation center.)

To Master A Long Goodnight. By Brian Gysin. New York, Creative Age, 1946. $3.00. (A study of the real life of the original model for Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom.)

FICTION

Tale of the Twain. By Sam A. Constantine, Jr. New York, Harper, 1946. $2.50. (An appeal for interracial and international good-will through a story of Japanese and Americans in California.)

Jule. By George Wylie Henderson. New York, Creative Age, 1946. $2.50. (A Negro youth's development, first as a child in a southern community, and later as a young man exposed to the darker side of Harlem.)

Cross on the Moon. By John Henry Hewlett. New York, Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill, 1946. $2.75. (Story of a sensative child entangled in the ignorance, prejudice and religious zeal of a small Georgia town.)

Night Fire. By Edward Kimbrough. New York, Rinehart, 1946. $2.75. (The romance of a young Negro couple in the midst of interracial conflict and tensions in Mississippi.)

Quality. By Cid Roberts Sumner. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1946. $2.75. (A very fair Negro nurse, educated in Boston, encounters the race prejudice and tensions of the South. The author is a Mississippian.)

Not With the Fist. By Ruth D. Tuck. New York, Harcourt, 1946. $3.00. (The experiences of a Mexican-American family in a southwestern city serve as a media for examining the relationship of that minority to the communities where they are concentrated.)

SOCIOLOGY

Color Blind: A White Woman Looks at the Negro. By Margaret Halsey. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1946. $2.00. (A study in human relations based on the experience of the author as captain of hostesses at Stage Door Canteen which was conducted on a non-discrimination basis during the war.)

PERSONALITIES

THE MONROE, GEORGIA LYNCHING

TOM CLARK
Attorney General of the U. S.

. . . I have called upon and I again call upon all of our local law enforcement agencies to be particularly alert at this time, to be active in repressing the slightest semblance of mob violence and to invoke swift action in the courts of redress. . . .

When the Congress returns, I shall file a report . . . pointing out the weaknesses of the present Federal statutes in the light of these incidents and the need for legislation to protect every citizen in his civil rights.

. . . Hatred, bigotry, and intolerance have no place in our national existence, and so long as I am the Attorney General of the United States, all of the powers vested in me will be used to . . . purge them from our midst. (Excerpt from an address delivered by Mr. Clark before a homecoming picnic sponsored by the Guernsey County and the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce in Cambridge, Ohio, in August.)

ELLIS ARNALL
Governor of Georgia

. . . I am doing everything possible to ferret out, prosecute and convict the parties guilty of the lynching of four Negroes at Monroe, Georgia. . . . I have instructed the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to remain in Walton County until this crime has been solved. . . . I am violently opposed to mob rule and you may be assured that every precaution will be taken to see that all citizens of Georgia, white and Negro, will be adequately protected insofar as that is possible under law. (Excerpt from messages sent by Governor Arnall to John H. Sengstacke, Publisher of the Chicago *Defender*, and to C. A. Scott, Editor of the Atlanta *Daily World*, in answer to a wire of Mr. Sengstacke's and a letter of Mr. Scott's urging action in the Monroe, Georgia lynching case.)

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN
World-Famous Scientist

. . . Security against lynching is one of the most urgent tasks of our generation. There is always a way to overcome legal obstacles whenever there is an inflexible will at work in the service of so just a cause. (Excerpt from letters to President Truman from Dr. Einstein on behalf of the *American Crusade to End Lynching.*)

AUBREY WILLIAMS
Former Director of NYA

. . . Federal action to date amounts to practically nothing. Negroes are being terrorized by the people who are supposed to protect them. . . . The answer is not in military government for the South. . . . We have got to have law enforcement in the South, but it should be civilian in character. (Excerpt from an address by Mr. Williams, delivered at a conference sponsored by the *American Crusade to End Lynching* in September.)

SHOULD NEGROES LEAVE GEORGIA?

BENJAMIN E. MAYS
President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes have been battling things worse than Talmadge since they hit America. Talmadge will try to take the vote away. He will give courage to the Klan. He will wave the red rag of race. But any governor would hold to segregation. We won't win the fight by running away. (Excerpt from a statement by Mr. Mays, appearing in *PM*, August 8, 1946.)

A. T. WALDEN
Georgia Lawyer

I'm still in Georgia because I realized thirty years ago that for the foreseeable future most Georgia Negroes would stay here. The fight is here. We will resort to the courts again to keep the vote. If Talmadge is too bad, he will ruin the State and white folks will turn against him, too. (Excerpt from a statement by Mr. Walden, appearing in *PM*, August 8, 1946.)

RALPH McGILL,
Editor, Atlanta Constitution

The Negro's every day life changed little under Arnall. In the intangibles of self-respect there was a change. Talmadge will destroy the atmosphere of hope. As a by-product, many Negroes will leave Georgia. (Excerpt from a statement by Mr. McGill, appearing in *PM*, August 8, 1946.)

SALUTE

SOUTHEAST

ATLANTA, GA.: In discussing a long-range program to take care of Atlanta's growing population, both white and Negro, Mayor Hartsfield of Atlanta announced that new Negro residential areas will be planned around Negro schools and parks. Hartsfield added that some general agreement must be reached by which Negroes can expand to new sections of Atlanta, including the city suburbs. (GP)

MEMPHIS, TENN.: The Memphis chapter of the American Veterans Committee has observed the practice of its parent body in voting to admit Negro and white veterans on an equal basis. (*Color Line*, September, 1946)

MIAMI, FLA.: With a present Negro police force of nineteen men, the second anniversary celebration of the Negro Precinct of the Miami Police Department was held in September. The Negro police force in Miami started off with five men in 1944. (Special Report)

NORTHEAST

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: As a means of enlisting interest in the motion picture, "Don't Be A Sucker", the Bridgeport Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance has circularized 700 churches, synagogues, associations, clubs and fraternal organizations advising them to view the film. (Bridgeport, Conn., *Herald*, September 1, 1946)

HAVERFORD, PA.: Dr. Ira DeA Reid, chairman of the sociology department of Atlanta University, has been appointed visiting professor of sociology at Haverford College for the coming year. Dr. Reid will divide his time between his duties at New York University, where he is visiting professor in the School of Education, and Haverford. (Special Report from *Haverford College*)

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: James Singleton is the first Negro to be appointed a regular policeman in New Britain. (New Britain, Conn., *Herald*, September 18, 1946)

NEW YORK, N. Y.: Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, has been awarded an honorary Doctorate in Humane Letters by Dartmouth College. (*Color Line*, September, 1946) . . . Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will receive the 1946 Clendenin award of the Workers Defense League "for being in the forefront of every struggle for Labor's rights in the South". (Release of the *Workers Defense League*, September 3, 1946) . . . Miss Frances Douglas, former teacher at Xavier University in New Orleans, has been added to the staff of St. Joseph's College, the first Negro appointee to the staff. (Brooklyn, N. Y., *Citizen*, September 27, 1946) . . . The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has presented an award to radio station WBBM and the Chicago *Defender* for their cooperation in producing the program "Democracy, U. S. A." (New York, N. Y. *Tide*, September 20, 1946)

MIDDLE STATES

CHICAGO, ILL.: The Chicago *Sun* has announced that it has dropped the practice of identifying a person's racial background in ordinary crime stories. The *Sun's* announcement follows a similar declaration by the New York *Times*. (GP) . . . Allen Wright, senior medical student at Loyola University, has become the first Negro in thirty years to interne at Cook County Hospital. (*Color Line*, September, 1946) . . . Adolph Slaughter, a member of Grace Presbyterian Church in Chicago, has become the first Negro moderator of the Westminster Fellowship Council, which embraces the youth groups of the Chicago Presbytery. (Chicago, Ill., *Bee*, September 15, 1946)

CLEVELAND, O.: Dr. Sarah Pereira, instructor in Spanish, has been appointed to the teaching staff at Cleveland College, the downtown division of Western Reserve University. (FR)

DECATUR, ILL.: Chief of Police W. Glenn Kerwin has announced the appointment of Charles Pitman, the third Negro patrolman in the Decatur Police Department. (Decatur, Ill., *Herald*, September 14, 1946)

BORDER STATES

DES MOINES, IOWA: The first Negro school teacher for the city of Des Moines was employed this year. (Kansas City, Mo., *Call*, September 20, 1946)

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Red Cross National Chairman Basil O'Conner has announced that the Red Cross will be reorganized to integrate racial minorities into all activities of the organization. (Chicago, Ill., *Defender*, September 28, 1946)

WILMINGTON, DEL.: The American Legion of Delaware has granted Negro youth the privilege to participate in Boys' State, an annual tradition whereby the state government is given over to the administration of boys elected from high schools in the state for a period of two days. (Wilmington, Del., *Star*, August 25, 1946)

Social Science Institute
FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville 8, Tennessee

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Nashville, Tennessee
Permit No. 346

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 424
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations

15 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-7885

OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL PRESIDENT

248

Dear Friend:

The United States today is at one of the most important crossroads in its history. It can take the road back to apple-selling, hunger marches, and a depressed standard of living for all of us. Or it can continue the forward march toward full employment, security, and a higher standard of living. The choice is ours - yours and mine.

I am sending you the enclosed pamphlet because I believe you are deeply interested in the direction which our country shall take in these momentous months. It is a brief and simple documentation of the need for a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour, which we of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, believe to be "must" legislation for Congress. If you find the pamphlet interesting and useful and want additional copies for your friends, clubs, churches, or community associates, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Emil Rieve

General President

Reading

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

300 "B" St., S. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Co-Workers:

We have had a conference with Treasury Department officials relative to our cooperation in the coming Victory Loan, and have assured the Treasury that the National Farmers Union is anxious to promote this loan in any way that we can.

I am sure our members everywhere realize the importance of the Victory Loan. The cost of war didn't end when the guns stopped firing. To speed orderly reconversion to peacetime production the government must promptly cancel war contracts. This involves heavy expenses for there is much war material yet to be paid for.

It is obvious to all of us that the cost of maintaining the Armed Forces goes on. We must finance the necessary occupation of enemy countries. We must pay the bill for bringing the boys home and giving them mustering out pay. Above all, we must make certain that our wounded veterans get the finest hospital care and rehabilitation.

For these reasons the Victory Loan is necessary to wind up the war job and get America started on the road to a prosperous peace. But to the individual farmer the Victory Loan means even more. It's the last big opportunity to invest an expanded wartime income in Government Bonds that will give financial security in the postwar period. I am sure you agree that we want to urge every farmer to take full advantage of this opportunity.

As a result of our conference with the Treasury, we have received from it the attached suggested ways in which our organization could cooperate in making the Victory Loan a success. I hope you can use some of them.

Sincerely,

JAMES G. PATTON, President
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

HOW THE FARM ORGANIZATION CAN HELP IN THE VICTORY LOAN

1. Every member buy VICTORY BONDS. Farm organizations can make a mighty contribution to the VICTORY LOAN by encouraging all their members to buy bonds.

2. Cooperate with the County War Finance Committee. This is a volunteer committee that has been selling War Bonds as a part of their contribution to victory. The chairman of this committee would appreciate very much a call by representatives of all farm organizations in his county. Conditions vary in counties, but everywhere the local farm organizations can be of much help. A personal visit is the best way to make plans for this assistance.

3. Have a VICTORY BOND program at one or more meetings in October or November. County War Finance Committee could furnish a speaker. You might want to have a returned veteran on the program.

4. Feature VICTORY BONDS during November and December in all publications -- national, state and county. When possible both editorial material and full page advertisement should be used. Mats and plates of suitable ads are available from the War Finance Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. If you are not on the mailing list for proof sheets write at once. A suggested news story featuring the VICTORY LOAN is available.

5. Sponsor a VICTORY BOND play. Simple one-act plays that can be staged in any meeting room without special stage properties are available, from the Agricultural Section, War Finance Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. In ordering plays state whether you are interested in one for youth groups or adults.

6. Sponsor a VICTORY BOND auction or some other celebration. Be original -- think up some kind of a program that will be especially appropriate in your community.

7. Show 16mm VICTORY LOAN motion pictures. Your County War Finance Chairman can tell you how to get these films. Make arrangements as far in advance as possible.

8. Distribute VICTORY LOAN literature and display posters. Get this material from the County War Finance Chairman.

9. Promote VICTORY BONDS on the radio. Of course this applies only to farm groups that have radio programs. Bonds can logically be brought into most educational farm programs. For example, any discussion of inflation or the dangers of a land boom could point out the advantages of Victory Bonds as a place to invest money while other things are scarce or selling at inflated prices.

10. Remember that this is the VICTORY LOAN -- the last of the organized drives that have financed the way to victory. This time we should buy to the limit for there will be no more loans. This is the opportunity to put an expanded wartime income into bonds where it will mean financial security for a long time to come. This is a loan to win the peace and get the boys back home.

11. Encourage farmers to read "Straight Talk" about the VICTORY LOAN. Your County War Finance Chairman will be glad to furnish local groups with enough copies for their members and other farmers in the community. It's a concise statement of why the Victory Loan is so important.

LETTER TO AN OLD-LINE AMERICAN OF ANGLO-SAXON STOCK

Louis Adamic's new book A NATION OF NATIONS *is dedicated to his friend Merritt H. Perkins, to whom he addresses a letter which serves as the preface (somewhat abbreviated here):*

Dear Merritt: I dedicate *A Nation of Nations* to you first because your interest in the "project" of which it is a part has meant a great deal to me during the past half-dozen years, and second because you are a New Englander whose Puritan ancestors came to America in the 17th century and helped to shape the beginnings of the civilization and culture of the Colonies which became the first thirteen United States. And with your permission I dedicate it through you to other Americans of Anglo-Saxon stock, whether the story of their background in the New World begins with Jamestown or Plymouth Rock, with the Protestants of the Massachusetts Bay Colony or the Catholics who settled in Maryland, with Roger Williams in Rhode Island or Thomas Hooker in Connecticut, with John Mason in New Hampshire or William Penn in Pennsylvania. I offer it also, if I may, to those who—unlike you—occasionally remark, "Why don't you go back where you came from?"

Remember our long talk when we first met in 1938? Somehow it took us no time at all to get acquainted. Soon you were telling me about the diaries and letters recently come into your possession after lying for a century or more in a trunk in the attic of your family home in western Massachusetts. They gave a vivid picture of life in a New England town before the Revolution, and I liked the warmth and excitement with which that picture filled you.

I asked if you had heard of the "America letters" written by Scandinavian, Dutch, Polish and other immigrants to relatives in their old countries. You said you had not, and I described them. You were interested, which was all I needed. Presently I went on to say that the whole of American history could stand rethinking, rewriting . . . that the Negroes' American tradition of fighting for liberty dates from 1526; that a handful of Polish, German and Armenian workers at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619 staged one of the first rebellions in the New World; that John Peter Zenger, a German printer in the 1730s whom the governor of New York jailed for publishing attacks on his regime, fathered the American ideal of freedom of the press; that Philip Mazzei, the Italian friend and neighbor of Thomas Jefferson, influenced the Revolution of 1776; that the Irish were vastly important in the War of Independence and in shaping the polity and destiny of the United States. . . .

Just then I was coming upon many neglected bits of Americana and I guess I was trying them out on you. I had an idea that I might write some such book as this, for which I needed not only facts buried in obscure prints and manuscripts but also contact with contemporary Americans of as many backgrounds as possible. I was traveling over the country checking up on my feelings and notions, and you and I chanced to meet in Denver.

You mentioned your family papers again. And I told you of a recent experience in your New England when, walking through the elm-shaded cemetery of a lovely old town, reading the names and dates and epitaphs on the stones leaning this way and that, I had suddenly felt a wonderful sensation of intimacy with early America. I was unable to analyze the feeling verbally. It wasn't necessary. Your face lighted up.

You got me to talk about the people I had been meeting, and I told you of the two days I had spent at a farmhouse north of Bemidji in Minnesota listening to an old immigrant from Norway. He had known O. E. Rölvaag, the author of *Giants in the Earth,* and as he spoke about him his own being seemed to shine. His English had an accent but the meaning of the words came clear. In and around and through what he said I got a feeling of the churning inside of America.

He told me of an "Americanization" campaign in that part of Minnesota around 1905. A poster appeared on walls in little towns and on tree-trunks by the roadsides. It was a picture of an elegant Uncle Sam and an outlandish yokel. In a loop coming out of Uncle Sam's handsome mouth was the word *Yes,* the loop from the yokel's wide-open mouth read *Ya,* and across the top in big letters was the admonition: "Don't say 'Ya'—say 'Yes'!"

"That placard," said the old man, "it was as though pasted on a wall in our home and I couldn't pull it down. My oldest boy ran away. The children could not forgive their mother and me that we were 'foreigners.' They would not let us say anything in Norwegian to them—anything intimate. They held us away. It was years before that placard wore off enough for the runaway to come back."——

You nodded slowly—a shadow on your face—as you did when I told you about a Negro friend of mine in Washington whose words and personality, encompassing a big part of the American Story, had repeatedly impressed me, but with whom I could not lunch anywhere outside the Negro section of the National Capital except at the Union Depot.

We talked of other things—a bit about ourselves, getting the range of each other's experience and interests. Given to understatement, you spoke quietly, slowly; from me words sometimes tumble out too fast for precise articulation or meaning. You were born in Massachusetts during the Great Blizzard in 1888; I was born eleven years later at a place that became part of Yugoslavia. You had moved to the Rockies as a young man; I came to the United States at fifteen. You were a businessman with a deep, natural interest in the humanities, in painting and writing, in manners and good taste. You were, I judged, a man of quick perception; outwardly calm, inwardly perturbed about some things in the United States. Focused on the Anglo-Saxon-Protestant phase of America, you were wide-open to other phases as well.

I don't know what was in the back of your mind as we talked; in mine was: "We're both Americans." This had been my unspoken thought many times in the previous months. It had been there while the old Norwegian immigrant was telling me of his life in Minnesota. You and he were as different superficially as two men could well be, yet you had much in common. And you and I had things in common, different as we were.

You asked me to amplify my remark that our history could stand rethinking and revision.

I wasn't any too clear. There was an enormous mass of American history, I said, that did not appear in the standard books; what did appear was fallacious in its emphases. And the trouble was not just with the books; the fallacy diffused throughout our national life and thought. It was like a fog rolling about, spreading everywhere in the American atmosphere, and without a palpable center. The nearest thing I

> Here [in these United States] at last is something in the doings of man that corresponds with the broadcast doings of the day and night. Here is not merely a nation but a teeming nation of nations.
>
> —WALT WHITMAN, Preface to 1855 Edition of *Leaves of Grass.*

could see to a center was history as written and taught. For to most people history textbooks are authoritative, the information disseminated by the written word and by teachers is relatively final.

You recalled that Emerson had been dissatisfied with written American history, branding it "a shallow village tale." Malthus had described history as "a chronicle of the upper classes," somebody else had said it was "a tired old man with a long beard." I had a friend who, agreeing with Henry Ford that "history is bunk," maintained that it was not intelligent to traffic with the past. He was impatient with my question: "But does that make for any sort of continuous communal intelligence?" and with my reminder that Ford in his Greenfield Village had started what was nothing if not a historical museum.

You and I wondered why so many Americans, highly educated or not, took no interest in the history of their country; why some actually had a resistance to it. Were many people untouched by it because it was about somebody else, leaving them out completely? Were they bored with it, feeling somehow that as a record of what really happened it was very inadequate?

But we were not primarily concerned with books, rather with the effect that the information—and the lack of information—in the books had upon American currents of thought, feeling and behavior.

For a long time, I went on, this country had been the scene of a psychological civil war. Once upon a time that had had at least the practical good result of furthering pioneering. When groups faced antagonism, they were likely to pull up stakes and move on, breaking new ground, founding new colonies, opening up new territories. But now the physical frontier had disappeared, distances had shortened, communications spread. Nowadays our psychological civil war was in most respects part of the psychological civil war raging the world over, moving toward a new climax in another military war. (Franklin Roosevelt had delivered his "quarantine" speech at Chicago. Munich was happening.) But it was possible to think of it as an American phenomenon. There were several overlapping fronts: the privileged *versus* the underprivileged, isolationism *versus* internationalism, Catholic *versus* Protestant, Gentile *versus* Jew, White *versus* Negro, the old-stock Americans *versus* the "foreigners," and the "foreigners" one against the other.

I was driving over the continent—some 12,000 miles that summer and autumn; all that was required of me was my driver's license and money for gasoline and oil, and I was moving about with a physical freedom unimaginable in the Old World. At the same time, however, I saw that this vast and free land was crosscrossed with cultural walls sheltering snipers, bearing ill-considered posters, casting shadows, keeping men from the light, preventing the full flowering of life.

Some of these walls, I thought, might be weakened and eventually tumbled and some of the fronts in our psychological civil war might be eliminated by giving the history books new emphases, by putting into them facts hitherto ignored. Not that I thought accurate history books constituted the whole remedy, or that I knew how accurate, inclusive history books might be brought about—the historians were as much in the fog as other people.

How to get at this "shallow village tale" fog dominating our cultural atmosphere? How did fundamental changes take place in a culture? Where was one to begin? We tossed these questions at each other without expecting answers.

What was desired ultimately, you and I thought, was a reorientation of the American state of mind, or rather states of mind, merging them on some levels without suppressing their special qualities and contents; a revaluation of facts in the American Story so that Immigration might cease to be a footnote on page 317 and become a main subject in the text, so that each group in our population would be seen as a necessary and integral thread and would receive its proper stress in books, in revised attitudes and relationships. But which would come first —rewritten history or a change in the cultural atmosphere? Probably a bit of one and then a bit of the other, each acting upon and reacting to the other, so that widening circles of revision and reorientation would alter both the history books and the American atmosphere. And this could not be brought about from the outside. The American people themselves would have to tear down the walls, dissipate the fog. Many were at it already in the course of their daily living. . . .

This is as far as we got in 1938.

The psychological civil war still goes on. That it seldom spilled over into active violence was largely due to F. D. R.'s great political skill in postponing, smoothing, compromising, adjusting issues between opposing groups. But the psychological civil war was not transformed by his leadership or by the military war into national unity except in appearance and for the duration. On some fronts a kind of armistice was effected. The issues went underground, there to seethe and gain in force like a teakettle with a plugged spout. They are almost certain to break out with increased pressure now the military war is over. One hears: "Wait—we'll fix them" meaning the groups disliked (feared) by those making the remark. Indeed in many departments of our national life, including sections of the Army and Navy, "they" are being "fixed" or put or kept "in their place" during the war. . . .

At the same time there is more getting-together among Americans than ever before, more acceptance of people on the basis of their personal qualities regardless of background. This is especially true of the men in the services. There is nothing like being together in a foxhole, a bomber or a submarine.

A good many Americans know that a perplexing, infinitely complicated future is rushing upon us. A few here and there feel that if the issues of the psychological civil war are not weakened or supplanted, if they break out again with fresh vigor, by themselves or in connection with our domestic economic troubles and our foreign policy, they will hamstring our ability to cope with the future. I am one of those who feel this way.

On the other hand, I see more and more clearly that the American Story as it actually happened has within it a tremendous unifying and constructive power. It is an immense story—larger than the sum of its parts, and a good deal larger than most of us realize—so large that the share any element in the population has had in its making does not cast a shadow over the work of any other element—so large that when one sees it, many elements in the psychological civil war become appalling absurdities.

Now in 1945 my ideas shape up as follows:

There are two ways of looking at our history.

One is this: that the United States is an Anglo-Saxon country with an Anglo-Saxon civilization struggling to preserve itself against infiltration and adulteration by other civilizations brought here by hordes of "foreigners."

The second is this: that the pattern of the United States is not essentially Anglo-Saxon although her language is English. Nor is the pattern Anglo-Saxon with a motley addition of darns and patches. The pattern of America is all of a piece; it is a blend of cultures from many lands, woven of threads from many corners of the world. Diversity itself is the pattern, is the stuff

and color of the fabric. Or to put it in another way: The United States is a new civilization, owing a great deal to the Anglo-Saxon strain, owing much to the other elements in its heritage and growth, owing much to the unique qualities and strong impetuses which stem from this continent, from the sweep of its land between two oceans, the mixture and interplay of its peoples, the plenitude of its resources, and the skills which we all of us have brought here or developed here in the past three centuries.

The first view prevails in American thinking. We have absorbed the idea, the picture, from the atmosphere; in school, in church, in politics and business; over the radio, in the movies, in books, magazines, and newspapers; from each other. The three-hundred-year-old notion is taken for granted. It is the conceptual core of our uneasy, unformed culture. It furnishes the imaginary American norm, whose hold is strong on the minds of many people, preventing them from seeing that the actual American norm is not only not exclusively Anglo-Saxon, but that it is not yet formed, that it is still in process.

With few exceptions our historians, essayists, novelists, short-story writers, and our editors—geared to the prevailing view, constituting a kind of unconscious working committee to maintain it—minimize or ignore as incidental or irrelevant all but the tough and great Anglo-Saxon thread, and thus—in most cases unwittingly—encourage the psychological civil war. In 1945 the Writers' War Board (proving itself an exception) issued a report concerning popular writing, of which Columbia University's Bureau of Applied Social Research had made a study. The report declared that "constant repetition . . . was exaggerating and perpetuating the false and mischievous notion that ours is a White, Protestant Anglo-Saxon country in which all other racial stocks and religious faiths are of lesser dignity."

The Bureau analyzed 185 short stories published in 1937 and 1943 in eight magazines whose circulation totals about twenty million. "Of 889 identifiable characters 90.8 percent were Anglo-Saxon, whereas only 9.2 percent . . . were drawn from all other population stocks in the United States. Only sixteen Negroes and ten Jews were counted. And where the authors brought in menials, racketeers, thieves, gamblers, shady night club proprietors, crooked prize fight managers, such non-sympathetic characters were seldom Anglo-Saxon.

"To quote the Bureau: 'The overwhelming attention is given to the Anglo-Saxons. The stage and the spotlight belong to them.' They were habitually pictured as the salt of the earth. Their superiority, wealth, and prestige were usually taken for granted, whereas in a few instances where a non-Anglo-Saxon character was represented as rich or important the author offered an elaborate explanation. . . . Again quoting the Bureau: 'The behavior of these fictional characters could easily be used to "prove" that the Negroes are lazy, the Jews wily, the Irish superstitious and the Italians criminal.' "

Advertising copy during 1937-43 showed "the general acceptance of the whole White-Protestant-Anglo-Saxon myth." Novels, the stage, the movies (including news reels), comic cartoons and the radio are somewhat more pioneering and less prejudiced, though they still have a long way to go.

The important point here is that most of this is done unconsciously. Writers, whether of history or fiction, editors, artists and producers do not intentionally sidestep the truth any more than do the rest of us. They simply inhale the fallacious cultural atmosphere—and exhale it back again.

The writers and commentators, teachers, preachers and publicists in the United States are in a sense like the European cartographers whose maps were perfectly all right until somebody discovered the world was round, not flat. Then the maps had to be thrown away and new ones made. The new ones gradually discarded the misconceptions and errors of the old, kept what was still true, and rearranged the whole in the light of the new perspective. The cartographers began to draw the world round, and by-and-by they gave us the globe we can twirl with a forefinger.

Even before scientists said the world was round and navigators set out to prove it, all sorts of people had begun to wonder, to suspect it was not flat. But it took quite a while for the idea of its roundness, struggling against uncertainty and fear of the new, to get into practically everybody's head. When it did, the general current of thinking and feeling changed immeasurably. It led to the discovery of the New World, to the great Atlantic Migration. It gave new thrills, new vistas to human life. Observed facts which had not jibed with the old idea fell into place in the reorientation. Acceptance of this new way of seeing profoundly affected life, released its dammed-up energies, gave it new impetus.

Perhaps we in the United States are today in somewhat the same state of being, of thinking and feeling, that existed before the world's roundness altered the flat, cramped horizons of men's minds. Millions of Americans, all sorts of them, sense the inadequacy of the first way of looking at America. It does not explain enough, take in enough. I have no doubt that we are reaching toward something new, reaching forward, hanging back, struggling betwixt and between, but slowly changing.

With over one-third of our population first, second and third-generation non-Anglo-Saxon Americans, with about a tenth of it Negroes, many an old-line American feels a certain despair when he surveys the present and ponders the future. To him the Negroes migrating at will and the "hordes of foreigners" with such names as Krzycki and Ramaganti and Katz seem to threaten rack and ruin to the nature of the country as he conceives it to be. This feeling is not restricted to the fascistic demogogue; it appears in many people who are kindly, sensible and intelligent in other directions, but who still cling to the White-Protestant-Anglo-Saxon-country concept as the fact and the ideal.

On the other hand, the immigrant and his children and grandchildren find their continuity cut off not only from the land of his origin and their descent, but from their heritage here, bequeathed them through the share their forebears—people of their special background—had in building America. Like the Negroes who too have a rich American heritage which few of them know, the so-called new-immigrant groups have little means of learning what their forebears did here; at best they do not learn it as part of the American Story.

Louis Adamic's new book

A NATION OF NATIONS

contains 8,000 to 20,000-word chapters:

AMERICANS FROM SPAIN AND MEXICO
AMERICANS FROM ITALY
AMERICANS FROM GERMANY
AMERICANS FROM FRANCE
NEGRO AMERICANS
AMERICANS FROM HOLLAND
AMERICANS FROM YUGOSLAVIA
AMERICANS FROM SWEDEN
AMERICANS FROM NORWAY
AMERICANS FROM RUSSIA
AMERICANS FROM GREECE
AMERICANS FROM POLAND
AMERICANS FROM IRELAND

$3.50—To be sure of getting first-edition copies, place your order in your bookstore now. If you desire autographed copies, inscribed to you and your friends, order them from:

LOUIS ADAMIC, MILFORD, NEW JERSEY

Generations have grown up unable to visualize, to know about, to feel attachment to or kinship with the beginnings or growth of their country, unable or hesitant or virtually forbidden to share fully in its life. The American Story as written in standard books, as it pervades our ideas, does not touch any vital chord in many people of Negro, French, Norwegian, Polish, Russian or Oriental descent, in many people whose names are Schmidt and Ziegler, Basilone and De Capite, Huot and du Vigneaud, McCleary and O'Sheel, Rosenberg and Sulzberger, Havlichek and Markovich, Varnos and Bakjian, Ling-hoy and Kikuchi. Comparatively few succeed in linking themselves to the whole great current of the American experience. To many their name, color or cast of countenance is a prison wall because other Americans, living in the atmosphere of the first view, make it so.

Nothing could be more unfortunate.

The coming of peoples to this continent, voluntary or in chains, is at the very center of our historical process. It is a main constituent of America. A gigantic potential strength, overwhelmingly complex, tremendously alive, it remains "the Immigrant Problem" or "the Negro Problem" only so long as our historical process is considered primarily an Anglo-Saxon process. The potentiality of production, construction, creation will be released only after it is fully realized that what sociologists now call "the Immigrant Problem" and "the Negro Problem" belongs more to the country than to the particular groups which now suffer under it. Widen the view, widen the perception of historical facts about the different elements, and many of the so-called problems which now mark them off will disappear through having merged into a single situation—less problematical than promising.

To say as some politician does every once in a while "Immigrants all—Americans all" is merely gesturing. It changes nothing. We go right on feeling "We—and the immigrants" . . . "We—and the Negroes" . . . "We—and they." By "they" the Negroes mean the Whites, the immigrants and some of their American-born children mean "the Americans," the Gentiles the Jews, the Catholics the Protestants, and vice versa. And the various "wes" crawl into themselves to fret and fear, some to plot and act against their "theys."

More and more of us are beginning to wonder at this, to worry about it. Some of it is dangerous.

More and more of us are perceiving that something fundamental is wrong with our stock of historical facts and ideas. Increasingly we sense the distortions, the omissions, the departure from reality, the chasm between what we think America is and what it actually is. Many Americans, with a growing suspicion that the White-Protestant-Anglo-Saxon-country idea is not adequate, is not true, are on the brink of discovering and adopting the other view.

Some details we are so used to that we overlook their significance. Take our place names: Dundee, Schuylkill Haven, Prairie du Chien, Warsaw, Los Angeles, Dublin, Wichita, Lyndhurst, Scandia, Berlin, Traunik, Athens. Our food: roast beef, smörgasbord, gefülte fisch, pasta, corn, potatoes, consommé, borsht, knedliki, goulash, strudel, wienies, hamburger. People: Lincoln, Roosevelt, Toscanini, Steinmetz, Brandeis, Chavez, Tesla, Kaiser, Benet, Paul Robeson, Ingrid Bergman, Maurice Rose. Where did many of our objects, customs, forms come from? To most of us the Christmas tree is as "purely American" (i.e., Anglo-Saxon slightly modified) as the Thanksgiving turkey, yet the Christmas tree is a German contribution to our way of life and the turkey came from the Indians.

When one mentions facts like these, some people say, "Really?" or "You don't say!" or "Propaganda!" They are interesting (like Ripley's "Believe It Or Not" cartoons) or irritating as the case may be, but not so deeply that they effect a change. Most of them slide off the crust of the habitual attitude like water off a duck's back. For in themselves, out of context, like a bit of color out of a spectrum, a theme out of a symphony, they have only a specific, local, thin, flat meaning.

The crust, however, is not invulnerable either within or without. The prevalent view omits so many things around us that most people have a sense of frustration, of dissatisfaction, which in the end—as the crisis about us mounts—will impel us to take a fresh look, to let ourselves see whatever pattern is actually formed by the sum-total of the facts.

To help this process along, the facts have to be available. One purpose of *A Nation of Nations* is to make some of them easily available. I do not think it is the straw that will break the back of the first view of American history. One does what one can; one makes a beginning. There are many other beginnings at the same time in the same general direction.

In my opinion and in that of a good many others, the facts about America add up to the second view. But the statement *Diversity itself is the pattern of America* will remain a rather chilly formula until we become aware of the abundant details which give it life, until we know more about the experiences and qualities, hopes and achievements of the many kinds of people who have made America. Not until wave after wave of these facts sweeps over us, startles us, rouses our interest, will the second view, or something very like it, ring in the American atmosphere, the American consciousness.

Then the American Story will no longer be shadowy, no longer dominated by a huge image cast upon a screen with trick lighting arranged to fall fully upon one figure alone among the participants on the stage. The lighting will fall impartially upon all the actors, who will assume the proportions they have in our history. The audience will feel their identity with the actors in the past and with each other in the present, drawn together, knit together by a common stake in America.

Then all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian to the Mexican border, Swedish Americans, Russian, German, Italian, Irish, Negro, French, Spanish, Oriental, Czech and double-check Americans will feel the same warmth and pride in their old, yellowing letters and documents which you felt in yours. They will feel themselves at home in the history of America.

The interplay, the diversity, *is* America; all that lacks is to transplant the fact from obscurity into the American imagination. The rest will pretty much take care of itself, for the readjustment in thinking and feeling will reach into very nearly every phase of American activity.

The reoriented cultural atmosphere of the United States will mean new, freer, broader ways of seeing and reacting, new and freer relationships. It will mean new integrations irrespective of background, integrations which let people remain themselves. It will bring into full view and play the healthy simultaneous tension and fusion of stubborn creative differences. It will enable us to cope more successfully with the future here and abroad.

Yours, *Louis*

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

INCORPORATED

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. • TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-6420

ORDWAY TEAD, *Chairman*
HARRY D. GIDEONSE, *Vice Chairman*
S. M. KEENY, *Secretary*
ERLING M. HUNT, *Acting Secretary*
BEULAH AMIDON, *Treasurer*
ELEANOR C. ANDERSON
EARL BROWN
RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL
WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER
LUTHER GULICK
F. ERNEST JOHNSON
HARRY W. LAIDLER
ROBERT P. LANE
FRANCIS P. MILLER
FRIEDA S. MILLER
FELIX MORLEY
THOMAS D. RISHWORTH
WALTER R. SHARP
DONALD SLESINGER
GEORGE SOULE
MARK STARR
WILLIAM T. STONE
WILLIAM H WELLS
MAXWELL S. STEWART
Editor of the Pamphlet Series
GLADYS GUNNERSON
Business Manager
VIOLET EDWARDS
Education and Promotion

"Today the swindler looks upon the returned soldier as an easy mark . . .

". . . but let no man fancy that he is safe from gyp schemes."

From GYPS AND SWINDLES, No. 109.
Publication date: October 15, 1945.

Dear Friend:

We are sending you an advance copy of GYPS AND SWINDLES because you are in a position to see that this exceedingly timely pamphlet gets widespread distribution.

In GYPS AND SWINDLES Dr. William Trufant Foster has given us a pamphlet which will do an excellent job of public education for people generally . . . and for the returning serviceman particularly.

We predict this pamphlet (suggested to the Committee by the Cleveland office of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.) will top the 150,000 distribution mark of Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 39, Loan Sharks and Their Victims, also written colorfully and convincingly by Dr. Foster.

For your quick response we enclose our convenient order form and our schedule of quantity rates. May we count on filling your order from our first -- and limited -- printing of GYPS AND SWINDLES?

Cordially,

Violet Edwards

Violet Edwards

P.S. We know you'll find this a useful pamphlet in your activities.

Reading.

Department of Labor

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

ORDER NO. 3

Organization and Operation of Community Advisory Centers

1. General Statement

(a) The task of reintegrating the millions of people whose lives have been disrupted by war is considered to be primarily a community responsibility. This task cannot be effectively executed without the full cooperation of all local, State, and National agencies, both civic and governmental, whose operations and programs may in any way affect the peacetime readjustment of veterans and others. The same teamwork among government, community, industry, labor, and business, which enabled us to defeat our enemies in war, must continue if we are to win our battle for peace. Community interest and action must be basic to all planning for the reintegration of veterans and others into civilian life.

(b) All of the States have established veteran agencies to assist returning veterans, and many communities have established agencies known as Veterans Information Centers, Veterans Service Centers, Community Information Centers, etc., which assist veterans and others in solving their many problems in readjusting themselves. A large number of these centers have rendered magnificent service. The purpose of this Order is to assist all communities to reach the standards attained by outstanding communities.

(c) Such centers are, for the purposes of this Order, referred to as "Advisory Centers." The Community Advisory Center should not displace or usurp the functions of other local, State, or Federal agencies or services. It cannot operate without their active aid, and through its dealings with individuals it assists and supplements their efforts. It should also help in mobilizing all resources of the community that are capable of assisting veterans and others in their readjustment problems.

Where practicable, the Advisory Center should be centrally located and render one-stop service, except such direct referral as may be necessary to established agencies and services.

Each Advisory Center, where local resources permit, should provide the following services:

(1) Information. -- Veterans and others should be furnished accurate and up-to-the-minute data on their rights and benefits, and the services available from government and community agencies.

(2) Referral service. -- The referral service should place the applicant in understanding contact with the agency or individual which can best meet his needs or requests.

(3) Counseling. -- Counseling service should be provided to the extent that the applicant is enabled to understand his problems in the light of his background and abilities, and arrive at a logical and sound decision as to his general course of action. For example, a returned veteran may not have decided whether to return to full-time education, take an apprentice training course, or take a regular full-time job. Once he reaches a decision as to which course he will take, he should be referred to a qualified establishment or individual so that he may receive competent attention from a man in the field he has chosen. Counseling should include educational, vocational, financial, personal-social, and such other similar service as may be required in the particular community.

(4) Clearing-house functions. -- The operation of a center gives its staff and the committee in charge a direct and continuing opportunity to observe any gaps, overlapping, or lack of coordination in the services that the various agencies render locally to individuals. Accordingly, the committee should act as a clearing-house through which all resources in the community can be coordinated, through mutual consent, so that all reasonable needs of applicants may be met most efficiently and with the least possible delay.

2. By copy of this Order, the Governor of each State; the Governors of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands; and the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, are urged to take the following action:

(a) To establish or implement a State governmental agency to stimulate and encourage communities in the establishment of Advisory Centers throughout the State, wherever the local situation may require such a center, as a means of counseling and dispensing general information pertaining to the rights and benefits of veterans and others. The service rendered by the Advisory Centers should not interfere with or preclude the counseling and dispensing of information to veterans and others by the various Federal agencies in the execution of their legal functions.

(b) To charge the State agency with the responsibility of obtaining the cooperation of all State-wide agencies which have functions and operations that may affect the efficient operation of Community Advisory Centers.

(c) To provide in the organization of the State agency for full participation of all interested organizations and agencies that may be of help in providing assistance and guidance to veterans and others.

(d) To authorize the State agency to take such measures as may be necessary to insure that Community Advisory Centers provide such information and counseling service to veterans and others as is not furnished by Federal and local agencies in the execution of their legal functions.

(e) To designate the State agency, and Community Advisory Centers, by appropriate names, such as State Advisory Center Committee, State Veterans Service Committee, Veterans Information Centers, Veterans Service Centers, Community Advisory Centers, Retraining and Reemployment Advisory Centers, or otherwise, in accordance with the laws and customs within the State and communities concerned.

3. Federal Cooperation with the Community Advisory Center Program

(a) All Federal agencies subject to the jurisdiction of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration will cooperate with State and local agencies in the establishment and operation of Community Advisory Centers through the following action:

(1) Represent, at the request of the State governments, the Federal government on State bodies dealing with the readjustment of veterans.

(2) Direct their organizations to lend assistance, in the form of personnel, data and other aid, upon the request of Community Advisory Centers.

(b) To improve service rendered to veterans and others, and to expand Federal cooperation with the State Advisory Center program, cooperation between the field representatives of Federal agencies administering programs affecting veterans' rights, benefits and services, through the establishment of formal committees or otherwise, is encouraged.

(c) Federal agencies will dispense information, counsel individuals, and make such determinations as they are directed to do by law.

(1) A Federal agency should refer an individual with a problem outside its own scope to an established Advisory Center if the problem is not sufficiently well-defined to make direct referral to another agency logical.

4. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs concurs in principle with the provisions of this Order in so far as they affect the operations of offices of the Veterans Administration and is issuing separate instructions with a view to effecting close cooperation of officials of the Veterans Administration with State and community agencies.

5. The Army, Navy, and Coast Guard will continue to advise and instruct personnel prior to and at the time of discharge in accordance with programs initiated pursuant to RRA Order No. 1.

6. Retraining and Reemployment Administration Order No. 1, dated May 17, 1944, is hereby rescinded.

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Personal Representative
of the Secretary of Labor in
Charge of RRA Affairs

February 13, 1946

Reading

Ahern - RRA 553

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Labor

INFORMATION SHEET
HISTORY, ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

> We recommend the creation in the Office of War Mobilization of a new, most important post which, for want of a better title, we would call a "Work Director" to unify the forces of the Executive Branch and to work with Congress on the whole side of demobilization. * * * His duties will embrace far more than the title indicates, for his will be the responsibility of finding every possible way in which the opportunities for individual Americans to pursue their chosen peacetime pursuits may be broadened so as to benefit the population as a whole. * * *
>
> There is at present a scattering of effort on the part of many agencies to plan for the veterans' return. The important point at which civilian plans must be coordinated with the military in the demobilization of men and women in the service is a crucial one and it is now the final responsibility of no one agency.
>
> From the Report on War and Post-War Adjustment Policies, by Bernard M. Baruch and John M. Hancock, issued February 15, 1944.

ORIGIN

An outgrowth of the Baruch-Hancock Report, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, already in existence through an Executive Order of the President issued February 24, 1944, was given statutory authority to function by Congress in the "War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944", approved October 3, 1944, and was made a part of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. It was transferred to the Department of Labor by Executive Order of September 19, 1945, and on October 26, 1945, Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, became the Secretary of Labor's personal representative in charge, pending his con-

firmation as Administrator.

In the "War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944", Congress gave RRA the responsibility of supervising and coordinating all Government programs at the national level -- except those of the Veterans' Administration -- as they related to retraining, reemployment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation; to eliminate overlapping functions of Government agencies in those fields, and to coordinate their activities with those of existing State agencies concerned with those functions. To accomplish this, RRA was authorized to confer with State and local agencies and officials in charge of existing programs of that nature.

OVERALL FUNCTIONS

In carrying out the mandate of Congress, RRA surveys the needs of veterans and displaced workers, points out gaps and overlapping in programs of those agencies over which it has supervision, and advises and assists them in determination of matters of policy and administration. In general, it identifies the field of action or problem requiring coordination, consults with the agencies concerned, develops proposals for coordination, and obtains adoption of approved proposals and reports regarding the operating results. In cases of duplication, it may issue orders providing for elimination of overlapping functions of the various agencies, through appropriate channels, or remedial legislative or Presidential action, whichever may be required.

PROGRAM

To the extent of the authority given it by Congress, RRA is directing attention to the following major activities in the fields of demobilization and reconversion:

1. Establishment in every principal community of the nation of well-run and capably-staffed community advisory centers where veterans and others may go to obtain advice and counsel as to their rights and benefits, and to speed their complete reintegration into community life.

2. Assurance of maximum service to returning veterans and displaced workers by federally-operated job placement agencies; improved and expanded training programs to fit veterans and others for employment opportunities created by economic and industrial changes.

3. Coordination of Government job placement services relating to physically handicapped workers and other groups needing special attention; of Federal aids to veterans and others seeking or engaged in self-employment in business, agriculture and professions, and of employment counseling activities.

4. Development of a program through which Federal agencies, both military and civilian, may reach employers requiring skilled workers so as to emphasize the availability for such positions of veterans who, in the course of military service, received training qualifying them for the jobs.

5. Development of data on veterans' educational needs for State agencies and educational institutions so that proper adjustment of cur-

ricula may be made; furtherance of the program for greater housing facilities for veterans attending educational institutions, and expediting the release of surplus property to such institutions where returning veterans have caused increased enrollments with attendance shortages in equipment.

6. Developing and improving the apprentice training program so that the systematic training of workers in many skilled occupations, interrupted by the war, may be accelerated.

7. More effective utilization of on-the-job training programs, coordination of vocational rehabilitation activities among Federal agencies and at State and local levels, and mobilization of efforts to meet the needs of displaced and disabled workers during the reconversion period.

ORGANIZATION

Much of the responsibility for these activities rests with four divisions of RRA, the Reemployment, the Retraining and Vocational Education, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Branches, and the Advisory Centers Division. In the formulation of policies and procedures dealing with these activities, RRA is not only guided by legal opinions and interpretations, but also the determination of legal questions involved in defining jurisdiction of Government agencies in relation to reemployment, retraining and vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation for purposes of coordination and elimination of overlapping functions. Also, legal questions involved in coordinating such activities of Federal

with State agencies are determined, and continuous studies are made of Federal and State laws within the cognizance of RRA.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Officials of military and civilian governmental agencies, whose programs are concerned with functions of RRA, comprise an Advisory Council created to assist RRA on general policies and procedures.

###

Reading

REPLIES FROM TELEGRAPHIC INQUIRIES SENT TO THE CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS CONCERNING VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CIRCULAR 61

The following states replied to the telegram:

Alabama	Maine	Ohio
Arizona	Massachusetts	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Michigan	Oregon
California	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Colorado	Mississippi	South Carolina
Connecticut	Missouri	South Dakota
Delaware	Montana	Tennessee
District of Col.	Nevada	Texas
Florida	New Hampshire	Utah
Georgia	New Jersey	Virginia
Idaho	New Mexico	Washington
Illinois	New York	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Louisiana	North Dakota	Wyoming

Question 1--Has your state appropriated special funds for approval and supervision of on-the-job training? How much?

Wide variation was found among the states. The following states report the following special monies, secured either through appropriation or the governor's contingent fund:

State	Appropriation	State	Appropriation
California	$240,000	Mississippi	$ None--but planning
Colorado	15,000	Missouri	30,000 (3 months)
Connecticut	65,000	New Hampshire	3,000
Delaware	10,000	Ohio	8,000
Georgia	180,000	Oregon	25,000 (Apprenticeship Council)
Louisiana	20,000	Rhode Island	7,640
Massachusetts	"substantial sum"	Utah	30,000
Michigan	250,000	Virginia	23,000 (6 months)
Minnesota	10,000 (3 months)	Wisconsin	17,000

Question 2--What is your state now doing to approve and supervise on-the-job training establishments?

Among the replies the following states indicate different ways of presently handling the problem of approval of on-the-job training:

Alabama--Using regular Trade and Industrial personnel plus additional personnel made possible by collection of tuition from Veterans Administration for conduct of institutional part-time cooperative training program.

(over)

California--The Department of Industrial Relations, division of Apprenticeship Standards, has already employed some twenty supervisors, and hundreds of training establishments have been approved by the Department of Industrial Relations.

Georgia--A Veterans Education Council has been functioning in Georgia since September 1944. This agency is working under the Veterans Service Board, which is a Constitutional Board in charge of all veterans affairs in Georgia. The Council is working with the State Department of Education and other qualified agencies in the inspection of establishments to see that they meet the criteria and standards that have been set up by the Veterans Education Council. Money has recently been made available for the supervision and coordination for on-the-job training. A staff is being selected and trained to integrate and correlate the manipulative practices and the related training.

Louisiana--The State Department of Education has appointed a full-time person to coordinate approval procedures of on-the-job training and is using funds from its regular budget to pay the salary of this individual. It has been necessary, however, for us to enlist the cooperation of sixty-seven parish and city superintendents in processing applications on the local level. Furthermore, all members of the Trade and Industrial Education, Agriculture, and Distributive Education divisions of this Department are lending their services in processing applications. Also, it has been necessary for the Director of Instruction and the Supervisor of Distributive Education to devote a very great amount of time in the administration of the program on the state level. It must be understood that in addition to the one full-time person appointed on the state level the services of all other individuals mentioned are on a voluntary basis and at no cost to the Federal Government. The drafting of the personnel referred to in the foregoing has made it necessary for these individuals to withdraw from regular duties to such an extent that the programs for which they are responsible have suffered to no little extent.

Massachusetts--We have already prepared and approved over 4500 "on-the-job" training programs involving well over 10,000 employment opportunities for veterans. This has been accomplished largely through either part-time or full-time teacher service from forty-five State Aided Vocational Schools and from supervisors of the Division of Vocational Education supplemented by a few full-time supervisors and a small clerical staff paid for from State funds made available for this purpose.

Michigan--We are utilizing sixty vocational coordinators, one hundred twenty-five USES employees, five-man trouble-shooting team, four specialists in building trades. In addition, there are 25 to 30 volunteer workers When assisting us the USES personnel are subject to our supervision.

Mississippi--A committee has been set up in the state known as the Governor's Committee. When an application is made to this committee it is submitted to the Selective Service group and to other State agencies that have been designated as official inspectors. After the inspection is made the committee either approves or disapproves the recommendation of the organization submitting the inspection report.

Nevada--The Governor of Nevada has appointed the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a general supervisor of approval for this type of training. She has appointed approximately 50 local committees throughout the state to secure applications for approval of various types of training. Such committees are composed of the local superintendent or principal of the school system as chairman. He has selected a committee representing the Veterans, Labor, Management, the U.S. Employment Service to secure applications from local establishments for approval as training institutions. When the local committees approve and send applications to our State Superintendent, she in turn approves the institutions and forwards her approval to General Bradley and the various Veterans Organizations throughout the state and nation. Then it becomes the duty of the Veterans Administration to contact the approved establishments and enter arrangements with them for the training of veterans. Applications for apprentice training are handled by the State Apprenticeship Council, while approvals of state educational institutions are made directly by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

North Carolina--The State Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed a special committee of six members to act as authority to approve educational establishments, including schools and industrial and business concerns. We are using personnel on part-time from the Vocational Division to assist in the approval of schools and industrial establishments but have not given any supervision to the places after they are approved. In addition to these part-time persons referred to, we have employed four full-time people by using State Vocational Education funds.

Ohio--(Ohio has a mimeographed guide to the approval of on-the-job-training institutions. Copies of this can be obtained by writing the State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.)

Developed and distributed standards and instructions for establishments desiring approval. Completed arrangements with local school authorities whereby local school personnel will assist employers in developing and preparing programs for submission to the approval agency. Inspect facilities to be used in training program. Arrange programs of related instruction for those veterans interested in supplementing their on-the-job experiences. Local school authorities are not providing supervisory or follow-up services.

Oregon--Our state is having the local apprenticeship council in each local community recommend the firms to us for approval. These local councils have been operating for a number of years and have been approving standards for apprenticeship agreements. We felt they would be the logical ones to make recommendations to us for the approval of firms. The first approval of the business establishment is a general approval, signifying that the place is reputable, has equipment and has men fully qualified to give on-the-job training. If an individual applicant wants to be covered by an apprenticeship agreement in a certain firm, then the local council considers it on an individual basis to determine if that applicant would get the type of training he needs at that particular establishment. We think this is a very important angle to insure good on-the-job training. The local school coordinator on the trade and industries education program works up the training processes to be learned and wage schedule with the applicant (veteran) and the business establishment and

(over)

presents it to the apprenticeship council. The local school trade and industries coordinator also supervises the on-the-job training after the veteran begins his training.

Utah--Our State now has a well organized program for the approving and supervising of on-the-job training establishments. All work is being directed through the State Department of Education by local school districts or state educational institutions on a regional basis. They are assisting us in carrying out the approvals and inspections according to plans and procedures provided from the State School Office. We have an advisory committee of three employers and three representatives of labor working with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on a state basis. Our training plans are written. We work out a wage schedule which the employer promises to follow and we are granting approvals for a limited number of trainees based upon the capacity of the plant and the number of journeymen already employed. At present we are from two to six weeks behind in granting approvals in some instances because our organization was not completed and funds were not available until the past three weeks. Within the next four weeks, we should be fully up to date on granting approvals.

Virginia--The State Department has a State Committee on Veterans' Education. A staff has been employed to assist in the field of Agriculture, Distributive Education, Trades and Industrial Education, and Apprenticeship Training. The agency desiring approval for training submits an application to the central office and these applications are referred to the various fields which investigate the agency and recommend approval. In case, in the judgment of the special field, the agency should not be approved, the matter is referred to the Committee on Veterans' Education for final decision and rejection, if this becomes necessary.

Other states use somewhat similar plans to those listed.

Question 3--Will your state be able to handle the rapidly increasing load of on-the-job-training approval and supervision?

Responses to this question were varied. Many states indicated they would be completely unable to handle an increased load. Others stated that it would depend upon the degree of increase.

Question 4--With sufficient funds could your Department secure and train a staff adequate to handle this job under your direction?

The answers to this were "yes" by practically all states replying.

Question 5--How much staff and money should you need beyond your present resources to handle this job satisfactorily?

This varied from state to state, with the average $112,000. Larger states indicated they would need from $200,000 to $300,000 additional funds.

Question 6--Would you prefer that federal funds if available be granted directly to you without federal control to enable you to do this job or would you prefer that Veterans Administration assume this total responsibility, or would you prefer action different from either of these alternatives? Please indicate.

The majority of states indicated that they prefer money to be allotted to

to them directly so that they might do a job. Two or three states preferred to have the Veterans Administration handle it. A few other states felt no hope of getting such money and hoped they could work out some arrangements with Veterans Administration which would be acceptable to both.

Question 7--Do you think that your national organizations such as the four listed above /American Council on Education, American Vocational Association, National Council of Chief State School Officers, National Education Association/ which are working together should press immediately for some modification of Circular 61?

Most of the replies indicated that either a modification of Circular 61 should be secured or a revision of the G.I. Bill or some other means to help the states carry out their responsibilities.

Following are comments quoted from the various letters sent in by the States:

"There is already sufficient overlapping in the veteran education program to make possible considerable confusion and in the end, inhibited progress in this endeavor. Additional overlapping of authority and responsibility will create more confusion and will reduce all opportunity to maintain a satisfactory over-all educational program for the ever-increasing number of veterans interested in training.

"In this state there is definite need for greater control of the strictly educational features of on-the-job training. To the end that both the federal government and the veteran will be protected, this control must be placed in the state and local educational agencies.

"Wherever on-the-job training is offered there should be state, regional, and local-level coordination of the actual training, both in the establishment and in the classroom. For this service the public schools need additional funds. For every 20 to 25 veterans in training there should be an educational coordinator. If the Veterans Administration can see fit to reimburse the educational institution for this service, the responsibility can be completely and satisfactorily consummated."

"Practically speaking, we realize the futility of requesting federal funds without federal control. However, if such were made available in a similar, but not matching, manner as are the regular vocational education funds, we would have no worry in this respect. In any case, we do not wish that the Veterans Administration should assume this total responsibility. We believe it is the responsibility of the public schools and the regular established educational agencies to supervise this entire program. These agencies have proved in the past their capabilities, and the addition of new and inexperienced agencies into this field would further confuse the program."

"We are enclosing a copy of a letter written by our Governor to General Bradley. This expression has the approval of all agencies, both federal and state, with whom we are cooperating in this program. May I suggest that an effort be made to establish an interpretation of state departments of education and state boards for vocational education as educational institutions with power to contract with the Veterans

(over)

Administration on a basis similar to that upon which other educational institutions may now contract. I believe that would be the solution to our difficulties."

"Whether or not the Veterans Administration should assume total responsibility for the approval and supervision of on-the-job training programs may depend entirely upon the character of such programs. If the program is one involving employment primarily, with a minimum amount of related training or perhaps none at all (we understand the latter exists to some extent in several states), it is questionable whether the educational authorities have any responsibility. If, however, the on-the-job-training program is a real cooperative program involving a sufficient amount of related training to guarantee that it is not primarily an employment program, then it appears that the State Department of Education, in cooperation with local school officials, should administer such a program."

"We would definitely prefer that federal funds be made available to the state for this responsibility. With all due respect to the Veterans Administration, we simply do not believe that that agency can successfully assume this responsibility, nor do we believe that obligations of this type, which are definitely a state responsibility should be assumed by a federal agency."

"I believe that the circular cannot successfully be carried out in this state if we follow to the letter the directive. I do not think it would satisfy the veterans and certainly it would not satisfy the establishments that set up training programs for the veterans. It seems to me that it is in line for our organizations to do what they can in getting the directive modified. I shall appreciate it if you will keep me informed with reference to this matter.

"Let me say in conclusion that we want to do whatever we possibly can in giving to the returning service people that type of training to which they are entitled. We want to assume our responsibility in full measure. However, we do not want to have the program set up in a way that we do not have control of it and yet be put in the position of receiving criticism because it is not being successfully carried out."

"It is our opinion that there needs to be a clarification of the duties of the Veterans Administration and the State Department of Education. The provisions of Circular No. 61, concerning the Veterans Administration's plan to scrutinize training standards provides an opportunity for a conflict on standards already worked out by this department for the approval of on-the-job training. It is our opinion that the State Department should work in close cooperation with the training officers of the Veterans Administration in setting up standards for approval for on-the-job training. Furthermore, when such approval is made by the State Department as the appropriate approving agency, standards should be accepted without question by the Veterans Administration.

"In this state we have splendid working relations with the Veterans Administration and the State Service officers. As State Superintendent of Schools I feel that the problem of working out standards and approvals is our function. Conversely, the working out of details with the individual veteran and supervising individual cases, along with reimbursement plans, certainly belongs to the federal

agency, namely the Veterans Administration. Our educational organizations should be careful not to sponsor movements that infringe upon the responsibilities of the Veterans Administration."

"In this state we do not want the Veterans Administration's training officers to go into organized schools, teachers colleges, the state trade schools, or any other organized schools or colleges which are offering regular educational programs approved by the State Department of Education. If the Veterans Administration wishes to check on the educational progress of the veteran, it may do so by mail with the administrative head of the school or college concerned. It seems to me that this is the point upon which the principal attack of educators should be focused. Organized education in schools and colleges is a state function. We do not intend to permit federal interference with the programs of organized schools and colleges in the state. We believe that Veterans Administration supervisors will, in effect, be supervising these educational programs if they appear in the schools and colleges under the guise of supervising the veteran."

"It is probable that the Federal Veterans Administration would not be able to assume this total responsibility as efficiently as can the State Departments of Education. We are opposed to the plan proposed in Circular 61 because it would lead to dispute between the federal Veterans Administration and the State Departments of Education or would make rubber stamps of the State Departments of Education."

"The Supervisors are unanimous in their opinion that Federal funds if available should be granted directly to the State Department of Education without federal control. It is their opinion that the various divisions of the State Department of Education should be the judges as to the efficiency of the training program. This should not be the responsibility of the Veterans Administration. If, in the opinion of the school official in charge of the training, the veteran is being exploited or the veteran is not maintaining adequate standards, it should be the responsibility of the school officials to recommend to the Veterans Administration that work with the training agency be discontinued if this is the difficulty, or that the Veterans Administration cease to pay the veteran subsistence if he is not maintaining the proper standards."

The general impression obtained by going over all of the letters with care is that many of the states are making definite moves to handle this problem themselves, e.g., the Department of Public Instruction in Florida has just sent out a directive to the county educational bodies to concern themselves with on-the-job training as well as with other training programs for veterans. The letters also leave the impression that the states with a minimum amount of help can develop adequate means of taking care of this problem undoubtedly more economically and more efficiently than can the Veterans Administration. The letters also leave the impression that the states do not wish to withdraw from this problem but wish to seek some solution which will enable states to maintain their responsibilities but will also enable the Veterans Administration to make certain in some way that subsistences should be paid to the veteran.

Reading

To Organize To Operate

YOUR COMMUNITY ADVISORY Center

FOR VETERANS AND OTHERS

RETRAINING & REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

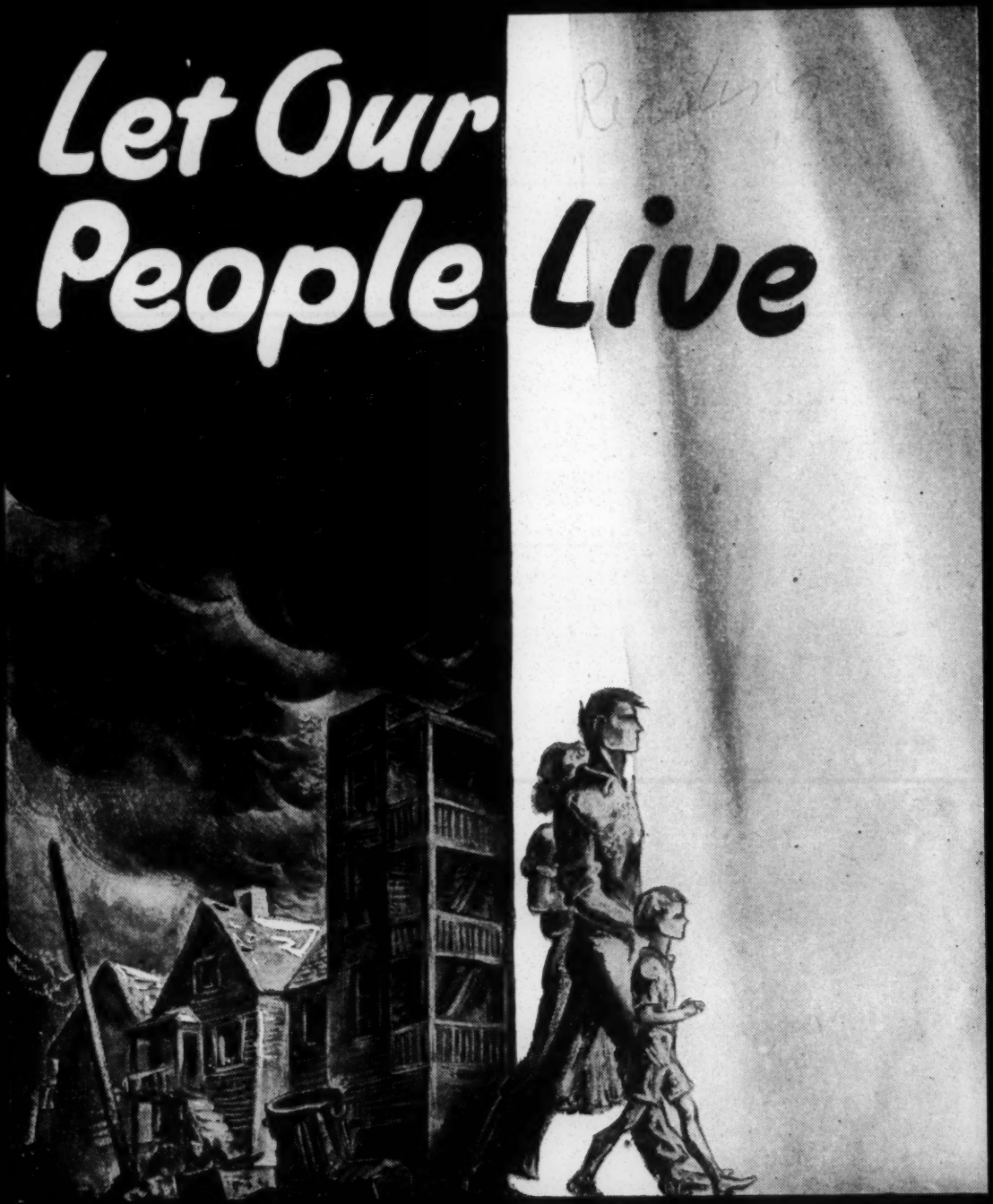
10c

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 109

GYPS AND SWINDLES

BY WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER

Let Our People Live



A PLEA FOR A LIVING WAGE

by Joseph Gaer

WAR DEPARTMENT PAMPHLET NO. 21-4

INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS

GOING BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE

78th Congress
2d Session } COMMITTEE PRINT

A GRAPHIC GUIDE TO DECENTRALIZATION

AND

SOME SIMPLE FACTS ON RECONVERSION

United States Senate
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
PURSUANT TO
S. Res. 190
A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT UPON THE COUNTRY OF THE CENTRALIZATION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 7, 1944

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CENTRALIZATION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Postwar Employment

and the

Removal of Wartime Controls

A Statement on National Policy

by

THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

of the

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Copy 2

What Peace Can Mean To American Farmers

Post-War Agriculture and Employment

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 562

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 10 cents

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED BY THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

PHILIP MURRAY, *President* — JAMES B. CAREY, *Secretary-Treasurer*

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, 718 JACKSON PLACE, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

KERMIT EBY, *Director* — KATHERINE POLLAK ELLICKSON, *Assistant Director of Research*

Vol. VI No. 6 — 10c a Copy—$1.00 a Year; Up to 25 Copies—3c each; 25 to 100 Copies—2½c each; 100 or More Copies—2c each — June, 1945

The Reconversion Score

They've closed up Willow Run. They gave the workers Army-Navy E's and told them to go home because the government and Mr. Ford didn't want the plant any more.

Nobody wants Willow Run, the $95 million factory that produced almost 9,000 Liberator bombers. Nobody wants the 51,950 pieces of machinery —lathes, mills, presses, shapers, etc., the 28,000 portable tools, the 988 typewriters and adding machines, the 1,450 autos, trucks and tractors, the 2 beautiful airports (one bigger than LaGuardia Field in N. Y.), the $25 million super-highway, nor the $25 million war housing community. And nobody wants the more than 20,000 human beings who go with the plant, too, over 100,000 if you count the workers in plants which supplied Willow Run.

One isn't supposed to worry about the workers because "there are plenty of jobs." Yet a survey by Bomber Local 50 of laid-off Willow Run workers showed that only 41 percent of the men and 3 percent of the women are being referred to other jobs in the Detroit area. Those who are referred find they have to accept pay cuts averaging 25 percent.

We are not expected to be concerned about the women since "most women want to stop working after the war anyway." Yet a recent survey by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, of women working in this same Detroit area showed 80 percent want to keep on working after the war, and that three-quarters **must** work in order to wholly or partially support their families.

"Someone Has Bungled"

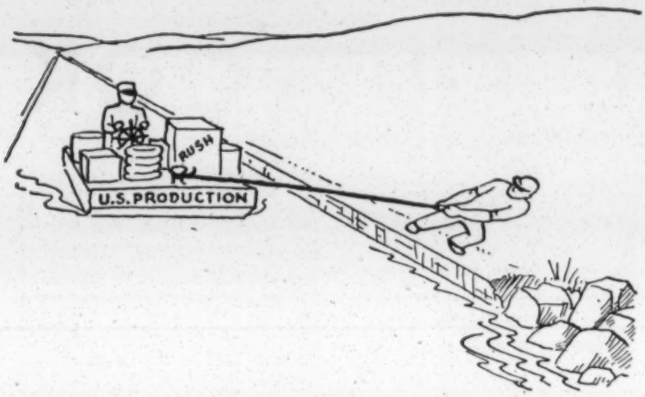
"What are we supposed to do?" said Mrs. Beatrice Fletcher, who worked in Dept. 960H. "My husbank just came back from a TB sanitorium and won't be able to work for about a year, and we have two children. Here I am without a job."

Mrs. Marguerite Roberts, sole support of her daughter and baby grandson, says, "I'm in hopes they'll start up again. I can't understand why they'd let a good place like this lie idle."

And Red Cole, committeeman for Bomber Local 50, UAW-CIO, says bitterly, "Somewhere along the line, someone has bungled. You just don't close up an enormous plant like that—equipped the way it is—and tell that fine group, who have worked so hard and learned so much—to forget the skill of their hands, and go home."

Some say Mr. Ford, who has an option on the plant, does want it, but not for anything like $90 million. Ford officials made repeated statements

"What Can Be Holding Up the Flyer?"



during the war that Willow Run would be used by the Ford Company after the war. Some say Mr. Ford is playing cat and mouse with the government and 100,000 Americans, hoping to beat down the government's price by creating fear of idle plants and idle men. If this is true, if Mr. Ford is crying "Wolf" and if thousands of workers are sleepless with worry and are being uprooted from their homes in order to get Mr. Ford a better price on Willow Run———

When unemployment hit Willow Run, it drained away over $1,000,000 a week in lost payrolls. There'll be $1,000,000 worth of unsold goods on storekeepers' shelves, thousands of dollars worth of unsold farm produce, many unpaid doctors and dentist bills.

The fate of Willow Run is a bright red danger flag for everyone. It's the visible top of the iceberg, the first mine in a minefield, the warning crack in thin ice, the tremor that precedes the earthquake. For those with eyes to see and ears to hear, Willow Run means LOOK OUT, Danger Ahead, Stop, Look, and Listen!

Willow Run a National Problem

For the situation at Willow Run may well be a miniature picture of the country as a whole on V-J Day.

Everyone knew Willow Run would be cut back some day—Congress, executive agencies, Mr. Ford, and the free enterprise system. Yet between them they have cooked up not a single plan for **use** of the plant and employment of its workers. As they were not prepared for the cut when it came, so this country is totally unprepared for peace when it comes.

This is not a problem of the future. We must win the war with Japan, but we must not foolishly blind ourselves to the beginning of reconversion. Scheduled munitions production has been cut by something like 25 percent already.

National income payments dropped by 4 percent in April—even before V-E Day. This was, according to the Department of Commerce, the sharpest drop in 6 years. This drop was caused almost entirely by loss of wages in durable goods industries. Profits and farm income continued to increase.

Some of the cutbacks are hitting with sledge hammer suddenness. The Chrysler Tank arsenal in Detroit was cut back one Saturday, with 3,000-5,000 workers to be released, beginning that day. The union, the UAW, was notified the **following** Friday. The Willow Run plant was scheduled to shut down on one-day notice—only the efforts of the union prevented precipitate closing. Yet unions are entitled by government policy to at least 7 days' notice of cutbacks of prime contracts.

Some communities will face mass unemployment this month, next month, or the month after. All over the nation—in Savannah, Duluth, Minnesota; Superior, Wisconsin; Elkton, Maryland; Panama City, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; from Portland, Maine to New Orleans, Louisiana; in Provo, Utah; Sacramento, San Francisco, and Spokane, millions of men and women will be facing certain unemployment.

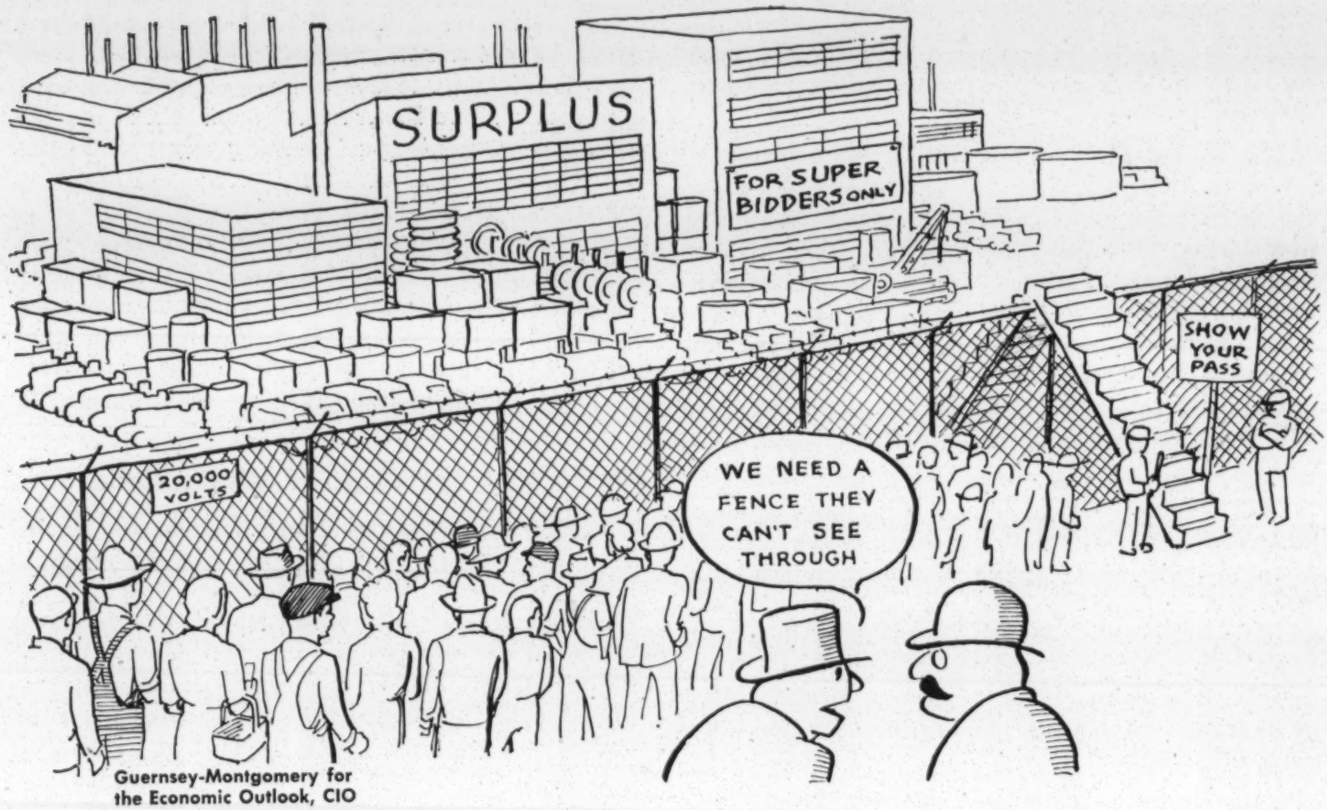
All told, 9 million workers in war industries will be laid off and 10 million veterans will be coming home, most of them wanting—no, demanding—a job.

And this country cannot look its returning veterans in the face and say for certain, "Sure, we've got jobs for you." 28,000 ex-soldiers and sailors were already unemployed by the end of April.

Take government-owned surplus property, for instance. It belongs to the people. There's $100 billion of it that you and you and you have paid good tax money to buy. "Surplus property resulting from this war will total such an enormous quantity that one estimate places its cost as equal to a third of the value of every man-made article —from the smallest pin to Boulder Dam—which this country contained less than 10 years ago," says the Surplus Property Board.

$20 Billion of Idle Plants?

There's $15-$20 billion worth of plants like Willow Run. They represent 10 percent of the nation's steel capacity, 50 percent of the machine tool-building capacity, 70 percent of aluminum capacity, 90 percent of our synthetic rubber capacity, 90 percent of aircraft production facilities, 90 percent of shipbuilding and repairs capacity, and 96 percent of the magnesium capacity. The CIO was urging over a year and a half ago that "agreement should be reached immediately to assure that the new productive capacity be utilized wherever possible and reconverted quickly to civilian use. The employes of these new plants must be protected, but not at the expense of other workers." Yet today we have no assurance whatsoever that these



Guernsey-Montgomery for the Economic Outlook, CIO

plants will be used. They may well stand as huge empty monuments to the short-sightedness of our time which refused to plan for a bountiful future. The people who paid for them may well stand, jobless, outside their gates, waiting in vain for them to open.

The bare essentials for successful reconversion are not hard to name. They revolve around the two critical facts of reconversion:

Crisis 1: The "dislocation" of millions of workers and soldiers—"dislocation" being a fancy name for being at loose ends, out of a job, having to move to find a job, changing type of work and pay, or any other upheaval in one's occupational and hence social and domestic life.

Crisis 2: The sudden withdrawal of demand for over half the goods being produced today. We're producing some $200 billion worth of goods a year now. The government buys half and "extraordinary" earnings—like overtime and wartime bonuses account for an additional $15-$20 billion.

If we're to keep 60 million people on the job this great hole in buying power must be filled. Wartime savings in the hands of individuals are large, amounting to over $65 billion, **but they will help for a short while only, and only if they are spent** (See *Economic Outlook,* August, 1944, for a discussion of wartime savings.)

For Crisis 1, "dislocation" of the people who made possible the winning of the war, we need adequate legislation to cushion the bump. Right now we are coasting along with an ineffectual GI Bill of Rights and unemployment benefits that will mean near starvation for workers' families at present prices.

Veterans are being discharged at the rate of 120,000 a month. They need this help now.

There is very little disagreement on the failure of state laws to provide adequate unemployment benefits. Mr. Byrnes, early this year, said, "I did not think the benefits . . . were sufficient, and I now urge that Congress give further consideration to liberalizing the provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law." President Truman, in urging maximum benefits of at least $25 for a maximum of 26 weeks, described benefits under state laws as "inadequate to maintain purchasing power and to provide a reasonable measure of economic security for the workers."

Men and women are being laid off **now.** They need help **now.** Yet one member of Congress remarked casually of the President's recommendations: "I don't know when we will take it up. We have got a good many other things to do." One of the "other things" may be providing corporations with excess profits tax relief. Unemployed workers with hungry children are not casual and do not

expect their representatives in Congress to be so. Relief for human beings must come before relief for corporations—it must come before Congress recesses next month.

The United States Employment Service has received no additional appropriation to keep its workers from being swamped in a period—beginning **now**—when as many as 20 million people may be looking for jobs. On the contrary, there is a movement in Congress to cut its appropriation. There is also a growing effort to greatly weaken the efficiency of the USES by breaking it up into state units, in spite of the fact that as many workers will be changing jobs across state borders as within them.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, which would have provided for the emergency period, and for a sound permanent system of unemployment, old age, and sickness benefits, as well as adequate medical care, has lain in Congress for over two years. A new version of the bill has been introduced in the present session, **yet not one single day of hearings has been held on either version.** We need them **now.**

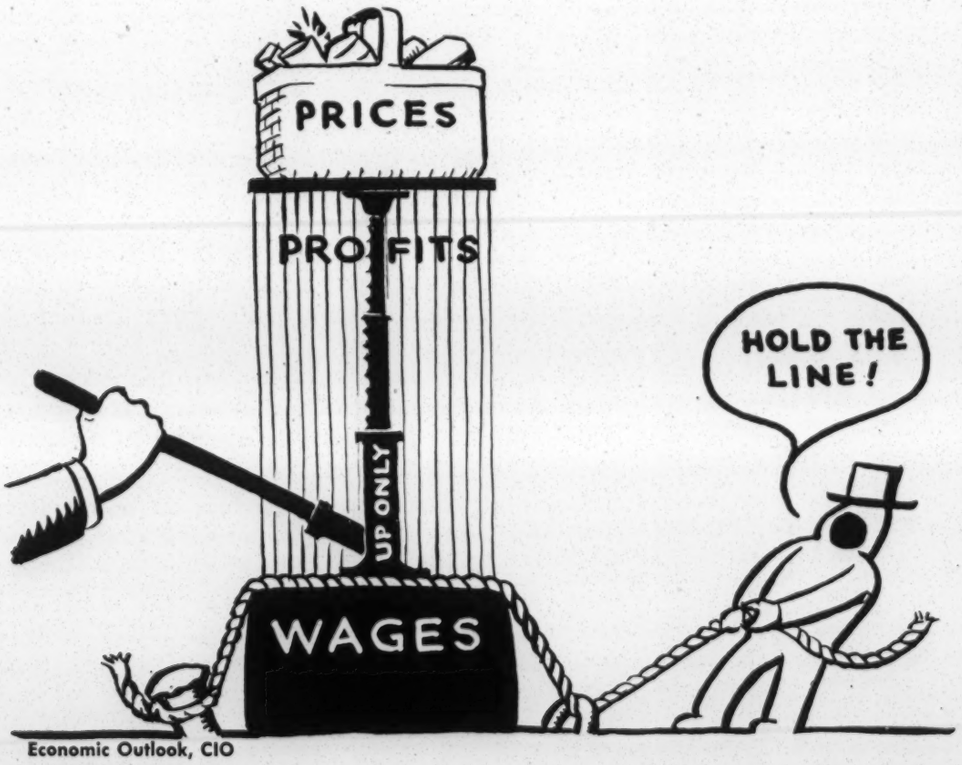
If the United States were prepared to meet Crisis 2 (the potential disappearance of over half the demand which has created full employment) we should have:

1) A definitive statement of a national wage policy in the reconversion period designed to maintain and increase workers' purchasing power. The War Labor Board itself acknowledged this need in a report by the public members February 23, 1945: "As we move out of the wastage of total war back to peacetime and the promise of the future, we will no longer be thinking or speaking about 'maintaining pre-war wage standards.' The cost of living adjustment of the Little Steel Formula will have to give way to wage and price adjustments which definitely raise the general level of real wages." William Davis, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, has declared that the American standard of living must go up 30-40 percent if full employment and production is to be maintained.

20 Percent Increase in Wage Rates

"Expansion, not contraction, of purchasing power . . . must now be our objective," said President Murray to Judge Vinson, in a memo of May 14th. "Take-home pay must be at least as high as at present to sustain national income. Merely maintaining current hourly wage rates is not enough. Labor's early argument that wage rates must be increased to keep pace with the cost of living still holds good, and would necessitate an upward adjustment of at least 10 percent, using the most conservative estimates. But such an adjustment would make no allowance for the increase in labor productivity, which in over four years may be estimated conservatively as 10 percent or more. Thus, a 20 percent increase in basic wage rates is necessary simply to restore pre-war relationships between wage rates, prices and productivity per man-hour.

"But unless labor receives an even larger share of what it produces than in 1940, when 10 million workers were jobless, even more workers will be unemployed." The CIO made the following specific proposals to Vinson: 1) an immediate increase in basic wage rates. 2) The doing away with the "bracket" system, which perpetuates and rigidifies regional differences between wage rates in the same industries for the same jobs. 3) Setting a floor of 65c an hour under wage rates. 4) Special increases for white col-



Economic Outlook, CIO

lar, government, professional and other "forgotten" workers. 5) The prohibition of reductions in wage rates.

This is the kind of program labor has the right to expect from an agency which is not afraid to act boldly for the nation's welfare. The V-E program announced by WLB falls far short of this mark. It has stated that it will allow **no** increases in basic wage rates beyond the limits of the Little Steel Formula. It has freed labor and management to negotiate increases within the bounds of the so-called "fringe" issues. But you don't fill in the "fringes" of a gaping hole and think you're doing a first-class plugging job.

2) A program for setting prices on goods coming back into production which would protect consumers purchasing power. The OPA recently announced a price formula for reconversion goods, such as pots and pans, automobiles, irons, and so on. The formula goes like this: 1942 ceiling prices, or 1941 ceiling prices plus an amount to cover increased costs due to increases in wage rates and in the cost of materials. The 1936-39 rate of profit is guaranteed. Beyond this, manufacturers must absorb increased costs.

Looks good on the surface, doesn't it? There's a joker, though, and a big one. "OPA has decided to use only cost-increasing factors in its formula," says the CIO Cost of Living Committee. "Increased wage rates is one of the factors used, although for all OPA knows labor cost per unit of output may have gone down since 1941.

"The suppressed steel study in OPA found, for example, that while hourly average wages rose 46 percent from pre-war to 1943, labor costs per unit dropped 8 percent. In the reconversion formula, however, the increase in wage rates will be used to raise price ceilings.

"As higher prices are authorized under the new formula, OPA doubtless will cite wage increases as the reason for the rise, although it will have no facts on actual labor costs."

Big Productivity Increase

The increase in productivity (or decrease in labor costs per unit of output) during and immediately following the war is going to be very large. Some estimates run well over 30 percent. Even the "normal" increase in workers' productivity (2.5 percent per year) would result in a total increase of over 10 percent since the war began. There are many indications that the increase has been larger than 10 percent, and if experience after the last war is any guide, we may expect an increase of 10 percent **per year** for three years. The OPA is not taking this factor into account in its reconversion pricing policy. This is a gross injustice to labor, which is producing goods cheaper, but will have to

Economic Outlook, CIO

pay more for them, and furthermore will get the blame for the higher prices.

Blame for high prices can more easily be found in the $25 billion profit margin between costs and prices which industry enjoyed in 1944.

3) A schedule for public works, by states, counties, and the federal government, to provide employment and purchasing power in case free enterprise should fail to do so. We are making a little better progress on this front. The Federal government has appropriated some $4.5 billion. Mr. Byrnes estimated that plans for non-federal public works, private construction and housing would bring this total to $7 billion. A study by the Department of Labor reveals an estimated total of $10.8 billion of public and private construction by the end of the second year after the war. " . . . actual working plans are completed or in preparation for a considerably smaller program than that which has been estimated." But we may need as much as $15 billion of construction each year, according to Federal Works Administrator Fleming.

The Senate Commerce Committee has reported unfavorably on the Missouri Valley Authority, one of the most needed, most productive enterprises this country could undertake. Other committees have still to act.

We are only half ready. We've got the hose but not enough water—the fire could get out of control.

4) A plan for orderly resumption of civilian production, with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion acting as an economic general staff, directing through other government agencies the flow of materials and men into the most essential and job-productive civilian goods. We have yet to have a positive indication that this will be done.

5) A mechanism, such as that provided in the Murray-Wagner Full Employment Bill (S. 380) for anticipating economic dangers and planning to meet them.

STATEMENT ADOPTED AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS AT CIO HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, JUNE 13, 1945.

Since V-E Day and for the immediate future, with increasing severity, there will be accelerated cancellation and cutbacks of war orders. This has resulted in some unemployment and with every prospect of increasing. In addition, our economy is now witnessing a marked decline in overtime wage payments, a tendency of present wage rate structures to be lowered in the course of reconversion to the production of civilian goods—all of which result in a loss of weekly wages and purchasing power so essential to maintain an expanding postwar economy of full production and full employment.

The cost of living continues to increase and industrial profits to soar.

This is the condition which now confronts American workers. Unemployment, increasing job insecurity and decreasing weekly wages to meet a rapidly rising cost of living are the plain ugly facts. It would be foolhardy to deny the seriousness of the situation.

Full war production for the war against Japan is still of the utmost importance for our fighting forces. Yet we tolerate a situation which threatens to impair the morale and productive efficiency of the workers. At the same time, we ignore the basic need of maintaining the purchasing power of wage earners to assure an expanding postwar economy of full production and full employment.

With an abysmal absence of policy, no concrete steps are being taken to meet these needs.

The CIO calls upon President Truman, Director of War Mobilization Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization Davis, the War Production Board, the National War Labor Board, and Congress to take immediate steps to accomplish the following necessary program of action:

1) Congress should immediately enact the necessary emergency legislation, requested by President Truman, to provide federal supplementary unemployment compensation payments to war workers rendered unemployed during the reconversion period so that a minimum of $25 per week for 26 weeks be provided. In addition, unemployment compensation should be made available to all federal employes, members of the merchant marine, and all other groups not now covered by existing law.

2) The President should immediately revise the national wage policy and confer the necessary authority upon the National War Labor Board to make such wage adjustments as may be necessary and which will not substantially affect the cost of living:

(a) To aid in the effective prosecution of the war;

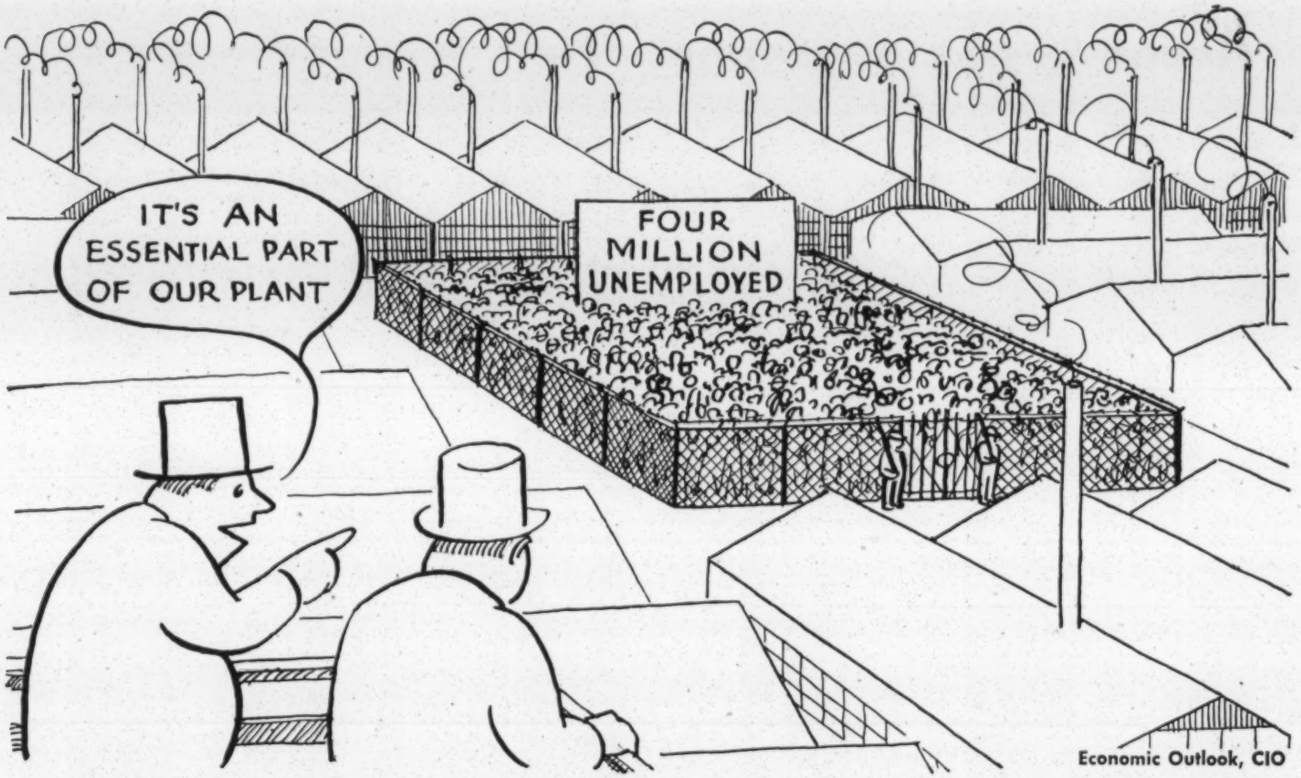
(b) To eliminate substandard wages; and

(c) To assure a continued high level of purchasing power for the maintenance of full production and full employment.

3) Consistent with maximum war production, the War Production Board should take all necessary steps to assure resumption of production of civilian goods in those plants where cancellations and cutbacks of war contracts have occurred.

Security of employment on an annual basis is a burning aspiration of wage earners. At the same time, its attainment would be the fullest assurance of a peaceful and expanding economy. No more important issue is before the American people today because the successful achievement of this objective would effectively establish Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want—the essence of Franklin D. Roosevelt's historic Economic Bill of Rights. Employers should therefore recognize their responsibility to their employes and to the nation and in good faith enter into collective bargaining with the unions representing such employes for the purpose of assuring security of employment on an annual basis.

This realistic and necessary program presents the minimum requirements for an orderly transition during reconversion and a peaceful and expanding postwar economy. For this reason, we are confident that it will command the wholesome support of all progressive groups. We shall not desist in our intensive national campaign until it has been accomplished.



". . . in any case, full employment requires a perfection of management that we have no right, in a democracy, to assume. Allowance has been made for four million unemployed in 194Q" (post war).—Editors of *Fortune*, "Transition to Peace; Business in A. D. 194Q" *Fortune*, Jan., 1944.

The planning score to date is practically zero. The first blow fell way back in 1942 when Congress killed the National Resources Planning Board. Another came with the defeat of the Kilgore Bill last year. The OPA has been mangled each time it has appeared in Congress. Less noticeable, but nonetheless damaging has been the infiltration of businessmen and attitudes into the branches of the government which should be **directing** reconversion, not just letting it happen.

Chairman Krug, of the WPB, gave business the ball the other day. "All the WPB can do," he said, "is to release industry from wartime restrictions as rapidly as possible. From then on industry must take the initiative in the task of reconversion and reemployment." He spoke of the "resilience" of the economy and the "natural forces working toward reconversion and reemployment."

"Natural Forces" in 1932?

Where were those natural forces in 1932? How many depressions must we have before we learn that prosperity is not necessarily fore-ordained by the "resilience" of our economy, that it is not an automatic by-product of the workings of the "free enterprise" system, that it must be planned and struggled for.

There has been a growing attitude of callousness toward human feelings and human dignity. There is a school of thought which believes "free enterprise needs a normal labor float." Mr. Krug has said "As soon as munitions contracts are cut back in volume, a large portion of the American people will be going back to what they have always done." Does he mean to send 10-15 million Americans back to starvation wages and "resilient" unemployment?

Perhaps we've forgotten what unemployment feels like. Here's a worker from New Haven, talking in the depression (Bakke, *Citizens Without Work):*

"God almighty, it's a terrible thing when the way that you get your grub and things is by going down to the city hall, especially when you need something extra. You come home after asking for it and the wife says, 'Well, what luck?' And then you sit down and you just rock and rock, and pretty soon she asks you what you're rocking for, and you tell her that it's none of her business. And you keep on rocking and thinking of how queer it is to be getting your living by asking for it at the city hall instead of working for it. And finally when you can't stand it no longer you get up and go over to the Green and sit on a bench that don't rock. That's one reason why you're damned glad when CWA gives you a chance because then it keeps you away from home and your money is your own and you don't have time to think about things like that. And the old woman isn't jumping on your neck all the time."

Reconversion Questions That Need Answers:

Insist on Facts and Concrete Action!

We've drawn up a list of questions, shouting questions, which each and every person who agrees with our analysis of the situation should ask.

THE KIND OF QUESTIONS TO ASK EMPLOYERS:

(If the company's headquarters are in another city, it would be well to have a committee call on the top officials there, representing a single local, locals from all the plants of the company, or the national Union.)

What are your plans for future use of the plant?

How much employment do you expect to have 3 months, 6 months and a year from now?

How much would your plans be changed by sudden collapse of Japan?

What will happen to payrolls and wage rates in your plant in the next six months?

What are the bottlenecks or possible delays in reconversion that may arise?

What can be done to minimize their effect?

If the plant is government-owned what are the terms under which you now have the right to buy it and how long are you going to wait before making up your mind?

THE KIND OF QUESTIONS TO ASK THE MAYOR, THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

(Be sure the city engineer and other appropriate officials are present to help with the answers.)

What drop in total payrolls in this area do you expect in the next 3 months to a year?

What will be the effect on business activity throughout the community?

What plans have you made for catching up on delayed maintenance and for new schools, for housing, libraries, playgrounds, sewage disposal plants, roads or other public works that would provide jobs as workers are laid off?

What can be done to speed up and enlarge these programs?

If a company is shifting work to plants elsewhere, what help will you give in meeting the problem?

What provision have you made for the unemployed in case jobs are not available?

THE KIND OF QUESTIONS TO ASK CONGRESSMEN:

(As many people as possible should write personal letters.)

What are present levels of employment in your Congressional district?

How did these compare with 1940 employment levels?

How many persons were unemployed in your district in 1940?

How many are unemployed today?

How many are likely to be unemployed in the next 3 months, 6 months or a year?

How much have incomes risen in your Congressional district since 1940—not only wage-earner incomes but farm and business incomes?

How much will these incomes be cut as war orders end, workers are laid off, hours are decreased, and the present demand for farm products declines?

What is the value of government-owned plants in your Congressional district?

How many persons depend upon these for jobs?

What is to happen to these plants?

What plans have been made in your district for public works to provide jobs and essential facilities?

What are present provisions in your district of seeing that unemployed workers receive enough to support their families?

THE KIND OF QUESTIONS TO ASK LOCAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OR OTHER ASSOCIATIONS OF BUSINESSMEN, SUCH AS THE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

What are present levels of employment in the community?

What are they apt to be in 3 months, 6 months or a year, unless special programs are undertaken?

What is to happen to workers who are laid off and to returning veterans if they cannot be absorbed in private business in this community?

What are your plans for maintaining purchasing power?

Will you join with us in support of special local public works, a broad federal program of public works, and other measures needed to protect workers and veterans, such as an emergency federal unemployment compensation law?

RESEARCH REPORT

Published Monthly by
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH DEPT.
United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO)

Vol. V No. 4 22 June, 1945 411 W. Milwaukee. Detroit 2, Mich.

EDITORIAL STAFF:
J. H. Wishart, Research Director
Sigmund Diamond
Lincoln Fairley
Joseph Califf
Pat Crozier

In This Issue . . .

HEAVIER LAYOFFS COMING
ALKA SELTZER FOR THE BOSS
AUTO INDUSTRY PROFITS
FROM THE FILE

HEAVIER LAYOFFS COMING

Expected steel shortages and threats of industry lockouts for super profits are menacing the reemployment hopes of 400,000 or more auto workers who will have lost war jobs by the end of summer.

"Lift OPA price ceilings on the auto industry or we close down our plants and refuse to produce passenger cars." This was the blackjack ultimatum delivered last week by representatives of organized automobile parts manufacturers. And clearly they spoke not only for themselves but for the GM and Chrysler giants of the auto industry, who fear to take open leadership in a lockout conspiracy against auto workers and the American public.

No one seriously believes that very handsome profits would not roll in to auto manufacturers from sales in any volume at 1942 prices. Since 1942 straight time wage rates have risen less than 5 per cent in the industry; prices on raw materials have risen even less according to reliable government statistics. And 1942 profit margins were lush.

INDUSTRY ARGUMENT

The industry's only real argument for price increase is the open muzzle of a gun leveled at the head of workers and the public. A firm stand by the Office of Price Administration will demonstrate that the gun is not really loaded—unless government itself subsidizes an auto industry sit-down strike by paying profits to the industry under the carry-back carry-forward provisions of the Revenue Act for the time of self-imposed shutdowns.

Appeasement to the industry's profit grab would open the way for a general skyrocketing of prices, cuts in workers' real wage levels, and postwar depression.

STEEL

Perhaps even more dangerous to a speedy return to work for laid-off auto workers is the expected shortage of sheet steel. After military and essential civilian needs are met it is expected that no more than 300,000 tons of steel will be on hand for passenger cars. This is what has restricted production schedules for passenger cars to 200,000 in the last four months of 1945.

Such production would provide jobs for no more than 100,000 workers. Already (Cont. on Page 4)

Alka Seltzer for the Boss

Management raids on corporation treasuries have increased during the war, with salaries, bonuses, and pensions skyrocketing even faster than swollen wartime profits.

Management placed no ceilings on its own compensation to match wartime stabilization of workers' earnings. And both stockholders and the government lost as the insiders, skimming off the cream, cut into dividends and increased the cost of war contracts.

Significantly, management touchiness on salary grabs is growing. **Industrialist Gerard Swope, blasting the SEC rule requiring publication of the names of the three highest paid officers, maintains such publicity is "embarrassing," especially when large companies are "located in small communities where all people know each other. It only produces heart burning and envy, and impairs the morale of the organization and community."**

HEART-BURN

Auto workers will read the following figures, therefore, only at the risk of a good case of "heart-burning."

Between 1941 and 1944, salaries of the three top Chrysler officers, K. T. Keller, B. E. Hutchinson, and F. M. Zeder, increased from $100,950 to $126,150, from $90,900 to $114,250, and from $85,450 to $108,300, respectively. During the same period, Mack Truck's three top men, E. C. Fink, E. F. Staniford, and J. E. Savacool, raised their "take" from $87,700, $47,700, and $40,640 to $102,620, $65,-260, and $58,696, respectively.

While net profits of most auto plants rose from 1941 to 1944, management's share rose far more rapidly; and in the few cases where profits fell off, executive salaries did not collapse as much—or actually increased.

Following are examples of the three trends:

- **Profits up, salaries up more.** Bendix Aviation's net profits rose from $13,267,989 in 1941 to $14,723,000 in 1944, or 11 per cent. Executive salaries increased 34.4 per cent, from $440,900 to $592,732.

- **Profits down, salaries up.** J. I. Case profits dropped 34.5 per cent between 1941 and 1944, from $3,263,-233 to $2,138,000. But executives' salaries shot up 15.3 per cent, from $235,159 to $271,124.

- **Profits down, salaries down less.** Chrysler profits after taxes dropped from $40,114,420 in 1941 to $24,819,000 in 1944, or 38.1 per cent. But executive salaries in the same period dropped only 20 per cent, from $855,-700 to $684,833.

Mr. Swope seems to have it all wrong. At present wage levels, workers are in no danger of getting "heart-burn." But corporation executives, living richly off fat salaries, are easy meat for the Alka-Seltzer salesmen.

Auto Profits

A study of the peacetime and wartime profits of 29 leading auto and parts companies has just been completed by the UAW-CIO. The results of the survey—covering more than four-fifths of the industry—show that:

- **1941-44 net sales increased 128.0 per cent over the 1936-39 average**
- **1941-44 profits before taxes increased 120.1 per cent over the 1936-39 average**
- **1941-44 profits after taxes increased 20.6 per cent over the 1936-39 average.**

TOTAL PROFITS

For the 29 companies as a whole, net sales soared from an average of $2,733,615,606 in 1936-39 to $6,231,408,995 in 1941-44; profits before taxes rose from an average of $330,512,328 to $727,386,001; and profits after taxes (including postwar and contingency reserves) jumped from an average of $248,338,350 to an average of $299,484,737.

INDEPENDENTS

The profits of the smaller auto and auto parts companies increased far more than did the profits of the Big Three. A breakdown shows that net sales of the smaller companies increased 185.2 per cent from the 1936-39 average to 1941-44; profits before taxes increased by 667.1 per cent over the 1936-39 average; while profits after taxes increased 226.1 per cent, as compared with a 20.6 per cent increase for all auto companies including the Big Three.

The extent to which the smaller auto and parts companies have been raking in profits during the war period can also be seen by comparing the rate as well as the volume of profit between 1936-39 and 1941-44.

During the four-year period from 1936 to 1939, the average rate of return for these companies was only 5.6 per cent. In other words, these companies made a net profit of only $5.60 for every $100 owned by the stockholders. During the four years from 1941 to 1944, however, return on net worth increased to an average of 16.1 per cent, or $16.10 for every $100 owned by stockholders. During the same two periods, return on net worth for all auto companies—including General Motors and Chrysler—averaged 16.0 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively. This figure on average return on net worth for the auto industry from 1941 to 1944—15.8 per cent—is approximately 1⅔ times

AUTOMOBILE IN

1936-39 a

	Net Sales			
	1936-39 Average	*1941-44 Average*	*% Increase*	*1936-*
E. G. Budd	$ 32,692,816	$ 108,949,890	233.3%	$
Budd Wheel	12,609,324	44,121,678	249.9	
Chrysler Corp	600,000,767	874,140,586	218.9	5
Continental	6,755,026	* 118,151,108	1649.1	
Briggs	116,184,935	** 115,487,720	—.6	
Detroit Steel Products	* 8,896,955	16,671,255	87.4	
Divco Twin Truck	* 1,679,679	2,617,292	55.8	
Eaton Mfg.	23,671,936	99,625,062	320.8	
Electric Auto-Lite	51,867,220	112,764,380	117.4	
Electric Storage Battery	26,242,605	62,635,671	138.7	
Federal Mogul	** 5,611,467	21,101,679	276.0	
Fruehauf Trailer	10,184,894	50,978,924	40.1	
Gar Wood	8,429,780	38,499,403	356.7	
General Motors	1,372,470,279	3,186,428,777	132.2	2
Houdaille-Hershey	17,222,718	55,426,718	221.8	
Hoover Ball Bearing	1,823,707	5,738,632	214.7	
Kelsey-Hayes	23,289,315	64,579,469	177.3	
Mack Truck	31,740,435	109,657,301	245.5	
McQuay-Norris	.....	12,320,756	....	
National Auto Fibres	5,431,272	17,742,097	226.7	
Murray Body	** 38,582,320	66,648,663	72.7	
Packard	83,029,969	284,594,571	242.8	
Studebaker	66,274,928	279,264,443	321.4	
Timken-Detroit Axle	20,706,698	126,176,166	509.4	
Willys-Overland	* 16,875,106	127,817,345	657.4	
L. A. Young	15,869,849	23,395,897	47.4	
Hudson	62,133,586	104,258,609	67.8	
Graham-Paige	9,201,107	19,757,261	114.7	
Nash-Kelvinator	59,513,445	165,869,857	178.7	
TOTAL	$2,733,615,606	$6,231,408,995	128.0	$ 3

*Average for 3 years.
**Average for 2 years.

DUSTRY PROFITS
d 1941-44

Profits Before Taxes			Profits After Taxes		
9 Average	1941-44 Average	% Increase	1936-39 Average	1941-44 Average	% Increase
662,117	$ 12,775,086	1829.4%	$ 236,572	$ 2,634,442	1013.5%
781,717	7,316,740	835.9	404,370	1,598,639	295.4
1,778,441	71,734,854	38.5	42,129,469	36,752,610	—12.8
98,160 (def.)	* 14,532,771	....	333,529 (def.)	* 5,666,143	....
7,234,444	* 8,138,913	125.0	5,698,355	* 6.310,548	10.7
749,982	1,524,589	103.3	612,838	644,570	5.2
* 177,027	369,177	108.5	* 127,735	242,364	89.7
2,516,031	17,640,759	601.1	1,943,900	4,834,260	148.7
5,495,929	18,278,371	232.6	4,051,773	5,535,298	36.6
2,281,880	8,013,123	251.2	1,919,583	2,295,228	19.6
570,225	3,642,057	538.7	447,060	1,023,825	129.1
1,271,442	6,414,288	404.5	869,891	2,151,521	147.3
571,294	4,842,384	747.6	391,927	1,267,742	223.5
4,779,268	395,194,321	61.5	184,071,821	190,532,963	3.5
2,166,530	9,110,878	320.5	1,598,829	2,133,940	33.5
363,660	1,287,117	253.9	267,494	419,712	56.9
864,683	7,140,137	725.8	482,742	2,054,085	325.5
1,051,173	15,114,187	1337.8	619,839	3,897,799	528.8
574,150	2,220,343	286.7	363,734	640,125	76.0
835,230	1,809,373	116.6	537,172	579,897	8.0
* 181,445	3,419,207	1784.4	* 96,351	1,584,469	1544.5
2,866,107	19,159,352	568.5	2,253,245	4,915,014	118.1
2,146,947	13,591,688	533.1	1,040,110	3,727,055	258.3
2,414,407	24,829,740	929.4	1,863,296	5,680,280	204.9
* 776,432 (def.)	17,517,735	....	* 888,731 (def.)	5,029,404	....
1,171,918	2,397,054	189.9	736,670	992,370	34.7
178,005 (def.)	4,132,909	....	512,605 (def.)	3,048,121	....
1,352,699 (def.)	2,445,475	....	1,512,610 (def.)	1,415,826	....
588,423 (def.)	10,121,674	....	1,179,951 (def.)	4,206,662	....
30,512,328	$ 727,386,001	120.1	$ 248,338,350	$ 299,484,737	20.6

as large as the 9.8 per cent return which, according to the National City Bank Bulletin, was the average for all manufacturing industries in 1944 alone.

Many auto corporations which were drowning between 1936 and 1939 on a slim margin of profit or even at a loss, were able because of the water wings provided by war orders to pull themselves out of the deep water they had been pushed into by the monopolists of the industry, GM, Chrysler, and Ford.

Willys-Overland, for example, which showed an average net loss of $888,731 after taxes between 1936 and 1939, piled up profits after taxes averaging $5,029,404 for the 1941-44 period. **Hudson** shot up from an average net loss of $512,605 after taxes in 1936-39 to an average profit after taxes of $3,048,121. And profits after taxes for **Packard** increased 118.1 per cent, from an average of $2,253,245 in 1936-39 to $4,915,014 in 1941-44.

TRUCK COMPANIES

The smaller truck and trailer manufacturers, as well as the independent auto companies, were able for the first time during the war years to shove their heads well above water. **Divco Twin Truck's** 1941-44 average profits after taxes were 89.7 per cent above the 1936-39 level. **Fruehauf Trailer** and **Gar Wood** showed increases in profits after taxes of 147.3 and 223.5 per cent respectively in 1941-44 over 1936-39. And **Mack Truck's** profits skyrocketed from $169,839 in 1936-39 to $3,897,799 in 1941-44 for an increase of 528.8 per cent.

GM, CHRYSLER

The wartime increases in profits for **General Motors** and **Chrysler** do not seem as startling as they do for the smaller companies because even in peacetime GM and Chrysler profits were considerably higher than those of the other auto companies. Even at that, however, GM still increased its profits during the war period. During 1936-39, profits before taxes for GM amounted to $244,779,268. In 1941-44, they had risen to $395,194,321, for an increase of 61.5 per cent. Profits after taxes rose slightly from $184,071,821 to $190,532,963, or 3.5 per cent. During the same period, profits before taxes for Chrysler went up 38.5 per cent and profits after taxes dropped 12.8 per cent.

RESERVES

During the four wartime years from 1941 to (Cont. on Page 4)

From the File

● **Senator Robert Wagner and Congressman John Dingell have introduced a new social security bill in Congress calling for health insurance, increased disability and retirement allowances, and a federalized system of unemployment compensation. Self-employed persons and farm workers would be covered under the new bill.**

● The Securities and Exchange Commission reports that corporate working capital reached a new high of $45.5 billion at the end of 1944, an increase of 41.7 per cent over the 1941 level. At the end of the year, corporation holdings of U. S. bonds amounted to $4.8 billion more than corporation income tax liabilities.

● **Just why manufacturers fought renewal of the bill requiring renegotiation of war contracts is clear from a recent report of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board. The report discloses that in 1942 and 1943 alone, more than $5.8 billion was refunded to the U. S. Treasury as a result of renegotiation.**

● The CIO members of the National War Labor Board have presented to the Board a reconversion wage policy calling for wage increases to aid in the effective prosecution of the war, to eliminate substandard wages, and to assure a continued high level of purchasing power to maintain full production and full employment.

● **Senators Robert Taft and Elmer Thomas have teamed up on a drive to cripple price control. Thomas' proposal is for a guaranteed profit on agricultural products; Taft's is for a a guaranteed profit on all manufactured products and for the elimination of rent control.**

● Companies with no established policy for dealing with discharges termed "without cause" by the union, must permit the discharge to be taken up as a grievance under the existing grievance procedure, according to the War Labor Board. Grievances not settled by negotiation should be submitted to an arbitrator for final and binding decision, with power to order reinstatement and back pay.

● **In a case between the Globe Mills Co. and the ILWU-CIO, the NWLB for the first time ordered negotiation on sick leave in a dispute case. The Board's order stated that in the event negotiations fail after 30 days, either party could refer the issue back to the Regional Board.**

Layoffs

(Continued from Page 1)

200,000 out of 1,000,000 auto workers employed at the peak of the war program have been laid off. An additional 200,000 will have been laid off by September when civilian production begins.

Few of that 400,000 total would find jobs if production is held to the proposed 50,000 cars per month. That would be scarcely enough to provide jobs for those laid off after September 1 by further tapering down of the industry's war load.

But steel shortages need not throttle down output after passenger car assembly lines start to roll again. Seven sheet steel mills throughout the country were reliably reported to be running far below capacity. No one yet has explained why these mills could not be put into full operation to add 400,000 tons of critical steel sheet for civilian use. That would allow for passenger car production three or four times greater than 50,000 units per month.

SHORTAGE?

Union leaders suspect such powerful auto corporations as GM could easily open up this supply bottleneck. Thus laid-off workers could be speedily returned to productive jobs. A long period of demoralizing unemployment would not face workers and their Union. In addition auto companies prepared for a speedier reconversion than GM would hit the market earlier and with more cars. But these may be the reasons why GM accepts the expected shortage of steel philosophically.

The extent of cutbacks already carried through and announced for the months ahead emphasized the urgency of UAW-CIO requests that government act to speed full scale reconversion. For government to shrug off responsibility with fine phrases of free enterprises "resiliency" would mean disaster to millions of workers and to the country.

LAYOFFS

Over 450,000 workers employed by peacetime aircraft companies will have been laid off between March and December of 1945.

From the 800,000 workers doing various war jobs in auto corporation plants in March layoffs are expected to total as follows:

Aircraft	**167,000**
Trucks and parts	**———**
Tanks	**34,000**
Guns	**11,000**
Marine equipment	**21,000**
Other	**6,000**
Total	**239,000**

Auto Profits

(Continued from Page 3)

1944, General Motors and Chrysler salted away $119,276,758 in postwar and contingency reserves, $76,051,805 for GM and $43,224,953 for Chrysler. This is actually greater than the average profits after taxes—$72,199,-164—all the other 27 companies of the industry were able to pile up during the same four years.

The facts brought out by this auto industry profits survey are clear. In the first place, the industry has profited enormously from the war. In the second place, the industry is in a good position not only to finance a rapid transition to peacetime production, but even to increase its facilities for the production of civilian goods and the employment of hundreds of thousands more workers than were employed in the pre-war years. The workers whose muscles and brains helped the auto industry pile up these profits—and who don't have contingency reserves amounting to the millions—will be watching to see how many jobs they will be used to create.

RESEARCH REPORT
Official Publication, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO.
Published Monthly by International Research Department
Publication Office: 6543 Sylvester Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.
Entered as second-class matter May 18, 1944, at the post office at Detroit, Michigan, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

GEORGE MITCHELL, REG. DIR.,
CIO POLIT. ACTION COMM.,
75 IVY ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.
PA

Reconversion

From WAR *to* PEACE

A Challenge

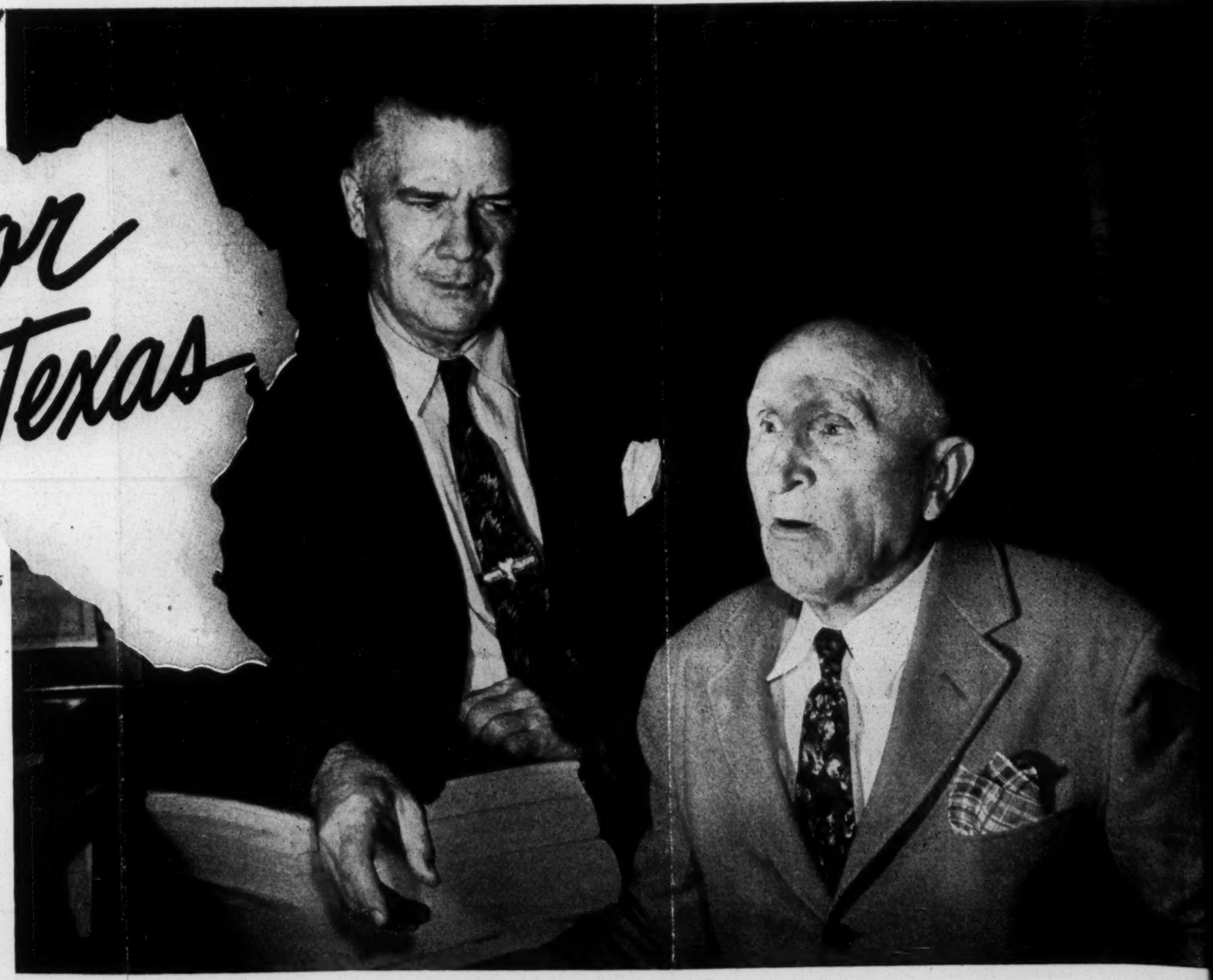
OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION
Washington, D. C.

Savior from Texas

Reprinted from
Collier's
August 18, 1945

By Walter Davenport

Vance Muse has mined the sucker lists thirteen times for funds with which to "save America" from assorted isms. Now he's at it again, with Lewis V. Ulrey, likewise an old hand in the name-calling business, as chief name-caller



Vance Muse, left, and Lewis V. Ulrey are doing well with their latest money wangling and name-calling campaign

MR. LEWIS VALENTINE ULREY paused for breath. And just in time, too; he was completely out of it. As chairman of the Christian American Association, Inc., he had just given us a partial list of men and movements that he, his organization and its secretary-treasurer, Mr. Vance Muse, were determined to eliminate lest The American Way of Life vanish without a trace. Mr. Ulrey and Mr. Muse agree that it is pretty much on its last legs anyway, what with twelve years of Roosevelt rule.

In his thin old voice that frequently rose to a shrill, quavering falsetto, Mr. Ulrey had held forth, his mouth bitter with acrimony, against social liberals, political radicals, labor unions, international-minded Jews, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Union Theological Seminary of New York, the Child Labor Amendment, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the Political Action Committee-C.I.O., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Council for Soviet-American Friendship, the World Trade Union Congress and several other organizations. All of them, he said, were nothing but proponents of Red Russian Communism. . . .

Mr. Muse assured us that he, too, was eager to put an end to his chairman's black list, adding thereto a name which Mr. Ulrey had overlooked—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. . . .

Christian American's current objective is to add an open-shop amendment to the federal Constitution, an addition referred to by them in reverent tones as The God-Given-Right-to-Work Amendement. The congressional end of this enterprise is to be guided by the Honorable Wilbert Lee O'Daniel—"Pappy"—junior senator from Texas, a man proclaimed by both Mr. Muse and Mr. Ulrey as at least the equal in pure patriotism of George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson and Jefferson Davis. They foresee that Pappy may need a bit of assistance and are therefore laying down upon state legislators and legislatures a barrage of mimeographed and printed exhortations to memorialize Congress to adopt a resolution calling upon forty-eight states to vote on such an appendage to the Constitution.

Wanted: the Approval of 32 States

The states they are working on just now are Oregon, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Mississippi, Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North and South Carolina, West Virginia, Indiana, Texas, Tennessee, Georgia and Oklahoma. If they can induce thirty-two states thus to demand that the God-Given Amendment be submitted to the states for ratification, it becomes mandatory upon Congress to do so. If thirty-six legislatures ratify, it becomes a part of the Constitution. The proposed amendment reads thus:

"No person shall be denied employment because of membership in or affiliation with or resignation from a labor union, or because of refusal to join or affiliate with a labor union; nor shall any corporation or individual or association of any kind enter into any contract, written or oral, to exclude from employment members of a labor union or persons who refuse to join a labor union, or because of resignation from a labor union; nor shall any person against his will be compelled to pay dues to any labor organization as a prerequisite to or condition of employment.". . .

California defeated just such an amendment last November, something which might not have happened had Christian American been running things, Mr. Muse thinks. Louisiana's legislature would have nothing to do with the amendment or Mr. Muse, adopting instead a resolution condemning Christian American as an "organization that would set capital against labor, Catholic against Protestant, Christian against Jew."

Furthermore, it demanded of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover that the F.B.I. investigate Christian American. . . .

So while belaboring state legislators and, incidentally, their constituents, with amendment propaganda, he and Mr. Ulrey are whooping it up for state labor regulatory laws. Their favorite, they say, is the Pappy O'Daniel antiviolence law which makes it punishable by fine and imprisonment for a striker even to threaten a nonstriker or address to him words which may be construed to be a threat. . . .

Christian American has ballyhooed for anti-labor union legislation in forty-four states and claims credit for success in eight: Kansas, Idaho, South Dakota, Arkansas, Colorado, Mississippi, Florida and Texas. All these states have adopted in one form or another Christian American's second best favorite: a law to license union business agents, open their records on the complaint of any interested party, and revoke a non-cooperative agent's license.

Texas Expands the Law

In Texas, this law was expanded to provide that a union's officers must be elected by a majority of its members for one-year terms and that unions may not collect dues or initiation fees "which will create a fund in excess of the reasonable requirements of such unions."

The Florida law (not to be confused with the amendment) places all unions, their members, officers and representatives under rigid state control. It creates a board to pass on anyone aspiring to hold office in a union and holds that no such aspirant may be licensed to hold such a job who is not a citizen of Florida or who has not resided in the United States for ten years or who has been convicted of a felony or is "not a person of good moral character," this last decision to be made by the examining board. . . .

When Christian American was saving Arkansas by ballyhooing the God-Given Amendment into their constitution, the contributors came through with $67,873.49. Mr. Muse says that almost three quarters of this came from farmers, ranchers and "slaves of labor unions who appealed piteously to us to help them throw off the racketeer's yoke." Out of this, he goes on, he paid himself a mere $4,452.85 in salary. Of course, he had some personal expenses, not specified, and there were such things as office rent, printing, mimeographing and so forth. The mimeographing is done by Mrs. Muse who also gets a salary, which, you must agree, is only fair. Out of this $67,873.49, too, came the salary of Mr. Val Sherman, Mr. Muse's assistant, who did most of the lobbying in Little Rock. Mr. Sherman gets $300 a month. Saving America from New Dealers, labor unions and Communism (the three being just about synonymous in Christian American's book) costs about $3,000 a month. . . .

Christian American was incorporated by Mr. Muse in Texas in 1936. The legal papers

say: "This corporation is formed for educational purposes; to publish and distribute Christian American literature of a nonpartisan and nonsectarian nature for the promotion of Americanism, religion and righteousness, and to conduct a program of education and organization to combat Communism, Fascism, Nazism, Socialism, Atheism and other alien 'isms' designed to destroy faith in God and Jesus Christ, the Church, the home, and the American system of one's own conscience. This corporation is not organized for profit and has no capital stock."

At the time, Mr. Muse was casting about for a new outlet for his highly specialized talents. For twenty years he had served a number of America-savers as organizer, contribution hustler and general shill. But the outlook had become a big foggy, and his current patron, the late Mr. John Henry Kirby, a wealthy oil and lumber man for whom Mr. Muse was publicity shouter and representative on the staffs of a number of America-savers, was apparently becoming discouraged. Mr. Kirby—"Uncle John"—was a rugged individualist, hating Roosevelt with a spectacular fury. . . . Mr. Muse, however, was not discouraged. His experiences as a havoc crier had been rich and profitable. Here are a few of the outfits he had served in the capacities stated above:

Southern Tariff Association, Texas Businessmen's Associates, Texas Farmers Union, American Taxpayers League, Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, Texas Tax Relief Committee, Election Managers Association, Order of American Patriots, Southern Republican Council, League of Ten Million, Dirt Farmers Association and the National Council of State Legislatures. The latter is not to be confused with the National Council of State Governments.

In Agreement on Plans

In their objectives they were all pretty much alike: tax reductions for their subscribers, resistance to liberal social and economic trends, anti-labor-union and, after 1932, anti-New Deal. If you simply can't get along without details, consult the reports to Congress made by three senatorial investigating committees—Senator Thaddeus Caraway's in 1929, Senator Hugo Black's in 1936, and Senator Theodore Francis Green's in 1944. Mr. Kirby, who, according to Mr. Muse, "revered the Constitution as second in sacredness only to the Holy Bible," was a heavy contributor to some of the above organizations. So was the late Maco Stewart, Sr., founder of the corporation for which Mr. Ulrey is a geologist. In addition, Mr. Ulrey "took charge of the antiradical activities of Maco Stewart & Son." The quotes are from a pronouncement by Christian American. . . .

As long ago as 1918, Mr. Muse was a whipper-in for fund-raising outfits. At that time he was collecting from railroads who wanted the Adamson 8-hour-day bill nullified. For that cause, he helped pile up $250,000, of which he got his cut. As a roundup worker for the American Taxpayers League and the Southern Tariff Association, he drew a base pay of $600 a month, and there was an agreement whereby he and his sister, Mrs. Ida M. Darden, a co-worker. were to share in ten per cent of everything over $100,000 harvested in their territory of eighteen states.

The agreement stipulated that they were to receive forty per cent of all checks they fetched in, but the Caraway Committee was unable to learn whether they actually got that much. Nevertheless, those were Mr. Muse's best days. For the American Taxpayers League and the National Council of State Legislatures, dedicated to sharp reductions in subscribers' taxes and the abolition of inheritance taxes, Mr. Muse and his colleagues collected more than a million dollars.

It is not improbable that Mr. Muse's mind was dwelling on those elegant days when, prospecting for a new and gainful way of saving America, he presented himself in cowboy boots, gorgeous flannel shirt and ten-gallon hat at Macon, Georgia, where the Honorable Ole Gene Talmadge, then governor, was throwing a Grass Roots Rally to see what he and such patriots as the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, the Detroit rabblerouser, and the likes, might do about confounding Franklin Delano Roosevelt. . . .

There's a good deal of similarity between Mr. Smith and Mr. Muse. They're both huge men—six feet four and weighing two hundred and fifty. It is his size, among other properties, that have made him known in Southern labor circles as The Big Fink and Jumping Jumbo.

Mr. Muse is slightly older than Mr. Smith but looks a trifle more rugged. This is enhanced by a deep scar on his right cheek, the origin of which is something of a mystery. For a spell, while at liberty from fund collecting, Mr. Muse was a federal prohibition agent. And while Mr. Muse is not, like Mr. Smith, an ordained preacher, he is no less handy with Biblical quotations. At the top of Mr. Muse's business stationery, there are the Cross and the Flag so piously used by Mr. Smith. . . .

When Mr. Ulrey joined Mr. Smith and Mr. Muse at Ole Gene's tub thump, he delivered himself of a group of scorching opinions about "the coming Armageddon—the great struggle between Christianity and Jewish Marxism." Also he held forth on "the Talmudists" and the "capture of the New Deal by the Sanhedrin." And he had a thing or two to say about the Protocols of The Elders of Zion. Also he was sore at something he called The Hidden Hand.

Before he had finished, doubtless out of breath, he had polished off Felix Frankfurter, Harry Hopkins, the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Roosevelt and several other influences which, he said, would never be satisfied until the Constitution was a discredited rag. . . .

The Power of the Pen

Until the Reverend Gerald Winrod of Wichita, Kansas, was indicted for sedition, Mr. Ulrey wrote with an all-consuming fury for Mr. Winrod's Defender. Whereas Winrod and lesser imaginations of his sort wrote conventional pieces in favor of American isolationism and found virtues in Fascism, Mr. Ulrey was never predictable. For example, he'd come in with a skull-buster about the Reverend Harry F. Ward, and the American Civil Liberties Union, of which Mr. Ward was a founder. In the Defender, he showed no mercy whatever for such organizations as the League for Industrial Democracy, the Labor Research Association and the International Labor Defense. Once he wrote a destroyer to the late Senator Joe Robinson of Arkansas, published in the Defender, to say that Mr. Winrod was "one of America's leading patriots

and one of the century's leading protagonists of Christian Americanism." . . .

Nevertheless, Christian American didn't actually get rolling smoothly until 1941. Mr. Muse's angel, Uncle John Henry Kirby, had died rich but discouraged. In the meantime, Messrs. Ulrey and Muse had kept up a scattering fire against Communism, atheism, Negroes, Jews and labor unions and so forth, but lacked focus. They got out a warning that Russia planned to set up a Soviet republic in our Southern states to be ruled by Negroes. They told their audience that "Freedom must be fought for, and this fight cannot wait. It is literally a life and death struggle—THIS MEANS CIVIL WAR." A map went along with this, showing that there were 12,000,000 Negroes ready to leap redly to arms.

When this didn't happen, Messrs. Ulrey and Muse filled rural mail boxes with dodgers about Christian Democracy, Atheistic Communism, the Red Record of Henry A. Wallace, Communist-New Deal Coalition, Roosevelt's Antichrist Policies and the like. Scare sheets were broadcast asking Southerners whether they wanted their wives, daughters and sweethearts to work side by side with Negroes. And whether Ulrey and Muse did it or not, they got credit for papering white political rallies and conventions with unsigned throwaways starting: "In grateful appreciation of our great Commander in Chief Franklin D. Roosevelt from the Negroes of Texas," and ending: "A vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt is a vote for EQUAL RIGHTS for ALL—economic, social and political."

Willing to Die for Their Ideals

They announced that they were prepared to die if need be for the "restoration of the Four Vanishing American Freedoms: the right work, the right to produce, the right to earn and the right to own." This evoked no frenzied cheering. They were credited with issuing a poster asking Texas citizens: "Will Your Daughter Marry a Negro?" They promised America to "knock the jug-handle off the Wagner National Labor Relations Act. . . ."

And yet, in 1942, Mr. Muse was so apprehensive for his own future that he ran for Congress—as an Independent, of course, he says, in the public interest. He got nowhere. The regular Democratic nominee, Mr. Albert Thomas, had voted in Congress for the abolition of the poll tax, thus, cried Mr. Muse, "giving Negroes free voting privileges." He set forth his bid for election in an advertisement in the Houston Post, saying in part:

"The so-called Eleanor Clubs are encouraged by the Communists. It is a Red Radical scheme to organize Negro maids, cooks and nurses in order to have a Communist informer in every home. . . ."

Not, says Mr. Muse, that he is anti-Negro. Mr. Muse's protest that he is not anti-Negro is as vulnerable as Mr. Ulrey's contention that he really isn't anti-Jewish. To prove that he is not anti-Jewish, he proclaims that the two finest journalists in America are Mr. David Lawrence and Mr. George Sokolsky, both Jews.

Nevertheless, in the Reverend Mr. Winrod's Defender, Mr. Ulrey has let fly from time to time with bits like these:

"Colonel House flitted back and forth across the Atlantic . . . and collaborated and conspired with foreign Jews for the establishment of the League of Nations. . . .

"Human nature being what it is, it is not strange that the Germans decided against the Jews and in favor of Hitler. . . .

"Hitler put it up to the Germans to decide between Jewish ownership and domination of the country or domination and ownership by the ninety-nine per cent German population."

As we left Messrs. Ulrey and Muse we said that we'd been told that Christian American was just the Ku-Klux Klan in modern dress.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Muse. "Why I helped drive the Klan out of Texas. However, the original Klan Reconstruction days did a lot of good. Maybe we need something like that now. I'm against it but it might be a good thing. . . .

"Why do you think we put on that big campaign in Arkansas? I'll tell you. It was at the request of the workingman and the little businessman. The workingman and the little businessman financed our campaign.

"Don't let the atheistic Communists tell you different. They call me anti-Jew and anti-Nigger. Listen. We like the nigger—in his place. . . .

"Good niggers, not these Communist niggers. Jews? Why, some of my best friends are Jews. Good Jews. . . ."

Not that you could prove it by us. We tried hard but could find no employer who confessed to admiring Mr. Muse and his Christian American. Maybe some of them were coy. Perhaps some of them agreed with his and Mr. Ulrey's distaste for organized labor. But none admitted it. As for organized workingmen—well, we've kept this piece clean thus far and there's no use ruining it by quoting them.

The

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

for Human Welfare

Through its affiliated state committees invites your cooperation in working for:

World cooperation, full employment, improved labor laws, better farm conditions, federal aid to education, fair employment practices, health legislation, extension of the franchise, and extension of social securities.

And in Opposing . . .
Bigotry and Intolerance

Send Copies of
SAVIOR FROM TEXAS

☐ Send Information about the
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
FOR HUMAN WELFARE

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Mail to: **507 Presbyterian Building**
Nashville 3, Tennessee

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

MEMBERSHIP LISTING

1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO 37

LE

Harold J. Laski—Diplomats in Conference

THE *Nation*

October 6, 1945

AMG—
Innocents Abroad

BY SAUL K. PADOVER

*

The Plight of the Jews - - - - - - - - - - - *I. F. Stone*

Some Don't Wear the Purple Heart - *Frank Trager*

The Driver Was a Nice Guy - - - - *Edgar Brooke*

Spanish Prison - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Percy Winner*

"The German Talks Back" - - - - *Franz Hoellering*

15 CENTS A COPY · EVERY WEEK SINCE 1865 · 5 DOLLARS A YEAR

THE HOME TOWN JOB

A Report on Community Services for Veterans

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SERVICE TO VETERANS

Under Auspices of

National Social Work Council

1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

BATTLE FOR PRODUCTION

REPORT

TO THE PRESIDENT, THE SENATE
& THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

By the Director of

WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

January 1, 1946

PRODUCTION MOVES AHEAD

REPORT

TO THE PRESIDENT, THE SENATE
& THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

By the Director of

WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

April 1, 1946

RECONVERSION

Introduction

A Republican Administration would be committed to terminating all emergency powers of the government and would leave reconversion to private enterprise. This manner of handling the problem of reconversion would tend to promote monopolies and would result in decreased production, large-scale unemployment, and inflation. A high standard of living, full production, and full employment can never be achieved in this manner. A Democratic Administration would retain for a period the emergency powers and would assume, on behalf of the national government, responsibility for a planned and orderly process of reconversion. If the policy of the Democratic party is followed - that is, if the government adopts responsibility for planned reconversion -, inflation and black markets can be prevented and full production and full employment can be promoted.

What Reconversion Means

Reconversion means timing the resumption of large-scale production of civilian items with curtailment in munitions output. There must be established a priority list for civilian items. Reconversion means, too, working out a policy on reconversion competition: Shall all companies in an industry start up simultaneously? Shall newcomers be barred? Or shall each industry's problem (and each plant's and each community's) be considered when it arises?

Likewise reconversion means determining whether full employment and full utilization of all resources at peak wartime levels are the main objectives or whether some slack should be allowed. In other words, shall unemployment be permitted to increase slightly? Shall the hours worked per week be reduced?

Reconversion also means carrying out the Baruch and other proposals, mapping out a policy on government surpluses: How shall specially built war plants be disposed of? Shall they be scrapped, held for the next war, or shall they be sold off promptly to private industry? Similarly, reconversion means formulating programs on raw materials. Large postwar stockpiles must be avoided, yet reserves of scarce commodities must be kept on hand as military insurance.

How Many Plants and Workers Do Cancellations and Cutbacks Involve?

Changes in the needs of the army and navy, such as shifts from one type of equipment to another as the kind of fighting changes, have involved a large proportion of the factories engaged in war work. Up to April, 1944 these changes had affected ten thousand prime contractors and an unknown but much larger number of subcontractors. The orders involved in the changes amounted to $22,000,000,000. While most of the plants got other contracts to replace those cancelled, this was less true of the subcontractors.

Up to April of 1944 contract terminations totalled $22 billion, and approximately 10,000 prime contractors have been involved. These terminations have been, by and large, contract adjustments, since most of these contracts were replaced by awards for other products or different models of the same product. However, there have been some plants, such as certain explosives and ammunition loading plants, that have been wholly or partly shut down as a result of reduction in the production goal.

The effect on employment was to diminish the number of jobs available in manufacturing. By the end of 1944 this decrease in available jobs in manufacturing is expected to total 1,000,000.

What Formerly Scarce Materials Are Available For Civilian Production?

Substantial quantities of certain basic metals and some machine tools, formerly on the highly restricted list because of their scarcity, are counted now as surplus. They offer the basis for partial reconversion at once, so that the pattern for new products and new jobs can be set before the war ends. There are now surpluses of copper, zinc, aluminum, and magnesium.

On June 14, 1944, according to the War Production Board, approximately 12,700 machine tools of fairly recent manufacture had been reported as surplus by war contractors and were available for distribution. These are government-owned. Private dealers or owners have reported a surplus of 39,100 machine tools, 6,500 of which were manufactured in 1940 or later.

What War Industries Can Reconvert Easily?

More than one quarter of all plants counted as war industry can turn to peacetime production with no changes in machinery or other facilities.[1] A great many more can convert with quick and relatively easy changes. Most of the rest will need not more than six months. Only a very small minority of war factories cannot be used for peacetime production. Only those few will not offer postwar jobs if the reconversion is carried out on the basis of full production for peace as for war. Among the industries that can work for civilians without any mechanical reconversion problems are:

high octane gas	synthetic rubber
diemakers	food processing
clothing	farm implements
petroleum	leather
mining	railroads
beverages	air transport
retail trade	tobacco

1. "Reconversion and Jobs," Press Research, vo. I, no. 12, July 17, 1944, page 3.

In those fields reconversion will be easiest. Yet here, the big problem from the standpoint of full production and full employment is the completeness with which all available facilities are used as soon as possible.

Not all plants and facilities will have salvage value. Some were so constructed that they are useful only for the special purposes for which they were built. Examples are some of our special ordnance installations. Others were equipped with special machinery of such size that there would be little peacetime demand for articles that could be made. Examples of this are found in the plants to make heavy, long-range gun barrels.

However, the great bulk of all war plants and the machine tools and facilities contained in them, and many of the machine tools and facilities in the special war plants, can be utilized for civilian production.[2] Any assumption that they cannot be used is as baseless as the contention made in 1941 that our automobile plants and tools could not be used to produce war materials. Of course, some of the tools cannot be used, additional tools will have to be acquired, and the arrangement of tools will have to be changed. But, by and large, most war plants are suitable to produce peacetime goods.

There is a relatively narrow field that we get into from the standpoint of basic industries that will have difficulty in getting back to peacetime production. Their problem will be that of getting business. For instance, the automobile tire industry has been practically reconverted to making tires. While a certain portion of the textile industry has been diverted to war purposes, they have not changed their facilities or their set up. That is also true of the agricultural implements production. Many of them have had to expand facilities or to take on new facilities, but all the farm equipment industry needs is a release of materials and components. The die maker has been making dies, jigs, and tools for the war. He does not have to reconvert. When he is released from making machinery for war, he simply makes them for peace. That is true of many industries in this country.

Time Required For Specific Reconversions

Less than three months will be required for conversion by the following industries: steel, textiles, rubber, tire, building, container, farm equipment, paints, household furnishings, electrical equipment, chemical, and foundry.[3]

Four to six months will be required by the automotive, heavy machinery, machine tool, metal fabricating, and railroad equipment industries, and by some carpet makers.[4]

2. Additional Report of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, Report number 10, part 12.

3. "Reconversion and Jobs", Press Research, vol. I, no. 12, July 17, 1944, page 5.

4. Ibid.

More than six months will be needed by the office equipment industry. Major problems will be faced by the aircraft manufacturing industries, with extended periods of readjustment likely.

How Will Reconversion Delays Affect Industry and Jobs?

Since June, 1940, some 120,000 manufacturing firms (exclusive of food processing) have been engaged, in whole or in part, in war production. Three-fourths of them, that is 90,000 have received prime contracts at one time or another. The remaining 30,000,mostly small, have operated only as subcontractors, while many of the 90,000 have also had subcontracts. In May, 1944, it was estimated that only 40,000 of these 120,000 held direct government contracts; the other 80,000 had nothing but subcontracts. The immediate conversion problem affects mainly plants which are in the class of subcontractor or even sub-subcontractor.

The Special Senate Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning predicted on May 9, 1944, a thirty to fifty percent out in munitions production when Germany is defeated. As a result of these cutbacks in war production, a large number of workers will leave the munitions industries. Estimates of the number range from four to five million. In addition about two and a half million service men will be discharged in the year after Germany's defeat.[5]

The smaller plants would be the first available to take up the slack in jobs, for the most part. There are 168,000 small plants with one hundred workers or less. They are first to be hit by cutbacks, since the prime contractor keeps as much of the order as he can. If these small plants do not reconvert speedily, many may never do it at all, and that much productive capacity, and job capacity, is lost.

If we have no production, military or non-military, in small plants, it is obviously going to force widespread bankruptcies over the country. It will, in effect, dry up those hundreds and thousands of small plants. That is because when a plant is taken out of production the people go away and the management disperses. The whole plant just dries up.

It has been found that when plants close down, a considerable portion of the workers affected simply evaporate. They do not all go to war jobs by any means.

Reconversion and Industry Leaders

The question has been asked whether reconversion can safely be left to industry. Industry's chief spokesmen make these three main points: One, wages must come down. Two, taxes must be lowered. Three, there must be subsidies for big business. These spokesmen also want certain controls removed, but they are not for removing all controls. They argue for keeping restrictions that will prevent competition with existing firms. Retraining and re-employment policies, unemployment payments

5. Special Senate Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Report, page 3.

and safeguards for small business are not taken into consideration more than to register opposition. When Mr.M.B. Gordon, Vice-President of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation was asked by Defense Plant Corporation lawyers late in June, 1940, what he would propose doing with the government-financed Wright-owned plant at the end of the emergency, he replied: "We will pull the roof off and let the rain come in."[6] Mr. Donald W. Douglas, president of the biggest aircraft company in the world, in summing up his postwar plan said: "You shut the damn shop up"[7] The commentator Roger Babson said: "We employers, however, present little constructive legislation. We have asked only for lower taxes and to be let alone."[8]

As late as 1941 leaders of the steel industry insisted that the industry's capacity was ample to meet all possible emergencies. Industry leaders in automobile manufacturing were opposed to converting the automobile industry to war production claiming it could not be done. In view of the record and the present attitude of industry leaders it would be very undesirable to leave reconversion solely to industry.

Disposal of Surplus Property

Another side of the reconversion problem is the disposal of surplus property. No estimate places the total dollar volume of surplus war property, valued on a cost basis, at less than $50,000,000,000. Some estimates reckon the total at more than $100,000,000,000. The Surplus War Property Subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee has published a summary estimate of Government-owned war-end surpluses that adds up to the higher figure.

Facilities (excluding land):	
Non-industrial (airfields, housing, etc.)	$23,784,000,000
Industrial (buildings, machinery, etc.)	16,554,000,000
Aircraft	26,000,000,000
Ships	10,000,000,000
Military vehicles, radio and radar equipment	9,500,000,000
Potential Civilian Goods:	
Finished products	7,450,000,000
Raw materials	4,588,000,000
Materials in process	3,700,000,000
Miscellaneous equipment and supplies	2,252,000,000
Grand Total	$103,828,000,000

In addition, some 20,000,000 acres of land, comprising property taken over for troop contonments, training areas, war housing, and other purposes, will eventually be declared surplus.

6. "Reconversion and Jobs," Press Research, Vol.I, No. 12, July 17,1944, page 16.

7. First Fight for Full Employmen Won on Washington Battleground" Press Research, Vol. I, No. 12, July 17, 1944, page 3.

8. "Who's For Full Employment," Press Research, vol. I, no.11, July 13, 1944, page14

Perhaps one-half or more of the military supplies that become surplus will be located in Europe and the Far East. Much of this material will be disposed of abroad.

It is very important to achieve adoption of disposal policies which will fit the enormous mass of property into an economy of full production and full employment. To achieve this, the following policies must be followed. First, productive facilities must be turned over to those who will use them to full capacity. Second, consumer goods should be sold in such a way as to help prevent postwar inflation as well as dumping. Third, community plans to use surplus property should be encouraged. Fourth, small business and the family farm must be protected in getting their full share of property they can use. Maury Maverick, Chairman of the smaller War Plants Corporation, has emphasized that offerings of surplus supplies not only should be made in small lots but also should be widely advertised, and that, when necessary, credit facilities should be made available to prospective purchasers among small business men. The following are some of the dangers against which disposal policies must guard: First, getting rid of the property at any price to any purchaser in order to liquidate the government's investment is completely undesirable. Second, holding on to property for fear of competition with normal channels of business, which will accentuate shortages is another danger of great magnitude. Third, allowing productive facilities to fall into the hands of those who will keep them idle through a philosophy of scarcity should not be tolerated.

Orderly release of surpluses of scarce consumer goods will help to prevent a skyrocketing of prices that would drain off consumer purchasing power and pave the way for a business collapse. Prompt distribution of raw material surpluses will assist manufacturers to make an early start on peacetime production.

Guarding Against Monopolies

By encouraging and assisting newcomers in formerly monopolistic industries to take over and continue the operation of government-owned plants, the government can promote competitive conditions favorable to full production and full employment.

The government could also operate government-owned plants as a yardstick for production, efficiency, and profits.

The Political Record Thus Far on Reconversion

Early this summer Senator Kilgore, Democrat from West Virginia, introduced a bill dealing with the over-all reconversion problem. The Kilgore bill provided for centralizing responsibility for government action on reconversion problems in an Office of War Mobilization and Adjustment which would have jurisdiction over all agencies dealing with production planning of cutbacks, contract termination, control of surplus property, manpower transfers, training programs and unemployment benefits.

It also provided for creation of a board representing industry, agriculture, labor, and the public to serve as a clearing house for reconversion and postwar programs. The bill, moreover, contained comprehensive provisions for retraining and transfer of war workers and ex-servicemen, and for payment of special unemployment compensation in the form of so-called interim placement benefits. Largely because of the provision for liberal unemployment benefits the bill was defeated. Twenty-six out of twenty-nine Republican Senators, or about ninety percent of the Republicans, voted to kill the Kilgore bill. This indicates the Republican attitude on comprehensive measures for reconversion. Fifty-one percent, or twenty-three out of forty-five, of the Democrats also voted against the bill. Southern "Poll Taxers" made up a considerable portion of the Democrats who opposed the Kilgore bill.

POCKET LIBRARY ON THE U.S.S.R.

X

RELIGION TODAY IN THE U.S.S.R.

by

Rev. William Howard Melish

15c

National Council of American-~~Soviet Friendship~~

As goes Reconversion so goes Our Future

CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE
205 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y.

It is up to Congress

A man at work, at good wages, is the best guarantee of a lasting peace. If, when war ends, everybody who can work has a steady job at high enough wages to buy a decent living for himself and his family, then we will be sure of our future—then we will be sure of peace.

Enough has been said and written about reconversion to fill a library, but the only plan put forward so far that is sure to work is the CIO 7-Point Program:

1. Higher Basic Wages

We ask that all basic wage rates should be increased by 20 percent and at the same time we ask for 65 cents as the minimum hourly wage for all workers.

2. Take-Home Pay

We ask that the take-home pay should not be lowered when cutbacks come and we return to a shorter work week.

3. Price Control

What does it profit a man if his take-home wages are kept the same or even increased if at the same time the cost of living goes up 50 percent? We must retain the present ceilings on prices, and eliminate the black-market.

4. Unemployment Compensation

In the shift from war plants to peace-time production there inevitably will be temporary unemployment. We ask Congress to pass a Bill to give unemployment compensation insurance to all workers and to allow 25 dollars a week for a minimum of 26 weeks in any year of unemployment.

5. U. S. E. S.

We need the United States Employment Service during the reconversion period more than ever before, and we ask

that the services of the U.S.E.S. should be improved to help transfer workers from war production to peace-time production.

6. Public Works

We ask that the Federal Government and the State Governments should plan useful public work projects to give work to the unemployed wherever unemployment appears. We recommend the establishment of the MVA and other river-valley developments as well as the building of needed hospitals, schools, low-cost housing and similar projects.

7. Management-Labor Cooperation

We ask that the government should join hands with labor and industry to establish a National Production Council and work out jointly to plan full production for full employment for peace.

What can YOU do about it?

The CIO 7-Point Program is a good program. It is not just a program for labor alone. It is a program for the benefit of all our people. The responsible leaders of the CIO are working hard to realize it. But they cannot realize it themselves without your help.

1. Ask your Congressman what he is going to do to protect the wage-earners in his congressional district against unemployment, and their children against want.

2. Ask your Governor and Mayor and their Councils what they are planning in local public works to improve conditions in your area and to provide jobs to workers released from war production.

3. Write or wire your Congressmen that you want them to support: continued price control; the Wagner-Murray-Dingell (Social Security) Bill; the Fair Employment Practices Committee; the appropriations for useful public works; the Murray-Patman Full-Employment Bill.

Tell your Senators and your Congressman that you will keep them personally accountable if they fail to do all in their power to help realize the People's Program for Reconversion.

Darling, if President Philip Murray's plan for an efficient national production program for reconversion goes through, and if we get the assurance of an adequate take-home pay along with successful price-control,—will you marry me?

This leaflet is based on "The People's Plan for Reconversion"
CIO-PAC's Pamphlet-of-the-Month No. 2

The PEOPLE'S PLAN for

RECONVERSION

PAC's Pamphlet of the Month No. 2

Victory Comes First

In The People's Program for 1944, *and on many occasions since, we have repeated again and again that our first aim and duty is to support the war effort without reservation and help speed the day of full and final victory.*

That is still our first duty and our first aim.

At the same time it is our duty to remember that while we are winning the last rounds of the war in Yuka Shima, Kumamoto and Tokyo, we must not lose the first rounds of the peace in Detroit, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. For victory on the battlefield and victory at home are one and inseparable.

We cannot tolerate the possibility that our men, who now cover themselves with glory on distant battlefields in the fight to preserve freedom and democracy, might face the prospect of returning to the humiliation of apple-selling on corners or leaf-raking on a dole.

To our men and women in the armed services, as well as to our great armies of men and women on the home front who demonstrated their zeal in the production of the tools of victory, we wish to make clear that we shall consider ourselves victorious only when we win the war and when we are assured victory over poverty and the fear of depression.

Between V-E and V-J *we must establish the blueprints for a greater tomorrow.*

The reconversion period is here now. It is not something that will happen in the future. Cut-backs are taking place

in many areas. Hours of work are being cut. In some industries thousands of people are losing their jobs. At the same time, the war production for the needs of victory in the Pacific must not be allowed to slacken.

We are in the midst of reconversion at this very moment. We do not have as yet widespread unemployment. Many of the people leaving production centers are going home. Women are returning to household duties. Others find clerical or service jobs, which are still easy to find, but at much lower wages.

The result is that the great productive force that we have built up during the war and which can become a great force for full civilian production and increased prosperity is gradually dispersed. Already machinery is lying idle and purchasing power is declining. All this means that the returning veterans will be coming back to a sagging economy. The CIO has proposed a number of steps which must be taken without delay to prevent this condition from continuing. Under the far-sighted leadership of President Philip Murray, the National CIO has prepared several plans for the good of labor, organized and unorganized, and for the good, as well, of the farmer, the professional worker, the businessman, the housewife, and the general consumer.

In this pamphlet we present some of these plans and some of the steps that must be taken to turn these plans into realities for the good of our people. We urge you to take particular note of what you can do to secure your job and your future and help in winning the peace as you are helping in the winning of the war.

SIDNEY HILLMAN, *Chairman*
CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

CIO: This is our plan, Gentlemen!

As Goes Reconversion--
So Goes Our Future

A man at work, at good wages, is the best guarantee of a lasting peace. If, when war ends, everybody who can work has a steady job at high enough wages to buy a decent living for himself and his family, then we will be sure of our future—then we will be sure of peace.

But whether or not we have full employment after the war depends on what we do right now to protect our workers as we daily shift the balance of production from war goods to civilian and peacetime needs.

Though we still have the war in the Pacific to win, we are already face to face with cutbacks in certain war industries. It is our responsibility to prevent the cutbacks from creating chronic unemployment. It is our duty to protect the worker released from a war plant until he is working on a peacetime job. It is our duty to maintain our purchasing power at its present level.

The CIO has for some time demanded, and is now demanding again, that certain specific steps should be taken to increase wages, to legislate adequate unemployment compensation, to work out a balanced reconversion program, to keep prices from rising and the quality of consumer's goods from falling, in such a way as to assure maintenance of our purchasing power.

President Truman said: *"The Congress has created the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to co-*

ordinate the reconversion activities of all Federal agencies." It is our duty to demand of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and of the Congress of the United States to co-ordinate the reconversion activities in a way that they will lead to prosperity and not to an uncontrolled boom which must inevitably end in a crash. This we must do now. This is part of the victory we must win now, as partial reconversion takes place.

Some people talk of reconversion as the probable cause of unemployment. They are wrong. Reconversion might be the excuse, but not the cause. More than 60% of all war industries do not have to be reconverted. They can start producing for peace within 24 hours. What they want to know is this: *When Uncle Sam stops buying food, clothing and thousands of other items needed by the armed services, will the civilians have the money to buy all the things they want and need?* If the industries can be assured of customers, and if they will produce low-priced goods instead of high-priced luxuries, reconversion will not worry us.

The war has taught us how fast we can change our production lines; how much we can increase our production; how fast we can employ all employables; how high we can raise the national income; and that we must put ceilings on rent and controls on prices to protect the people's income.

What we did for war we can and must do for peace.

And just as we acted cooperatively and continue to act cooperatively toward winning the war, we must likewise join hands to establish firmly the peace to follow.

We, of the CIO, maintain that we can "reconvert" without difficulty—we can consume all the goods we are able to produce, *provided* we maintain sufficient purchasing power.

If *you* could be sure of a job—if all the men in the armed forces could be sure of having jobs when they come back—if all the people now working could be sure of jobs at decent wages, then we would not have to worry about the future. For then we would have the necessary purchasing power.

As part of maintaining our purchasing power we must keep the cost of living from going up. And we will need to keep the production of civilian goods gradually and intelligently increasing as war production decreases and tapers off.

These things we have to do now.

What we do right now as we begin to shift over from a full war economy to peace will determine the pattern of our lives when war ends.

As goes reconversion, so goes our future.

Between V-E and V-J

The closing down of some war plants is already taking place. The cut-back in production and employment in other war plants is already taking place. The downgrading of many workers to lower scales of pay is already taking place. The fear of unemployment and

want has already been planted in the hearts of many workers who have done their utmost to help win the war.

There is no reason why these things should be. With proper plans and emergency legislation we can pass from war to peace without long-term unemployment and without the fear of insecurity.

The war has demonstrated that we can produce and distribute what we want and need in this country. Labor has for some time made proposals to prepare for V-E Day, while the war in Europe was still on. These proposals still hold. We now demand that we should take immediate steps before V-J Day to prepare for full employment after the war.

We must not for one moment believe that unemployment during and after the war is like the weather—that we must accept it because we cannot do anything about it. Unemployment is *not* inevitable and there is a great deal we *can* do to banish it.

Listen to this:

> "After the war we must maintain full employment, with Government performing its peacetime functions. This means we must achieve a level of demand and purchasing power by private consumers—farmers, business men, workers, professional men, housewives—which is sufficiently high to replace wartime Government demands; and it means also that we must greatly increase our export trade above the pre-war level * * * Our policy is, of course, to rely as much as possible on private enterprise to provide jobs. But the American people will not accept mass unemployment or mere makeshift work. There will be need for the work of everyone willing and able to work—and that means close to 60,000,000 jobs."

Those are the words of our late President Roosevelt. He knew whereof he spoke.

We do not have to accept anything less than *"the right to a remunerative job"* guaranteed us in the Second Bill of Rights.

After the war, industry has been guaranteed tax-rebates to protect business in case it encounters lean years.

Farmers, likewise, have been guaranteed parity prices to protect them in case of lean years.

We demand that the workers should also be given some assurance of postwar security.

We can have such guarantees—provided we act, and act now, to get the *people's plan for reconversion* adopted without delay.

As President Murray pointed out to the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion:

"Cut-backs are under way, workers have been laid off, and the reconversion period has begun. A formulation of wage policy to meet this condition is not a problem of the future but an immediate necessity so that workers may be able to buy enough and so that employers will be able to estimate both labor costs and consumer demand."

President Murray pointed out that "The success with which we handle the partial reconversion in the months after V-E Day will demonstrate the ways and means for the full-scale reconversion after Japan's defeat."

Here, in essence, is the CIO reconversion program:

Darling, if President Philip Murray's plan for an efficient national production program for reconversion goes through, and if we get the assurance of an adequate take-home pay along with successful price-control,—will you marry me?

1. Higher Basic Wages

We ask that the President should allow the War Labor Board to increase all basic wage rates by 20% and up to 17 cents an hour. This must be done now because of three things:

The cost of living has gone up since wages were frozen;

The output per worker has greatly increased since wages were frozen;

When war ends we will go back to a shorter work-week and we must not allow the purchasing power of workers to shrink.

And for the protection of the workers and the good of the nation, we must establish *65 cents* as the *minimum hourly wage.*

President Truman and Judge Vinson should hear from you and your Congressmen that you want basic wage rates increased *now.*

2. Don't Touch That Take-Home Pay!

When cutbacks come, and we return to a shorter work-week, the pay workers receive must be adjusted upwards so that their take-home pay is no less than now. This must be done to protect the workers' standard of living, which in millions of cases is already dangerously

low. Also, a sudden cut-back in purchasing power of about 20% of workers' income would start the snowball of depression rolling down a steep mountainside to the depths of a depression greater than we ever suffered.

We must do everything we can to keep the present take-home pay from being reduced.

Your Congressmen, your Mayors, and your Employers must understand that contracts should be re-negotiated so that the take-home pay is maintained.

3. Hold that Price Line

What does it benefit a man if his take-home wages are kept the same or even increased by 20%, if at the same time the cost of living goes up 50%.

After World War I, from Armistice Day to June 1920, the cost of living *went up 46%*. What happened to payrolls in the same period? (Watch it—watch it carefully!) Payrolls *went down 44%*.

If prices start going up again and payrolls start going down, what will happen to our returned servicemen who have plans for a lot of living? Their plans must take a front seat in our theatre of considerations!

We must keep prices from going up. And at the same time we must see to it that the *quality* of goods does not go down. A pair of shoes costing $5 which are half as good as they were before at the same price, really costs you double.

We must retain the OPA to keep a ceiling on prices. And we must add to price control, quality grading.

Representatives and Senators must hear from you now that the O.P.A. must have enough enforcement funds and must be continued for another year.

4. Retain and Improve U.S.E.S.

Some war plants will have to be closed. Some industries will have to reduce their number of employees. Other new plants making consumer goods will be opened. Certain peace-time industries will expand.

But the closing plants and the opening plants may not be in the same city or the same state.

We shall need an improved United States Employment Service to help to transfer workers to the right jobs. An efficient *U.S.E.S.*, friendly to labor and more concerned with the welfare of the people than the present *U.S.E.S.*, can be very helpful during the conversion period.

Labor committees must be established to work in close cooperation with the *U.S.E.S.* in placing workers in new jobs and in transferring some to new areas.

The work of the *U.S.E.S.* will be greatly aided if legislation is immediately passed to pay for the transportation of shifted workers.

You should ask your local union for a report on the local U.S.E.S. Office. You should support continuation of a national employment service for as long as necessary after the war.

5. For A Rainy Day

We must demand of Congress to pass immediate emergency legislation to increase and improve our Unemployment Compensation. We ask that all workers not now covered by Unemployment Compensation Insurance should be covered, including farm and domestic labor. We ask that *Unemployment Compensation* should be raised to allow a maximum of *$25-a-week for a minimum of 26 weeks in any year of unemployment.*

President Truman has already asked Congress for such legislation as *"an indispensable form of prosperity insurance."* Let us support the President's right arm until Congress heeds him.

This, of course, is only an insurance measure. If we carry out the first four points in our plan, point five will be nothing more than an umbrella for a rainy day.

Write your Congressman that you want him to support the Unemployment Compensation Bill which President Truman has called for. Get your Mayor and City Council to join you in your demand.

6. By Our Public Works--

We must also plan and approve state and federal public works projects in such a way that as soon as the number of unemployed reaches a given size, these projects are started to absorb all the unemployed.

$25 FOR 26 WEEKS
Richter

But we demand that only *useful* projects should be planned on a national, regional, state and local basis. The *Missouri Valley Authority* is a good regional example. Other river valley developments can now be planned to give employment and increase the nation's wealth and well-being. We also need hospitals, schools, improved roads, additional airport facilities, and millions of houses for low-income people who cannot afford the more expensive, privately built homes. Our needs are many.

Find out what the needs are in your own community. Discuss them with your neighbors and other workers. Take them up with your Mayor and your civic leaders. Get together in your community and let your needs be known to your Governor and your Congressmen.

Remember that in those needs we can find the blessings of full employment.

Keep your Congressmen informed of cut-backs and lay-offs in your locality. Ask him what he intends to do about it.

7. Needed: Teamwork.

The CIO was the first to recognize that to achieve full production and full employment from now on, we must plan. Labor alone cannot plan effectively. Government alone cannot plan effectively. Industry alone cannot plan effectively. They must plan together.

I can't find it anywhere in Emily Post's etiquette book, but I just know this is the right time for me to ask for 65 cents an hour.

President Philip Murray, AFL President William Green and President Eric Johnston of the United States Chamber of Commerce have joined in agreement to create a national committee, composed of business and labor, dedicated to the task of advancing the best interests of our nation.

Labor is also represented on the Advisory Board to the Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

But we need more than that.

We ask that the Advisory Board, the President and Congress move for the establishment of a *National Production Council,* consisting of representatives of labor, industry, agriculture, returned veterans, management and government. It should be the duty of this Council to work with Industry Councils of each mass production industry. The *National Production Council* should be held responsible for piloting the nation through the dangerous shoals of reconversion and bringing us safely to a lasting prosperity.

Only through teamwork between labor, industry, agriculture and government can we achieve our common goal—the people's goal of peace in an environment of economic security.

Start pushing your local *Labor-Management Committees* to assume more and more responsibilities for full production and full employment in each plant.

No 'Ifs' -- No 'Buts'

Everybody wants a good world. Everybody, or almost everybody, wants workers to have steady jobs and a decent living. Many people say: "If we do this we shall have what we want."

But "ifs" will not get us anywhere.

Good plans on paper and good will among a few leaders are not going to be enough to do the job.

The CIO has already worked out its plans which are to be found in the *CIO 7-Point Program.*

Now it is up to you, wherever you are, to help make these plans work.

Accept no "ifs" and do not let the "buts" discourage you.

Your future depends on what you do now to secure it. On the security of your job depends the welfare of the returned servicemen. On the security of your job depends the lasting peace of the world.

Here is what you can do:

Victory Visits and Community Planning

At the CIO Executive Board Meeting (March, 1945) President Philip Murray proposed:

"That in every town and city where there are CIO Local Unions there be arranged *Victory Visits* to the mayors, city managers, municipal councils and boards of commissioners. These *Victory Visits* will be for the purpose of asking: 'Where will the people of this community,

now doing war work, find employment when military orders are cancelled?'

"CIO members will not be the only ones who want to know: 'What will happen in our town when the war orders are done?' To this end the *Victory Visitors* will propose that cooperative conferences be called by the municipal officers, attended by all the organized groups and interested individuals in the community. These should not be large meetings, but working conferences, at which manufacturers and business executives can be asked: 'What is the schedule for jobs and production in your plant? What wages will you pay to create purchasing power in this community?"

Find out at once whether there is a Community *Planning Committee* in your community. If there isn't, join with other workers to demand that one be established at once. If there is one, find out how well it is working and whether you can take part in it.

Make sure that it is not a committee consisting only of labor. Make sure that it truly represents the community.

Find out whether you have a *CIO Council Planning Committee* in your city and what it is doing about reconversion.

And find out whether in your own shop or plant there is a *labor-management* group working on this problem.

Flood control? Not for me!

Ask questions. Do not be satisfied with vague answers. Your job and your future are at stake. You have a right to demand that your community, your CIO Council and your labor-management committees get together to realize the *CIO 7-Point Program,* which is really the people's program for reconversion.

This Calls For Real Political Action

There is plenty of room for political action to help realize our program.

There are bills before the Congress and the State Legislatures dealing with: the protection of the returned soldiers and war workers; increased unemployment compensation; equal pay for equal work for women; equality of employment opportunities for Negroes; child labor laws; an increase in minimum wages; price controls and grade labelling on consumer goods; and the planning of useful public works.

Follow those bills. Study them with other workers and other members of your community. Support the good bills. Denounce the bad bills.

Next to voting the right way, the best political action is writing to your Congressmen, your Governor, your Mayor and your local newspaper. Tell them. Tell them how you feel and what you want to make your job secure.

You and I and all of us have a real job on our hands. If we do it well, we shall have the *people's plan for reconversion* put into action for the benefit of all.

Here's What You Can Do

1. *Ask your Congressman* what he is going to do to protect the wage-earners in his congressional district against unemployment, and their children against want.

2. *Ask your Governor and Mayor and their Councils* what they are planning in local public works to improve conditions in your area and to provide jobs to workers released from war production.

3. *Ask your employer* how soon he will make up his mind to get together with his workers and chart plans for employment; increases in basic wage rates; and for severance pay to workers who must be released.

4. *Ask your local union leaders* how you can help them in the drive to awaken your community to the urgent reconversion problems and to keep the purchasing power of the people at a high level.

5. *Write or wire your Senators and your Congressman* that you want them to support: continued price control; the Wagner-Murray-Dingell (Social Security) Bill; the Fair Employment Practices Committee; the appropriations for useful public works; the Murray-Patman Full-Employment Bill.

Tell your Senators and your Congressman that you will keep them personally accountable if they fail to do all in their power to help realize the People's Program for Reconversion.

This pamphlet was written by JOSEPH GAER
and illustrated by MISCHA RICHTER

As goes reconversion now, so goes our future. It's the duty of every wage-earner to understand why we must have immediate increases in our basic wage rates, secure the take-home pay, and keep prices from rising again during this reconversion period. It is important for every worker to know that job security for himself spells security for the nation; and unemployment spells disaster. Each worker must join hands with all the progressive forces in the community where he lives toward the realization of the People's Program for Reconversion.

SOLDIERS' PLANS FOR FARMING AFTER THEY LEAVE THE ARMY

POST-WAR PLANS OF THE SOLDIER SERIES

REPORT No.B-131

20 DECEMBER 1944

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Copy No.

POST-WAR MIGRATION PLANS OF SOLDIERS

POST-WAR PLANS OF THE SOLDIER SERIES

REPORT No.B-128

10 JANUARY 1945

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

SOLDIERS PLANS FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS AFTER THEY LEAVE THE ARMY

POST-WAR PLANS OF THE SOLDIER SERIES

REPORT NO. B-132

30 JANUARY 1945

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

POST-WAR OCCUPATIONAL PLANS OF SOLDIERS

POST-WAR PLANS OF THE SOLDIER SERIES

REPORT NO. B-129

1 March 1945

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL PLANS OF SOLDIERS

POST-WAR PLANS OF THE SOLDIER SERIES

REPORT NO. B-133

14 MARCH 1945

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Copy No.

Legco

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1078

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 31, 1945

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To foster the cooperative agricultural educational work of the Extension Services; to free the Extension Services from the performance of nongovernmental functions; and to promote economy in the expenditure of public funds for the conduct of cooperative agricultural extension work, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last proviso in section 3 of the Act entitled "An
4 Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work
5 between the agricultural colleges in the several States re-
6 ceiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July
7 second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of Acts sup-

1 plementary thereto, and the United States Department of
2 Agriculture", approved May 8, 1914, is amended to read
3 as follows: "*Provided further,* That no payment out of the
4 additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in
5 any year to any State until an equal sum has been appro-
6 priated for that year by the legislature of such State, or
7 provided by State, county, college, local, or other public
8 authority, for the maintenance of the cooperative agricul-
9 tural extension work provided for in this Act, and that
10 the matching of any Federal funds provided under author-
11 ity of this Act by funds obtained from sources other than
12 public sources is specifically prohibited."

13 SEC. 2. Section 3 of such Act of May 8, 1914, is
14 amended, effective July 1, 1947, by adding at the end
15 thereof the following: "No payment out of any funds pro-
16 vided under authority of this Act shall be made in any year
17 to any State the laws of which (1) establish a private farm
18 organization as an official cooperating agency for the State,
19 (2) require the organization of farmers as a prerequisite
20 to the conduct of cooperative agricultural work in any
21 locality, or (3) provide for the furnishing of housing, pub-
22 licity, or clerical or other similar services to any private
23 farm organization. None of the funds appropriated by or
24 under the authority of this Act or any of the Acts men-
25 tioned in this Act shall be certified to the Secretary of the

1 Treasury for payment to any State or Territory until the
2 director of cooperative agricultural extension work in such
3 State or Territory shall certify to the Secretary of Agricul-
4 ture and the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that no por-
5 tion of such funds may or will be used by such State or Ter-
6 ritory to pay all or any part of the salary, wages, or expenses
7 of any person who, during the preceding fiscal year and while
8 employed to carry out the purposes of this Act or any of the
9 Acts mentioned in this Act, has acted as representative,
10 agent, salesman, or solicitor of membership of any business,
11 commercial, or farm organization or enterprise. Any sum
12 withheld pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing sentence
13 shall be reported to the President, retained in the Treasury,
14 and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section
15 6 of this Act."

16 SEC. 3. The fifteenth paragraph under the heading
17 "Miscellaneous" in the Act entitled "An Act making ap-
18 propriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal
19 year ending June 30, 1920", approved July 24, 1919
20 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 563), is hereby repealed.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1078

A BILL

To foster the cooperative agricultural educational work of the Extension Services; to free the Extension Services from the performance of nongovernmental functions; and to promote economy in the expenditure of public funds for the conduct of cooperative agricultural extension work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

MAY 31, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

RR

RESEARCH REPORT

Published Monthly by
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH DEPT.
United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO)

Vol. V No. 5 22 July, 1945 411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

EDITORIAL STAFF:
J. H. Wishart, Research Director
Sigmund Diamond
Lincoln Fairley
Joseph Califf
Pat Crozier

In This Issue . . .

WHY WAGE INCREASES
DISCRIMINATION—MANAGEMENT STYLE
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY PROFITS
VINSON REPORT
PS ON PROFITS
FROM THE FILE

WHY WAGE INCREASES

Many months ago, talk about revisions in wage policy "following V-E Day" began in Washington. But though V-E Day has come and gone, and worker purchasing power counted on for postwar prosperity is being drained away in reconversion unemployment and wage cuts, no action has yet been taken.

Action now to raise wages is overdue, for it alone can turn down a future of apple-selling and economic disaster for the country.

Wartime payrolls in the automobile industry, including government-owned plants, can be estimated as follows:

AUTO PAYROLLS

	Average Employment	Total Payrolls (in billons)
1942	508,000	$1.3
1943	950,000	2.8
1944	900,000	2.6

If the industry slumps back to 1940 levels of employment, and if present straight time rates are not increased, the postwar auto industry will employ 465,000 workers and pay out not $2.8 billions annually in wages, but $1 billion.

EFFECTS

Such a 65% cut in auto workers' wages, would have the following effects:

(1) Retail business in all UAW centers would slump.

(2) Workers' wages, expected to provide buying power for postwar booms in automobiles, homes, frigidaires and other durable goods, will be used up to buy the food, clothing, and shelter necessary to a minimum standard of living.

(3) With wages going down and profits going up, any kind of postwar prosperity would become merely the first act leading to a general economic tragedy.

Labor's program of wage increases is not inflationary. Comfortable profit margins for the payment of higher wages exist throughout the industry.

Government responsibility to assure postwar full employment cannot be met by kind phrases and benevolent hopes. Determined action to maintain the income and the buying power of millions of workers is the first safeguard against postwar disaster for the nation.

Discrimination—Management Style

Industry's program for a return to unemployment, low wages, and discrimination against Negroes got off to a fast start here recently with the help of Mayor Jeffries of Detroit.

Speaking at a conference sponsored by Mayor Jeffries' interracial committee, William H. Leininger, chairman of the Detroit Committee for Economic Development, dished out large and concentrated doses of management propaganda designed to play off one group of workers against the other and blaze the trail for a return to a "reservoir" of unemployed workers.

MANAGEMENT ADVICE

Leininger glibly quoted all sorts of phony statistics to prove that industry in Detroit cannot possibly employ as many workers in the postwar period as it did for war production. **His solution to the problem was to advise Negro workers to leave mass production industries and go back to the garages, filling stations, and service trades, where, though Leininger forgot to mention it, wages are far lower than in the auto industry.**

This free advice from industry, especially since no one asked for it, was bad enough. But, even worse, it was accompanied by as Nazi an attack on Negroes as Detroit has heard since Gerald L. K. Smith last opened his mouth. Leininger's excuse for advising Negroes to leave industry was that "the Negro is, racially, more of an individualist than the white" and is therefore unsuited for mass production jobs. (We always thought that the greatest "individualist" of all time was a white man, named Herbert Hoover.)

The CED spokesman's blunt warning that postwar Detroit industry will not hire Negroes fits in perfectly with the editorials of the Detroit News, Mayor Jeffries' private newspaper, advising unemployed workers to pack up their unemployment and take it back south with them.

SCARCE JOBS

What Leininger and, through him, the industrialists of Detroit were really saying was that they have no intention of planning for full production and full employment. They are planning for a return to the days when they could get workers to compete for scarce jobs on the basis of race and color, when they could get unemployed workers to replace union workers at lower wages, when they could dictate wages and working conditions without a union to safeguard the interests of the workers.

Guaranteed employment for ANY worker will come only with full employment for ALL workers. So long as industry is able to count on a reservoir of unemployed workers to take the places of those who have jobs, wages will remain low and jobs will remain insecure.

Aircraft Profits

LAST month **Research Report** presented a comparison of the peacetime and wartime profits of the major auto and auto parts producers. A similar study of profits of aircraft companies has just been completed. The results of the study—covering the majority of the industry—show that:

- **1941-44 net sales skyrocketed 2,485.3 per cent over the 1936-39 average;**
- **1941-44 profits before taxes increased 2,261.1 per cent over the 1936-39 average;**
- **1941-44 profits after taxes increased 744.6 per cent over the 1936-39 average.**

For the 26 companies as a whole, net sales rose from an average of $226,310,588 in 1936-39 to $5,850,802,-144 in 1941-44; profits before taxes leaped from $30,835,504 in 1936-39 to $728,046,591 in 1941-44; and profits after taxes (but including postwar and contingency reserves) shot up from a measly $20,554,274 in 1936-39 to a substantial $173,598,422 in 1941-44.

RATE OF PROFIT

Between 1936 and 1939, these aircraft companies averaged a return of 12.3 per cent on net worth. In other words, for every $100 owned by the stockholders, a profit of $12.30 was averaged. Of the 26 companies, nine actually operated at a deficit. Boeing, for example, lost $15.60 for every $100 owned by the stockholders.

Between 1941 and 1944, however, the return on net worth for the same 26 companies had shot up to 39.4 per cent (an increase of 220.3 per cent over the 1936-39 average), $39.40 for every $100 owned by stockholders. If a stockholder had invested $100 in 1941, by 1944 he would have received nearly one-third of his total investment back in the form of profits.

This average return on net worth for the aircraft industry—39.4 per cent—is about four times as large as the 9.8 per cent rate of return which, according to the National

AIRCRAFT INDU

1936-39 a

	NET SALES			
	1936-39 Average	*1941-44 Average*	*% Increase*	*193*
Aeronca Aircraft Corp.	**$ 657,110	$ 4,192,384	538.0%	**
Air Associates, Inc.	1,550,194	13,811,222	790.9	
Aviation Corp.	4,373,352	49,523,195	1,032.3	
Beech Aircraft Corp.	969,589	63,791,915	6,479.3	
Bell Aircraft Corp.	928,447	181,696,544	19,469.9	
Bellanca Aircraft Corp.	838,665	4,428,273	428.0	
Bendix Aviation Corp.	36,951,280	576,984,571	1,461.5	
Boeing Airplane Co.	5,422,862	397,147,438	7,223.6	
Breeze Corp.	2,049,124	36,096,058	1,661.5	
Cessna Aircraft Co.	209,718	40,587,385	1,925.4	
Consolidated Vultee	7,993,549	539,189,797	6,445.3	
Curtiss-Wright	31,200,638	*812,971,521	2,505.6	
Douglas Aircraft Corp.	21,258,071	682,954,194	3,112.7	
Fairchild Engine & Airplane Co.	*975,597	64,136,497	6,474.1	
Hayes Mfg. Co.	1,834,493	11,128,071	506.6	
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	13,199,785	486,208,641	3,583.5	
Glenn L. Martin Co.	12,661,331	392,589,501	3,000.7	
North American Aviation	12,782,192	387,723,121	2,933.3	
Piper Aircraft Co.	969,142	8,028,006	728.4	
Ryan Aeronautical Corp.	424,663	*27,227,543	6,311.6	
Timm Aircraft Corp.	*55,981	*3,514,194	54,056.1	
Thompson Products, Inc.	13,059,457	66,225,988	407.1	
United Aircraft Corp.	35,118,237	575,981,878	1,540.1	
Waco Aircraft Co.	845,256	7,919,976	836.9	
Warner Aircraft Co.	288,099	4,371,594	1,417.4	
Wright Aeronautical	19,693,766	412,372,637	1,993.9	
TOTAL	$226,310,588	$5,850,802,144	2,485.3%	$

*3 years average.
**2 years average.
(a) Including postwar and contingency reserves.

USTRY PROFITS
nd 1941-44

PROFITS BEFORE TAXES			PROFITS AFTER TAXES (a)		
6-39 Average	*1941-44 Average*	*% Increase*	*1936-39 Average*	*1941-44 Average*	*% Increase*
$ 25,913	$ 545,087	2,053.4%	**$ 14,351	$ 166,234	1,058.34%
120,848	1,966,960	1,527.6	95,043	603,340	534.81
396,315 (def.)	9,789,682	———	593,499 (def.)	3,950,913	———
709 (def.)	10,772,839	———	17,794 (def.)	2,607,745	———
45,320	15,582,962	34,284.4	32,493	3,845,404	11,743.49
53,402	845,035	1,482.4	6,153	323,336	5,154.93
3,521,069	110,113,542	3,027.4	2,480,661	17,883,326	620.91
752,458	30,167,608	3,909.2	840,038 (def.)	7,294,040	———
185,293	8,731,901	4,612.5	130,789	1,671,042	1,177.66
1,846	7,965,937	431,424.2	3,299 (def.)	1,857,820	———
1,079,802	61,837,872	5,626.7	823,702	16,957,763	1,958.73
4,221,051	*113,823,982	2,596.6	2,954,566	*25,351,791	758.05
3,357,622	46,089,297	1,272.7	1,772,361	14,458,449	715.77
*23,474	6.475,812	27,487.2	114,694 (def.)	1,722,780	———
84,896 (def.)	1,200,737	———	138,087 (def.)	468,926	———
1,280,073	49,965,312	3,803.4	953,006	12,500,403	1,211.68
2,848,289	51,320,164	1,701.8	2,083,787	13,569,776	551.21
3,133,374	59,818,884	1,809.1	2,373,127	12,037,392	407.24
59,668	1,675,217	2,707.6	24,545	320,609	1,206.21
130,954	3,430,420	2,519.6	33,731	796,406	2,261.05
**25,921 (def.)	6,658,745	———	25,653 (def.)	171,646	———
1,141,447	10,446,304	815.2	839,627	2,604,411	210.19
6,190,679	65,084,429	951.3	5,146,117	20,563,021	299.58
**14,647 (def.)	432,509	———	**14,939 (def.)	152,115	———
5,596 (def.)	746,241	———	5,944 (def.)	199,250	———
3,191,606	*52,559,113	1,546.8	2,544,172	*11,517,484	352.70
30,835,514	$728,046,591	2,261.1%	$20,554,274	$173,598,422	744.6%

City Bank Bulletin, was the average for all manufacturing industries for the year of 1944 alone. It is almost two-and-one-half times as large as the 1941-44 average rate of return for the auto industry, 16.1 per cent.

This tremendous increase in aircraft profits is accounted for largely, of course, by the spectacular growth of the industry: from less than 50,000 workers in the 1936-39 period to the nation's largest single industry in 1944. But that growth has not been enough to challenge the dominant position of the auto industry, or to rewrite the nation's tax laws—which now favor the auto industry—in the interests of the aircraft industry.

TAXES

That present corporation tax laws work to the advantage of older well-established industries like auto can be seen in the fact that taxes eat up a smaller percentage of their profits than they do of the profits of newer industries. **Profits after taxes of the auto companies included in the recent UAW-CIO survey amounted to 75.1 per cent of profits before taxes during 1936-39, and to 41.2 per cent of profits before taxes during 1941-44. For the aircraft industry, however, profits after taxes amounted only to 66.7 per cent of profits before taxes during 1936-39, and to 23.8 per cent of profits before taxes during 1941-44.** In other words, not only has the actual percentage of profits after taxes to profits before taxes been lower for aircraft than for auto, but the new tax bill of 1942—which was supposed to lop off excess wartime profits—took a deeper bite out of aircraft than out of auto profits. Profits after taxes to profits before taxes dropped 45.1 per cent from 1936-39 to 1941-44 for the auto industry, but 64.3 per cent for the aircraft industry.

The effect of the tax laws on the profits of auto and aircraft can also be shown in terms of dollar of net profit per dollar of sales. **In 1936-39, the auto industry averaged a profit of 9 cents for each dollar of sales; aircraft averaged 9.1 cents of profit for each dollar of sales. In 1941-44, however, while auto dropped to 4.6 cents of net profit per dollar of sales, aircraft dropped even more sharply to 2.9 cents for each dollar of sales.**

From the File

• In the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. Case (No. 111-11447-D) the Fourth Regional War Labor Board ordered time-and-a-half for call-in pay when employees are called in after having worked 40 hours and no work is available.

• President Roosevelt knew what he was talking about when he accused Congress of passing a tax bill that provided "relief for the greedy, not for the needy." In 1941, it was necessary to include incomes up to $15,000 to account for one-half of all income taxes paid. In 1942, however, after the new tax bill, nearly one-half of all income taxes were paid by persons earning less than $5,000.

• The British Government has announced that 200,000 cars, of which 100,000 will be exported, will be produced during the next 12 months. In France, 90,000 trucks and 60,000 cars are to be turned out in the year beginning July 1.

• In 1939, the gross value of the entire aircraft industry in the United States was $114 million. In 1945, U. S. government investments alone in the aircraft industry amounted to $3.6 billion.

• When Gerald L. K. Smith appeared in the city of Chicago recently, he spoke at the hall owned by the Plasterers Benevolent and Protective Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

• When Senator Robert Taft proposed an amendment to the price control act guaranteeing a profit for all manufacturing companies, he was coming pretty close to Nazi economics. In Germany, stockholders were guaranteed by law a 6 per cent return on their investment free from both corporation and income taxes. Alfred Krupp, whose investment in the Krupp Works amounted to 160 million marks, raked in 9,600,000 marks each year free from all taxes.

• According to the London Daily Telegraph, Herr von Schnitzler, chief of I. G. Farben in Germany, told the officers who captured him: "Gentlemen, it is a pleasure to be working with you again." He explained that he was looking forward to visiting his "friends, the DuPonts, and several other people in the United States and Britain."

Vinson Report

Fred M. Vinson is not numbered among that group of government officials who feel that all problems of the nation will be solved by giving big business a free hand. His recent report as Mobilization Director clearly recognizes that government must guide reconversion toward the goals of peacetime full production and employment.

Increased unemployment benefits, protection for the farmer, steps to check monopoly practices or to speed reconversion, higher wages, effective control of prices, and the Murray full employment bill are all measures which Vinson supports for this purpose.

SHORTCOMINGS

But in some spots Vinson's report falls short of the measures required if peacetime full employment is to be made a reality.

• He is for higher wages. But he is not for government action required now to counteract fully the downswing in payrolls which has marked the last three months.

• He is for continued price controls but with some dangerous reservations.

• His proposals for cutting sales taxes are sound. When he proposes cuts in corporation taxes, he appears to be conceding to the pressure of business groups who have urged the complete elimination of corporation or profit taxes after the war. Since Vinson has replaced that loyal New Dealer, Henry Morgenthau, as Secretary of the Treasury, his views on taxes are of special significance.

Eliminate corporation taxes, say certain industrialists, and you will cut production costs, thereby paving the way for wage increases and price reductions. Then profits can be taxed when they are paid out as dividends.

BAD THEORY

This is bad economic theory. Profits taxes are not a cost of production (they stop automatically when profits stop). Higher profits are not usually followed by voluntary price cuts and wage increases—particularly when industry price structures are monopoly controlled or administered. Taxes on dividends can always be avoided by holding profits in corporate treasuries to increase the value of the stockholders' investment.

On this question, therefore, somebody has sold Mr. Vinson a gold brick. Cuts in normal corporation taxes to be offset by increases in individual income taxes mean more money to the rich and less to the poor. It is from such prescriptions that depressions are compounded.

PS on Profits

Since the Ford Motor Co. is not required and does not publish an annual income account, it is impossible to get yearly figures on the profits of the company. Ford has just filed a statement, however, with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation which gives some indication of the company's financial position.

Cash, notes, and accounts receivable rose from about $504 million in 1943 to about $630 million in 1944, an increase of 25 per cent. At the same time, accounts payable dropped from $258 million to $239 million, for a decrease of 7.4 per cent.

At the same time, the surplus account of the corporation rose 2.4 per cent, from $669,102,290 in 1943 to $685,034,092 in 1944—an increase of just about $16 million in the single year. And just in case anyone should have any fears, Ford is still in the blue-ribbon list of billion dollar corporations. Total assets of the company in 1944 amounted in $1,021,325,159, as compared with $1,009,092,488 in 1943.

RESEARCH REPORT
Official Publication, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW-CIO.
Published Monthly by International Research Department
Publication Office: 6543 Sylvester Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.
Entered as second-class matter May 18, 1944, at the post office at Detroit, Michigan, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

GEORGE MITCHELL, REG. DIR.,
CIO POLIT. ACTION COMM.,
75 IVY ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.

PA

RESEARCH REPORT

Published Monthly by
INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH DEPT.
United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO)

Vol VI No. 3 PRINTED IN U. S. A. March, 1946

PUBLICATION OFFICE—2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
EDITORIAL OFFICE—411 W. Milwaukee, Detroit 2, Mich.

EDITORIAL STAFF
J. H. Wishart, Research Director
Sigmund Diamond Pat Crozier

In This Issue . . .

PRICE CONTROL—NAM STYLE
BLUEPRINT FOR ROBBERY
WAGE RATES
KEEP CAR PRICES DOWN
SALES, LABOR COSTS, AND PROFITS
REVIEW AND FORECAST
SPEED-UP
VETS
LIVING COSTS
FROM THE FILE

PRICE CONTROL—NAM STYLE

The cure for inflationary high prices is higher prices. The way to control the cost of living is to give up all attempts to control it.

That is the crazy economic theory which blossomed out recently in full-page advertisements signed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Even though NAM economic logic may be insane, even though the people can never be convinced that up is down or that the way to lower prices is to raise them—the doctrine of the NAM is still dangerous. It is dangerous because it is backed up by billions of dollars and all the political power those dollars can muster.

INFLATION

Industry's campaign to cut take-home pay is being smashed against the solid resistance of the CIO. But the campaign to cut the buying power of workers' pay through inflation has been moving forward ominously.

Industry, denied the right to make super-profits through wage cuts, is now intensifying its fight for super-profits through price increases.

Price control, therefore, is threatened not by the level of wages, but by the terrific drive of big industry for higher profits.

Wage increases will not require the lifting of a single price in the cost-of-living index.

PROOF

Here is the proof:

1. A 15% increase in the nation's private wage and salary bill in 1946—about $64 billion—would amount to $9.6 billion. This is estimated without making any allowance for increases in productivity which may cut the wage bill for the year by as much as 10%.

2. Business was expected to make $18 billion in profits before taxes this year and $11 billion after taxes.

3. Subtracting the total wage

(Continued on Page 4)

Blueprint for Inflation

Prices on Ford Cars Requested Last Summer by the Ford Motor Company

	1942 Price	Requested Price	Per Cent Increase
Super De Luxe 2-door	$895.00	$1,388.20	55.1
Super De Luxe 4-door	930.00	1,429.29	53.7
Super De Luxe Coupe	920.00	1,396.91	51.8
De Luxe 2-door	850.00	1,339.33	57.6
De Luxe 4-door	885.00	1,378.11	55.7
De Luxe Coupe	815.00	1,277.56	56.8

(In 1938 a Ford 4-door sedan was priced at $705. For the same model the 1946 price is $989—a 40% increase. Ford's request would have upped the percentage to 102%.)

Wage Rates

The last few years have seen real increases in the wage rates for auto workers. Average hourly earnings, including recent wage increases, are now above $1.40.

How they stood in the past is revealed by the following table:

1925	$0.71	1940	$0.95
1935	.73	1945	1.22

The UAW-CIO has succeeded in doubling auto workers' money earnings in one ten-year period. In the ten-year period before the union (1925-1935) hourly earnings rose only 2 cents, while hourly output per worker, according to the Department of Commerce, rose nearly 75%.

WEEKLY PAY

In money terms, weekly wages have increased rapidly since 1941. In January of that year, $37.66 went into the average auto worker's weekly pay envelope. By April, 1945, the pay envelope was $58.28. After deductions the auto worker had considerably less; and when the money went across the counter to the butcher or to buy a new pair of shoes for the kids, it seemed to lack the power of the green stuff which went into pay envelopes a few years back.

The ending of the war dropped weekly earnings to an average of $47.04, even while the cost of living continued to climb.

Increases in hourly rates will bring auto workers' weekly pay back to the neighborhood of $55 —somewhat less than wartime earnings.

What that will mean in terms of food, clothing and shelter will be determined by what happens to the cost of living.

According to the Heller Budget, $3,084 a year at 1945 prices ($59.32 per week) is a minimum income for a worker's family of four, with no provision whatsoever for savings, and with allowances for current tax reductions.

Keep Car Prices Down

If the evidence is strong that industry as a whole need not increase prices to meet current wage increases, proof of that fact for the automobile industry by itself is overwhelming. The table below presents the pre-war picture of the industry. In 1941 the industry could have added 63c to every dollar paid out in wages before reaching zero profits. **If an 18½c wage increase had been given to every worker in the industry that year, approximately $187 million would have been added to the industry's wage bill. That would have left profits before taxes for the corporations to divide among themselves amounting to $677 million—rather than $864 million. Even that reduced figure would have been a record-breaking take for producers of cars and trucks.**

The Department of Commerce predicts for 1946, assuming cautiously a production level 10% below that of 1941, that profits would be about $600 million for the industry. This compares with the 1936-39 average of $336 million.

$1.50 AN HOUR

This by no means exhausts the profit possibilities of the industry. When capacity production is reached, according to Commerce Department estimates, the industry can pay wages amounting to $1.50 per hour, meet material costs which have been upped by 10%, hold to 1942 car price ceilings, and wind up the year with profits at more than 250% of the pre-war average.

These estimates are based on the assumption that labor productivity in 1946 will be no higher than it was in 1941, and that no more than a normal increase in productivity will come with the attainment of full production.

PRODUCTIVITY

This estimate, based on the closest analysis and study, is, of course, in conflict with the wild charges spread by George Romney of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. **The clear-cut economic analysis of the Department of Commerce shows that in the period of UAW organization, from 1935 to 1941, pounds produced by the average auto worker per hour increased from 17.52 to 20.80. This is a 19% increase in productivity in a six-year period. That took place at a time when, according to Romney, the UAW was engaged in a conspiracy to slow down the operations of the automobile industry.**

Sales, Labor Costs, and Profits

AUTO INDUSTRY

	Total Income* (Millions)	Labor Costs* (Millions)	Profits Before* Fed'l. Inc. Tax (Millions)	Profits Per Wage Dollar
1929	$4,405	$951	$497	$0.52
1931	2,040	487	43	.09
1933	1,403	321	44	.14
1935	2,847	660	311	.47
1937	3,665	961	404	.42
1939	3,078	766	368	.48
1941	5,149	1,363	864	.63
			Average:	$0.39

*U. S. Department of Commerce

Review and Forecast

Continued refusal of GM to meet the fair demands of the UAW-CIO kept auto production at low levels in the first two months of 1946. About 100,000 cars and trucks were produced then, compared with the 400,000 or more units per month the industry is expected to turn out at full production.

Although the physical job of reconversion has been completed for months, output of manufacturers other than GM continued to drag far below capacity. Behind this lay a number of causes:

- **Universal grabbing and hoarding of critical supplies. (By December, auto industry inventories were 85% above normal, but every producer lacked one or more items which competitors had piled up in surplus inventory.)**
- **Refusal of some parts producers to get into production without increased prices.**
- **Refusal of industry to settle strikes in GM and other plants producing critically needed parts and subassemblies.**

SPEED-UP

Newest darling of Big Business?

None other than John L. Lewis.

The February issue of the "National City Bank Bulletin" gives Lewis a pat on the eyebrow for having sent all anthracite miners a letter advising them that "every effort must be made to bring about increased production per man per day. . . . Each individual member of the organization knows in his heart if he can increase his daily production of coal. Let each man, then, examine his own conscience . . . and act accordingly."

The directors of the National City Bank, who approve heartily of the Lewis speed-up, include Gerard Swope, of General Electric; Sosthenes Behn, of International Telephone and Telegraph; C. E. Dodge, of Phelps Dodge; J. R. Hobbins, of Anaconda Copper; and A. P. Giannini, of the Bank of America, second biggest bank in the U. S.

WAR RECORD

Present auto production is about 25% of expected peacetime capacity. It is no more than 10% of the record-smashing wartime output.

The auto industry turned out from December 1941 to August 1945 a total of $28 billion of war materials.

This poison for dictators broke down as follows:

Aircraft and parts	**$11,244,857,000**
Military vehicles and parts	**8,591,143,000**
Tanks and parts	**3,781,356,000**
Marine equipment	**1,951,658,000**
Guns, artillery and parts	**1,589,841,000**
Ammunition and components	**907,535,000**

These totals represent the contribution of workers in the auto industry alone. They do not include the sky-high production totals of UAW-CIO workers in the aircraft industry.

On the average, the U. S. Government was paying about one-third less for UAW-CIO war products in 1945 than it had paid in 1941 and 1942.

EMPLOYMENT

The end of the war for the common man brought considerable unemployment to the common men of the automobile and aircraft industries.

Out of two million workers who were employed in aircraft, not more than 175,000 were still in the industry by the first of 1946. Employment is not expected to swell much above the 300,000 worker level at any time in the foreseeable future. The war's end displaced 1,700,000 aircraft workers permanently.

AUTO

Such mass unemployment has not been suffered by auto workers. **But only in comparison with the slash in aircraft could the cut from 900,000 wartime auto workers to present employment of less than 500,000 seem moderate.**

Automobile production is expected to increase by 400% or more within coming months, but employment by not much over 20%. Even at the record-breaking output prophesied for the next few years, total employment will not rise much above 600,000, according to the plans of auto industry executives.

This, it should be understood, is a matter of deliberate policy chosen by executives of the industry. It is a matter of corporate policy rather than the relentless operation of any eternal economic law.

In its postwar plan released last year, the UAW-CIO showed how employment for upwards of 900,000 auto workers could be achieved. This would call for building mass purchasing power at home, through wage increases and price cuts; for full employment policies from government; and for democratically expanding foreign trade policies.

All this, of course, runs against the grain of those who call the tune for the automobile industry. High profits and high prices, low volume and low employment is their formula. Only economic and political action from labor can counteract this industry prescription for economic disaster.

VETS

Forbes Magazine, which calls itself "Adviser to Business," was advised by vets recently that unions are giving them a better break than management. The first question was: "Do you feel business is playing fair with veterans in filling jobs?" Of those vets with a decided opinion, 40% answered "yes," while 60% answered "no." But when asked, "Do you feel unions are doing their best to aid you as a veteran?" 62% answered "yes" and only 38% "no."

From the File

• **The following is quoted from a review of a book called "When Foreman and Steward Bargain" which appeared in the January issue of the "NICB Management Record," required reading for executives: "Mr. Gardiner's premise in the field of labor relations is that honesty, sincerity, consistency, openmindedness and fairness should prevail. This program obviously requires long-range planning."**

• Manufacturing industry payrolls dropped 36% during the 12 months from December 1944 to December 1945. In the durable goods industries, which were most completely involved in war production, the decline has been even greater, amounting to 49%.

• **According to a recent study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, productivity in the automobile industry rose more rapidly in the period 1909-37 than in any other industry. In each of those years, the number of workers per unit of output dropped 7.1% and the number of manhours per unit of output dropped 8.5%.**

• According to the Federal Reserve Board, liquid asset holdings of business increased 305% from December 1939 to December 1945, while personal holdings rose only 220%. Total liquid business assets are now $79.8 billion, compared with $19.7 billion in 1939.

• **According to the Securities and Exchange Commission, net working capital of U. S. corporations reached the greatest peak in history shortly after V-J Day. As of September 1945, business coffers were bursting with $50.9 billion in net working capital, compared with $44.9 billion in September 1944, $32.1 billion in 1941, and $24.6 billion in 1939.**

Living Costs

The next round in the battle is being fought on the price front.

The increase in living costs since before the war has already been much greater than official figures indicate. According to the Office of Economic Stabilization, the rise in prices of consumers' goods and services since January 1941 has been 33%. **But the study which Philip Murray and R. J. Thomas made, "Living Costs in World War II," showed that workers' living costs had gone up 45.3% between January 1941 and March 1944. With allowance for a further rise since March 1944 of at least 4.5%, the whole rise in living costs since January 1941 amounts to 52%.**

WAGES

Even if no further price rises were in sight, the auto workers' prewar average weekly earnings of $37.66 would have to be increased to $57.24 simply to enable them to buy as much each week as they did in January 1941. How can we hope to have full production and full employment when workers cannot even buy as much as prewar despite immense increases in their ability to produce?

The robbery of inflation must be stopped. That can be done only through effective political action based on the full unity of labor and the common people of America.

Price Control

(Continued from page 1)

increase from total profits (18—9.6) would leave industry with a cool $8.4 billion of profits before taxes. After taxes profits would be $5.7 billion.

Could industry operate at this lowered level of profit? Would it force the Rockefellers and the Morgans and the Du Ponts into bankruptcy? Hardly.

In the four pre-war normal years (1936-1939) U. S. corporations received income after taxes averaging not $5.7 billion but $3.4. Corporations as a whole could pay a 15% wage increase without increasing prices to consumers and come up with profits averaging 68% above normal.

Some readjustment of profits and prices among industries might be necessary; for instance, certain auto parts plants operating on very low profit margins might have to increase prices a few percentage points on items sold to GM. Such price increases could be met out of the fabulous profit margins of that giant automobile producer without lifting an additional cent from the final consumer.

FORD

When Economic Stabilizer Bowles reported that the Ford Motor Company had urged a 55% lift above 1942 levels for price ceilings on Ford cars, he revealed exactly what the NAM program would mean. And the Ford proposal was made, it should be remembered, before wage increases had been asked or given.

RESEARCH REPORT

Official publication, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO).

Published monthly by International Research Department.

Publication Office:
2457 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Entered as second-class matter February 1, 1946, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates: 50c per year. Bundle Copies—4c each up to 100 copies; 3c each over 100 copies.

Please send notices of change in address on Form 2578, and copies returned under labels No. 3579 to 2457 East Washington Street, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

War Department

Special Issue

Georg S. Tuliard

occupational

WHAT THE SOLDIER THINKS

INTRODUCTION 1

I. GOING BACK HOME 3

II. SETTING UP SHOP 5

III. A CAREER ON THE FARM 8

POST-WAR PLANS OF THE SOLDIER

IV. WORKING FOR WAGES 10

V. A GOVERNMENT JOB 12

VI. BACK TO SCHOOL 13

VII. AN ARMY CAREER 15

RESEARCH BRANCH . INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION
ARMY SERVICE FORCES

Reprinted from ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES BULLETIN,
Volume XXX, Number 3, October, 1944, pages 454–467.

WHY A RETIREMENT PLAN?

RAINARD B. ROBBINS
VICE-PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

This article is addressed to Boards of Trustees and administrative officers of colleges and universities because the discussion is from their point of view. Great though the advantage of a retirement plan is to its individual participants, stress of this aspect of the subject is omitted in the interests of brevity.

BOARDS of college trustees and administrative officers testify that plans for retirement and for income after retirement help them

(1) To part in a socially acceptable manner with superannuated staff members;
(2) To attract new staff members of the best type;
(3) To hold the most valuable of their associates; and
(4) To part amicably with those who must leave before retirement, whether for reasons personal to the individuals or inherent in college changes.

Every college should plan definitely for the retirement of staff members as they become superannuated. A square deal with students and their parents demands that a professor be taken out of the classroom when the ravages of age impair his power as an instructor. A square deal with taxpayers and other contributors to the college budget demands that salary shall not be continued when reasonable services can no longer be rendered. A square deal to the faculty, as well as to other parties concerned, demands that this same attitude be taken with respect to the president and other adminisrative officers.

Object lessons are hardly necessary. You can fill in your own illustrations to show the harm that results when a professor or an officer, beloved by alumni, remains in harness after his productive vigor is gone. You know the financial and personnel problems that arise if you must pay full salary and still "work around" a well-meaning patriarch after his power has waned. Economy can hardly be expected of the administration if substantial payments from current funds bring no return in current service.

Unfortunately, several hundred colleges and universities in the United States have as yet failed to plan with any definiteness for the retirement of superannuated workers in either the professional or maintenance group. The presidents of some of these institutions are complacent to "think not of the morrow." Others are far from happy, but contend that funds are not available even for essential current needs.

Those responsible for the administration of our colleges and universities continually face the problem of how to use a limited income to greatest advantage. At every turn they must choose between a variety of uses of scanty dollars; current needs seem ever pressing. If plans for retirement income are to receive serious consideration, administrative officers, trustees and generous friends of the college must be convinced that these plans are fundamental for the welfare of the college.

Elements of a Retirement Plan

A retirement plan is definitely dual in nature; it is a plan for retirement and for income after retirement. With human nature what it is, most individuals, if left to their own devices, will fail to provide adequately for old-age income; and the governing bodies of colleges will not retire professors and other workers as early as they should be retired unless a source of more than bare subsistence income is in sight for them.

No college board is justified in holding out expectations of substantial payments to retired workers years in advance of the period of payment unless it lays definite plans to see that funds will be available from which payments can be made. Nor is it fair for a current administration to pledge the revenues of a succeeding administration toward the pensioning of present teachers. Furthermore, the transactions and precautions necessary to give assurance of ability years hence to pay such benefits are foreign to the purposes for which a college operates, and neither should be confused with or endangered by the other.

Hence a large majority of the contributory college plans for retirement income consist of arrangements by which both the college and the staff member make payments to a third party in return for its promises to pay annuities to the staff members beginning at an advanced age, presumably when they retire from

service. In this way, through current payments as service is rendered and in recognition of this service, the institution assures itself that staff members will receive income after retirement. When retirement occurs, the institution has no further obligation and the third party, a life insurance company, begins contractual payments to the individual to replace in a modest way the salary payments that the college has been making.

Values of a Retirement Plan to a College

Ostensibly a contributory retirement plan is a simple savings scheme to provide income after retirement, but its significance has come to be far greater. College administrators have repeatedly verified that a carefully constructed plan helps also to attract promising staff members, to hold those who have proved to be valuable and to part before retirement with those who may do better elsewhere. Brief comments on each of these values may he helpful.

To attract good men. Some of the most promising young professional men have declined offers of otherwise attractive appointments because no satisfactory procedure was in operation during service years to provide for retirement income. Such declinations are becoming commoner as more and more of our better institutions inaugurate contributory retirement plans, to the point that some college presidents, in desperation, are placing the establishment of such a plan in the "must" category. In making such decisions, some individuals think only of themselves and their families; others have in mind that during their working years they want to be associated with hopeful, aggressive and progressive leaders in their profession, and they feel that the prospects for such an experience are poor if provision for retirement is not systematized. It is a legitimate hope of a young man who has already shown his ability in his special field that he may some day be head of his department and assume the responsibility of maintaining a corps of able, productive associates. To expect to do this pleasantly and, at the same time, keep fit for the best professional work is difficult at an institution that has failed to face the retirement problem.

Twenty-five years ago colleges were leaders in the establishment of retirement plans. Today, with Social Security coverage in the

picture for industrial employees and with many prominent business corporations providing substantial supplementary social benefits, the college with no formal provisions for old-age income and survivors' benefits is falling far behind. Its staff members see these provisions being made all about them and must realize that in every purchase of goods or services they are helping to support social benefits for other workers without having any expectation of similar benefits for themselves or other members of their families.

To hold good men. Many college administrators testify that a satisfactory retirement plan has helped to hold their best men. Certainly, in competition with an institution with a well-developed retirement plan, an institution without such a plan is at a distinct disadvantage. On the other hand, when uncertainty exists regarding the future of an institution or a department but prospects are otherwise bright and conditions are pleasant, an individual can afford to await developments if he knows that he may leave at any time without sacrificing provision that has already been made for retirement income. This he knows will help to make him welcome at another institution even at a fairly advanced age.

To part with misfits. It is common knowledge that cases arise in which normal professional growth seems inhibited. Unfortunately, a promising beginner may lose his promise through a variety of causes; and not infrequently a change of scene is a life saver through the consequent renewal of an outpouring of energy that never would have come without the change. Climatic conditions may be the cause, whether it apply to the worker or to another member of his family. Or conflicting personalities, whether between a worker and a colleague—particularly one of superior rank and authority—or between the wives of these men, or even more intimate personal difficulties may dictate that severance of connection with a particular institution is the only solution for both the institution and the individual. These situations arise with considerable frequency and, when they do, the presence of a plan for retirement income so constructed that the individual in trouble may carry with him the whole of the provision for retirement income that would have been earned to date had service continued, facilitates substantially the separation. It may

give the worker a new lease on life at another institution where he would otherwise be unwelcome because his comparatively advanced age would make of him a retirement burden.

These are then some of the values to an institution of a well-constructed retirement plan, and it is obvious that, with respect to these values, the interests of the institution and of its staff members are harmonious. When a worker is restless and discontented and shows a desire to leave an institution, it will perhaps be best for both that they part company no matter how valuable have been the worker's services to the institution. When, for any substantial reason, officers of higher rank think best that the services of an individual should be discontinued, the welfare of that individual probably lies in the direction of a separation. At any rate, personnel contrivances that ease such partings are of value and any that interfere are probably to that extent harmful.

No Forfeitures Upon Withdrawal

For a retirement plan to exact a forfeiture of benefit prospects upon separation is to be deplored, and especially so if the magnitude of the forfeiture increases with years of service. Such a plan does positive harm by tying mediocre men to their jobs and, in the long run, the institution will collect far more than its share of unambitious time-servers who have lost their energy, their imagination and their loyalty for the institution, and are waiting discontentedly for the time when they will have completed the arbitrary conditions for retirement with incomes that are invariably incorporated in such plans.

Value of Retirement Plans to Education as an Institution

Occasionally we still meet the narrow argument that a retirement plan should deliberately penalize withdrawal as a means of minimizing turnover of staff members. Fortunately for our colleges, this point of view was scorned from the beginning of the movement toward contributory retirement plans twenty-five years ago. In urging the formation of these plans, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was not interested in the welfare of any particular college; its objective was to raise professional standards in higher education as a whole.

College retirement plans have repeatedly facilitated the transfer between educational institutions of professional men of great ability who would have been continued enthusiastically at their old jobs. The institution that loses such a man is apt to consider itself poorer from the loss. Without question, however, this free mobility of professional talent, facilitated as it is by the transfer of non-forfeitable, non-cashable pension equities, is one of the strengths of our system of higher education. And, in the course of a generation, all institutions with qualities that justify their survival are the richer for the fusion thus brought about of a large variety of backgrounds, points of view, training and experience.

Deterrents to the Inauguration of Retirement Plans

It may be helpful to consider some of the explanations given at different institutions for failure to plan for retirement. Some college administrators have convinced themselves that they have no need for such plans. Of this group, some will say that the college fulfills its obligation when it pays adequate salaries; that, when an individual can no longer do his work because of old age or for any other reason, the college will dismiss him with no responsibility for his later support. Others contend that their professional staff members get more valuable the longer they live, and that maintenance employees can be shifted to lighter tasks as they get older and can thus be continued in service indefinitely.

But retirement plans have attained sufficient standing that the officers at most colleges without them are admittedly on the defensive. The most frequent attitude is a claim to realize the value of a funded plan and regret that the means necessary to inaugurate one are simply not available. Other administrators who recognize the value of retirement plans are procrastinating with the explanation that it would be unwise to inaugurate a comprehensive plan and then have to make adjustments almost immediately if and when the coverage of the Social Security Act is extended to include employment for colleges and universities. Perhaps this explanation is made easier by a belief that this extension would take care of a large part of the college's prospective pension load so that hope of the extension relieves the urgency of independent action. These deterrents will be considered in some detail.

Poverty. A large number of college presidents and college trustees dismiss all thought of provision for retirement income with the explanation that they cannot afford it. Yet many of these colleges are better off financially than are a number of sister institutions with well-thought-out retirement plans. It has been well said that a university is its faculty and students. Wherever administrative officers and trustees of an institution are impressed with the thought that the character of the operating personnel is more important than buildings and equipment, outlays for retirement income take precedence over those for many other purposes, even in the face of financial stringency. And some institutions have demonstrated that the best safeguard against an empty purse and depleted enrollments is an able, vigorous faculty centering attention on fundamental courses of instruction.

Individual responsibility. The number of college presidents and trustees who carry their rugged individualism to the point of contending that provision for income after retirement is the affair of the worker alone is dwindling. Certainly an individual has no difficulty finding a life insurance agent who will sell him a deferred annuity contract; the contractual means to provide retirement income are all about. But employers have long since learned that individual workers, in no substantial number, buy these contracts on their own initiative. If the employer does not plan retirement income beforehand, he has the choice of providing pensions when retirement is necessary or dismissing large numbers with no visible means of support. The second alternative is being eliminated rapidly by public sentiment. Hence those with administrative responsibility are learning that their theories of personal responsibility are beside the point.

Power wanes with age. Senescence is no respector of persons, titles or types of work. Sooner or later it comes to all. The only way to avoid it is to die young. Perhaps it is most harmful in a college when it comes to a president or a dean or a department head; but it can be extremely troublesome in the rank and file of maintenance workers. At least one college president is convinced that practically none of his faculty members realizes it when he should retire; I wonder if he will. Some professors who put their whole souls into their special productive work seem almost oblivious of what is about them and, not infrequently, they are dis-

tinctly shocked by the suggestion that they retire. This is at times aggravated by a younger and more vigorous wife who is outraged at the thought that her partner is growing old.

Among colleges and other non-profit institutions there are unfortunately some elderly administrators who will not admit deterioration in fitness for regular occupations with advancing age. Not infrequently everyone in the organization, excepting the aged president, or chairman of the board, realizes the shortcomings of many faithful workers who have grown old in service. Yet this top officer wields much power; his board is not willing to overrule him or to volunteer proposals that should come from him. They recognize the outstanding contribution that this officer has made to the institution in years gone by, and no one member of the board feels his responsibility with sufficient keenness to suggest a change.

Repeatedly these conditions have been revealed finally through retirement or death of the elderly officer. A newly appointed administrator sees most clearly what was hidden from his predecessor through long years of familiarity and he soon experiences difficulties in hurried revamping that should have been done gradually over a much longer period.

It is indeed unfortunate that these situations arise, but the best mechanism to minimize them, both in number and severity, is a well-thought-through contributory plan for retirement income. Such a plan, established when personnel conditions are normal, and administered with meticulous care so that its operation may gradually come to be to a large extent automatic, will avoid embarrassments that would otherwise arise when powerful officers lose their perspective as a result of the very senescence that justifies the plan's existence. This does not mean that decisions as to retirement should be either arbitrary or capricious, nor does it mean that part-time service at advanced age is undesirable.[1] It does mean that care should be taken continually to see that old age does not result in unsatisfactory service, no matter how kindly or how loyal, and that, as a simple accounting practice,

[1] It is beyond the scope of this statement to go into further detail. Conviction is growing that retirement practices are too arbitrary and that, in the future, retirement resolutions will require that administrators exercise discretion in recommendations as to retirement and, perhaps, as to continuation of service on a part-time basis.

budgets for current service should not be confused with pension payments in recognition of former service.

Social Security coverage. For half a dozen years, proposals have recurred that old age and survivors' provisions of the national Social Security Act be extended to cover

(a) employment for privately-administered, non-profit institutions; and
(b) public employment, i.e., employment by the national, state and city governments.

Privately-administered colleges and universities come under the first classification; state and municipal institutions of higher education, along with all other public educational institutions, come under the second classification. So far as any one can tell, either or both of these extensions may come in a few years or may be long delayed. Hence administrative officers in some of those institutions that have not yet established retirement plans question whether they should act soon or wait to see what will happen at Washington.

The answer to this question seems clear. With half a dozen years of doubt and with our national governmental machinery now thoroughly engrossed in international problems, it seems that an educational institution should no longer delay the establishment of a retirement plan. Such a plan is in the nature of systematic saving over a long period of years to provide income in old age. When as much as six years is cut from the possible saving period, either a substantial dent is made in the objective that can be attained or a substantial increase must be made in the periodic burden to attain the original objective.

An institution might well hesitate to inaugurate a contributory retirement plan if a substantial sacrifice would result from subsequent interruption of contributions. But no such sacrifice is involved in any plan making use of TIAA contracts. Premiums already paid for these contracts purchase benefits quite independently of any future premiums.

If amendment of the Social Security Act makes it seem desirable to modify or discontinue a plan now operating, the benefits already purchased will become available to add to whatever may be produced under the Government plan, and any desired modification of premiums may be continued in the future to swell the

total benefit. Furthermore, the Social Security provisions are quite modest and colleges will probably desire to provide substantial supplementary benefits, especially for professional staff members. If and when this change takes place, all college retirement plans should be scrutinized in detail and amendments will be in order. However, haste will be much less important than care in this review. Overlapping for a few months of contributions for retirement income will do no harm; corresponding benefits will be independent of each other and, when we consider the inadequacy of most plans today, a short period of overlapping without modification of the existing plan seems preferable to any hasty repudiation of present plans.

With these prospects in mind, it seems that no institution should longer delay establishment of a retirement plan because of possible amendment of the Social Security Act. Every such plan should contain a definite reservation of the institution's right to modify or discontinue the plan at any time; no such amendment would affect a participant's equities previously established as these are protected by a contract with a third party.

Responsibility for Retirement Planning

When social benefits are proposed, the tendency of some college presidents is to appoint a committee of the faculty to look into the question and, not infrequently, we hear the statement that the administration favored the establishment of a retirement plan but the faculty voted it down. This indicates a failure on the part of the administrative forces to grasp the true function of a retirement plan. The administration must shoulder the responsibility of keeping the college on its toes. Rarely do the long-run interests of the college and individual faculty members conflict, but the administration must decide what is best for the college as an institution and it is thoroughly justified in making participation in a retirement plan a condition of employment on the ground that the best interests of the college cannot otherwise be preserved.

It is gratifying that staff members usually welcome an opportunity to participate in a retirement plan and that committees of such organizations as the AAUP have done so much to impress the importance of planning for retirement; but responsibility for

such planning rests squarely on those in administrative positions and cannot be shifted to any other shoulders.

These thoughts lead to the suggestion that the administration should take the lead in any study preceding the inauguration or improvement of a retirement plan; it should be aggressive in the determination of the fundamental provisions of such a plan; it may do actual harm by submitting such questions to a vote of prospective participants unless the voters can have a thorough understanding of all that is involved, not only from the standpoint of their interest as individuals, but also from the standpoint of the satisfactory functioning of the college as a whole.

Some Desirable Features of a Contributory Retirement Plan

To get best results from a contributory retirement plan, it is essential to look after a number of technical details; unfortunately, some college administrators have been content to have "a plan" in operation without bothering to learn that some of these details need attention:

1. Participation in the plan should, after a chosen preliminary service period, be required of all excepting definitely temporary or part-time workers. The individual who fails to participate in a voluntary plan is apt to be just the person with respect to whom the advantages to be gained by the plan are most needed.
2. Provision for retirement income should be non-forfeitable and non-cashable and should vest in the staff member. It should be non-forfeitable for the protection of the individual. It should be non-cashable for the protection not only of the individual and his family but of the institution as well. It should vest in the staff member so that he may have full confidence under all circumstances that provision for old-age income is assured. It will enable him to move freely to more lucrative employment; but the knowledge of freedom to move will allay anxiety on the part of one whose normal tendency is to remain in pleasant, modest surroundings that seem to promise real developments in the future.
3. A retirement age should serve as an announcement of what may be expected in the way of retirement. To meet the fact that retirement is appropriate at earlier ages for some than for others, it is well to announce an age beyond which service will be continued only at the option of the board of trustees. Many retirement plans today state that retirement

will occur at age 65 unless, by special vote of the board of trustees with respect to a particular individual, he is invited to continue on whatever terms may be arranged as to compensation and amount of service. It is important that, after some age like 65 years, service should continue only after special consideration and that retirement should otherwise take place automatically with no showing of cause on the part of the administration.

A Danger for Publicly-Administered Institutions

Privately-administered colleges and universities have quite generally accepted the principle that the free mobility of professional talent is essential to the best interests not only of education as a process but of individual institutions as well. Perhaps that philosophy is accepted also by state universities but, unfortunately, a number of them have, sometimes unwittingly, become participants in retirement plans in which equities created by institutional contributions do not vest in individual participants. In time this is bound to tie mediocre men to their jobs. It will make difficult the parting with those who fail to develop in middle age—often men who need the stimulus or the health-giving qualities of a new environment. This type of plan will not attract the best men; it will not hold the best men; but it will hold the mediocre ones. An institution with such a plan is not doing its part in the development of high professional standards; these can thrive best only with free interchange of professional talent.

Officers of publicly-administered colleges and universities owe it to their institutions to be constantly on guard against having their staff members included in retirement plans of this sort for public employees. That the danger is real is evidenced by the fact that nearly all retirement plans for public employees have this weakness and that, in a number of cases, these have covered employment for state universities almost without the knowledge of those most vitally concerned. The formulation of a retirement plan is a technical task that should not be farmed out; administrative officers have the duty to know in detail what is involved and to take the responsibility of urging definite recommendations regarding provisions of plans brought up for consideration. No more vital, long-range personnel mechanism exists.

TIAA Will Help

For those charged with the duty of formulating a contributory

retirement plan, TIAA has prepared a pamphlet, entitled "Planning a Retirement System," which is available upon request. This pamphlet discusses in far more detail than is here possible questions that are bound to turn up and should receive careful consideration. It includes a draft of a resolution which, with appropriate modifications, might be adopted by a governing body for the inauguration of such a plan and comments upon various provisions of this draft. Many colleges that have adopted retirement plans in recent years have been guided by this draft.

Those interested in knowing about the retirement plans now operating in various colleges and universities are referred to a book published by the Columbia University Press in 1940, entitled "College Plans for Retirement Income." This describes briefly the plans of colleges and universities in the United States and Canada as they existed at the close of the year 1939, reviews the history of the development of college retirement plans, and discusses general principles incorporated in attractive plans.

TIAA offers to help in the study of problems at particular institutions. Whenever possible, its officers visit the campuses to discuss special problems in detail. Its visiting force is, however, very limited and, besides, at times it is advantageous to carry on discussions through the written word. It is essential that someone at each college be thoroughly conversant with all that is involved in the inauguration and operation of a retirement plan; this is far better than learning blindly on the guidance of an outsider.

Summary

The preceding paragraphs undertake to tell what a retirement plan is, what a well-constructed contributory plan for retirement income is good for, and why colleges and universities should have such plans. They point out that a retirement plan should be both *a plan for retirement* and *a plan for income after retirement,* that colleges and universities need such plans as personnel mechanisms and for the maintenance of good public relations, and that an institution should expect a satisfactory plan to help in obtaining good men, in holding good men, and in parting with mediocre men, as well as in retiring in a socially acceptable manner those whose services suffer from the ravages of age.

Some hundreds of colleges and universities have as yet failed

to establish retirement plans; the above paragraphs try to tell why. Poverty, absence of conviction of need, and procrastination in anticipation of amendment that would extend Social Security coverage to college employment are perhaps the most frequent deterrents to the adoption of retirement plans. The claim of poverty is a judgment that something else is more important than a retirement plan—a conclusion in which the best educators will probably not concur. A conviction of absence of need too often reflects lack of acquaintance with the facts and lack of imagination as to what the facts should be. Waiting for Social Security is frequently merely an excuse for delay. This serves some college administrators and governing bodies as a thousand and one petty, spur-of-the-moment thoughts serve individuals who put off from day to day decisions they know they should make, but which would mean tightening their belts for things distinctly worth while though not immediately urgent.

Preceding paragraphs suggest a few provisions that seem essential for a satisfactory retirement plan, including compulsory participation in the creation of non-cashable, non-forefeitable pension equities, and refer the reader to other publications for more detail. Finally, a word of warning is given that merely to have "a retirement plan" may lull both administrative officers and faculty members to sleep so that they fail to give careful thought to the exact provisions of their plans. Likewise, tax-supported institutions are in danger of being included unwittingly under defective retirement plans for public employees; hence their officers need to be alert to their intense interest in helping to determine the provisions of any statewide public employee plan that may be proposed.

Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Recommended Minimum Criteria for Approval of Establishments Offering Nonagricultural, On-the-Job Training for Veterans

By a Committee Representing

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor
Navy Department
War Department
Civil Service Commission
Federal Security Agency
Veterans Administration

Introduction

It is the desire of all concerned that maximum opportunity for on-the-job training be made available to veterans, but it is equally important that such opportunity be of a worth-while character and bring adequate return to the veteran in terms of training received.

On March 18, 1946, there was issued by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, Order No. 4 which set up an Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training. This committee was established as a result of numerous requests from State agencies and organizations interested in on-the-job training for veterans. Such requests called attention to the need for basic

minimum standards which could serve as a guide, on a nation-wide basis, for the approval of on-the-job training programs.

This committee was organized, and on April 8, 1946, it adopted basic minimum criteria for nonagricultural, on-the-job training for veterans and recommended that they be transmitted to the States.

The enclosed criteria are respectfully submitted for consideration by the agencies in each State which have the responsibility for approving establishments for on-the-job training. It is clearly recognized that such agencies have full responsibility for setting up their own criteria and standards for approval, and that many States have higher standards than those developed by the committee as a minimum. It is further hoped that they may be brought to the attention of all those agencies of the Government, Federal or State, as well as such semipublic and private organizations as have concern for the welfare of the veteran.

The suggested criteria enclosed represent the combined thinking of Federal agency representatives and have been discussed with, and general approval has been obtained from, representatives of the following agencies:

American Council on Education
American Federation of Labor
American Legion
American Veterans Committee
American Veterans of World War II
American Vocational Association
Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council of Chief State School Officers
Disabled American Veterans
National Education Association
Veterans of Foreign Wars

It is hoped that the States will see fit to adopt these criteria as a minimum basis for approval. It is believed that such action on their part would be of material assistance in promoting uniformity throughout the country in the development of on-the-job training programs that will best serve the interests of the veteran, employer, State and Federal governments.

General Statement

Subsistence allowances for on-the-job training have been provided under Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended (GI Bill of Rights), to assure economic

security to veterans who want to learn a job which will increase their earning capacity and their opportunity for employment and advancement. Subsistence payments are in addition to the wages paid by the employer during the training period. The maximum subsistence allowance under this training program is $65 a month for veterans without dependents and $90 a month for those with dependents. Combined wages and allowance cannot exceed the wages of the experienced worker in the job for which the veteran is being trained.

The subsistence allowance is not a dole to the veteran nor is it intended as a subsidy to the employer. The value of the program would be lost and its integrity discredited if it were used as a cheap labor scheme or if the period of subsidized training were prolonged unnecessarily or veterans were trained for nonexistent jobs. Safeguards have been set up in some States through the appointment of local advisory committees made up of representatives of management, labor, veterans, and education to review the programs proposed by employers and to serve as consultants to the veterans on the adequacy of the job training offered them.

All groups concerned with the employment and training of veterans, including State approving agencies, employer associations, labor organizations, and veterans' organizations have recognized the need for greater uniformity among the States in the approval of on-the-job training programs for veterans somewhat similar to standards applicable to the training of apprentices.

Apprenticeship is a form of training for which subsistence allowance may be payable. Standards to safeguard the welfare of apprentices are established by State and Federal apprenticeship agencies. These standards cover employment and training for recognized trades which require at least 4,000 hours of training through employment supplemented by 144 hours of related classroom instruction each year of the apprenticeship.

Additional standards are needed only for training jobs which are not apprenticeable but which have sufficient training content to warrant a veteran's utilizing his education or training entitlement. Many jobs based on customary training practices in various industries are so narrow in scope that they do not justify the use by the veteran of his training entitlement. This is not intended to disparage any job, but where the amount of training is slight, and there is a relatively small differential between the entrance wage

and the rate paid a trained worker, there would be little, if any, advantage to veterans in the approval of such training programs.

Certain types of on-the-job training with related or technical training may be given in programs of vocational education conducted under Plans of State Boards for Vocational Education. Such programs may be used in implementing the training conducted under standards set forth in this document.

Acting upon the request of State approving agencies and the evident need for a common approach to standards for on-the-job training, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration appointed an Interagency Committee under its Order No. 4 to develop suggested standards for on-the-job training.

Definition

As used herein, "on-the-job training" means any form of training in a job in any industry or occupation which requires a minimum of 500 hours of training, work experience, and related or technical training to attain reasonable competency, and in which there is customarily a differential between the beginning wage and the wage paid a trained worker.

The Application for Approval of On-the-Job Training

An establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program under Public Law 346 should be required to submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the training program should include the following items:

1. Title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.
2. Length of the training period in hours.
3. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each the job operations or work tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.
4. Wages or salary to be paid at the beginning of the training program, at each successive step in the program, and at the completion of training.
5. Wages or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained.
6. Number of hours of supplemental instruction required.

Standards for Approval of On-the-Job Training

The State approving agency should consider for approval only those establishments offering training programs which are submitted in conformity with the above specifications and should approve only those found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

1. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.
2. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period as is evidenced by such factors as the ratio of trainees, veteran and nonveteran, to trained workers.
3. The job is not in a standard wage classification, in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon such factors as length of service and normal turnover, and not upon skills learned through organized training on the job.
4. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a learner in the same job who is not a veteran, and are in conformity with State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.
5. The job customarily requires a period of training which justifies the setting up of a complete program of not less than 500 hours of training.
6. The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the establishment and other establishments in the community to provide the trainee with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.
7. Provision is made for related instruction.
8. There is in the establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.
9. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective.

10. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him, and his training period shortened accordingly.
11. A copy of the training program as approved by the State agency is provided to the veteran by the employer.
12. Upon completion of the training, the veteran is given a certificate indicating the length and type of training provided and attesting to his competency in the job for which he was trained.
13. Employees of the establishment are advised of the training program.
14. The approving agency should have access to the establishment for the purpose of assisting in the development and improvement of the training program.

Certification Procedure

1. A certificate should be issued by the approving agency to the establishment indicating approval of the specific on-the-job training course, or courses, the maximum number of trainees for each of the approved on-the-job training courses, and indicating that the Veterans Administration is being notified of approval.
2. Copies of such certificate should be transmitted to all agencies involved in the training program.

Adopted on April 8, 1946, by the Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training established pursuant to Retraining and Reemployment Administration Order No. 4.

Approved for transmittal to the Governors of all States and Territories.

Dated:
April 8, 1946.

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

GPO 16—48266-1

Reading

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

No. 5 April 18, 1946

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING STANDARDS

14 POINTS

A set of minimum standards for non-agricultural job-training establishments was approved by Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, head of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. This code is the result of work by the special Interagency Committee (see Bulletins 2 and 3) convoked by General Erskine under his Order #4, to work on basic qualifications of concerns interested in training war veterans on the job.

These criteria have been sent to all State and Territorial Governors and State approving agencies for adoption as minimum standards. "It is clearly recognized that State agencies have full responsibility for setting up their own standards," said General Erskine. "The suggested criteria, however, represent the thinking of various Federal agencies concerned with on-the-job training and it is hoped that the States will see fit to adopt all or part of these standards."

The Committee recommends that the State approving agency should consider for approval only those establishments offering training programs which are not only in conformity with regulations set down under Public Law 346 (G.I. Bill of Rights), but which also meet the following criteria:

1. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

2. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period as is evidenced by such factors as the ratio of trainees, veteran and non-veteran, to trained workers.

3. The job is not in a standard wage classification, in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon such factors as length of service and normal turnover, and not upon skills learned through organized training on the job.

8

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NUMBER 6 APRIL 25, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR SCHOOLS

BARRACKS, QUONSET HUTS

By RRA Order #5, a Federal interagency committee to assist State agencies and non-profit educational institutions in the acquisition of surplus Government materials and facilities for the expansion of schools and colleges was set up recently by Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, Head of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

"Hampered by wartime restrictions on construction materials and training equipment, our schools and colleges today are facing enormous difficulties in attempting to provide for the expanding enrollment of both veterans and non-veterans," explained General Erskine. "They must have quick access to additional buildings for instruction and living quarters and laboratory equipment and books.

"Now that the shooting war is over, we have a grave responsibility to see that those who won the war receive adequate training for keeping the peace. It is the purpose of this committee to help them get it by doing everything possible to provide facilities for it."

Under General Erskine's order, the committee will determine the needs for and availability of training facilities, equipment, and materials and make recommendations for the fastest possible disposition of available materials to educational institutions in accordance with their need.

Federal agencies participating on the committee under General Erskine's chairmanship include the Federal Security Agency, the War Assets Administration, the War Department, and the Navy Department. The Veterans Administration also is requested to designate a member of the committee.

* * * * * * *

NEW ADVANTAGES UNDER G.I. BILL

HOME STUDY

Veterans Administration announced on April 15 that it has negotiated contracts with 38 educational institutions throughout the country authorizing them to furnish correspondence and extension courses by mail to veterans eligible for educational benefits under veterans legislation. Courses offered by these schools cover virtually every

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 8 May 9, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

MIGRANT LABOR

RRA ORDER #6

Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, Administrator of RRA, has announced the establishment of a Federal Interagency Committee on Migrant Labor, under RRA Order No. 6.

The purpose of this Order is to work for the solution of the bad living and labor conditions which have traditionally hampered permanent migratory workers - irregular recruitment and employment, low wages and their attendant effects, child labor, lack of educational opportunity, poor health, and low living standards.

Migratory workers are needed in large numbers on mechanized farms and in industry during the peak seasons. When the peak has passed they, with their families, must move on to other areas in search of work. It is estimated that of the four or five million workers who leave their home States this year in search of work, two million will be permanent migratory workers.

Few State or Federal laws offer them protection. Communities seldom take an interest in these transcient peoples except to discourage their settling down within the city limits.

During the war when there were not enough of these workers to do the job, laborers from other countries were imported. Under international agreements, these workers were guaranteed minimum wages, some continuity of employment, standards of adequate housing, transportation, and health and medical service. RRA believes that these millions of workers, many of whom are veterans, should be assured of at least the minimum standards which foreign workers had in our country and should enjoy standards equal to those of workers in other occupations.

The Committee set up by Order No. 6 will review existing legal authority and administrative machinery of the various Government agencies concerned with the living and labor conditions of migrant workers in industry, transportation, and agriculture, to determine how these standards can be developed and improved. Consultations will be held with public and private agencies at Federal, State, and community

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NO. 9 MAY 16, 1946. WASHINGTON, D.C.

RRA WORKING CONFERENCE

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

A working conference for field representatives and headquarters staff of RRA was called by Major General Graves B. Erskine, USMC, RRA Administrator, to discuss the needs and requirements of Community Advisory Centers. A series of panel discussions featured RRA personnel and representatives of Federal agencies and private organizations concerned with the problems presented at the sessions, which took place from May 6 to May 15.

The RRA field men represented the community point of view, and on the basis of their knowledge of community problems they made recommendations for improvement of governmental and other services to communities.

Among those present were key men from Veterans' Administration, Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, American Council on Education, CIO, AFL, War Assets Administration, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, American Red Cross, and the leading veterans' organizations.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

EMPLOYMENT UP

USES REPORTS

A recent report from the 1,700 local offices of the USES shows that total March placements were 17 percent better than February, while veteran job placement rose to a new postwar peak for any single month. USES warned, however, that the Nation faces a tremendous job placement problem over the next few months. About 2,700,000 persons, including former war workers, veterans and other job applicants, are listed by the Bureau of the Census as unemployed, another 1,300,000 veterans are home but not yet actively seeking employment, and another 2,000,000 veterans are due to return home by early summer.

Many Community Advisory Centers are participating actively in the USE Job Development Campaign, and traffic in USES offices during the month of March reached a new high with 14,500,000 personal calls being made for assistance.

Special consideration is being given to handicapped workers during the campaign, which has resulted in March placements of 14,500 workers with limited capacities. Disabled veterans and all other handicapped

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 10 May 23, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE'S INTER-AGENCY GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND THE ALLOCATION OF SMALL LOTS OF SURPLUS FABRICS, STORED IN GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES, TO CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS FOR MAKING MEN'S SUITS.

Page 2

* * * * * *

FEDERAL-STATE ADMINISTERED CIVILIAN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM ALSO GIVES AID TO DISABLED.

Pages 3, 4, 5

* * * * * *

VA'S FIRST OUTPATIENT REHABILITATION CLINIC IN NEW YORK CITY CARES FOR 500 VETERANS DAILY.

Pages 5, 6

* * * * * *

BILL GIVING JOB PRIORITY TO WAR VETERANS ON A SEVEN-YEAR AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR THE U. S. AND TERRITORIES WAS ADOPTED BY CONGRESS AND SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Page 7

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Airport Bill Passed - Job Priority	7
Civilian Clothes for Veterans - What Some Retail Stores are Doing	11
Clothing Issue Tackled - Committee Established	2
Housing Needs Surveyed - Cramped Conditions	10
It Was Done in a Month - Oklahoma City Center, Pix	15
Jobs for Wandering Veterans - Help Needed on Crops	9
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
College Housing - Princeton, N. J.	13
Job Clinic - Fort Worth, Tex.	13, 14
Backer: Scrap Paper - Cumberland Mills, Me.	14
Action Speeded - Los Angeles, Calif.	14
Women Veterans - New Haven, Conn.	14
Clubs Sent Circular - Los Angeles, Calif.	14
New York Action - Migrant Labor	8, 9
Reading List: Of Interest to Veterans and Others - Books, Pamphlets, Etc.	16
Red Cross Cooperation - Again Assured	12, 13
Request for More Information - By RRA	6
Service While You Wait - Model VA Clinic	5, 6
Set-Aside List - Surplus Priorities	11, 12
Veterans Are Civilians, Too - Aid for Disabled	3, 4, 5

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 11 May 31, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON ASSURES GENERAL ERSKINE OF ARMY COOPERATION WITH LOCAL CENTERS.

p. 2

* * * * * *

PRESIDENT TRUMAN APPROVES ACT OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING U. S. TRANSPORT AND INTERMENT OF SERVICEMEN WHO DIED ABROAD.

pp. 2, 3, 4, 5

* * * * * *

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS SURVEY OF 300 FIRMS SHOWS THAT IN EFFICIENCY, ATTENDANCE, AVOIDANCE OF INJURY, AND LOW JOB TURNOVER - DISABLED WORKERS WERE EQUAL OR SUPERIOR TO NON-DISABLED GROUP.

pp. 5, 6

* * * * * *

VA MOVES TO SPEED UP CLEARANCE OF G.I. LOANS BY DESIGNATING BANKS AS "SUPERVISED LENDERS" AUTHORIZED TO MAKE LOANS WITHOUT PRIOR VA APPROVAL.

pp. 11, 12

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Advisory Centers Boosted - By ANPA Bulletin	7, 8
Army Will Cooperate - With Local Centers	2
Community Advisory Center - Picture Story	13
Disposition of War Dead - Outlined Under Law	2, 3
. . . Priorities Governing Next of Kin	3, 4
. . . Burial Program Details	4, 5
Emergency Hospitalization for Service-Connected Disabilities - Authorized by VA	12
Legislation: Michigan	15, 16
Loan Guarantees Speeded - "Supervised Lenders"	11, 12
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers - Veterans' Institute - Marquette, Mich	12, 14
Housing Project - Greenwich, Conn	14
Summer School - Newark, N. J	14
Mobile Units - Northern Calif	14, 15
Counseling Program Maintained - New York City	15
Placement of Disabled - Shows Decline	5, 6
Publicity Action Needed - For Centers to Function at Best	9, 10, 11
Reading List: Of Interest to Veterans and Others - Books, Pamphlets, Etc	16
Reimbursement for Paid Schooling - Made by VA	6
Surplus Property Priority - Must be Certified	8
War Assets Administration Certifying Offices	8, 9

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 12 June 6, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUPREME COURT RULES THAT VETERANS DO NOT HAVE "SUPERSENIORITY" OVER CIVILIAN WORKERS.
Page 2

* * * * *

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR HOSPITALIZED VETERANS PLANNED BY VA WITH AID OF USAFI.
Pages 2, 3

* * * * *

VETERANS' ASSETS TO BE FEATURED ON NATIONWIDE RADIO PROGRAMS WEEK OF JUNE 10 TO JUNE 16.
Page 6

* * * * *

REEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF WOMEN VETERANS AND FORMER WAR WORKERS DISCUSSED.
Pages 4, 5

* * * * *

CHART OUTLINES VETERANS' BENEFITS IN BRIEF.
Page 10

* * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Education for Hospitalized Veterans - VA Program	2
Military Training - Reservists	3
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
Publicity - Boston, Mass	12
Refresher Course - Cleveland, Ohio	12
Negro Center - Charlotte, N. C	12
Community Resources - St. Louis, Mo.	12
Radio Programs - Waterbury, Conn	13
Chinese Veterans - San Francisco, Calif	13
Financial Counseling - Hartford, Conn	13
Disabilities - Oklahoma City, Okla	13
On-the-Job Training - Tools	5
Quarterly Report - New York City	7
Reading List: Of Interest to Veterans and Others	14
Rubber Manufacturers Association - Veteran Reintegration Program	7
Superseniority - Supreme Court Decision	2
Unemployment and Reduced Wages - Former War Workers	4
Veterans' Assets on the Radio - June 10 to June 16	6
Veterans' Benefits - Chart	10, 11
Veterans' War Bonds - Where to Write	4
Women Veterans - Reemployment Problems	5

COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTERS

A Preliminary Analysis of Trends and Activities

Retraining and Reemployment Administration
Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

June 13, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

To Community Advisory Centers -

Numerous requests have been received from State and local officials, Advisory Center Directors, and community leaders for information as to trends in service being given to veterans and in the expansion of Community Advisory Centers to serve all citizens.

The Retraining and Reemployment Administration has not attempted to obtain regular, formal reports from all Advisory Centers. Centers, however, have cooperated by sending in copies of their regular reports and other materials which they issue from time to time. Through a sampling of those reports, it has been possible to make a preliminary analysis of trends and activities. This analysis is being forwarded for your information and any use you may see fit to make of it.

As set out above, it should be borne in mind that this material is based on a relatively small sampling and is not an exhaustive study. It is intended that a more complete study be made at a later date. In this connection, I shall be glad to have your comments and suggestions. It will be very helpful if all centers can send me copies of any monthly or quarterly reports which they make to provide material for a later and more complete analysis of trends in Community Advisory Centers.

I want to take this opportunity to express appreciation for the fine work being done by Community Advisory Centers and extend best wishes to all of you for success during the next fiscal year.

Sincerely,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTERS

A Preliminary Analysis of Trends and Activities

I. Introduction

II. Summary of Conclusions

III. The Veteran Needs the Center

IV. The Veteran and his Needs

V. The Non-veteran Needs the Center

VI. The Future: Community Advisory Centers Look Ahead

I. INTRODUCTION

There are at present some 2,700 Community Advisory Centers in the United States which are aiding veterans and others in making post-war adjustments. With the progress in reconversion, and with military demobilization nearing an end, pertinent questions are being asked about the current problems and outlook of these centers:

> Is there at present a continuing need for the centers already established?
>
> Is there a need for more of such centers?
>
> What problems does the veteran bring to the center?
>
> Have veteran problems undergone any change?
>
> Should the centers established primarily for veterans extend their services to non-veterans?
>
> Is there likely to be a need for Community Advisory Centers in the future?

To throw light on these questions the Program Analysis Division of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration has made a preliminary cross section study covering a one percent sample of the centers. The quantitative estimates in the following pages are, of necessity, presented only as tentative estimates in their nation-wide application.

As more reports on the work of centers are received and can be studied, it is hoped that a new and revised edition of this preliminary study may be issued.

II. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

1. A continuing need exists for the Centers already established. Although January 1946 was the peak intake month for Centers, visits during April 1946 still exceeded those during October 1945 by 43 percent.

2. The veteran returns to the Center for additional assistance, particularly when plans fail to materialize. Approximately one-third of all visits are repeat visits, with 50 percent more repeat visits during April 1946 than during October 1945.

3. There is a need for additional Community Advisory Centers. The Centers with available tabulations have reported that from 12 percent to 58 percent of their clients were transients. In addition, the pent-up need for Centers finds striking expression in the large number of visits to recently organized Centers.

4. In recognition of the fact that veterans need assistance on a variety of problems, the Centers are so organized as to provide more than one service per veteran visit. That is why, on the average, services exceed visits by 40 percent.

5. The 30-odd types of problems concerning which veterans need assistance may be grouped according to six broad but meaningful objectives in order of their importance:

A. Earning a living
B. Establishing a home
C. Getting an education
D. Military benefits
E. Personal affairs
F. Special services (covering a wide variety of miscellaneous, non-advisory services)

6. Although the above problem pattern of veteran requests for assistance has not changed materially within each of the objectives (A-E), an increasing emphasis is developing on long-range questions requiring counseling techniques and competent advice, as against a decline in questions involving simple, "across-the-board" replies.

7. Centers report that their programs have been largely veteran programs. However, non-veteran problems are similar to veteran problems. A substantial proportion of the public school, high school, and college graduates need competent counseling to gear their educational plans to the realities of tomorrow's economics. More than a million diabled non-veterans require some form of counseling assistance. The families of veterans, the "too-old" age group, the psychological unemployed, those in need of psychiatric and medical aid: all these would benefit under a broad Community Advisory Center program.

The Community Advisory Center offers unique opportunities for assistance to non-veterans.

There is no stigma attached to going to an advisory center for assistance.

Utilizing the full resources of the community, the Advisory Center offers a service more complete than any group of agencies, working independently, can render. By coordinating assistance on the wide variety of non-veteran problems, the Community Advisory Center can extend a unifying force to the solution of non-veteran problems. More effective and economical use can be made of existing services by intelligent referral, thus eliminating delay and the "runaround".

8. The future need for Advisory Centers depends largely on five factors:

(1) The developing economic situation points to an increasing prosperity and a tightening labor market. The consequent decrease in "Earning a Living" problems at the centers may be offset in part by the longer periods of time devoted to those who will come to the centers because they cannot fit themselves into the available jobs.

(2) The continuing shortage of educational facilities may cause many veterans to reformulate their educational plans. "Getting an Education" visits will therefore become more numerous and involve longer interviews.

(3) "Establishing a Home" visits may decline about 25 percent by the end of 1946, if there is an appreciable easing of the housing shortage.

(4) The extension of the Selective Service Act will provide more veterans whose problems may necessitate the continuation of veteran services.

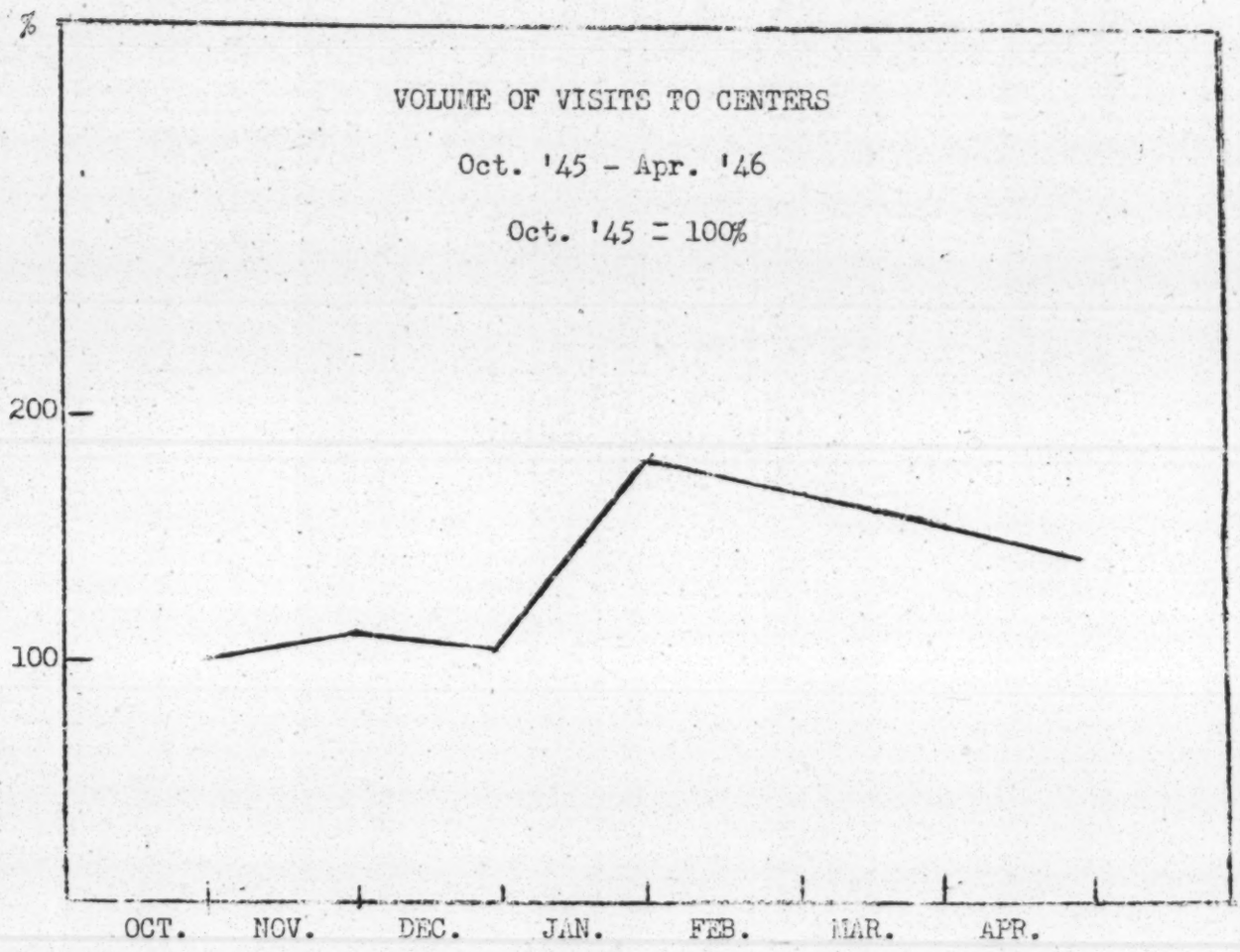
(5) Fundamentally, the continuation of Centers will depend on two decisions:

(a) The decision to transform more Centers from the purely informational to the advisory type.

(b) The extension of the services of Centers to non-veterans.

THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER

. . . Right Now



III. THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER

... RIGHT NOW

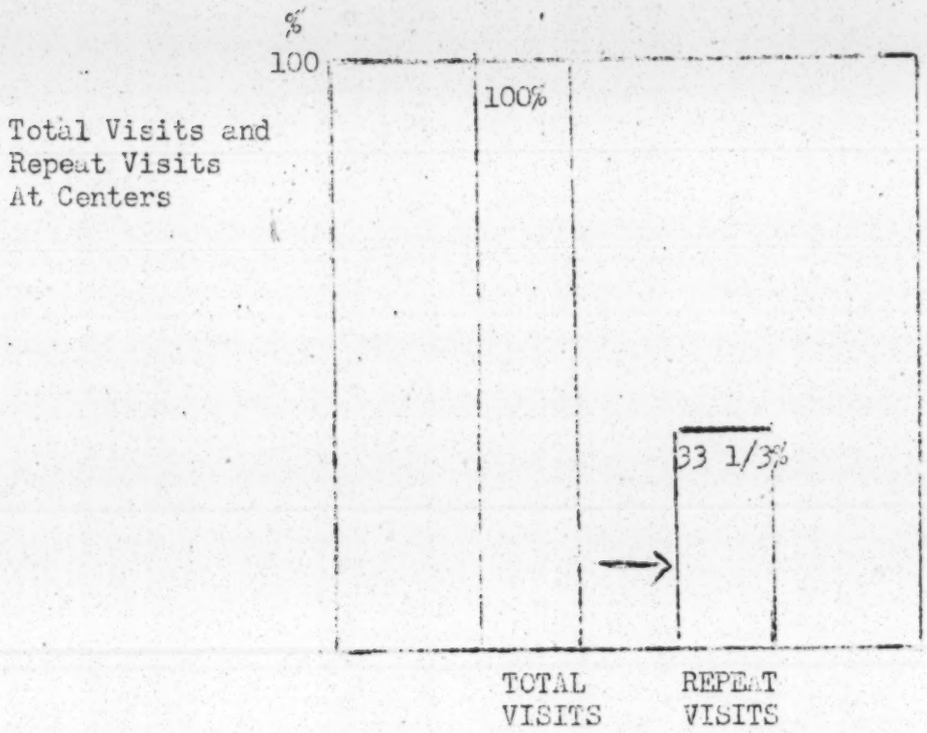
The continuing need for existing Centers can be immediately seen on the accompanying chart.

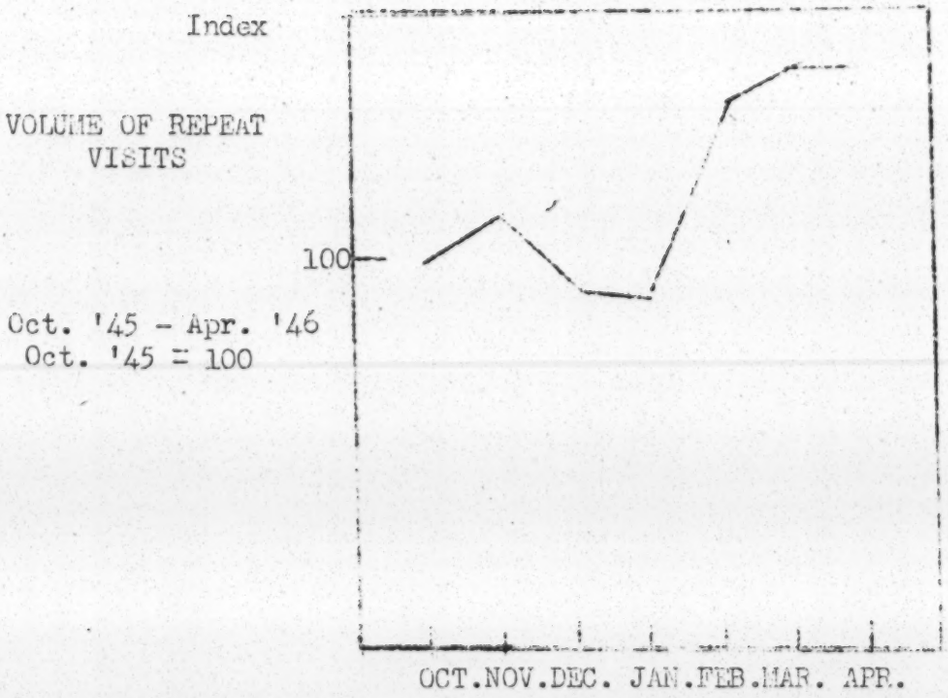
With January 1946 as the peak intake month, the volume of visits to Centers during April 1946 still exceeds October 1945 visits, the base month used in the study, by 43 percent.

This gain in volume of visits between October 1945 and April 1946 also indicates that many centers which have not increased their staffs to any extent, are now undermanned.

THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER

. . . For Additional Assistance





III. THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER

... FOR ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE

To find their rightful places in a peacetime life, many veterans require competent assistance on more than one problem varying in importance and complexity. These problems are not "packaged." They appear at different times during the veteran's personal reconversion.

For example:

The Bangor-Brewer, Maine Center reports that helping the "psychological unemployables" involves a number of interviews.

The Los Angeles Center reports that at the end of March 1946 the number of veterans returning three or more times exceeded those making fewer calls.

The New York City Center reports that as veteran plans failed to materialize, repeat visits became more numerous. Veterans returned two and three times.

The Peoria, Illinois Center reports that its aptitude and interest tests average eight hours per veteran--a procedure that probably involves several visits.

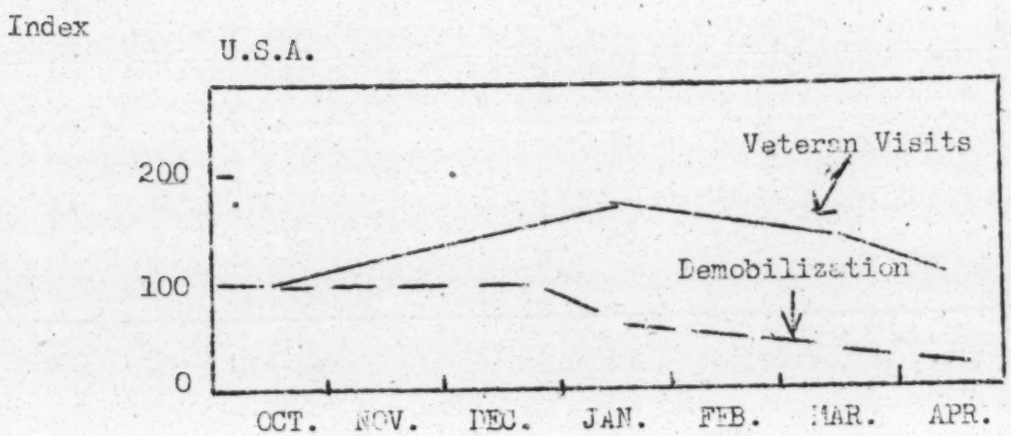
The Charlotte, N. C. Center reports that a veteran may request assistance two, three, or more times, depending on his condition, his problem, and new developments from time to time as he gradually assumes civilian clothes.

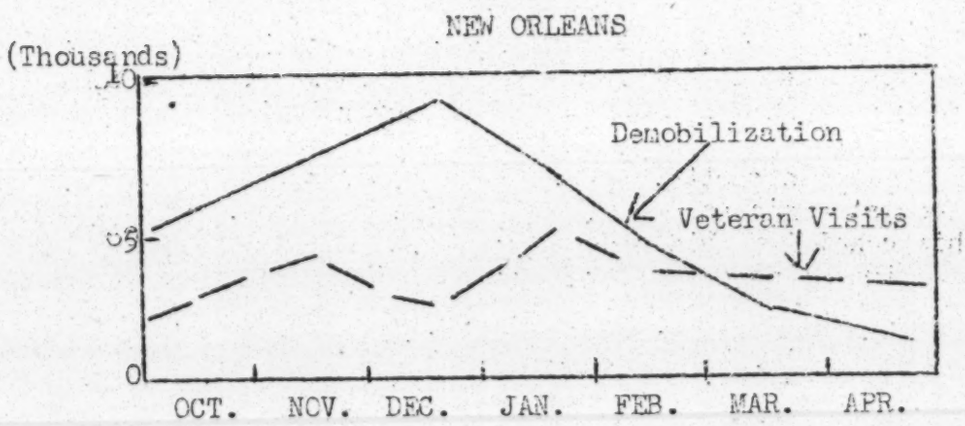
At present, approximately one-third of all visits to veteran centers are repeat visits.

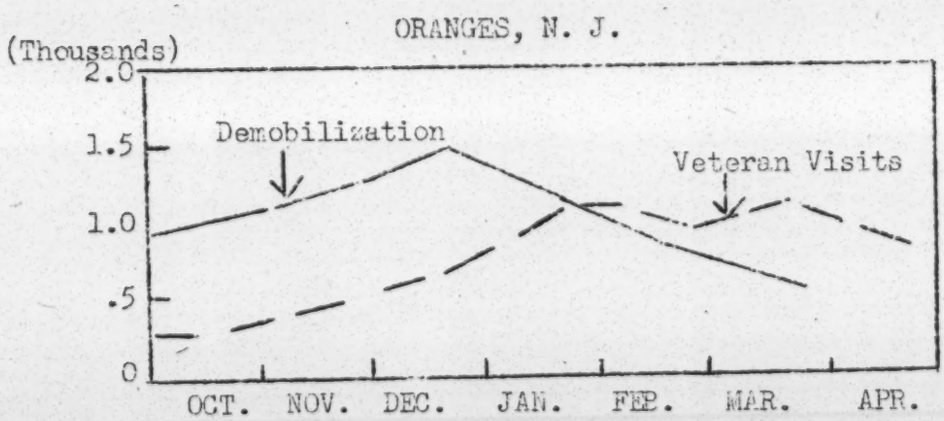
A time series of the volume of repeat visits in veteran centers reflects a 50 percent increase in such visits between October 1945 and April 1946.

THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER
. . . Even with 75% of Demobilization Completed

Demobilization Rates and Visits to Veteran Centers
Oct. '45 - Apr. '46
Oct. '45 = 100







III. THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER

... EVEN WITH 75% OF DEMOBILIZATION COMPLETED

Full demobilization is not an automatic sign that every veteran has been satisfactorily reintegrated. If anythin, problems have increased in number and complexity.

It has not been easy to get started earning a satisfactory living, or to obtain a job with a future. It has become more difficult to establish a home, to obtain competent educational advice, and to follow through on that advice. Out of such fertile troubles have grown personal and family difficulties.

That is why intelligent handling of veteran needs is a matter of current import. While the rate of demobilization during April 1946 is less than 40 percent of demobilization during October 1945, the volume of veteran visits to advisory centers for the same period is greater by 43 percent.

The New York City Center has reported, for example, that the number of New York City veterans demobilized during the first three months of 1946 represents a drop of 22 percent as compared to the previous quarter. The number of veterans, however, who came to the Center during this period increased 11 percent.

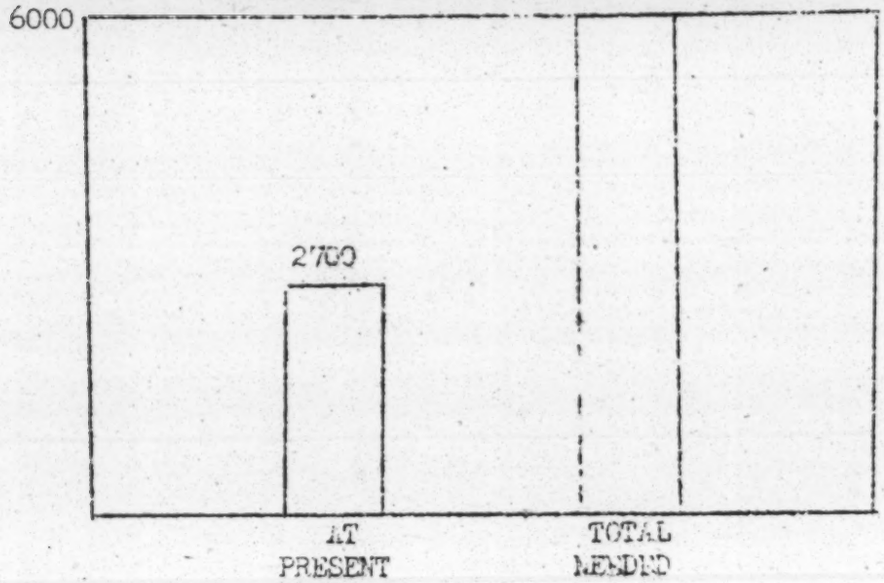
In New Orleans, Louisiana, the intake at the Center was greater than the number of discharges during March and April.

Similarly, at the Center in Oranges, N. J., for February and March visits exceeded discharges.

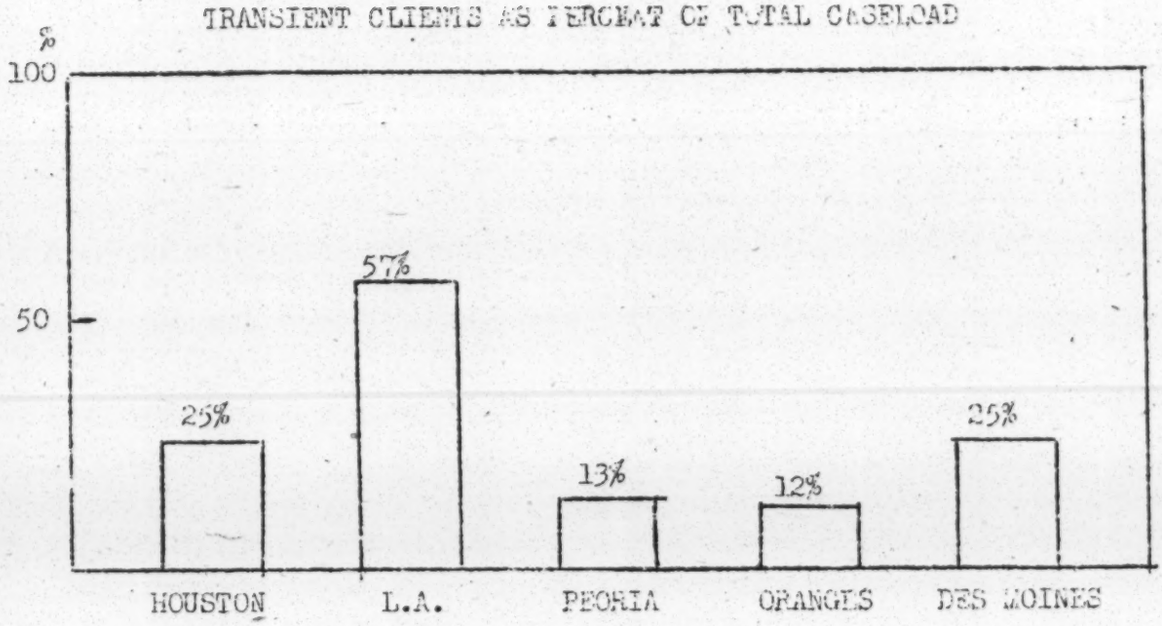
THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER

. . . MORE OF THEM AND BETTER ONES

CENTERS: NOW AND TOTAL NEEDED



TRANSIENT CLIENTS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL CASELOAD



III. THE VETERAN NEEDS CENTERS

... MORE OF THEM AND BETTER ONES

There are approximately 2,700 veteran Centers throughout the land. Estimates indicate that probably an equal or greater number of additional Centers is needed.

One index of the need for more Centers is the number of transient veterans who write to and personally contact Centers.

For example:

For the year ended January 31, 1946, the Houston, Texas Center reported that 25 percent of its clients were from outside the community.

The Los Angeles, California Center reported that 58 percent of its clients were residents of other states.

The Peoria, Illinois Center reported that in April 1946 13 percent of its clients were from out of the city.

The New York City Center reported that of over 400 letters received per month, over one-third are from outside residents.

About 25 percent of the visits to the Des Moines, Iowa Center were from outside residents.

The Oranges, New Jersey Center has found that 12 percent of its clients were from surrounding communities.

There is a pent-up need on the part of veterans in communities not served by Centers for the services that a Center can render. This finds striking expression in the large number of visits to those Centers which have opened recently.

For example:

The Oklahoma City Center was organized May 19, 1946. During its first operating month 3,550 visits were registered--a substantial figure.

The Wood County Veterans Center of Parkersburg, West Virginia which was organized very recently, reports: "The immediate and voluminous response during the first days of service shows a tremendous need for this organization."

On June 10, 1946, in an address before the 31st annual convention of the Kiwanis International at Atlantic City, New Jersey General Omar N. Bradley, Federal Administrator of Veterans Affairs, stated that: "Today, two out of every five men you see are veterans. Three-fourths of them served in World War II. At the time of discharge, half of them had no jobs to get back to. A quarter had never worked...

"One and three quarters millions of veterans are drawing readjustment allowances as the result of their failure to find liveable jobs. By Fall, unless new jobs continue to be created, four million veterans might be looking for work...

"A quarter of a million student veterans will find no room in the first choice schools to which they apply...

"One year after their discharge, we find veterans and their families doubled up in the crowded homes of their parents...

"Immediate personal problems of veterans are as varied as the personal affairs of 12 million persons can be...

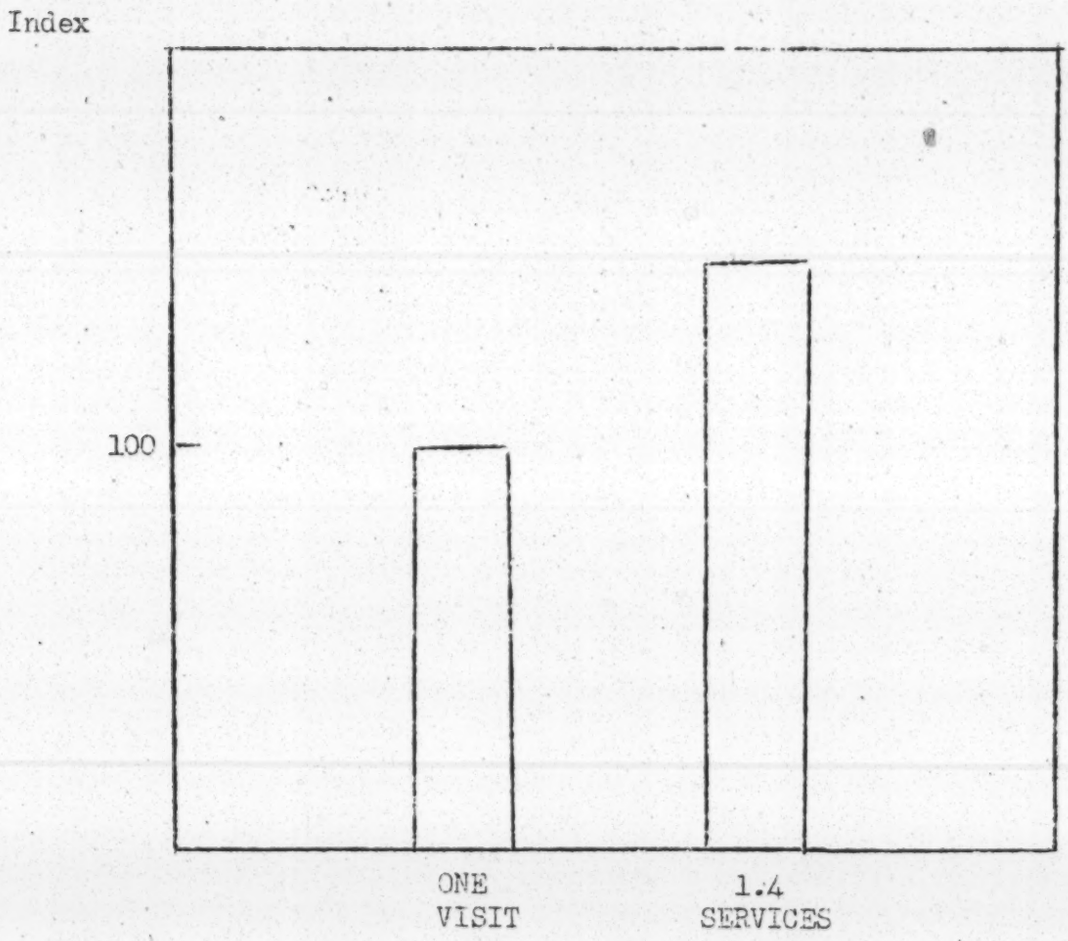
"Your only resort is to band together, one with another in the towns where you live. With existing community agencies already at your disposal, you can construct a reservoir for your community's helps.

In communities where outstanding help has been offered the veteran, we find it has best been accomplished through the creation of veterans' Advisory Centers. These Centers provide a clearing house for local services. They encourage government, local agencies, and citizens to pool their efforts in helping the veteran. They preclude the danger of hometown runarounds. Advisory Centers enable the community to do something realistic about its desire to help."

THE VETERAN NEEDS THE CENTER

. . . FOR CENTRALIZED and COORDINATED SERVICE

VISITS AND SERVICES



III. THE VETERAN NEEDS CENTERS

... FOR CENTRALIZED AND COORDINATED SERVICE

Since veterans require assistance on a large variety of problems, the Centers are generally so organized as to provide more than one service per veteran visit.

That is why, on the average, services to individuals exceed visits by 40 percent.

The program of coordinated community action represented by a truly community-backed Advisory Center eliminates the runaround by rendering maximum service with a minimum of visits and referrals.

OBJECT OF VISITS TO CENTER

I EARNING A LIVING

A Employment

Apprenticeship
OJT
SRA
Reemployment
Securing a Job

B Business

Business & Farm Loans
Other Business Assistance

II GETTING AN EDUCATION

Secondary Schools: General Education
Secondary Schools: Vocational & Trades
College and Universities
Other Adult Education

III ESTABLISHING A HOME

Home Loans
Housing: Room, Apt. or Home
Priorities Assistance

IV MILITARY BENEFITS

Claims & Pensions
Insurance
Other: VA Medical Care
Burial Allowances, etc.

V PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Personal & Family Problems
Financial Assistance, excluding Home and Business Loans
Community Medical Care
Legal Aid

VI SPECIAL SERVICES

Income Tax Assistance
Surplus Property
Filing & Typing of Forms
Notarization & Photostat
Discharge Assistance
Allotment & Allowances
Mustering out Pay
Back Pay
Licenses
Rationing
Miscellaneous

TYPES OF SERVICES REQUESTED AT CENTER

1. Information
2. Testing
3. Counseling
4. Follow-thru assistance based on information, testing or counseling.
5. Referrals to other agencies

IV. THE VETERAN AND HIS NEEDS

... PROBLEMS THE VETERAN BRINGS TO THE CENTER

The survey shows more than 30 types of problems on which veterans need assistance. Obviously, only a Community Advisory Center specifically organized to do a job of informing, counseling and intelligent referral can satisfactorily follow through on such a broad front. Utilizing as it does the full resources of the community, including in some cases as many as 75 interested community groups, the Veterans' Advisory Center is a typically American approach to the solution of veterans' problems.

Veterans' problems may be grouped according to the following six broad but meaningful objectives:

A. Earning a living
B. Establishing a home
C. Getting an education
D. Military benefits
E. Personal affairs
F. Special services

The accompanying chart presents a detailed breakdown of these objectives.

PROBLEM PATTERN OF VETERANS REQUESTING ASSISTANCE
BY OBJECTIVE

	OCT. %	JAN. %	APR. %
EARNING A LIVING	29.7	25.4	30.7
ESTABLISHING A HOME	14.6	16.5	18.1
GETTING AN EDUCATION	12.5	15.4	13.5
MILITARY BENEFITS	13.4	11.8	8.1
PERSONAL AFFAIRS	6.2	5.4	5.8
SPECIAL SERVICES	23.6	25.5	23.8

CHANGING VOLUME OF SERVICES BY OBJECTIVE

	OCT. %	JAN. %	APR. %
EARNING A LIVING	100	136.8	163.6
ESTABLISHING A HOME	100	180.2	196.5
GETTING AN EDUCATION	100	197.8	171.7
MILITARY BENEFITS	100	140.3	96.2
PERSONAL AFFAIRS	100	137.7	146.6
SPECIAL SERVICES	100	171.9	158.9

IV. THE VETERAN AND HIS NEEDS

... A PATTERN OF REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE

In general, the problem pattern of requests for assistance as reflected in the services rendered by Centers has not changed materially since October 1945. Primarily, veterans are interested in earning a living. Second in importance is their desire to establish a home. Getting an education is third, military benefits fourth, and family problems fifth.

In addition, the veterans request, and the Centers furnish, a large variety of special services, including income tax assistance, photostating, filing of claims, assistance on mustering-out pay, back pay, discharge review, directional information, and general information: all of which together comprise about 25 percent of total requests for assistance.

BUT ...

The whole problem pattern is undergoing an internal, qualitative change. The emphasis has shifted from the simple informational type of request to those involving long range planning and the use of counseling techniques. For example, the question is not: "Where can I get a job?" It is "Where and how can I get a suitable job, a job with a future?"

The Bangor-Brewer, Maine Center reports that the type of request for information and service has changed somewhat from the type of request received at the Center in the beginning. In the spring and summer of 1945, the questions asked pertained mainly to information about the GI Bill of Rights. In the fall of 1945 and up to the present, the most important problems brought to the Center pertained to establishing a home, getting an education, and finding suitable employment. Many veterans are finding it difficult to convert skills learned in war time to peacetime jobs.

The Bridgeport, Connecticut Center feels that the veterans who have been demobilized since October have passed through a "decompression" period. Returning to the Center in increasing numbers, these veterans are now doing long-range planning for their economic future and are in need of informative counseling to help determine in what direction their abilities lie, as well as helpful assistance in establishing their planning objectives.

The Los Angeles Center reports that there has been a slight decline in services, principally of the short-term informational type. Veterans are now bringing in more intensive long-range problems for discussion. The decline in services has been offset by requests for types of services requiring more time and skill to handle.

The New York City Center reports that interviews have become longer, that the veteran has had to reformulate his plans, and that consequently more time is required of the interviewers.

V. THE NON-VETERAN NEEDS THE COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTER

. . . RIGHT NOW

Although many Centers serve non-veterans, the number so served has been small. Up to the present, the Community Advisory Center program has been largely a veteran's program reflecting the feeling of most communities that veterans have suffered the sharpest dislocation during the war period.

However, the problems of many non-veterans are similar to those of the veteran. The non-veteran also has Earning-a-Living Problems, Educational Problems, Establishing-a-Home Problems, and Personal Problems. There are many programs and organizations dealing with these problems for all citizens that require coordination and a community-wide approach.

High school, and college students need competent counseling to aid them in gearing their educational plans to the realities of tomorrow's economics.

More than a million disabled non-veteran require some form of vocational and social counseling. The "too-old" age group in the labor force, the psychological unemployables, those in need of psychiatric care and medical aid: all of these would benefit from helpful community assistance.

The Community Advisory Center idea offers a unique opportunity for coordinating existing programs for all citizens and for insuring guidance and intelligent referral.

The Community Advisory Center is a place where a man or woman can go with dignity. There is no stigma attached to going to an advisory center for assistance. Utilizing, as it does the full resources of a community, the advisory center offers centralized assistance. It is important to have <u>one place</u> to go for competent advice, reliable information, and correct referrals. Assistance on a wide variety of non-veteran problems can be coordinated and improved through a Community Advisory Center, specifically organized for such a job, and receiving the united support and participation of all agencies, public and private.

The Baruch-Hancock Report proposed service to both veterans and non-veterans. Many cities have adapted the idea to their local needs. Consequently, the pattern of service for civilians varies considerably among Centers but wherever non-veterans are most successfully served it is significant that the bulk of community facilities capable of aiding the advisory program has been placed firmly and cooperatively behind the Center's planning and administrative functions.

... FURTHERMORE

This qualitative change in the problem pattern from the simple informational to the long-range planning type is accentuated by the increased volume of requests for these time-consuming services.

Earning-a-living services at Centers for April 1946 increased a substantial 64 percent since October 1945.

Establishing-a-home services increased by 97 percent for the same period.

Educational services as of April were still 71 percent greater than the October 1945 volume.

Personal affairs services increased by 47 percent over October 1945.

Special services were 59 percent greater in April.

Military claims services declined 4 percent below the October 1945 level.

VI. THE FUTURE

... COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTERS LOOK AHEAD

The future need for Advisory Centers depends primarily on five factors:

1. The developing economic situation.
2. The rate at which educational facilities increase.
3. The rate at which housing facilities become available.
4. Provisions of the Selective Service Act.
5. Recognition of the need for broadening the intent of existing Centers and for formally soliciting non-veteran visits.

The developing economic situation.

Most indications point to a high level of employment throughout 1946 and at least the first half of 1947, creating a tightening labor market. The expansion of employment opportunities should result in a decreasing volume of Earning-a-living problems at Centers. Offsetting this in part will be the longer interviews involved, for the men and women who do come to the Center will be those who for one reason or another cannot fit themselves into available jobs.

The rate at which educational facilities increase.

The shortage of educational openings will probably continue through 1946 and 1947. Many veterans furthermore, have not as yet availed themselves of their educational opportunities. There is a shortage of vocational training opportunities. Educational plans will have to be reformulated, more exhaustive explorations of opportunities made. Consequently, not only will the volume of educational problems increase at the Centers, but the interviews will also lengthen.

The rate at which housing facilities expand.

The housing shortage should be relieved somewhat during the fall of 1946 and considerably more so during 1947. This relief may decrease the "Establishing-a-Home" problems at Centers to about three-fourths of their present volume by the end of 1946.

The Selective Service Act.

Renewal of the Selective Service Act will provide a steady source of veterans whose problems will have some bearing on the longevity of Community Advisory Centers. The question has been asked: Should not the future veterans receive the same assistance as the present ones? Certainly, the fact that these future veterans will require helpful assistance should be considered.

Recognition of the need for broadening the scope of Centers.

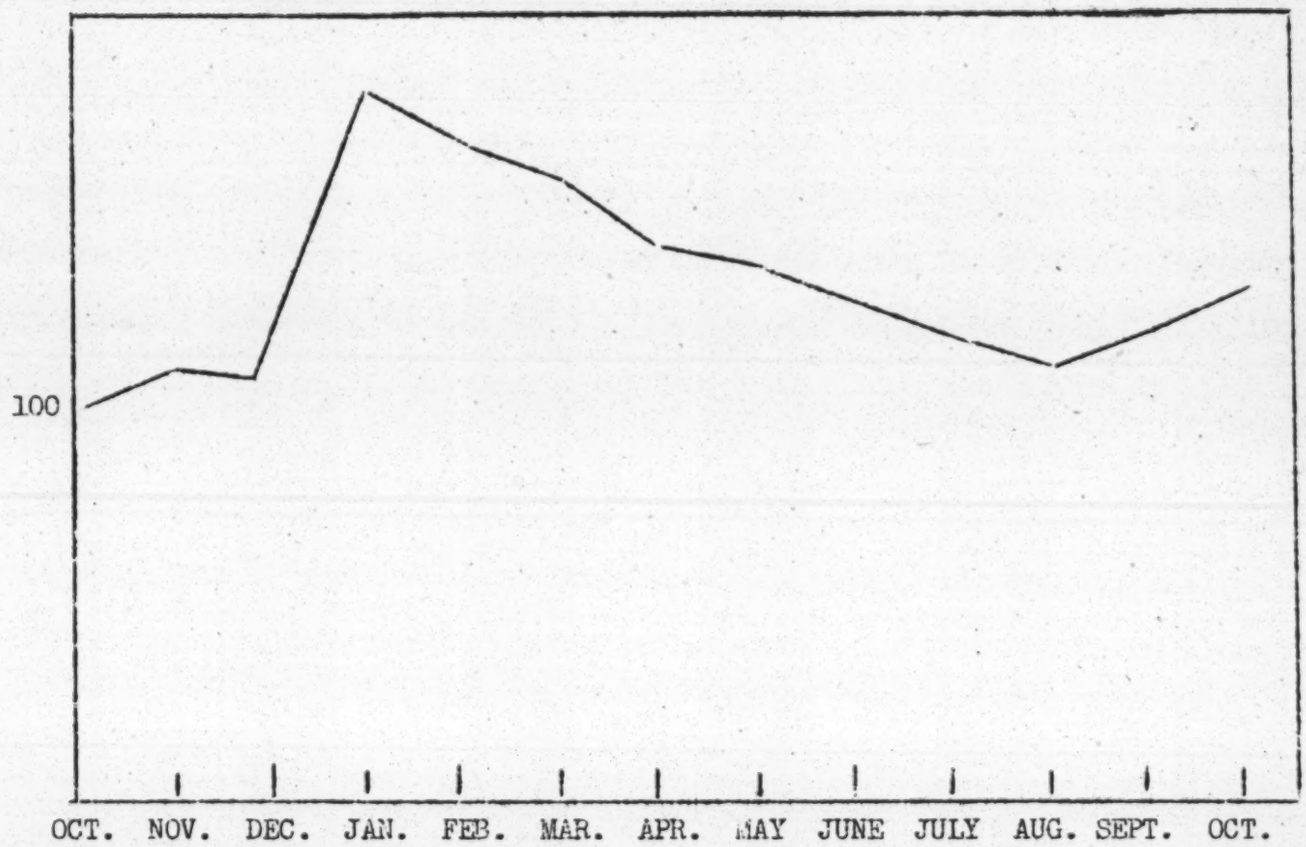
A two-fold development along parallel lines is taking place among Centers. The first involves the formal and informal transformation of Centers, as a result of the increasing volume of cases in need of counseling, from the purely Informational and Referral to the Advisory type.

The second development concerns the formal extension of the services of the veteran centers to the non-veteran. Does the value of the veteran centers to the non-veteran. Does the value of the Community Advisory Center end with the readjustment of the veteran? Can Community Advisory Centers make an important contribution in counseling young people and special problem groups which require continuing assistance? Doesn't the former war worker who left the community at the insistence of the Government to work in a war plant also deserve attention?

If the principle of coordinated community action represented by the Advisory Center idea is a sound procedure for rendering service to veterans, why not to all citizens? Might not an effective advisory service available to all citizens increase the productive capacity and earnings of the community as a whole? These are some of the questions being raised by thoughtful community leaders as the future of the Advisory Center program is under consideration.

It is hoped that the preliminary figures presented in this study, and others to follow, may provide some indication of trends which can be helpful to communities considering these problems.

HYPOTHETICAL INTAKE TREND AT VETERAN CENTERS THRU OCT. - '46



Indications are that the intake at veteran centers may decline seasonally during the summer months, and as a result of improving employment activities, until in August 1946 it may drop to about 110% of the October 1945 level. With the opening of the fall semester, the trend should reverse itself, and may reach about 130% of the October 1945 level, during October 1946. To partially offset this probable decline in number of cases during the summer months, interviews will become longer, more exhaustive and involve a greater use of counseling techniques.

RRA

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 13 June 13, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE'S SPECIAL INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ISSUES ADDITIONAL OJT STANDARDS FOR FARM OCCUPATIONS UNDER G.I. BILL.

pp. 2,3,4,5

* * * * * *

JOHN W. SNYDER SUBMITS REPORT ON THE VETERAN AND HIGHER EDUCATION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

pp. 5,6,7,8

* * * * * *

VA URGES ALL VETERANS TO APPLY AT ONCE FOR CERTIFICATES OF ELIGIBILITY IF PLANNING TO ATTEND SCHOOL NEXT FALL UNDER THE G.I. BILL.

pp. 8,9

* * * * * *

SEARCH FOR MISSING WAR AND NAVY PERSONNEL CONTINUES - HOPE FOR FURTHER RESCUES IS DIM.

pp. 9,10

* * * * * *

WAA ANNOUNCES INAUGURATION OF NEW "SALES AT SITE" SYSTEM TO TAKE CARE OF ALL PRIORITY CLAIMANTS AND SMALL BUSINESSES.

pp. 10,11

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Additional OJT Standards Issued -	
For Farm Occupations	2
Criteria for Approval of Agricultural OJT	3,4,5
Army Captain Requests RRA's Advice -	
On Establishing an Advisory Center	15
CIO Support Given -	
To Non-Agricultural OJT Standards	5
Community Aid Stressed -	
For VA Facilities	15
Continued Service Planned -	
For Veteran and Non-Veteran	12
Legislation: Alaska -	
Bonus for Veterans	16
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
Name in Neon	12
Service and Rehabilitation	14
Beaver County Strong	14
"Share Your Home"	14
Erskine Speaks in Denver	14
Picture	7
Picture Page -	
Augusta, Georgia Center	13
Qualifications for Priorities -	
Defined by CPA	11
Report on Veterans Education -	
Submitted to President	5,6,7,8
Search for Missing Continues -	
Although Hope is Dim	9
Surplus Disposal Plan -	
Speeds Up Sales	10,11
VA Certification Needed -	
Early Applications Urged	8, 9

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM FOR VETERANS IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

* * * * * * * *

ADOPTED JUNE 18, 1946

BY

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF

CRITERIA AND STANDARDS FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Department of Labor

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

Washington 25, D. C.

Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF ALL STATES AND TERRITORIES:

I am enclosing herewith the third in the series of recommended minimum criteria for approval of establishments offering on-the-job training for veterans. This particular set of criteria relates to on-the-job training of veterans in State and local Government agencies.

As you know from my letters of April 8 and June 10, 1946, forwarding the nonagricultural and agricultural criteria, this material has been formulated by an interagency committee representing the major Federal Government agencies concerned with on-the-job training. Following previous practice the committee has received the assistance and advice of interested nongovernmental organizations in developing the standards. In the case of the criteria for State and local governmental on-the-job training the following groups were consulted:

American Council on Education
American Federation of Labor
The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
The American Legion
American Municipal Association
American Veterans Committee
American Veterans of World War II
American Vocational Association
The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council of Chief State School Officers
The Council of State Governments
Disabled American Veterans
The International City Managers Association
National Education Association
United Public Workers of America
The Veterans of Foreign Wars

I hope that your State approving agency will see fit to give such consideration to these criteria as may result in their adoption as a minimum basis for approving on-the-job training programs in State, municipal, and county governmental agencies. It seems to me that there are

advantages for the veteran, the State, and the Federal Government in establishing a reasonable uniformity in the minimum requirements for State approval. In recommending such adoption, I recognize clearly that each State has the full right to make its own decisions as to the standards it will use. I further understand that in many instances the States have already established more exacting criteria which should, of course, be continued in effect if working satisfactorily.

I should be pleased to receive any suggestions you or your State approving agency may care to offer concerning these standards and their application.

Sincerely yours,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

Enclosure

Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

FOR VETERANS IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

ENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 346 (G.I. Bill of Rights) provides for on-the-job training, o assure economic security to veterans who want to learn a job that will increase their earning capacity and their opportunity for employment and advance-ent. Veterans who are selected for this training receive subsistence payments n addition to the wages or salary paid by the employing agency during the raining period. The maximum subsistence allowance under the law is $65 a onth for veterans without dependents, and $90 a month for those with dependents. The veteran's combined salary and allowance cannot exceed the salary ate established for experienced workers, in the job for which the veteran is eing trained.

The subsistence allowance is not a gratuity to the veteran, nor is it a ubsidy to the employer. The value of the program will be lost and its integrity ill be discredited if it is used as a cheap labor scheme, or if the period of raining is prolonged unnecessarily, or if the employing agency cannot provide easonable assurance that the veteran will get the job for which he is being rained upon completion of his training.

Apprenticeship is a recognized form of training for which subsistence allowance ay be payable. Standards to safeguard the welfare of apprentices are established y State and Federal apprenticeship agencies. Additional standards are needed, owever, to cover training for other jobs which have sufficient training content o make it worthwhile for a veteran to use his education or training entitlement nder the law. Some jobs are so narrow in scope or so highly specialized that

they do not justify the use by the veteran of his training entitlement. Where the training is slight, and there is relatively little difference between the entrance salary and the salary paid to a trained worker, there is little, if any, advantage to the veteran in taking part in such a training program. For example, if there is only a ten-dollar-per-month difference between the pay rate of the trainee and the standard rate for an experienced worker, the veteran is not getting the full benefit from his training allotment.

An Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training has been appointed by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, Department of Labor, which is responsible for coordinating training activities of various Federal agencies. The following standards for on-the-job training of veterans in State and local Government jurisdictions have just been developed by that Committee. While these standards are advisory in nature, they are recommended for adoption by the State agency in each State that is designated as responsible for approving nonagricultural on-the-job training programs conducted for veterans by Government agencies.

DEFINITION

As used herein, "on-the-job training" means training conducted in a Government agency for any position for which at least three months of guided work experience, with such supplemental instruction as may be necessary, are required to insure reasonable competency, and in which there is a difference between the wage or salary paid to the trainee and that paid a trained worker. In instances where the time of the trainee is measured on an hourly basis, rather than a monthly basis, the minimum amount of time covered by the training program should not be less than 500 hours.

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Any State or local Government agency desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program under Public Law 346 will be asked to submit to the designated

State approving agency within that State a written application setting forth the course of training for each kind of job for which a veteran is to be trained. Standard programs for identical jobs should be developed when possible. This application should include the following information:

1. Title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.
2. A statement describing the qualifications that should be possessed by the veteran in order to be selected for training.
3. A statement of the monthly wage or salary (excluding overtime) payable to the trainee and the beginning monthly wage or salary (excluding overtime) paid to a trained worker in the position for which he is to be trained.
4. An outline of the training program as a whole, listing topics or subjects to be covered and number of days or weeks devoted to each.
5. Qualifications of instructors, including their ability to train.
6. Instructional materials to be used, such as manuals, textbooks, etc.
7. Instructional plan or methods to be followed, such as at-the-desk instruction, lectures, directed reading, conference, etc.
8. Facilities and equipment to be used in training.
9. A definite statement of the criteria which are to be used to determine when the trainees have reached satisfactory work standards.
10. A statement indicating whether there is reasonable expectation that the veteran who completes the prescribed on-the-job training program successfully will, on completion of this training, be employed in the kind of job for which he has been trained.
11. A statement that the employing agency will not effect a reduction in its normal expenditure for personal services as a result of the on-the-job training.

12. An agreement to report as required to the Veterans Administration.

STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

On-the-job training programs should be considered for approval only if application is submitted in conformity with the above specifications, and if inquiry by the State-designated approving agency shows that they meet, or have made provisions for meeting, the following standards:

1. The program will fully qualify trainees to do the job for which the training is to be conducted and to meet the usual experience and training requirements for that job.
2. There is a reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him within the State or local Government jurisdiction providing the training at the end of the training period. (The committee is convinced that the interests of both the veteran and the governmental agencies concerned are best served when the veteran is appointed through usual appointment procedures prior to being placed in training. For example, in the case of a Government jurisdiction that has a civil service law, the veteran should be selected and appointed to a training position under procedures required by such law before he is placed in training. In general, the trainee should be determined to be qualified for the full job, except for the deficiency in training.)
3. The salary or wage rate to be paid the veteran for the entire period of training or any part of the period of training is not less than that customarily paid to a non-veteran learner in the same job.
4. The position for which the training is to be conducted is one to which promotion is based upon skill and knowledge acquired through systematized and organized training rather than merely on such factors as seniority, length of service, normal job progression, etc. (Subsistence for veterans receiving on-the-job training is intended to be used in those situations

where the employer has set up trainee positions that are recognized as being a preliminary step for advancement to the full-fledged position. However, there are a number of jobs where there is a normal progression from the junior to the senior rank, for example, and where preparation for promotion consists essentially of performing the duties of the lower level position. If there is no established trainee position at an intermediate rate of pay between the rate for the lower and higher level jobs, the subsistence feature of the on-the-job training program should not be applied in cases of training for the higher level job.)

5. The program will be completed in the shortest possible time consistent with thorough training, and the length of the training will not exceed that customarily required to provide the necessary skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is to be trained.

6. The requirements of the position for which the training is to be conducted justify establishing a training program of at least three months except where the standard period of training is shortened, as provided in Item 9 below.

7. Adequate instructional and supervisory personnel and adequate and suitable equipment and materials are available. (The committee feels that mere "exposure" to the work, or casual, informal instruction by a supervisor from time to time do not constitute "adequate" instructional facilities within the meaning of this program.)

8. Adequate provision is made for check of the trainee's progress and for determining when he has attained his job objective.

9. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous related job experience, whether in military service or elsewhere, and his training period shortened accordingly.

10. Provision is made for obtaining support of the progress by the agency's employees.

11. Provision is made for acquainting the veteran trainee at the outset of his training with the special schedule of training he is expected to complete, and the standards that will be used by the employer in determining whether or not he completes his training successfully.

12. Provision is made for issuing to the veteran, upon satisfactory completion of training, a certificate attesting to his satisfactory completion of the training.

Adopted on June 18, 1946 by the Interagency Committee for Development of Criteria and Standards for On-the-Job Training established pursuant to Retraining and Reemployment Administration Order No. 4.

Approved for transmittal to the Governors of all States and Territories.

Dated: June 25, 1946

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

(RRA 46-183)

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 14 June 20, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL BRADLEY URGES SETTING UP OF ADVISORY CENTERS AND RECOMMENDS COMMUNITIES ASK RRA FOR HELP.
p. 2

* * * * * *

RRA REORGANIZES ADVISORY CENTERS DIVISION INTO FIELD SERVICE BRANCH.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

NEW HIGH REACHED IN FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION LOANS TO VETERANS.
p. 4

* * * * * *

VETERANS COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE ASSEMBLY IS MAKING STUDY OF METHODS OF SOLVING INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' PERSONAL PROBLEMS.
p. 10

* * * * * *

VA ARRANGES FOR COLLEGES TO GET MORE THAN A MILLION SURPLUS TEXTBOOKS.
p. 4

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Babies Under Six Months -	
Not to be Admitted to U. S.	7,8
Centers' Help Sought -	
On Problem Procedure	10
Commercial Motor Boats -	
G.I. Business Loans	5,6
Community Advisory Centers -	
Urged by General Omar N. Bradley	2
Farm Loans -	
For Veterans	4
Field Service Branch -	
RRA Expands Field Activities	2,3
Flight Training Under G.I. Bill -	
Rules and Regulations	9,10
Legislation: New York State -	
Housing	14,15
New Businesses -	
Show Veterans Are Venturesome	8,9
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
Business Backing	11
Loan Screening Board	11,12
10,000th Man	12
Expansion	13
Publicity	13
Community Referral Service	13,14
Reading List: Of Interest to Veterans and Others -	
Books, Pamphlets, Etc	15
Subsistence Allowances Under G.I. Bill -	
Not Considered Wages	6
Surplus Textbooks -	
For Veteran-Students	4
U. S. Coast Guard Reserve -	
To Get No G. I. Benefits	5

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING-REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 15 June 27, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE APPOINTED EXPEDITER OF SURPLUS U.S. PROPERTY AND FACILITIES FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
p. 2

* * * * * *

VETERANS MUST REGISTER IMMEDIATELY WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHEN UNEMPLOYED TO COLLECT SRA. PAYMENTS NOT RETROACTIVE.
p. 2

* * * * * *

GENERAL ERSKINE'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO MAKE POSSIBLE MANUFACTURE OF 1,000,000 MORE LOW-COST MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS FOR VETERANS.
p. 3

* * * * * *

REPORT OF ATS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SAYS STEPS ARE BEING TAKEN TO INCREASE NUMBER OF SKILLED WORKERS IN BUILDING TRADES TO AID NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM.
p. 4

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Apprentice Training Program - Broadened	4
Arizona Sets Up Council - To Approve OJT Applications	3
Discharge Certificate Copies Accepted - By VA	10,11
D. C. Center - Picture	11
Handicapped Workers - Produce Efficiently	5,6
Legislation: New York State	15,16
Loyola University School of Law - Accepting Applications	4
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers	12,13,14,15
One Million More Men's Suits - For Veterans	3
On-the Job Training Works - In N. J. Firm	5
Priority Ratings on Tools - For Veteran Trainees	9,10
Readjustment Allowances - For Veterans	2
Reading List	16
Request for Information - By RRA	7 & 8
RRA Soon to Send Centers - WAA Publication on Vets Rights	5
State Scholarships - For Veterans	10
Surplus Goods Expediter - For Schools	2
Totally Blind Veteran - Doing a Creditable Job	10
VA Decentralizes NSLI - To 13 Branch Offices	7,8
Veterans Loan Authority - Organized in New Jersey	7

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING-REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 16 July 5, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE'S INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE DEVELOPS ON-THE-JOB TRAINING STANDARDS FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
pp. 2,3,4,5

* * * * * *

"ONE-STOP" COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTERS DEEMED ONE OF THE GREAT NEEDS OF RETURNING VETERANS BY COL. MENNINGER.
p. 5

* * * * * *

PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE GUARANTEED BY U. S. MUST BE RESUMED BY VETS TWO YEARS FROM DISCHARGE.
p. 6

* * * * * *

DISABLED VETERAN PRAISES SERVICES RENDERED HIM BY VA REHABILITATION CENTER IN NEW YORK.
pp. 6,7

* * * * * *

VA TO SUPPLY HOME EQUIPMENT TO VETERAN-PATIENTS WITH SPINAL INJURIES WHEN DIS-CHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.
p. 8

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Attention, Center Directors!	5
Form: To be Filled in by Centers	15
Legislation -	
Hawaii	14,15
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers	12,13,14
"One-Stop" Community Advisory Centers Recommended -	
By Colonel Menninger	5
On-the-Job Training Standards -	
For State and Local Governments	2,3,4,5
Prosthetic Service Cards -	
For Disabled Veterans	9,10
Reading List	16
Rest Camp for Veterans -	
In New York State	11
RRA Field Representatives Meeting -	
July 8-9 in Washington, D. C.	12
Testing Aids -	
In Counseling, Placement, Etc.	7,8
Texas Committee -	
Coordinates Veterans Affairs	8,9
Trained Staff Members -	
For Centers	11,12
Traveling Forums -	
On Veterans Affairs	12
VA Circulars -	
Regulations, Procedures	11
VA Home Equipment -	
For Spinal Cases	8
Veteran Approval of VA Clinic -	
In New York	6,7
War Department Films Available -	
For Showing at Centers	9
Warning to Veterans -	
Taking On-the-Job Training	6

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 17 July 11, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE REVIEWS RRA ACTIVITIES AT WASHINGTON MEETING OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

RESPONSES SHOW THAT STATES WELCOME CRITERIA FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING COURSES RECOMMENDED BY GENERAL ERSKINE'S FEDERAL INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE.
p. 4

* * * * * *

CONTINUED UPWARD TREND IN VETERANS' SELF-EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES REPORTED BY VA.
p. 5

* * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ANNOUNCES TIGHTENING OF REGULATIONS GIVING PREFERENCE TO VETERANS IN OBTAINING LICENSES TO EXPORT SCARCE COMMODITIES.
pp. 5,6

* * * * * *

CANADIAN VETERANS REAP BENEFITS OF CAREFULLY PREPARED POST-WAR PLANS, SAY RRA REPRESENTATIVES AFTER RECENT VISIT TO CANADA.
p. 8

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Community Action Builds - Homes for Veterans	11,12,13
Dependent's Travel Refund - War Department Information	10
Federal Council of Churches - Supports Centers	11
General Erskine Discusses Vet Problems - With Visiting Community Officials	10
Housing for Veterans - In Schools and Colleges	9
Lecture at Columbia University - By Miss Stratton, July 8 to 26	7
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
Community Support - Scranton, Pa. Picture Page	14
Negro Service Officers - Florida	15
State Fair - Illinois	15
Open Monday Evening - Canton, Ohio	15
Information - Brooklyn, N. Y.	15
On-the-Job Training - With Relatives as Employers	13
Physicians Needed - By VA	9
Preference for Veterans - In Export Business	5,6
Radio Jobs - In Smaller Cities	6,7
Reading List	16
RRA Activities Reviewed - By General Erskine	2,3
Self-Employment Allowances - For Veterans	5
States Welcome Criteria - For On-Job Courses	4

U. S. Department of Labor
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT
ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

MISSION and FUNCTIONS of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration

This statement has been issued in response to numerous requests for information regarding the Retraining and Reemployment Administration (RRA). It includes a brief outline of the agency's mission, scope of authority, and methods of functioning at National, State, and local levels.

The Retraining and Reemployment Administration is vitally concerned with all human problems of reconversion. It is to the solution of these problems that its efforts are directed.

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator
Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

July 15, 1946.

Mission

The Retraining and Reemployment Administration is the medium created by law to effect coordination during the reconversion period among the activities of those agencies of the Government charged with the functions of retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation. The objective of its work is the reintegration into community life of all Americans whose lives have been disrupted by the war.

In terms of personnel, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration is one of the smallest of the Federal agencies. It maintains no field offices but offers consulting service to the States and communities through a small staff of field representatives.

Origin and Authority

The Retraining and Reemployment Administration was constituted first by Executive order in 1944 and later by law in title III of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. It was transferred to the Department of Labor by Executive order, September 19, 1945. The functions of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration are defined in title III as follows:

1. "To have general supervision and direction of the activities of all existing executive agencies (except the Veterans' Administration and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs) authorized by law relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation for the purpose of coordinating such activities and eliminating overlapping functions of such agencies. To the extent necessary to achieve such purposes the Administrator shall have power to issue regulations in connection with the work of such executive agencies, but nothing in this title shall be deemed to confer any power or authority upon any such agency or authorize any activities by any such agency not authorized by provision of law other than this title, or to extend any existing power beyond the date upon which it would otherwise expire.

2. "To confer with existing State and local agencies and officials in charge of existing programs relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation for the purpose of coordinating the activities of existing Federal agencies with the activities of such State and local agencies.

3. "To the fullest extent practicable, the Administrator shall perform the duties imposed upon him through the facilities and personnel of other executive agencies."

4. The term "executive agency" is defined in title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act as "any department, independent establishment, or agency in the executive branch of the Government, including any corporation wholly owned by the United States."

Interpretation of Terms and Functions

The work of retraining, reemployment, and vocational rehabilitation is directed toward a single goal: The maximum contribution toward the full development, conservation, and productivity of the human resources of the Nation.

1. Retraining is the development of the capacities of individuals for gainful employment and constructive citizenship.

2. Reemployment is the entrance into or return to gainful work commensurate with their skills and capacities of all persons in the labor force. It includes new employment and self-employment.

3. Vocational rehabilitation is the preparation for and placement in suitable remunerative employment of physically or mentally handicapped persons.

4. The coordinating function at the Federal level is interpreted to include the following steps:

   (*a*) A careful analysis of the legal responsibilities, activities, and current programs of those executive agencies of Government with which the Retraining and Reemployment Administration is concerned.

(*b*) An appraisal of these legal responsibilities, activities, and current programs in order to ascertain gaps as well as overlapping and duplication.

(*c*) Upon the basis of such analysis and appraisal, to assume leadership in reducing overlapping and in recommending new policies and programs when it is clear that they are needed.

5. The execution of this coordinating function may involve among other activities:

(*a*) Calling conferences of representatives of various Government and private agencies for a discussion and resolution of current problems.

(*b*) Appointing interagency committees to work on specific projects.

(*c*) Inquiring into and making recommendations on problems presented or assigned to the Retraining and Reemployment Administration for solution.

(*d*) Drafting proposed legislation.

(*e*) Supporting legislative proposals originating from other sources.

(*f*) Issuing regulations in connection with the activities of those executive agencies with which the Retraining and Reemployment Administration is concerned.

6. The coordinating function at the State level is interpreted to include:

(*a*) Analysis and appraisal of the regional and State activities and programs of those Federal agencies with which the Retraining and Reemployment Administration is concerned.

(*b*) Analysis and appraisal of State laws, regulations, and programs in the fields covered by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

(*c*) Upon the basis of such analysis and appraisal, to assume leadership in reducing overlapping between Federal and State activities and in recommending new programs at the State levels when it is clear that they are needed.

7. The execution of the coordinating function at the State level may involve, among other activities:

   (*a*) Calling conferences of various Federal, State, and private agencies for discussion and resolution of their current problems.

   (*b*) Making available to all States information concerning desirable legislation or effective programs on a State level in any of the fields of Retraining and Reemployment Administration interest.

   (*c*) Receiving from the States and interpreting to the Federal agencies suggestions as to how programs may operate more effectively at local levels.

8. Coordination at the local level may include:

   (*a*) Examining the effectiveness of local training, employment, and rehabilitation programs and recommending such constructive action as may be indicated to achieve maximum results.

   (*b*) Studying the working agreements and working relationships of Federal, State, and local agencies and recommending such steps as may be indicated to effect greater coordination and efficiency.

   (*c*) Stimulating local initiative, in cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, and private agencies, in the provision of a coordinated community program of service to veterans and others whose lives have been disrupted by the war.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—48521-1

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK INFORMATION

Prepared by

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT
ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Occupational Outlook Information Material Prepared by Federal Government Agencies

FOREWORD

This list of occupational outlook materials includes only Federal Government reports believed to have current value in connection with the RRA program. None of the publications of the non-Federal governmental agencies or private organizations are included in this list.

It is intended that the list might serve as a source of reference to those in local Community Advisory Centers and other agencies concerned with employment and training that are particularly concerned with counseling affairs.

Copies of materials issued by the United States Employment Service are generally available, for reference, at all local employment offices. Community agencies which wish to use these materials should consult the local USES office.

Two precautions must be exercised in the use of these publications. First, the prospects given therein are based upon a broad national evaluation, and, therefore, must be confirmed or adjusted in light of local conditions. Secondly, certain of the analyses were prepared and published before and during the war, and the conclusions may not be wholly pertinent at this time.

This material is made available in response to numerous requests from communities and interested persons.

Any organization wishing to duplicate this list in whole or in part may feel free to do so.

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

JULY 1946.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK INFORMATION

Department of Agriculture:

If You're Thinking of a Little Place in the Country.
Suggestions to Prospective Farmers and Sources of Information.
Farm Opportunities? Prospects, Problems, Policies. 1945.
Farm Opportunities in the United States, Outlook, Problems, Policies. 1945.
Agriculture in Alaska. 1945.
Farming Opportunities in the Midwest. Ext. Bulletin 325, 1946.
The Veteran and the Forest Service.
Farmers Look at Post-War Projects.
Job Opportunities from Rural Electrification. 1945.
Agriculture's Stake in Full Employment. Address by O. V. Wells, BAE, at Annual Outlook Conference.
Some Postwar Rural Trends in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Jan. 1946.
What It Takes to be a Farmer.
Part-Time Farming. Bulletin No. 1966.
Selecting a Farm.
Opportunities in American Agriculture.
The Farm as a Business.

Copies may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

A kit, entitled "Some Facts About Farming," prepared by the Department of Agriculture, and made available at separation centers, hospitals and Veterans Administration offices for veterans, includes the following pamphlets, not all of which have occupational outlook information:

Shall I Be a Farmer? July 1944. AWI 105.
Getting Started in Farming. 1944. FB 1961.
About That Farm You're Going to Buy. May 1944. E 29.
Questions and Answers on Where and How To Get a Farm. 1945. AIS 19.
Electrified Farms for the G. I.'s.
Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners. FB 840.
Beef-Cattle Production in the Range Area. FB 1395.
Swine Production. FB 1437.
Farm Poultry Raising. FB 1524.
Beef Production on the Farm. FB 1592.
Dairy Farming for Beginners. FB 1610.
The Farm Garden. FB 1693.
Farm House Plans. FB 1738.
More Food Through Conservation Farming. FB 1909.
Practical Irrigation. FB 1922.
Part-Time Farming. FB 1966.
Living and Forest Lands. MP 388.

Copies may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The Department of Agriculture publishes *Agricultural Situation* monthly.

Department of Labor:

The *Monthly Labor Review* carries articles on occupational outlook in particular industries from time to time.

704044—46

Bureau of Labor Statistics

The following have recently been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Employment Opportunities for Diesel-Engine Mechanics, 1945, Bulletin 813.
Employment Opportunities for Welders, 1945, Bulletin 844.
Employment Outlook for Automobile Mechanics, 1945, Bulletin 845.
Trend of Employment in the Aluminum Products Industry, 1945.
Employment Opportunities in Aviation Occupations, Part I—Post-War Employment Outlook, Bulletin No. 837-1.
Employment Opportunities in Aviation Occupations, Part II—Duties, Qualifications, Earnings, and Working Conditions, Bulletin No. 837-2.
Probable Volume of Postwar Construction.

Copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Occupational Outlook Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics

In cooperation with the Veterans' Administration, the Division has made preliminary studies of the employment outlook in 116 fields.

They are used in the Counseling and Advisement Centers of the Veterans Administration to which veterans eligible for training under Public Laws 16 and 346 may be referred.

Physicians.
Pharmacists.
Dentists.
Architects.
Chemists.
Veterinarians.
Accountants.
Nurses, trained (or registered)
Optometrists.
Airplane pilots.
Meteorologists.
Weather observers.
Radio operators—general statement.
Radio operators, broadcasting.
Radio operators, common carriers.
Flight radio operators.
Ground radio operators.
Radio operators, marine activities.
Navigators, air transportation.
Radio announcers.
Air-traffic control-tower operators.
Dispatchers, air transportation.
Medical laboratory technicians.
Medical X-ray technicians.
Occupational therapists.
Physical therapists.
Dental hygienists.
Medical record librarians.
Tool designers.
Bookkeepers.
Aviation stock and stores clerks.
Traffic jobs in air transportation.
Airplane hostesses.
Flight stewards.
Practical nurses.
Hospital attendants.
Painters, construction.
Bricklayers.
Plumbers.
Electricians, construction.
Carpenters.
Sheet-metal workers.
Paperhangers.
Blasters and powdermen.
Plasterers.
Chainmen, rodmen and axmen.
Machinists, all-around.
Tool and die makers.
Millwrights.
Inspectors, machinery parts.
Turret-lathe operators.
Lay-out men, machinery and parts production.
Set-up men (job setters).
Grinding machine operators.
Engine lathe operators.
Assemblers, bench (machinery manufacturing).
Assemblers, floor (machinery manufacturing).
Shaper operators.
Milling machine operators.
Patternmakers (wood or metal).
Metal molders, hand.
Molders, machine.
Coremakers, hand.
Coremakers, machine.
Chippers and grinders, foundry.
Foundry technicians.
Melters, foundry.
Welders, electric arc and oxyacetylene gas.
Welders, machine.
Acetylene burners (flame cutters).
Blacksmiths.
Riveters, pneumatic.

Drop-hammer operators.
Boilermakers.
Diesel mechanics.
Automobile mechanics.
Airplane mechanics.
Radio repairmen, community servicing.
Jewelry repairmen.
Dental mechanics.
Watchmakers (watch repairmen).
Electrical repairmen.
Flight engineer.
Industrial machinery repairmen.
Gunsmiths.
Typewriter servicemen.
Printing pressmen and assistants.
Offset pressmen.
Compositors and typesetters, hand.
Linotype operators.
Bookbinders.
Bindery workers.
Proofreaders.
Monotype keyboard operators.
Monotype caster operators.
Electrotypers and stereotypers.
Photoengravers.
Rotogravure photoengravers.
Lithographic artists and letterers.
Lithographic cameramen.
Lithographic platemakers.
Lithographic cutters.
Optical mechanics (opthalmic).
Optical workers, precision.
Painters, manufacturing.
Locomotive engineers, railroad.
Locomotive firemen, railroad.
Brakemen, railroad.
Conductor, railroad.
Baggagemen, railroad.
Hostlers, railroad.
Switchtenders, railroad.
Jewelry workers.
Watch and clock factory workers.
Plastics fabricating jobs.
Filling station attendants, managers, and owners.

Copies are available for examination at local offices of the Veterans Administration. Although the supply is limited, government officials may request copies from the Occupational Outlook Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Reports and Analysis Service, United States Employment Service

This Division has prepared basic statements, entitled "Labor Market Information, Industry Series," to which follow up supplements are made each month, on the following industries:

Air transportation.
Aluminum and magnesium.
Automotive, sales and service, retail.
Chemicals.
Coal mining, bituminous.
Construction.
Cotton textiles.
Department stores.
Glass.
Government, Federal.
Iron and steel, basic.
Iron and steel, foundries.
Logging camps and lumber mills.
Merchant marine.
Motion picture theaters.
Petroleum production and refining.
Plastic materials.
Plastic products.
Postal service.
Radio and radar equipment.
Railroad equipment.
Railroads.
Slaughtering and meat packing.
Street railway and motor bus transportation.
Synthetic rubber.
Tires and tubes, rubber.
Trucking.
Woolen and worsted textiles.

These reports are made available to counselors in the USES and to selected segments in the vocational counseling field and to government agencies. They may be obtained from the United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Division of Occupational Analysis, United States Employment Service

This Division makes analyses of jobs, naming, defining and classifying them, establishes occupational families, defines and classifies entry fields of work, determines physical demands of the job, makes industry composition studies; it also uses "Occupational Mobility" techniques whereby current employment statistics and estimates of future employment in a community or other subdivision may be reduced to meaningful occupational terms. The Division has compiled the Dic-

tionary of Occupational Titles and Special Aids for Placing Military and Naval Personnel in Civilian Jobs which groups Army and Navy classifications under the civilian occupational title to aid in the placement of such personnel.

These publications are for sale at the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., but are available for examination at the local offices of the United States Employment Service.

Women's Bureau

The following have been published giving the outlook for women in occupations in medical and other health services:

Physical Therapists, Bulletin 203, No. 1.
Occupational Therapists, Bulletin 203, No. 2.
Professional Nurses, Bulletin 203, No. 3.
Medical Laboratory Technicians, Bulletin 203, No. 4.
Practical Nurses and Hospital Attendants, Bulletin 203, No. 5.
Medical Record Librarians, Bulletin 203, No. 6.
Women Physicians, Bulletin 203, No. 7.
X-Ray Technicians, Bulletin 203, No. 8.
Women Dentists, Bulletin 203, No. 9.
Dental Hygienists, Bulletin 203, No. 10.
Physicians' and Dentists' Assistants, Bulletin 203, No. 11.

Other publications of the Women's Bureau are:

Employment Opportunities in Characteristic Industrial Occupations of Women, Bulletin 201.
The Industrial Nurse and the Woman Worker, Bulletin No. 19.
Post-War Employment Prospects for Women in the Hosiery Industry, Bulletin No. 835.

These publications are for sale at the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Department of Commerce:

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Establishing and Operating a Metal Working Shop.
Establishing and Operating a Shoe Repair Business.
Establishing and Operating a Small Sawmill.
Establishing and Operating a Grocery Store.
Establishing and Operating a Service Station.
Establishing and Operating a Real Estate and Insurance Brokerage Business.
Establishing and Operating a Painting and Decorating Contracting Business.
Establishing and Operating a Retail Bakery.
Establishing and Operating Your Own Business.
Establishing and Operating an Automobile Repair Business.
Establishing and Operating a Beauty Shop.
Establishing and Operating an Electrical Appliance and Radio Shop.
Establishing and Operating a Hardware Store.
Establishing and Operating an Apparel Store.
Establishing and Operating a Dry Cleaning Business.
Establishing and Operating a Heating and Plumbing Business.
Establishing and Operating a Laundry.
Establishing and Operating a Restaurant.
Establishing and Operating a Variety and General Merchandise Store.

These publications are for sale at the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

Entering the Cosmetic Industry.
Planning to Start a Small Mail Order Business.
Planning to Start a Drug Store Ownership.
Some Factors in Establishing Retail Paint, Glass and Wallpaper Stores.

Some Factors in Establishing and Operating a Retail Shoe Store.
Some Factors in Establishing an Electrical Appliance and Radio Sales and Service Business.
Some Factors in Establishing a Still Picture Photography Business.
The Potato Chip Industry.
Establishing and Operating Small Business in Aviation.
Establishing and Operating a Trucking Business.
Establishing a Hardware Store.
Establishing a Sporting Goods Store.
Establishing a Service Station.
Establishing a Dry Cleaning Business.
Establishing a Diaper Service.
Establishing a Laundry.
Establishing a Restaurant.
Establishing a Women's Apparel Store.
Establishing a Men's Clothing and Furnishings Store.
What It Takes to be a Retailer.
Veterans and Small Business. Reprint from Domestic Commerce, January 1946.

Copies of these publications may be obtained from the Inquiry Reference Service, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

War Department:

The following occupational briefs were prepared by the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, Department of Labor:

1. Accountant.
2. Advertising Man.
3. Agricultural scientist and biological scientist: General survey.
4. Animal husbandman, dairy husbandman and poultry husbandman.
5. Architect.
6. Bacteriologist.
7. Botanist, plant pathologist and plant physiologist.
8. Chemist.
9. Catholic clergyman.
10. Dentist.
11. Dietitian.
12. Economist.
13. Aeronautical engineer.
14. Automotive engineer.
15. Chemical engineer.
16. Civil engineer.
17. Electrical engineer.
18. Engineer: General survey.
19. Industrial engineer.
20. Mechanical engineer.
21. Metallurgical engineer.
22. Mining engineer.
23. Foreign language specialist.
24. Forester.
25. Geologist.
26. Geophysicist.
27. Horticulturist, agronomist and soil scientist.
28. Lawyer.
29. Librarian.
30. Medical technologist.
31. Meteorologist.
32. Musician.
33. Registered nurse.
34. Optometrist.
35. Personnel worker.
36. Pharmacist.
37. Physical education teacher.
38. Physician.
39. Physicist.
40. Protestant clergyman.
41. Psychiatrist.
42. Psychologist.
43. Rabbi.
44. Reporter and editor.
45. Social worker.
46. Sociologist.
47. Statistician.
48. High school teacher.
49. Vocational teacher.
50. Veterinarian.
51. Vocational counselor.
52. Writer.
53. Zoologist, entomologist and parasitologist.

The following occupational briefs were prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture:

54. Berry farmer.
55. Corn-hog-cattle farmer.
56. Cotton farmer.
57. Dairy farmer.
58. Farmer: General survey.
59. Fruit farmer.
60. General farmer.
61. Livestock farmer.

62. Pecan, tung-nut, walnut and similar farmers.
63. Part-time farmer.
64. Poultry farmer.
65. Tobacco farmer.
66. Truck farmer.
67. Wheat farmer.
68. Specialty farmer.

The following occupational briefs were prepared by the Occupational Outlook Division, BLS, Department of Labor:

69. Airplane pilot.
70. Bricklayer, construction.
71. Diesel mechanic.
72. Machinist, all-around.
73. Offset pressman.
74. Painter, construction.
75. Painter, manufacturing.
76. Plumber, construction.
77. Radio operator.
78. Radio repairman.

The following occupational briefs were prepared by the Industrial Services Division, USES, Department of Labor:

79. Airplane mechanic.
80. Automobile mechanic.
81. Bookkeeper.
82. Carpenter.
83. Draftsman.
84. Linotype operator.
85. Hotel manager.
86. Photographer.
87. Radio announcer.
88. Stationary engineer.
89. Stenographer and secretary.
90. Clerk, material handling: Shipping. receiving and stock clerk.
91. Commercial artist.
92. Office-machine operator.
93. Salesman and salesperson.
94. Steam fitter.
95. Fireman (fire fighter).
96. Surveyor.
97. Theater manager, motion pictures.
98. Traffic manager.
100. Welder, hand.

The following brief was prepared by the Institute of Life Insurance:

99. Insurance agent, life.

Copies of all these briefs may be obtained from the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for five cents each. (Order by No. given in above list.)

Federal Security Agency:

United States Office of Education

Discovering Occupational Opportunities for Young Men, in Farming, V. D. Monograph No. 20.

Matching Men and Farms, V. D. Bulletin No. 229.

Occupational Information and Guidance Bibliography, 1937–38, V. D. Bulletin No. 212.

Copies may be obtained from the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 19 July 25, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE'S REPORT URGES IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR MIGRANT LABOR.
p. 2,3

* * * * * *

NEW EDUCATIONAL PLANS ACCOMODATE ADDITIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.
p. 3

* * * * * *

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ADVISED ON ACQUISITION OF SURPLUS VESSELS.
p. 4

* * * * * *

"VETERANS OPPORTUNITY WEEK" OBSERVED IN WEST VIRGINIA.
p. 6

* * * * * *

FBI CHIEF DENOUNCES SPOTLIGHTING VETERANS IN CRIME STORIES.
p. 6

* * * * * *

GENERAL ERSKINE ATTENDS TEXAS STATE MEETINGS ON VETERANS PROBLEMS.
p. 8

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
College Courses Extended To Increase Enrollment	3
Erskine Speaks in Texas On Veterans' Problems	8
Four Agencies Agree On Rehabilitation Work	9
Legislation Washington, D. C.	14
Michigan Subsistence Loans To Student Veterans	10
Migrant Labor Conditions Reported by Committee	2
National Radio Campaign Suggests Local Ideas	7
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers	11-13
OJT Standards Gaining Official Support	5
Opportunity Week Held In West Virginia	6
Reading List Books, Pamphlets, etc	15
Retired Pay Increased Too In Armed Forces	9
RRA Field Men Confer At Home Office	11
Ships for Student Housing Subject of Inquiries	4
VA Rulings of Interest to Centers	14
GI Women's Eligibility	14
Adjustment May be Needed	14
Veterans Defended By FBI Chief	6

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 20 August 1, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT STILL IN CONGRESS. WATCH BULLETIN FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.
p. 16

* * * * * *

LIBERALIZED NSI BILL AWAITS SIGNATURE OF PRESIDENT.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES LIST OF DONABLE MATERIALS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM GENERAL ERSKINE.
pp. 3,4

* * * * * *

CPA ORDERS ACTION UPON REQUESTS FOR PRIORITIES FOR VETERAN EDUCATION PROGRAM WITHIN 48 HOURS.
pp. 5,6

* * * * * *

RRA ADMINISTRATOR MEETS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR, INDUSTRY, AND VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS TO DISCUSS JOB OUTLOOK OF VETERANS.
p. 7

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Arkansas Welcomes Standards - For OJT Training	12
Bulletin Mailing Cut	12
CPA Favors Education - Priorities Expedited	5,6
Committee of Nine - Discusses Job Outlook	7
Discharge Review Available - Through Proper Procedure	13
Donable Materials Listed - For Educational Purposes	3,4
Fraternal Orders Helpful - In Work of Centers	10,11
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
State Laws in Digest	13,14
Compendium on Hand	14
Doctors Aid Center	14
C of C Gives Funds	14
Repeaters at Center	14
Merger Considered	15
108,000 Questions	15
Philadelphia Flourishes	15
Publicity Playlet	15
New Warning Issued - To Kin of Fliers	9,10
No Special Benefits - For Prisoners of War	9
NSI Bill Liberalized - Digest of Changes	2,3
Rehabilitation Program - Summed up for Year	8,9
Special Schooling Plan -	
Tried in Oklahoma	11
Several Plans in New York	11,12
Courses for Deaf	12
Terminal Leave Pay Bill	16
WAA Report on Disposal of Trucks - For Month of June	6

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 21 August 8, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

TRUMAN ENDORSES COMMUNITY EFFORTS TOWARD ASSISTING VETERANS IN TRANSITION TO PROFITABLE PEACETIME LIFE.
p. 2

* * * * * *

STUDENT VETERANS MAY TAKE LEAVE FROM STUDIES ONLY UNDER PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS WITHOUT LOSING SUBSISTENCE.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

VETERANS GIVEN PREFERENCE IN OBTAINING FATS AND OILS FOR OWN BUSINESS NEEDS.
pp. 4,5

* * * * * *

MARYLAND'S JOB-TRAINING SYSTEM ENVISAGES CLEAR SAILING ON INSPECTIONS AFTER SEPTEMBER FIRST.
pp. 8,9

* * * * * *

WAR AMPUTEES CAN SAVE TIME IN GETTING NEW LIMBS IF ADVISED OF PROCEDURE FIRST.
p. 9,10

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Truman Cites Advisory Centers - In Letter Given to Press	2
Vacations for Trainees - Explained Under Law	2,3
College Openings Listed	4
Subsistence Non-Taxable - In New York State	4
Fats and Oils Tagged - For Veterans' Business	4,5
Centers' Aid Suggested - In Housing Shortage	6,7
Furniture Dealers Interested - In Homes for Veterans	7
Home Loans Highest - Among Veterans	7,8
Must Heed Local Laws	8
OJT Approval System - Working in Maryland	8,9
Procedure for Amputees - In Getting New Limbs	9,10
Army Separation Schedule - Favors Fathers	10
Women Librarians Needed - For Service Overseas	10
Picture Page - Indianapolis Center	11
Home-Town Prescriptions - Available in 29 States	12
Nevada Situation Favorable - Veterans Problems Slight	12
Tip for Alien Veterans	13
Negro Educator Named - RRA Consultant	13
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers	13,14,15
VA Rulings of Interest to Centers	15
A City Responds	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 22 August 15, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT AND OTHER LEGISLATION AFFECTING VETERANS.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

GENERAL ERSKINE ESTABLISHES INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE.
p. 5

* * * * * *

REENLISTED VETERANS ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE MANY BENEFITS UNDER THE G.I. BILL, VA HAS ANNOUNCED.
pp. 5,6

* * * * * *

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DISABLED VETERANS ARE PRESENTLY UNEMPLOYED, SECRETARY OF LABOR TELLS CONVENTION OF AMERICAN LEGION IN D.C.
pp. 6,7

* * * * * *

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES EMERGENCY MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE WITHOUT COST TO WIVES OF ENLISTED MEN OR VETERANS OF THE FOUR LOWEST PAY GRADES.
p. 7

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 - Signed by President	2,3
Automobiles for Amputees - Authorized	3
Revision of Job-Training Provisions - Becomes Law	3,4
Other Legislation Signed - Affecting Veterans	4
RRA Administrator Establishes Coordinating Committee - On Federal Employment	5
Veterans' Benefits - For Reenlisted	5,6
Schwellenbach Addresses Convention - Of American Legion	6,7
Emergency Maternity and Infant Care - Provided by Government	7
Blind Typists	8
VA Expands Program - For Mentally Ill	8,9
Mayors' Emergency Housing Committees - Making Progress	9,10
Surplus Property Priority - Denied Brokers	10
Need for Center Survey - By RRA	10,11
Veterans' Subsistence - Fair Wages for Trainees	11,12
Radio Campaign	12
VA Rulings of Interest to Centers	12,13
More Aid for Centers - From USES	13
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers	13,14,15
Legislation: New Jersey	16
Accreditation	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 23 August 22, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

RRA ASKS GOVERNORS TO ENCOURAGE SUPPORT OF "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" ON STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

GENERAL ERSKINE ANNOUNCES UNIQUE PLAN SUBMITTED BY A N.Y. CITY MFG. CORP. WHICH WOULD MAKE A QUARTER MILLION LOW COST SUITS AND OVERCOATS AVAILABLE TO VETS.
p. 4

* * * * * *

PRESIDENT TRUMAN SIGNS ACT GIVING VA AUTHORITY TO EMPLOY RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE ARMED SERVICES.
pp. 5,6

* * * * * *

VA ISSUES CIRCULAR TO REGIONAL OFFICES GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE COOPERATION ESTABLISHED WITH FEDERAL-STATE REHABILITATION AGENCIES.
pp. 6,7

* * * * * *

SIXTEEN-COUNTY AREA CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF ADVISORY CENTERS HELD IN TEXAS.
p. 8

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
"Employ the Physically Handicapped" - Oct. 6-12	2,3
Payments for Veterans Living in Enemy-Occupied Countries - Now Approved	3
RRA Publications	3
Quarter Million Suits - For Veterans	4
Erskine Aids California Schools - Action Called Fastest	5
Employment of Retired Officers - By VA	5,6
Cooperation With Federal-State Rehabilitation Agencies - VA Circular No. 176	6,7
Sixteen-County Area Conference - In Port Arthur, Texas	8
Advice on Opening a Retail Apparel Store - From U.S. Dept. of Commerce	8
Working Conditions of Nurses - Being Surveyed	9
Temporary Junior Colleges - For Veterans	9
The Inter-Agency Council - Of Atlanta, Georgia	9,10
Cooperation Between Separation and Advisory Centers Praised - By War Secretary Patterson	10,11
Monthly Information Available - On Schools and Colleges	11,12
VA Rulings of Interest to Centers	12
Note to Advisory Centers	12
Picture Page - Los Angeles	13
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers	14,15
Legislation: Vocational Education Act of 1946	15,16
Reading List	16
Terminal Leave Forms	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 24 August 29, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING TERMINAL LEAVE PAY FOR ENLISTED VETERANS.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

GENERAL ERSKINE PROMISES FULL COOPERATION OF RRA IN HELPING HANDICAPPED IN SPEECH BEFORE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AFPH IN WASHINGTON.
p. 4

* * * * * *

AN OPEN LETTER TO STATE, COUNTY, AND COMMUNITY OFFICIALS REQUESTING SUPPORT OF HANDICAPPED PROGRAM.
p. 16

* * * * * *

GENERAL BRADLEY REPORTS ON PROGRESS MADE BY VA DURING HIS FIRST YEAR AS ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.
pp. 4,5,6,7

* * * * * *

NHA REPORTS THAT MAYORS' EMERGENCY HOUSING COMMITTEES ARE INCREASING AT RATE OF TWO EACH DAY; COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTERS COOPERATING WITH THESE COMMITTEES.
pp. 7,8

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Terminal Leave Pay Law - Brings Many Queries	2,3
Help Pledged to Handicapped - By General Erskine	4
General Bradley Reports - On First Year at VA	4,5,6,7
Mayors' Emergency Housing Committees - Approach 500 Mark	7,8
Counseling Manual	8
Council of Veterans Organizations - In Houston, Texas	9
Benefits to Veterans of Allied Countries Living in U. S.	9,10
Building	10,11
VA Circulars of Interest to Centers - Medical Program	11
County Service Officers Expand Activities - In Georgia	12
Aid for Centers	12
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
New Records	12,13
One Roof	13
Expenses Shared	13
New Center	13
Quarterly Report	14
Identification Cards Printed	14
Training for Negroes	14
Picture Page - Bristol, Connecticut	15
An Open Letter	16

JOURNAL of REHABILITATION

- The Amputee
- Human Interest
- Hearing Clinics
- The Disabled Negro
- Public Relations
- Applied Psychology
- Personnel Standards
- Coordinating Services

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 25 September 5, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

WORLD WAR II VETERANS ARE WASTING $90,000,000,000 BY ALLOWING THEIR NSI TO LAPSE, ACCORDING TO VA FIGURES.
pp. 2, 3

* * * * * *

DISABLED VETERANS TAKING OJT UNDER PL 16 ARE EXEMPT FROM THE NEW AMENDMENTS TO THE G.I. BILL OF RIGHTS. NEW CEILINGS APPLY ONLY TO PL 346.
p. 4

* * * * * *

WORLD WAR II AMPUTEES ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE GOVERNMENT-FINANCED AUTOMOBILES MAY NOW APPLY FOR APPLICATION FORMS AT NEAREST VA REGIONAL OFFICE.
pp. 5,6

* * * * * *

GENERAL ERSKINE, IN A SERIES OF SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS, URGES COMMUNITIES TO EXERT EVERY EFFORT TO HELP VETERANS RECONVERT TO CIVILIAN LIFE.
p. 7

* * * * * *

FHA ASKS REMODELING OF HOMES AND APARTMENTS AS A FASTER METHOD OF HELPING SOLVE THE HOUSING SHORTAGE.
pp. 13,14

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No
Veterans Wasting $90,000,000,000 - By Letting NSI Lapse	2,3
Disabled Exempt From OJT Ceilings - Public Law 16 Not Affected	4
Pamphlet Advises Schools - On How to Acquire Property	4
Autos for Amputees - Applications Now Ready	5,6
Openings in Army - For Special Assignments	6
Erskine Speaks in Oregon and Nevada - On Reconversion Problems	7
High School Diplomas - Without Further Study	7,8
Fee-Basis Dentistry - Arranged by VA	8
Lendable Films Listed - By VA Visual Aids	8,9
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers	10,11,12
Picture Page - Long Beach, Cal	11
Toward Less Confusion - Foresight in Forms	13
FHA Urges Remodeling - To Boost Living Units	13,14
States Proclaim NEPH Week - Promoting Jobs for Disabled	14,15
Unused Leave Pay Questions - Answered in Fact Sheet	15
VA Publications Restricted - To Own Personnel	16
Puerto Rico Program - Getting Under Way	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 26 September 12, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

AID OF LOCAL LEADERS TO SECURE MORE AND BETTER JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED URGED BY GENERAL ERSKINE.
pp. 2,3,4

* * * * * * * *

CAUTION IN UTILIZATION OF SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES ADVOCATED BY RRA.
pp. 4,5

* * * * * * * *

ST. LOUIS SERVICE CENTER CONTINUES CONCERTED DRIVE AGAINST HOUSING SHORTAGE.
p. 6

* * * * * * * *

JOINT ACTION CREATES NEW INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE STATISTICAL SERVICES.
p. 8

* * * * * * * *

EDUCATOR POINTS OUT EXISTING FACILITIES FOR MORE STUDENTS IN TEACHERS COLLEGES.
pp. 10,11

* * * * * * * *

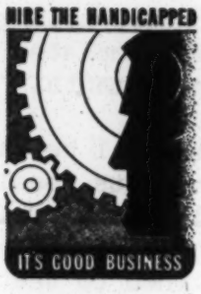
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Community Support Enlisted - In Jobs for Handicapped	2,3,4
SRA Figures Analyzed - Unwise Use of Payments is Deplored	4,5
All Out for Housing - At St. Louis Service Center	6
Housing Action Elsewhere - Communities Organizing	7
2,900 Units Available - Through WAA	7
National Construction Up - According to BLS	8
New Committee Ordered - To Coordinate Statistics	8,9
RRA Official Addresses Convention - In Portland	9,10
Teachers Colleges Have Openings - For More Students	10,11
Radio Campaign Reviewed	11
Service Officers Trained - By Course in College	11,12
Aid Urged in Burial - Of War Dead	12
State Publications	12
Chargeable Leave Clarified - In Filing Claims	13
News and Ideas of Interest to Centers -	
Survey Wins Jobs	13
Advisory Panel Functions	13
Picture, Cincinnati, Ohio	14
Advisory Center Program Surveyed	14,15
Veterans Council Formed	15
Reading List	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 27 September 19,1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.



pp. 3,4,16

* * * * * *

STUDENT AND TRAINEE CHECKS FACE INTERRUPTION UNLESS EARNINGS ARE REPORTED AS REQUIRED UNDER NEW LAW.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

SCARCITY OF FURNITURE LOOMS FOR THOSE STARTING NEW HOMES. IDEAS OFFERED FOR EASING PROBLEM.
p. 8

* * * * * *

SEVENTY-FIVE FIELD OFFICES OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT OFFER COUNSEL FOR SMALL BUSINESS, BOTH NEW AND OLD.
pp. 12,13,14,15

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Trainee Veterans Warned -	
To Report Earnings Promptly.....	2,3
NEPH Week Literature -	
Being Sent Out.....	3,4
Blind Veteran Gainfully Employed -	
Does Work of Two Men.....	4
Bradley Appeals for Disabled.....	4
Table of Veterans In Training, PL 346 -	
By Age, Race, and Sex.....	5
Veteran Unemployment -	
Job Shifting Major Factor.....	5,6
New Jobs Opening Up.....	6
Small Lots of Surplus Goods -	
For Veterans.....	6,7
WAC Accepting Officer Applications.....	7
Furniture Shortage to Affect Millions -	
U.S. Chamber of Commerce Reports.....	8
Furniture Clinics.....	8,9
News and Ideas -	
Mothers Aid in Housing.....	9
Veteran in a Hurry.....	9
Illinois Publicity-Minded.....	10
Michigan Convalescent School.....	10
Housing Reaches Peak in August.....	10
Picture Page -	
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	11
Business Counsel Available -	
From Commerce Department.....	12,13,14,15
By the President of the USA -	
A Proclamation.....	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 28 September 26, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

ANALYSIS OF SRA SHOWS MANY CASES RECEIVE LONG-TIME AID.
p. 2

* * * *

U. S. GOVERNMENT HEADS IN HIRING PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.
p. 4

* * * *

LOW-COST CLOTHING SOLD TO VETERANS IN NEW YORK CITY.
pp. 8,9

* * * *

SUMMARY OF NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING VETERANS.
pp. 11,12

* * * *

TERMINAL LEAVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR NAVY PERSONNEL.
pp. 15,16

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance.....	2
Six-Point Program -	
To Guide Labor and Management.....	3,4
Physically Handicapped Employed -	
By Federal Government.....	4
Veterans' Amendment -	
To Social Security Act.....	5
Wyatt Takes Drastic Action -	
On Scarce Building Materials.....	6,7
Rental Housing Under Way.....	7
Advisory Centers Can Help Alleviate -	
The Furniture Shortage.....	7
Veterans' Clothing Program -	
Launched in New York.....	8
Picture Page.....	9
Veterans' Supplemental Applications For Surplus Property -	
For Business Use.....	10
Interest Rates Reduced -	
On NSLI Loans.....	10
VA Loan Guarantee Forecast -	
In New York.....	10
Legislation: Summary of Laws Affecting Veterans -	
Passed by Congress.....	11,12
Advice to Newspaper Editors.....	12
News and Ideas.....	13,14
National Guard Enlistments.....	14
Terminal Leave Instructions For Naval Personnel -	
Many Forms Returned.....	15,16
Reading List.....	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 29 October 3, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE REVIEWS THE "NEPH" WEEK ACTIVITIES AND FINDS NATION-WIDE OBSERVANCE AND COOPERATION.
pp. 2,3,4

* * * * * *

THE COAST GUARD NEEDS RECRUITS AND OUTLINES ITS PROGRAM.
pp. 5,6

* * * * * *

A MODEL "SECOND-INJURY FUND" ACT WITH QUALIFYING PROVISIONS IS SUGGESTED TO AID IN SETTING UP THIS TYPE OF LEGISLATION.
pp. 10,11,12,13

* * * * * *

VARIOUS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ISSUE POLICY STATEMENTS ON HIRING THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.
pp. 14,15,16

* * * * * *

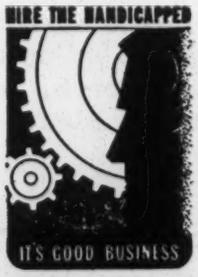


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week a Success - Says General Erskine	2,3,4
Job Opportunities - In the Coast Guard	5,6
Emergency Colleges Open - To Veterans	6
Former WAVE Officer to Aid Women Veterans	7
Superseniority in Government Jobs - For World War II Veterans	7,8
Courses for Teachers of the Blind	8
Furniture Upholstering Classes - To Train Veterans	8
Employ the Physically Handicapped	9
"Second-Injury Fund" - Is Aid to Disabled	10,11,12,13
News and Ideas -	
Community Backing - Kingsport, Tenn.	13
Center Publishes Statistics - Washington, D. C.	13
Demands for Service Increase - Hartford, Conn.	13
Job Hunting Techniques - Boston, Mass	13
Federal Agencies Hire the Handicapped - And Support "NEPH" Week	14,15,16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 30 October 10, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL ERSKINE ANNOUNCES 15 BASIC EMPLOYMENT PRINCIPLES EVOLVED BY LABOR, VETERANS, AND BUSINESS GROUPS.
pp. 4,5,6

* * * * * *

PROCEDURE FOR USING TERMINAL LEAVE FORMS FOR SURVIVORS AND GUARDIANS DESCRIBED.
pp. 7,8

* * * * * *

WOMEN VETERANS NEED HELP; THEY ARE ENCOUNTERING THE SAME READJUSTMENT PROBLEMS AS MEN.
pp. 9,10

* * * * * *

pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Continued Program for the Handicapped Needed - Says General Erskine	2
Hire the Handicapped, It's Good Business- Picture Page	3
Principles to Guide Employment of Veterans and Others - Suggested by RRA	4,5,6
Terminal Leave Forms Available - For Survivors and Guardians	7,8
Classes are Opened to Relieve the Clothing Shortage	8
Problems of Women Veterans - Need Attention	9,10
Schwellenbach Ends Segregation - In D. C. USES	10
Overpayments to Veterans Must be Refunded	11
State Conferences on Veterans Affairs - Southeastern States	11
Ten-State	11,12
Negro Consultants Appointed - By General Erskine	12
Surplus War Property Disposal - Program Streamlined	13
Prefabricated Housing - To Go On Sale	13,14
FHA Warns Veterans - Purchasing Lots for Homes	14
Small-Home Designs	14
Radio Plugs for Centers	14
News And Ideas	15
Report on Survey - Of Advisory Centers	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 31 October 17, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

CENTERS SHOULD WIDEN THEIR SCOPE BY HELPING PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, SAYS GENERAL ERSKINE.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

NEWSPAPERS FEATURE VETERANS TRAINING PROGRAMS SHOWING GREAT SCOPE AND VARIETY OF CLASSES HELD.
p. 5

* * * * * *

WW I AND WW II VETERANS MAY OBTAIN MONTHLY PENSION OF $60 IF THEY BECOME PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED AFTER DISCHARGE.
p. 7

* * * * * *

RRA FIELD REPRESENTATIVES MEET TO DISCUSS ALL PHASES OF VETERANS PROBLEMS AND MAP PLANS FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS.
p. 8

* * * * * *

ALIEN VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF STREAMLINED NATURALIZATION LAW BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1946.
p. 11

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Centers Can Help Solve Juvenile Delinquency - Says General Erskine	2,3
Hire the Handicapped - Its Good Business. Picture	3
Early Reports on "NEPH" Week - Are Enccuraging	4
Veterans Training Programs - Inspire Newspaper Publicity	5
Transportation for Disabled - Offered by Veterans Administration	6
College Enrollments Hit All-Time High - Over Entire Nation	6,7
Student Veterans Organize Messenger Service - To Supplement GI Allotments	7
Veterans Totally Disabled After Discharge - May Be Pensioned	7
RRA Field Representatives Meet - In Washington, D. C.	8
New Pattern to be Established - By Oklahoma Conference	9
State-Wide Conference to Develop Agency Cooperation - On Disabled Veteran Problems	9,10
Waiver of Disability Pensions - Not Binding	10
VA Accepts Photostats - For Pension Benefits	10
Naturalization Law For Veterans - Expires Dec. 31, 1946	11
Dry Cleaning Business A Good Prospect - For Veterans	11
Reconversion Progress - Bar Chart	12
Four Million Vets Desire Other Quarters - Census Bureau Reports	12,13
News and Ideas - Worcester, Mass., Pix.	14,15
Social Security Benefits - For Survivors of Veterans	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 32 October 24, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

OPA AND FHA LAUNCH NATION-WIDE ENFORCEMENT DRIVE AGAINST MALPRACTICES IN VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING PROGRAM.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR ANNOUNCES AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC LANDS SUITABLE FOR HOMESTEADING IN ALASKA.
p. 6

* * * * * *

RRA ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN PAST YEAR LISTED.
pp. 10,11

* * * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT OPENS REGULAR ARMY TO 5,000 DISABLED VETERANS HAVING SPECIAL SKILLS.
p. 13

* * * * * *

VETERANS ARE WARNED THEY MUST GET VA APPROVAL FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE OR THEY WILL NOT BE REIMBURSED.
p. 16

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Enforcement Program Launched - To Protect Veterans	2,3
NHA Wants Housing Information	4
Lumber Reclaimed by WAA - For Housing	4
Priority Racket Blocked - By CPA	5
Proficiency Requirements Reduced - For Honorable Discharge	5
Americans on the Move - Says Department of Commerce	6
Homestead Opportunities for Veterans - In Alaska	6
RRA Field Staff Meeting - Held in Washington	7
Veterans Officers Form Organization - At Conference in Boston	7
On-the-Job Training Statistics for Month of September - Released by VA	8
OJT Manual to be Issued	8
On-the-Job Training - Picture Page	9
Accomplishments of RRA - In the Past Year	10,11
Laws on State Departments of Veterans Affairs - In RRA Manual	11,12
Priorities for Educational Institutions - Accelerated	12,13
Army Will Recruit - Disabled Veterans	13
Guardians for Minor or Incompetent Beneficiaries - Appointed by VA	13
News and Ideas - Picture, Wichita, Kan.	14
VA Rehabilitation Programs - Need Volunteer Groups	15
Supplies Drugs	15
VA Must Approve - Medical Care	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 33 October 31, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

AW - p. 12 Obtain

AMERICA'S FUTURE IS LINKED WITH THE FUTURE AND WELFARE OF ITS VETERANS, SAYS GENERAL ERSKINE.
pp. 4,5,6

* * * * * *

LARGE PERCENTAGE OF DISABLED VETERANS DEVELOP PERMANENT HANDICAPS BY NOT USING AVAILABLE REHABILITATION AGENCY FACILITIES.
p. 12

* * *
* * * * * *

SMALL PLANTS SHUTTING DOWN IN NEW YORK DUE TO SHORTAGES.
p. 8

* * * * * *

CONFERENCE OF STATE DIRECTORS OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS TO BE HELD IN D. C., NOVEMBER 13-15.
p. 10

* * * * * *

ELIGIBLE AMPUTEES RUSH FOR AUTOMOBILES PROVIDED BY CONGRESS, BUT ARE STOPPED BY SHORTAGES.
p. 13

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
RRA's 15 Employment Principles - Very Well Received	2,3
New Preferential Status Given Veterans - Purchasing Surplus Permanent Housing	3,4
Communities Urged to Provide Veterans - With "Greatest Possible Opportunities"	4,5,6
Limb Manufacturers Establish Group - To Develop Standards	7
General Erskine Praises Retailers	7
Veterans Borrow Under GI Bill - To Set Up Business	8
House Cleaning Service Set Up - By Former Marines	8
Small Plants Shut Down - In New York	8
Veterans Make Good With GI Loans - Picture Page	9
Conference of State Directors of Veterans' Affairs - Called by RRA	10
NEPH Week Placements Results - To Be Compiled	10,11
School Credit For Service Experience - Recommended by Educators	11,12
Study Says Veterans' Ignorance - Results in Permanent Handicaps	12
Automobiles for Amputees - In Demand	13
Staff of Four Handle $1,000,000 - For N. H. Veterans	13
News and Ideas - Mt. McGregor, N. Y., Picture Page	14,15
Reading List - Books, Pamphlets, Etc	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 34 November 7, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECLARES CONFERENCE OF STATE DIRECTORS IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE AT THIS TIME.
pp. 2,3

* * * * * *

WASHINGTON CLEARING HOUSE FINDS JOBS FOR PROFESSIONAL WORKERS WILLING TO MIGRATE.
p. 4

* * * * * *

RETAIL STORES ARE SELLING "TO VETERANS ONLY" -- LOW-COST SUITS AND TOPCOATS AVAILABLE THROUGH EFFORTS OF RRA COMMITTEE.
p. 7

* * * * * *

VETERANS MAY OBTAIN VOCATIONAL COUNSELING FREE OF CHARGE FROM VA.
p. 8

* * * * * *

DOMESTIC MIGRANT WORKERS LIVE UNDER WORSE CONDITIONS THAN IMPORTED FOREIGN WORKERS, SAYS MSGR. O'GRADY.
p. 11

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
National Authorities to Speak - At D. C. Meeting	2,3
Professional Jobs Processed - By National Clearing House	4
USES Transfer to States and Territories - Effective 11/16/46	5,6
Property Exemption for Veterans - In Connecticut	6
Veterans Should Invest Cautiously - SEC Warns	6
Veterans Getting Low-Cost Suits - Through Cooperating Efforts	7
Some Women's Colleges Not Eligible - For Top Surplus Priorities	7
Experts Available - To Counsel Veterans	8
Officers' Compensation Clarified	8
Vocational Guidance Tests - Picture Page	9
Council Acts as Arbitrator	10
Housing Problems the Same - In Connecticut and Hawaii	10,11
Dismal Living Conditions Described - Of Migrant Workers	11
New Labor Information Bulletin - Available to Centers	12
Mental Hygiene Survey Made - In Eastern State	12,13
SRA Payments Decline	13
Marital Problems Studied - By New York Centers	14
New York City Center - Picture	14
Veterans' "Time Table" Available - To Centers	15
News and Ideas	15,16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 35 November 14, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

VETERANS AFFAIRS DIRECTORS CONSIDERING NATIONAL PROGRAM AT CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
pp 2,3

* * * * * *

COMMUNITY ACTION DEVELOPING TO CURB NON-ESSENTIAL BUILDING IN FAVOR OF VETERANS' HOUSING.
pp. 3,4,5

* * * * * *

NEW FEDERAL AGENCY EXTENDING LOANS ON FAMILY-TYPE FARMS AFTER OTHER LENDERS DECLINE TO ADVANCE FUNDS.
6,7

* * * * * *

SECOND SURVEY OF PANEL CENTERS SHOWS CONTINUING RISE IN VISITS BY VETERANS SEEKING ASSISTANCE.
p. 16

* * * * * *

JOB-SEEKERS IN BUILDING TRADES URGED TO CONSULT WITH USES ON EXISTING AREA SHORTAGES.
p. 9,10

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Community Organization Being Discussed - At D. C. Meeting	2,3
Housing Program Strengthened - By Community Action	3
"Fresno Plan" Model Ordinance - On Housing	4,5
Employment Policy Explained - By U. S. Railroad Retirement Board	5
Farm Loans Available - Under New Set-Up	6,8
Veterans Farm With Government Loans - Picture Page	7
Veterans Training Programs - Continue to Get Publicity	8,9
Building Trades Need Workers - According to USES	9,10
Education and Training Benefits Applied For - By Army of Veterans	10
Educational Benefits for New Army Enlistees - Explained By War Department	10
Bankers Urged to Assist - Community Information Centers	11
OJT Program	11
Remittances for Insurance Premiums	11
Standards for Employment - Of Women	12,13
War-Service Scholarships - For New York Veterans	13
Schools Expect Increased Enrollment - In Spring Semester	13
Classes to Teach Amputees - To Drive	14
Survey Conducted	14
Special Car Available to Centers	14
News and Ideas	14,15
Brattleboro, Vermont - Center Picture	15
Report on Second Survey - Of Advisory Centers	16

Bulletin

Conference Edition

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 36 November 21, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

State Problems Featured -
At Conference..... 2,3,4
'Still Enormous Task' -
Says Labor Secretary.... 5
Community Responsibility -
Stressed by Gen. Bradley 6
Coordination Stressed -
In Opening Remarks..... 7
Women Veterans -
Lack Recognition..... 8
Discussion Groups - Pix.... 9,12,13
Highlights of Conference -
Picture Pages..... 10,11
Discussion Group Resolutions
Approved In Final Session 13,14,15
Directors Form Association -
On National Basis..... 15
Federal-State Coordination -
Needed..... 16
VA Forms Needed -
To Apply Bonds To NSLI.... 16,17
Type of NSLI Payments -
Should Be Specified..... 17
Radio Plugs For "NEPH" Week.. 17
News and Ideas -
Community Service Provided 18
OJT Programs Re-examined.. 18
Mailings To County Officers 18
Text Book Shortage -
Lightened..... 19
Navy Tests -
Announced..... 19,20
Vocational Rehabilitation -
For the Deaf..... 20

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING-REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 37 November 29, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

STATES URGED TO MEET THEIR SHARE OF FUNDS FOR REHABILITATION.
p. 5

* * * *

EX-GI's MAY ATTEND SCHOOLS ABROAD WHEN REQUIREMENTS ARE MET.
pp. 9,10

* * * *

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS SEEN IMPAIRED BY ACUTE SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS.
p. 11

* * * *

WAA INSTITUTES SCHEME TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS IN SALES OF SURPLUS.
p. 12

* * * *

NON-COMPLYING VETERANS URGED TO REPORT ON-THE-SIDE EARNINGS TO VA
p. 16

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Communities Must Act - To Aid Veterans	2,3
Public Relations Discussed - At Directors' Conference	3
National Conference on Veterans Affairs - For Organizations	3,4
RRA Described - By Secretary Schwellenbach	4,5
OVR Sets New Goal - 150,000 Disabled in Jobs	5
Handicapped Worker Placements Increased - In October	6
OVR Film to Promote - Jobs for Disabled	7,8
'Automobiles for Amputees' Program - Rapidly Progressing	8
Foreign Schools - Attended by Veterans	9,10
GI's Good Students - Says Rutgers Dean	10
University Standards May Be Lowered - By Teacher Shortage	11
Educational and Training Benefits - Reach New High	11
Veterans Good Risks - Says VA	12
Army Accepting Ex-Officers - AUS Men May Join USA If They Hurry	13
SRA Allowances Drop - First Time in 8 Months	13,14
SRA Allowance May Be Denied - Veterans on Strike	14
News and Ideas	14,15
Los Angeles Center - Picture	15
Veterans Losing Out - By Failure to Report Earnings	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 39 December 12, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

NSWA CONFERENCE STUDIES VETERANS AFFAIRS ISSUES AS OUTLINED BY LEADERS.
pp. 2,3

* * * *

DISABLED VETERANS URGED TO FILE FOR COMPENSATION EARLY TO SPEED PAYMENTS.
p. 6

* * * *

NSLI POLICY-HOLDERS NOW MAY OBTAIN DISABILITY BENEFITS AT EXTRA COST.
p. 8

* * * *

TERMINAL LEAVE CLAIMS LAGGING WITH ONLY HALF OF EXPECTED TOTAL FILED.
pp. 9,10

* * * *

VETERANS' SET-ASIDES ON SURPLUS SHARPLY REDUCED; CLAIMS OUT-WEIGH GOODS.
pp. 13,14

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Veterans Affairs Aired - At Welfare Conference	2,3
Rehabilitation Program Needs - Better Teamwork	4,6
St. Louis Veterans Service Center - Picture Page	5
Disabled Veterans May Accept Any Job - Without Loss	6
Initial Payments on Disability Claims Vary With Filing Date	6
Veterans May Obtain Orthopedic Shoes - From VA	7
"NEPH" Week - 1947	7
Total Disability Benefits - Offered Under NSLI	8
Veterans Should Designate Beneficiaries - In NSLI Policies	8,9
Dependents Benefit From NSLI Policies - Latest Statistics	9
Terminal Leave Claims - Invited By Navy	9,10
Functions of Civilian Physicians - In VA Program	10
Lawyers Not Eligible - For OJT	11
Veterans Groups Organize - Permanent Joint Council	11,12
AAF Wants Addresses - Of Former Personnel	12
Medals From Both World Wars Available - For Distribution	12,13
Coast Guard Lifts Age Limit - For Some Reenlistments	13
WAA Ending 'Set-Asides' - Due to Excessive Demands	13,14
Veterans' Housing	14,15
News and Ideas	15
Report on Third Survey - Of Advisory Centers	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 40 December 19, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

NEPH WEEK COOPERATING GROUPS FORM PERMANENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.
pp. 2,3

* * * *

WAR-BLINDED VETERANS GET SELECTED READERS TO AID IN PURSUIT OF EDUCATION.
pp. 4,5

* * * *

MONEY-LENDERS EXHORTED TO GUARD VETERANS' INTERESTS; 'JERRY-BUILDING' SCORED.
pp. 6,7

* * * *

SUBSISTENCE PAYEES URGED TO REPORT WAGES BY LETTER WHEN FORMS ARE UNAVAILABLE.
p. 14

* * * *

STATE BONUS LEGISLATION IS SUMMARIZED TO DATE; OTHER ACTS PENDING IN 18 CAPITOLS.
p. 16

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Permanent Committee Formed - Constant Campaign Pledged	2,3
Impairment Held No Handicap - In Suitable Endeavor	4
Blind Veterans Get Readers - To Permit Schooling	4,5
1,400 Blinded Non-Veterans Benefited	5
Civil Service Pensions Rated - By Disabled Veterans	5
Surplus Hand-Tools - For OJT	5,6
Guidance Service Extended - To Non-Veterans By G.W.U	6
Lenders Warned Against Loans - On Inflated Property	6,7
'Jerry-Building' Scored - At W. Va. Meeting	7
Knock-Down War Structures - Utilized For Housing	8
G.I. Families Abroad Reduced - But Travel Is Speeded	8,10
Mead-Lanham Housing Program - Picture Page	9
Small Business Advice - Offered In Field	10,11
Claims Addresses Revised - By Armed Forces	12
Coast Guard Clarifies - Discharge Confusion	12
VA Circulars of Interest - Extended Training Under PL 16	13
Check-Up On SRA And Subsistence	13,14
Letters Okay For Income Reports - Official Forms Unnecessary	14
News and Ideas	14,15
State Bonus Legislation - Reported To Date	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 41 December 26, 1946 WASHINGTON, D.C.

HIGH CAMPUS BIRTHRATE REGARDED AS POTENTIAL HEALTH MENACE BY BROWN.
p. 3

* * * *

DIRECTOR OF D.C. CENTER SEEKING TO SALVAGE FUNDS VETERANS PAID TO REALTOR
p. 5

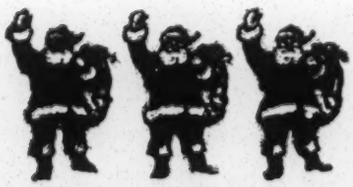
* * * *

COMMUNITY HOUSING EFFORT STRESSED UNDER NEW POLICY; CONTINUED CONTROLS CITED.
pp. 6,7

* * * *

SELECTIVE SERVICE CHIEF FAVORS STATE DEPOSITORIES FOR DRAFT BOARD RECORDS.
p. 13

* * * *



HOLIDAY GREETINGS.
pp. 2 & 16

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
President Sends Greetings - 'To Our Veterans'	2
Children On Campuses - Impose An Increasing Problem	3
Some Student Traveling Expenses Paid - By VA	4
College Degree In Radio Offered - To Veterans And Other Civilians	4
Fifty Ex-GI's Study in Palestine - Under Bill Of Rights	4
Capital Realtor Is Target - Of D.C. Center Action	5
Housing Laid To Communities - Under New Policy	6,7
Housing Priorities Valid - According To Agencies	7
Homestead Plots Available - To Veterans And Other Civilians	8
Action on Second-Injury Fund - Sought In Nebraska	8,9
Alabama Agencies Combine - For Aiding Handicapped	9
Counsel For Disabled - Set Up In Philadelphia	10
Requests Again Necessary - For Mailings To Army Overseas	10
Veterans' Readjustment Report - Released By War Department	11,12
SSS Concurs With States - On Request For Draft Records	13
News And Ideas	14,15
Birmingham, Alabama Community Service Center - Picture	15
To All Readers Of The RRA Bulletin - Greetings From General Erskine	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 43 January 9, 1947 WASHINGTON, D.C.

SYRACUSE SURVEY ON MEN'S SUITS INDICATES CONTINUED DEMAND FOR LOW-COST GARB.
p. 2

* * * *

SCHOOLS GIVEN EXTENSION OF FAVORED TREATMENT IN ACQUISITION OF SURPLUSES.
p. 3

* * * *

EDUCATION COUNCIL OUTLINES PROCEDURES FOR VETERANS IN SEEKING TRAINING CREDITS.
p. 3

* * * *

CREEDON CLARIFIES CONTROLS UNDER REVISED PROGRAM FOR VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING
p. 5

* * * *

OTHER LEADING JOURNALISTS CONCUR WITH RESOLUTION ON MISUSE OF TERM "VETERAN"
p. 7

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
War Veterans Want More Suits - At Low Prices	2
Discount And Priority Program Continued - For Colleges	3
Accreditation Procedures For Veterans - Explained	3,4,5
New Housing Program Clarified - By Housing Expediter	5
Monthly Carrying Charge Reduced - To Stimulate Construction	6,7
Permits For Farm Construction Transferred To CPA And FHA	7
More Newsmen Agree - On Use Of "Veteran"	7,8
Job-Hunting Techniques Explained - In Job School	8,9,10
Picture Page	9
Next Of Kin Make Inquiries - Of Casualty Branch	10
Overseas Job Information - Compiled By USES	11
Public Health Fellowship Available - Apply By May 1	11
News And Ideas -	
Texarkana, Texas	12
Red Bluff, California	12
Hamilton, Canada	12
Rahway, New Jersey	12

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 45 January 23, 1947 WASHINGTON, D.C.

file under new folder with this name RRM.

BETTER JOB PLACEMENTS FOR VETERANS ENVISIONED UNDER EXPANDED PROGRAM.
Page 2

* * * *

AMPUTEES AWARDED AUTOS OR TRACTORS HELD ALSO ENTITLED TO 'EQUIPMENT'.
Page 7

* * * *

D. C. HOME BUILDERS OFFER CUT-PRICE HOUSES TO 200 TO OFFSET LOST DEPOSITS.
Page 9

* * * *

VA DECISION HOLDS FEW BENEFITS AFFECTED BY CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.
Page 12

* * * *

SERVICEMEN ARE INELIGIBLE FOR SOME PL 346 BENEFITS UNTIL TERMINAL LEAVE ENDS.
Page 13

* * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Veterans Employment Service Explained - By Perry Faulkner	2
Handicapped Placements Off - Decline 29 Percent In Month	3
Parking Program for Disabled	3
Coast To Coast: Veterans Housing - Picture Page	4
Lost Leave-Pay Bonds - Can Be Replaced	5
Christmas Bonus Should Be Reported - Says VA	5
VA Circulars Of Interest	6
Amputee Vehicles Include 'Equipment' - Bradley Decides	7
VA Expands Services - Plastic Eyes, Noses, and Ears	8
Dental Bill Growing	8
'Iron Lungs' Boosted	8
D. C. Veterans Getting Houses - With Aid Of Center	9
Negro Job Situation - Analyzed By Service Officer	10
State Loans In California - Clarified	10
Only Disabled Veterans Allowed - In New Textile Enterprise	11
Ex-Marines Neglecting Pay - For Unused Leave	11
Few Benefits Affected - By U. S. President's Proclamation	12
Veterans Benefits Held Unavailable - While On Terminal Leave	13
News And Ideas	14
New Committee To Aid Handicapped - Being Organized	16

Bulletin

ISSUED BY DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
RETRAINING and REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 48 February 13, 1947 WASHINGTON, D.C.

ERSKINE REPORT RECOMMENDS CONTINUED COOPERATION OF ALL IN VETERANS' ASSISTANCE.
Page 2

* * * * * *

INCOME TAX INSTALLMENTS DUE MARCH 15 FOR BULK OF DISCHARGED WORLD WAR II VETERANS
Page 3

* * * * * *

'MUTUAL HOUSING' PROSPECTS OUTLINED IN NHA PAMPHLET CITING PITFALLS AND CHANCES.
Page 4

* * * * * *

WORLD WAR II VETERANS HAVE NEW CHANCE AT HOMESTEADING UNDER RECLAMATION PROGRAM.
Page 6

* * * * * *

ILLINOIS ALSO UNDERTAKING TO ASSURE WAR-DEAD NEXT OF KIN OF FULL ENTITLEMENTS.
Page 7

* * * * * *

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Page No.
Continued Federal Help Urged - After Curb On RRA Service	2
Income Tax Installment Schedule - Expert Assistance Urged	3
Guide On Mutual Housing - Advises And Cautions Veterans	4
Veterans Buy Apartment Project - With Year To Organize Financing	4
Veterans' Housing Rights Still Enforced - According To OPA	5
Self-Help Stressed - In Rural Housing Program	5
Federal Register Available - With Official Information	6
Farm Land Opened For Homesteading - In Yakima, Washington	6
Next Of Kin Sought - By Illinois Commission	7
Disability Benefits Available - Under Certain Conditions	8
Driving Instructions For The Disabled - By Red Cross	8
By State Agency	9
Alabama Rehabilitation Program - Surveyed By RRA	10
Correspondence Courses For Prisoners - Under PL 346	11
Parents Assisting Veterans In School - May Claim An Added Tax Deduction	11
Streamlined Education Urged - To Fit Veterans Needs	11
New Program Of Public Education - Setup In New York State	12
News And Ideas	13
Cars For Amputees - Picture Page	14
Report On Fifth Panel Study - Of Advisory Centers	15
About NSLI	16

COMMUNITY ADVISORY CENTERS FACE THE FUTURE

RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

15-1733 Cover

THE

UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937

AS AMENDED

National Housing Agency

Federal Public Housing Authority

Washington, D.C.

June 1, 1943

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page	Section
Declaration of policy	1	1
Definitions	2	2
Low-rent housing	2	2 (1)
Families of low income	2	2 (2)
Slum	2	2 (3)
Slum clearance	2	2 (4)
Development	2	2 (5)
Administration	3	2 (6)
Federal project	3	2 (7)
Acquisition cost	3	2 (8)
Nondwelling facilities	3	2 (9)
Going Federal rate of interest	3	2 (10)
Public Housing agency	3	2 (11)
State	3	2 (12)
Authority	3	2 (13)
United States Housing Authority:		
Corporate agency	4	3 (a)
Administrator	4	3 (b), (c)
Personnel	5	4 (a)
Appointments subject to confirmation by Senate	5	4 (b)
Assistance of State and Federal officers and agencies	6	4 (c)
Utilization of voluntary services	6	4 (c)
Transfer of Federal interest in housing projects to Authority	6	4 (d)
Branch offices, hearings, and negotiations	6	5 (a)
Suits by or against the Authority	7	5 (b)
Seal	7	5 (c)
Franking privilege	7	5 (d)
Tax exemption of Authority and public housing agency obligations	7	5 (e)
Administrative expense authorization	7	6 (a)
Financial transactions	7	6 (a)
Contracts and purchases	8	6 (b)
Domestic-made materials	8	6 (c)
Presidential approval	8	6 (d)
Publication of information	9	7 (a)
Annual report to Congress	9	7 (b)
Power to issue rules and regulations	9	8
Loans for low-rent housing and slum-clearance projects	9	9

	Page	Section
Contributions in assistance of low rentals		
Federal contributions	10	10 (a)
Local contributions	10	10 (a)
Equivalent elimination	10	10 (a)
Limitations on contributions	11	10 (b)
Reexamination of contributions contracts	11	10 (c)
Availability of funds	11	10 (d)
Contracts authorized	11	10 (e)
Limitation on aggregate contracts	11	10 (e)
Contributions as security for public housing agency loans	12	10 (f)
Capital grants in assistance of low rentals:		
Federal grants	13	11 (a)
Equivalent elimination	13	11 (a)
Single project limitation	13	11 (b)
Availability of funds	13	11 (c)
Limitation on aggregate grants	13	11 (d)
Additional grant of relief funds for labor costs	13	11 (e)
Local grants	14	11 (f)
Disposal of Federal projects:		
Purpose	14	12 (a)
Authorization	14	12 (b)
Sale to public housing agencies only	14	12 (c)
Eligibility for loans, contributions, and grants	14	12 (c)
Leases	14	12 (d)
Interim management	15	12 (e)
General powers of the Authority:		
General	15	13 (a)
Foreclosure	15	13 (a)
Civil and criminal jurisdiction	15	13 (b)
Payments in lieu of taxes	15	13 (c)
Insurance	16	13 (d)
Sale or lease of nonproject property	16	13 (e)
Modification of contracts	16	14
Provisions for the assurance of low-rent character of projects	16	15
Breach of conditions against alienation of low-rent housing projects	16	15 (1)
Breach of conditions against alienation of slum-clearance projects	16	15 (2)
Reduction or termination of contributions	17	15 (3)

	Page	Section
General powers of the Authority--Continued:		
Covenants	17	15 (4)
Limitations on costs	17	15 (5)
Labor provisions	18	16
Wages and bonds on Federal projects	18	16 (1)
Prevailing wage rates	18	16 (2)
Hours of work on Federal projects	18	16 (3)
Workmen's compensation	19	16 (4)
Kick-back statute	19	16 (5)
Contractors' reports to Secretary of Labor	19	16 (6)
Financial provisions:		
Capital stock	19	17
Appropriation authorization	19	18
Allocation of other funds to Authority	19	19
Obligations issued by Authority	20	20
Terms and amount	20	20 (a)
Tax exemption	21	20 (b)
Guarantee by United States	21	20 (c)
Legal investments	22	20 (d)
Marketing	22	20 (e)
Deposit of funds of Authority	22	21 (a)
Federal Reserve banks as depositories	22	21 (b)
Authority as financial agent for the United States	22	21 (c)
Limitation on expenditure in any one State	22	21 (d)
Penalties:		
Application of general statutes	23	22
False entries and reports	23	23
Defrauding the Authority	23	24
Concealment of interest	23	25
Use of words "United States Housing Authority"	23	26
Conflicting laws	23	27
Alley Dwelling Authority	24	28
Severability clause	24	29
Short title	24	30

THE UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937, AS AMENDED

PUBLIC LAW 412 - 75TH CONGRESS[1]

CHAPTER 896 - 1ST SESSION

(S. 1685)
(50 Stat. 888)
(42 U.S.C. 1401)

AN ACT to provide financial assistance to the States and political subdivisions thereof for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions, for the eradication of slums, for the provision of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, and for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity, to create a United States Housing Authority, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Section 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to promote the general welfare of the Nation by employing its funds and credit, as provided in this Act, to assist the several States and their political subdivisions to alleviate present and recurring unemployment and to remedy the unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for families of low income, in rural or urban communities, that are injurious to the health, safety, and morals of the citizens of the Nation.

---

1. As amended by Title VI of Public Resolution 122, 75th Congress (the United States Housing Act Amendments of 1938), approved June 21, 1938, 52 Stat. 820, and Public Law 288, 77th Congress, approved October 30, 1941, 55 Stat. 759.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 2. When used in this Act--

(1) The term "low-rent housing" means decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings within the financial reach of families of low income, and developed and administered to promote serviceability, efficiency, economy, and stability, and embraces all necessary appurtenances thereto. The dwellings in low-rent housing as defined in this Act shall be available solely for families whose net income at the time of admission does not exceed five[2] times the rental (including the value or cost to them of heat, light, water, and cooking fuel) of the dwellings to be furnished such families, except that in the case of families with three or more minor dependents, such ratio shall not exceed six to one.

(2) The term "families of low income" means families who are in the lowest income group and who cannot afford to pay enough to cause private enterprise in their locality or metropolitan area to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for their use.

(3) The term "slum" means any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement or design, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health, or morals.

(4) The term "slum clearance" means the demolition and removal of buildings from any slum area.

(5) The term "development" means any or all undertakings necessary for planning, financing (including payment of carrying charges), land acquisition, demolition, construction, or equipment, in connection with a low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project, but not beyond the point of physical completion. Construction activity in connection with a low-rent housing project may be confined to the reconstruction, remodeling, or repair of existing buildings.

---

2. So in original; should be five.

(6) The term "administration" means any or all undertakings necessary for management, operation, maintenance, or financing, in connection with a low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project, subsequent to physical completion.

(7) The term "Federal project" means any project owned or administered by the Authority.

(8) The term "acquisition cost" means the amount prudently required to be expended by a public housing agency in acquiring a low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project.

(9) The term "non-dwelling facilities" shall include site development, improvements and facilities located outside building walls (including streets, sidewalks, and sanitary, utility, and other facilities).

(10) The term "going Federal rate of interest" means, at any time, the annual rate of interest specified in the then most recently issued bonds of the Federal Government having a maturity of ten years or more.

(11) The term "public housing agency" means any State, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body (excluding the Authority), which is authorized to engage in the development or administration of low-rent-housing or slum clearance.[3]

(12) The term "state" includes the States of the Union, the District of Columbia, and the Territories, dependencies, and possessions of the United States.

(13) The term "Authority" means the United States Housing Authority created by section 3 of this Act.

---

3. Section 203 of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act (Public Law 307, 73rd Congress, approved June 12, 1934, 48 Stat. 930, as amended by Public Law 733, 75th Congress, approved June 25, 1938, 52 Stat. 1186) provides that, for the purposes of Title II of said Act, the Alley Dwelling Authority shall be considered as a public housing agency within the meaning of, and to carry out the purposes of, the United States Housing Act of 1937.

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY

Sec. 3. (a) There is hereby created in the Department of the Interior[4] and under the general supervision of the Secretary thereof a body corporate of perpetual duration to be known as the United States Housing Authority, which shall be an agency and instrumentality of the United States.

(b) The powers of the Authority shall be vested in and exercised by an Administrator,[5] who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator shall serve for a term of five years and shall be removable by the President upon notice and hearing for neglect of duty or malfeasance but for no other cause.

(c) The Administrator shall receive a salary of $10,000 a year, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. Neither the Administrator nor any officer or employee of the Authority shall participate in any matter affecting his personal interests or the interest of any corporation, partnership, or association in which he is directly or indirectly interested.

---

4. Section 304 of Reorganization Plan Number I of 1939 provided that the United States Housing Authority and its functions should be administered by the United States Housing Administrator under the direction and supervision of the Federal Works Administrator and transferred to the Federal Works Administrator all functions of the Secretary of the Interior relating to the administration of the United States Housing Authority. See 4 Fed. Reg. 2727, 53 Stat. 1423. Paragraph 1(e) of Executive Order 9070, dated February 24, 1942, provides that the United States Housing Authority and its functions, powers, and duties, including those of the Administrator thereof, are, with certain other Federal agencies, consolidated into the National Housing Agency and shall be administered, as therein provided, under the direction and supervision of the National Housing Administrator.

5. Paragraph 3 of Executive Order 9070 provides, among other things, that the United States Housing Authority, and its functions, powers, and duties shall be administered as the Federal Public Housing Authority, one of the three main constituent units of the National Housing Agency, and that the Administrator of the United States Housing Authority shall serve as Federal Public Housing Commissioner.

Sec. 4. (a) The Administrator is authorized, subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,[6] to appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as may be necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the Authority under this Act; except that without regard to the civil-service laws he may appoint such officers, attorneys and experts,[7] and such employees whose compensation is in excess of $1,980 per annum as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.[8]

(b) Appointment to positions made under the provisions of this Act the annual salary of which is in excess of $7,500 per annum shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

---

6. 42 Stat. 1488, 5 U.S.C. 661.

7. See 5 U.S.C. 55, for compensation of certain experts. See 5 U.S.C. 314, for compensation of certain attorneys. See Public 880, 76th Congress, approved November 26, 1940, 54 Stat. 1211, and Executive Order 8743, dated April 23, 1941 as amended by Executive Order 9230, dated August 20, 1942, extending the competitive classified civil-service to attorneys among others.

8. See Executive Order 7916, dated June 24, 1938, extending the competitive classified civil-service and directing certain Federal agencies to establish divisions of personnel supervision and management, and Executive Order 7975A, dated September 16, 1938, naming the United States Housing Authority as one of the agencies required to comply with Executive Order 7916. See also Executive Order 9004, dated December 30, 1941, permitting the appointment, without examination, of one private secretary or confidential assistant to the United States Housing Administrator and permitting certain positions in the field service of the United States Housing Authority to be filled upon non-competitive examinations.

(c) The Administrator may accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services and with the consent of the agency concerned may utilize such officers, employees, equipment, and information of any agency of the Federal, State, or local governments as he finds helpful in the performance of the duties of the Authority. In connection with the utilization of such services, the Authority may make reasonable payments for necessary traveling and other expenses.

(d) The President may at any time in his discretion transfer to the Authority any right, interest, or title held by any department or agency of the Federal Government in any housing or slum-clearance projects (constructed or in process of construction on the date of enactment of this Act), any assets, contracts, records, libraries, research materials, and other property held in connection with any such housing or slum-clearance projects or activities, any unexpended balance of funds allocated to such department or agency for the development, administration, or assistance of any housing or slum-clearance projects or activities, and any employees who have been engaged in work connected with housing or slum clearance. The Authority may continue any or all activities undertaken in connection with projects so transferred, subject to the provisions of this Act.[9]

Sec. 5. (a) The principal office of the Authority shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may establish branch offices or agencies in any State, and may exercise any of its powers at any place within the United States.

---

9. See Executive Order 7732, dated Oct. 27, 1937, Executive Order 7839, dated March 12, 1938, and Executive Order 7934, dated July 16, 1938, transferring certain Federal housing projects, funds and employees.

The Authority may, by one or more of its officers or employees or by such agents or agencies as it may designate, conduct hearings or negotiations at any place.

(b) The Authority shall sue and be sued in its own name, and shall be represented in all litigated matters by the Attorney General or such attorney or attorneys as he may designate.

(c) The Authority shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(d) The Authority shall be granted the free use of the mails in the same manner as the executive departments of the Government.

(e) The Authority, including but not limited to its franchise, capital, reserves, surplus, loans, income, assets, and property of any kind, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States or by any State, county, municipality or local taxing authority. Obligations, including interest thereon, issued by public housing agencies in connection with low-rent-housing or slum-clearance projects,[10] and the income derived by such agencies from such projects, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States.

Sec. 6. (a) The Authority may make such expenditures, subject to audit under the general law, for the acquisition and maintenance of adequate administrative agencies, offices, vehicles, furnishings, equipment, supplies, books, periodicals, printing and binding, for attendance at meetings, for any necessary traveling expenses within the United States, its Territories, dependencies, or possessions, and for such other expenses as may from time to time be found necessary for the proper administration of this Act. Such financial transactions of the Authority as the making of loans, annual contributions, and capital grants, and the acquisition, sale, exchange, lease, or other disposition of real and personal property, and vouchers approved by the Administrator in connection with such

---

10. See infra, footnote 24.

financial transactions, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all such financial transactions of the Authority shall be audited by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe.[11]

(b) The provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., 1934 ed., title 41, sec. 5)[12] shall apply to all contracts of the Authority for services and to all of its purchases of supplies except when the aggregate amount involved is less than $300.

(c) The use of funds made available for the purposes of this Act shall be subject to the provisions of section 2 of title 3 of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1934 (47 Stat. 1489)[13] and to make such provisions effective every contract or agreement of any kind pursuant to this Act shall contain a provision identical to the one prescribed in section 3 of title 3 of such Act.

(d) No annual contribution, grant, or loan, and no contract for any annual contribution, grant, or loan, under this Act, shall be undertaken by the Authority except with the approval of the President.

---

11. See Public Law 723, 75th Congress, 52 Stat. 1114; Public Law 68, 76th Congress, 53 Stat. 685; Public Law 459, 76th Congress, 54 Stat. 111; Public Law 28, 77th Congress, 55 Stat. 92; and Public Law 630, 77th Congress, 56 Stat. 392, for annual authorizations for administrative expenses, and for provisions limiting expenditures for the several purposes enumerated in Section 6 (a). See Public Law 68, 76th Congress, 53 Stat. 685, for a provision that all necessary expenses in connection with the management and operation of projects transferred to the United States Housing Authority from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, may thereafter be considered as nonadministrative expenses and be paid from rents received from each transferred project.

12. R.S. 3709 requires advertising for supplies and services.

13. This provision requires the use of domestic-made materials.

Sec. 7. (a) The Authority may publish and disseminate information pertinent to the various aspects of housing.[14]

(b) In January of each year the Authority shall make an annual report to Congress of its operations and expenses, including loans, contributions, and grants made or contracted for, low-rent-housing and slum-clearance projects undertaken, and the assets and liabilities of the Authority. Such report shall include operating statements of all projects under the jurisdiction of or receiving the assistance of the Authority, including summaries of the incomes of occupants, sizes of families, rentals, and other related information.

Sec. 8. The Authority may from time to time make, amend, and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

LOANS FOR LOW-RENT-HOUSING AND SLUM-CLEARANCE PROJECTS

Sec. 9. The Authority may make loans to public-housing agencies to assist the development, acquisition, or administration of low-rent-housing or slum-clearance projects by such agencies. Where capital grants are made pursuant to section 11 the total amount of such loans outstanding on any one project and in which the Authority participates shall not exceed the development or acquisition cost of such project less all such capital grants, but in no event shall said loans exceed 90 per centum of such cost. In the case of annual contributions in assistance of low rentals as provided in section 10 the total of such loans outstanding on any one project and in which the Authority participates shall not exceed 90 per centum of the development or acquisition cost of such project. Such loans shall bear interest at such rate not less than the going Federal rate at the time the loan is made, plus one-half of one per centum, shall be secured in such manner, and shall be repaid within such period not exceeding sixty years, as may be deemed advisable by the Authority.

---

14. See Public Law 723, 75th Congress, 52 Stat. 1114; Public Law 68, 76th Congress, 53 Stat. 685; Public Law 459, 76th Congress, 54 Stat. 111; Public Law 28, 77th Congress, 55 Stat. 92, and Public Law 630, 77th Congress, 56 Stat. 392, for provisions of appropriation acts limiting the amount of or prohibiting expenditures for informational service functions.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN ASSISTANCE OF LOW RENTALS

Sec. 10. (a) The Authority may make annual contributions to public housing agencies to assist in achieving and maintaining the low-rent character of their housing projects.[15] The annual contributions for any such project shall be fixed in uniform amounts, and shall be paid in such amounts over a fixed period of years. No part of such annual contributions by the Authority shall be made available for any project unless and until the State, city, county, or other political subdivision in which such project is situated shall contribute, in the form of cash or tax remissions, general or special, or tax exemptions, at least 20 per centum of the annual contributions herein provided. The Authority shall embody the provisions for such annual contributions in a contract guaranteeing their payment over such fixed periods: Provided, That no annual contributions shall be made, and the Authority shall enter into no contract guaranteeing any annual contribution in connection with the development of any low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project involving the construction of new dwellings, unless the project includes the elimination by demolition, condemnation, and effective closing, or the compulsory repair or improvement of unsafe or insanitary dwellings situated in the locality or metropolitan area, substantially equal in number to the number of newly constructed dwellings provided by the project; except that such elimination may, in the discretion of the Authority, be deferred in any locality or metropolitan area where the shortage of decent, safe, or sanitary housing available to families of low income is so acute as to force dangerous overcrowding of such families.

---

15. The Independent Offices Appropriation Acts for 1941, 1942 and 1943, provide that no part of the appropriations contained in those acts for the payment of annual contributions by the United States Housing Authority "shall be available for payment to any public-housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public-housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States." Payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, are excepted from these provisions. See Public Law 459, 76th Congress, 54 Stat. 111; Public Law 28, 77th Congress, 55 Stat. 92; Public Law 630, 77th Congress, 56 Stat. 392.

(b) Annual contributions shall be strictly limited to the amounts and periods necessary, in the determination of the Authority, to assure the low-rent character of the housing projects involved. Toward this end the Authority may prescribe regulations fixing the maximum contributions available under different circumstances, giving consideration to cost, location size, rent-paying ability of prospective tenants, or other factors bearing upon the amounts and periods of assistance needed to achieve and maintain low rentals. Such regulations may provide for rates of contribution based upon development, acquisition or administration cost, number of dwelling units, number of persons housed, or other appropriate factors: Provided, That the fixed contribution payable annually under any contract shall in no case exceed a sum equal to the annual yield, at the going Federal rate of interest at the time such contract is made plus 1 per centum, upon the development or acquisition cost of the low-rent housing or slum-clearance project involved: And provided further, That all such annual contributions shall be used first to apply toward any payment of interest or principal on any loan due to the Authority from the public housing agency.

(c) In case any contract for annual contributions is made for a period exceeding twenty years, the Authority shall reserve the right to reexamine the status of the low-rent-housing project involved at the end of ten years and every five years thereafter; and, at the time of any such reexamination, the Authority may make such modification (subject to all the provisions of this section) in the fixed and uniform amounts of subsequent annual contributions payable under such contract as is warranted by changed conditions and as is consistent with maintaining the low-rent character of the housing project involved. In no case shall any contract for annual contributions be made for a period exceeding sixty years.

(d) All payments of annual contributions pursuant to this section shall be made out of any funds available to the Authority when such payments are due, except that its capital and its funds obtained through the issuances of obligations pursuant to section 20 (including repayments or other realizations of the principal of loans made out of such capital and funds) shall not be available for the payment of such annual contributions.

(e) The Authority is authorized, on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, to enter into contracts which provide for annual contributions aggregating not more than $28,000,000 per annum. Without further authorization from Congress, no new contracts for annual contributions beyond those herein authorized shall be entered into by the Authority.

The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of all annual contributions contracted for pursuant to this section, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated in each fiscal year, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts necessary to provide for such payments.[16]

(f) Payments under annual contributions contracts shall be pledged as security for any loans obtained by a public-housing agency to assist the development of the housing project to which the annual contributions relate: Provided, That annual contributions shall be used first to apply toward the payment of interest or principal as same mature on any loan due to the Authority from the public-housing agency. The term "any loan due to the Authority" as used in this section shall mean any loan made by the Authority (including any bonds or other evidences of such loan which are resold by the Authority) to assist the development of the project to which the annual contributions relate.[17]

---

16. As amended by Section 601 of the United States Housing Act Amendments of 1938 (Title VI of Public Resolution 122, 75th Congress, 52 Stat. 820). Section 10 (e) originally read as follows: "(e) The Authority is authorized, on and after the date of the enactment of this Act, to enter into contracts which provide for annual contributions aggregating not more than $5,000,000 per annum, on or after July 1, 1938, to enter into additional such contracts which provide for annual contributions aggregating not more than $7,500,000 per annum, and on or after July 1, 1939, to enter into additional such contracts which provide for annual contributions aggregating not more than $7,500,000 per annum. Without further authorization from Congress, no new contracts for annual contributions beyond those herein authorized shall be entered into by the Authority. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of all annual contributions contracted for pursuant to this section, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated in each fiscal year, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts necessary to provide for such payments."

17. Section 10(f) was added by Section 601 of the United States Housing Act Amendments of 1938 (Title VI, Public Resolution 122, 75th Congress, 52 Stat. 820).

CAPITAL GRANTS IN ASSISTANCE OF LOW RENTALS

Sec. 11. (a) As an alternative method of assistance to that provided in section 10, when any public housing agency so requests and demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Authority that such alternative method is better suited to the purpose of achieving and maintaining low rentals and to the other purposes of this Act, capital grants may be made to such agency for such purposes. The capital grants thus made for any low-rent housing or slum-clearance project shall be paid in connection with its development or acquisition, and shall be strictly limited to the amounts necessary, in the determination of the Authority, to assure its low-rent character: Provided, however, That no capital grant shall be made for the development of any low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project involving the construction of new dwellings, unless the project includes the elimination by demolition, condemnation, and effective closing, or the compulsory repair or improvement of unsafe or insanitary dwellings situated in the locality or metropolitan area, substantially equal in number to the number of newly constructed dwelling units provided by the project; except that such elimination may, in the discretion of the Authority, be deferred in any locality or metropolitan area where the shortage of decent, safe, or sanitary housing available to families of low income is so acute as to force dangerous overcrowding of such families.

(b) Pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Authority may make a capital grant for any low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project, which shall in no case exceed 25 per centum of its development or acquisition cost.

(c) All payments of capital grants by the Authority pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall be made out of any funds available to the Authority, except that its capital and its funds obtained through the issuance of obligations pursuant to section 20 (including repayments or other realizations of the principal of loans made out of such capital and funds) shall not be available for the payment of such capital grants.

(d) The Authority is authorized, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act to make capital grants (pursuant to subsection (b) of this section) aggregating not more than $10,000,000, on or after July 1, 1938, to make additional capital grants aggregating not more than $10,000,000, and on or after July 1, 1939, to make additional capital grants aggregating not more than $10,000,000. Without further authorization from Congress, no capital grants beyond those herein authorized shall be made by the Authority.

(e) To supplement any capital grant made by the Authority in connection with the development of any low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project, the President may allocate to the Authority, from any funds available for the relief of unemployment, an additional capital grant to be expended for payment of labor used in such development: Provided, That such additional capital grant shall not exceed 15 per centum of the development cost of the low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project involved.

(f) No capital grant pursuant to this section shall be made for any low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project unless the public housing agency receiving such capital grant shall also receive, from the State, political subdivision thereof, or otherwise, a contribution for such project (in the form of cash, land, or the value, capitalized at the going Federal rate of interest of community facilities or services for which a charge is usually made, or tax remissions or tax exemptions) in an amount not less than 20 per centum of its development or acquisition cost.

DISPOSAL OF FEDERAL PROJECTS

Sec. 12. (a) It is hereby declared to be the purpose of Congress to provide for the orderly disposal of any low-rent-housing projects hereafter transferred to or acquired by the Authority through the sale or leasing of such projects as hereinafter provided; and, in order to continue the relief of Nation-wide unemployment and in order to avoid waste pending such sale or lease, to provide for the completion and temporary administration of such projects by the Authority.

(b) As soon as practicable the Authority shall sell its Federal projects or divest itself of their management through leases.

(c) The Authority may sell a Federal project only to a public housing agency. Any such sale shall be for a consideration, in whatever form may be satisfactory to the Authority, equal at least to the amount which the Authority determines to be the fair value of the project for housing purposes of a low-rent character (making such adjustment as the Authority deems advisable for any annual contributions which may hereafter be given hereunder in aid of the project), less such allowance for depreciation as the Authority shall fix. Such project shall then become eligible for loans pursuant to section 9, and either annual contributions pursuant to section 10 or a capital grant pursuant to section 11. Any obligation of the purchaser accepted by the Authority as part of the consideration for the sale of such project shall be deemed a loan pursuant to section 9.

(d) The Authority may lease any Federal low-rent-housing project, in whole or in part, to a public housing agency. The lessee of any project, pursuant to this paragraph, shall assume and pay all management, operation, and maintenance costs, together with payments, if any, in lieu of taxes, and shall pay to the Authority such annual sums as the Authority shall determine are consistent with maintaining the low-rent character of such project. The provisions of section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (U.S.C., 1934 edition, title 40, sec. 303 b),[18] shall not apply to any lease pursuant to this Act.

(e) In the administration of any Federal low-rent-housing project pending sale, or lease, the Authority shall fix the rentals at the amounts necessary to pay all management, operation, and maintenance costs, together with payments, if any, in lieu of taxes,[19] plus such additional amounts as the Authority shall determine are consistent with maintaining the low-rent character of such project.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Sec. 13. (a) The Authority may foreclose on any property or commence any action to protect or enforce any right conferred upon it by any law, contract, or other agreement. The Authority may bid for and purchase at any foreclosure by any party or at any other sale, or otherwise acquire, and may administer, any low-rent-housing project which it previously owned or in connection with which it has made a loan pursuant to section 9, annual contributions pursuant to section 10, or capital grants pursuant to section 11.

(b) The acquisition by the Authority of any real property pursuant to this Act shall not deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its civil and criminal jurisdiction in and over such property, or impair the civil rights under the State or local law of the inhabitants on such property; and, insofar as any such jurisdiction may have been taken away or any such rights impaired by reason of the acquisition of any property transferred to the Authority pursuant to section 4 (d), such jurisdiction and such rights are hereby fully restored.

(c) The Authority may enter into agreements to pay annual sums in lieu of taxes to any State or political subdivision thereof with respect to any real property owned by the Authority. The amount so paid for any year upon any such property shall

---

18. This statute provides that the United States shall lease property for a money consideration only.

19. See infra, sec. 13 (c), for provision in reference to payments in lieu of taxes.

not exceed the taxes that would be paid to the State or subdivision, as the case may be, upon such property if it were not exempt from taxation thereby.

(d) The Authority may procure insurance against any loss in connection with its property and other assets (including mortgages) in such amounts, and from such insurers, as it deems desirable.

(e) The Authority may sell or exchange at public or private sale, or lease, any real property (except low-rent-housing projects, the disposition of which is governed elsewhere in this Act) or personal property, and sell or exchange any securities or obligations, upon such terms as it may fix. The Authority may borrow on the security of any real or personal property owned by it, or on the security of the revenues to be derived therefrom, and may use the proceeds of such loans for the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 14. Subject to the specific limitations or standards in this Act governing the terms of sales, rentals, leases, loans, contracts for annual contributions, contracts for capital grants, or other agreements, the Authority may, whenever it deems it necessary or desirable in the fulfillment of the purposes of this Act, consent to the modification, with respect to rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal or interest, security, amount of annual contribution, or any other term, of any contract or agreement of any kind to which the Authority is a party or which has been transferred to it pursuant to this Act. Any rule of law contrary to this provision shall be deemed inapplicable.

Sec. 15. In order to insure that the low-rent character of housing projects will be preserved, and that the other purposes of this Act will be achieved, it is hereby provided that -

(1) When a loan is made pursuant to section 9 for a low-rent-housing project the Authority may retain the right, in the event of a substantial breach of the condition (which shall be embodied in the loan agreement) providing for the maintenance of the low-rent character of the housing project involved or in the event of the acquisition of such project by a third party in any manner including a bona-fide foreclosure under a mortgage or other lien held by a third party, to increase the interest payable thereafter on the balance of said loan then held by the Authority to a rate not in excess of the going Federal rate (at the time of such breach or acquisition) plus 2 per centum per annum or to declare the unpaid principal on said loan due forthwith.

(2) When a loan is made pursuant to section 9 for a slum-clearance project the Authority shall retain the right, in the event of the leasing or acquisition of such project by a third party in any manner including a bona-fide foreclosure under a mortgage or other lien held by a third party, to increase the interest payable thereafter on the balance of said loan then held by the Authority to a rate not in excess of the going Federal rate (at the time of such leasing or acquisition) plus 2 per centum per annum or to declare the unpaid principal on said loan due forthwith.

(3) When a contract for annual contributions is made pursuant to section 10, the Authority shall retain the right, in the event of a substantial breach of the condition (which shall be embodied in such contract) providing for the maintenance of the low-rent character of the housing project involved, to reduce or terminate the annual contributions payable under such contract. In the event of the acquisition of such project by a third party in any manner including a bona-fide foreclosure under a mortgage or other lien held by a third party, such annual contributions shall terminate.

(4) The Authority may also insert in any contract for loans, annual contributions, capital grants, sale, lease, mortgage, or any other agreement or instrument made pursuant to this Act, such other covenants, conditions, or provisions at[20] it may deem necessary in order to insure the low-rent character of the housing project involved: Provided, That any such contract for a substantial loan may contain a condition requiring the maintenance of an open space or playground in connection with the housing project involved if deemed necessary by the Authority for the safety or health of children.

(5) No contract for any loan, annual contribution, or capital grant made pursuant to this Act shall be entered into by the Authority with respect to any project hereafter initiated costing more than $4,000 per family-dwelling-unit or more than $1,000 per room (excluding land, demolition, and non-dwelling facilities); except that in any city the population of which exceeds 500,000 any such contract may be entered into with respect to a project hereafter initiated costing not to exceed $5,000 per family-dwelling-unit or not to exceed $1,250 per room (excluding land, demolition, and non-dwelling facilities), if in the opinion of the Authority such higher family-dwelling-unit cost or cost per room is justified by reason of higher costs of labor and materials and other construction costs. With respect to housing projects on which construction is hereafter initiated, the Authority shall make loans, grants, and

---

20. So in original; should be as.

annual contributions only for such low-rent-housing projects as it finds are to be undertaken in such a manner (a) that such projects will not be of elaborate or expensive design or materials, and economy will be promoted both in construction and administration, and (b) that the average construction cost of the dwelling units (excluding land, demolition, and non-dwelling facilities) in any such project is not greater than the average construction cost of dwelling units currently produced by private enterprise, in the locality or metropolitan area concerned, under the legal building requirements applicable to the proposed site, and under labor standards not lower than those prescribed in this Act.

Sec. 16. In order to protect labor standards--

(1) The provisions of the Act of August 30, 1935, entitled "An Act to amend the Act approved March 3, 1931, relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors on public buildings" (49 Stat. 1011), and of the Act of August 24, 1935, entitled "An Act requiring contracts for the construction, alteration, and repair of any public building or public work of the United States to be accompanied by a performance bond protecting the United States and by an additional bond for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor for the construction, alteration, or repair of said public buildings or public work" (U.S.C., 1934 edition, Supp. II, title 40, secs. 270a to 270d, inclusive), shall apply to contracts in connection with the development or administration of Federal projects and the furnishing of materials and labor for such projects: Provided, That suits shall be brought in the name of the Authority and that the Authority shall itself perform the duties prescribed by section 3(a) of the Act of August 30, 1935, and section 3 of the Act of August 24, 1935.

(2) Any contract for loans, annual contributions, capital grants, sale, or lease pursuant to this Act shall contain a provision requiring that the wages or fees prevailing in the locality, as determined or adopted (subsequent to a determination under applicable State or local law) by the Authority, shall be paid to all architects, technical engineers, draftsmen, technicians, laborers, and mechanics employed in the development or administration of the low-rent housing or slum-clearance project involved; and the Authority may require certification as to compliance with the provisions of this paragraph prior to making any payment under such contract.

(3) The Act entitled "An Act limiting the hours of daily services of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any Territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", as amended

(37 Stat. 137), shall apply to contracts of the Authority for work in connection with the development and administration of Federal projects.

(4) The benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes" (39 Stat. 742), shall extend to officers and employees of the Authority.

(5) The provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934 (U.S.C., 1934 edition, title 40, secs. 276b and 276c),[21] shall apply to any low-rent-housing or slum-clearance project financed in whole or in part with funds made available pursuant to this Act.

(6) Any contractor engaged on any project financed in whole or in part with funds made available pursuant to this Act shall report monthly to the Secretary of Labor, and shall cause all subcontractors to report in like manner (within five days after the close of each calendar month, on forms to be furnished by the United States Department of Labor), as to the number of persons on their respective pay rolls on the particular project, the aggregate amount of such pay rolls, the total man-hours worked, and itemized expenditures for materials. Any such contractor shall furnish to the Department of Labor the names and addresses of all subcontractors on the work at the earliest date practicable.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 17. The Authority shall have a capital stock of $1,000,000, which shall be subscribed by the United States and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any available funds.[22] Receipts for such payment shall be issued to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Authority and shall evidence the stock ownership of the United States of America.

Sec. 18. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $26,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, of which $1,000,000 shall be available to pay the subscription to the capital stock of the Authority. Such sum, and all receipts and assets of the Authority, shall be available for the purposes of this Act ~~unitl~~ UNTIL expended.

Sec. 19. Any funds available under any Act of Congress for allocation for housing or slum clearance may, in the discretion of the President, be allocated to the Authority for the purposes of this Act.

---

21. The Kick-Back Statute.

22. This money was appropriated by Public Law 354, 75th Congress, approved August 25, 1937, 50 Stat. 755.

Sec. 20. (a) The Authority is authorized to issue obligations in the form of notes, bonds, or otherwise, which it may sell to obtain funds for the purposes of this Act. The Authority may issue such obligations in an amount not to exceed $800,000,000, exclusive of any obligations which may be issued for refunding purposes. Such obligations shall be in such forms and denominations, mature within such periods not exceeding sixty years from date of issue, bear such rates of interest not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, be subject to such terms and conditions, and be issued in such manner and sold at such prices as may be prescribed by the Authority with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.[23]

---

23. As amended by Section 602 of the United States Housing Act Amendments of 1938 (Title VI of Public Resolution 122, 75th Congress, 52 Stat. 820) and Public Law 288, 77th Congress, 55 Stat. 759. Section 20(a) originally read as follows: "Sec. 20.(a) The Authority is authorized to issue obligations, in the form of notes, bonds, or otherwise, which it may sell to obtain funds for the purposes of this Act. The Authority may issue such obligations in an amount not to exceed $100,000,000 on or after the date of enactment of this Act, an additional amount not to exceed $200,000,000 on or after July 1, 1938, and an additional amount not to exceed $200,000,000 on or after July 1, 1939. Such obligations shall be in such forms and denominations, mature within such periods not exceeding sixty years from date of issue, bear such rates of interest not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, be subject to such terms and conditions, and be issued in such manner and sold at such prices as may be prescribed by the Authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."
Section 602 of the United States Housing Act Amendments of 1938 amended the original Section 20(a) to read as follows: "Sec.20.(a) The Authority is authorized to issue obligations in the form of notes, bonds, or otherwise, which it may sell to obtain funds for the purposes of this Act. The Authority may issue such obligations in an amount not to exceed $800,000,000. Such obligations shall be in such forms and denominations, mature within such periods not exceeding sixty years from date of issue, bear such rates of interest not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, be subject to such terms and conditions, and be issued in such manner and sold at such prices as may be prescribed by the Authority with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

(b) Such obligations shall be exempt both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.[24]

(c) Such obligations shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed upon their face by the United States as to the payment of both interest and principal, and, in the event that the Authority shall be unable to make any such payment upon demand when due, payments shall be made to the holder by the Secretary of the Treasury with money hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. To the extent of such payment the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holder.

---

24. Section 4(a) of Public Law 7, 77th Congress, approved February 19, 1941, 55 Stat. 7, provides, among other things, that interest upon, and gain from the sale or other disposition of, obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941 by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of such obligations shall not have any special treatment, as such, under the Federal Tax Acts then or thereafter enacted. Section 4(a) also provides: "For the purposes of this subsection a Territory, a possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia, and any political subdivision thereof, and any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, shall not be considered as an agency or instrumentality of the United States. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled in a letter dated December 2, 1942 that income from obligations of The Alley Dwelling Authority is exempt from Federal income tax.

(d) Such obligations shall be lawful investments and may be accepted as security for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or agency thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury is likewise authorized to purchase any such obligations, and for such purchases he may use as a public-debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities hereafter issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under such Act, as amended, are extended to include any such purchases. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time sell any of the obligations acquired by him pursuant to this section, and all redemptions, purchases, and sales by him of such obligations shall be treated as public-debt transactions of the United States.

(e) Such obligations may be marketed for the Authority at its request by the Secretary of the Treasury, utilizing all the facilities of the Treasury Department now authorized by law for the marketing of obligations of the United States.

Sec. 21. (a) Any money of the Authority not otherwise employed may be deposited, subject to check, with the Treasurer of the United States or in any Federal Reserve bank, or may be invested in obligations of the United States or used in the purchase or retirement or redemption of any obligations issued by the Authority.

(b) The Federal Reserve banks are authorized and directed to act as depositories, custodians, and fiscal agents for the Authority in the general exercise of its powers, and the Authority may reimburse any such bank for its services in such manner as may be agreed upon.

(c) The Authority may be employed as a financial agent of the Government. When designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and subject to such regulations as he may prescribe, the Authority shall be a depository of public money, except receipts from customs.

(d) Not more than 10 per centum of the funds provided for in this Act, either in the form of a loan, grant, or annual contribution, shall be expended within any one State.

PENALTIES

Sec. 22. All general penal statutes relating to the larceny, embezzlement, or conversion or to the improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of public moneys or property of the United States shall apply to the moneys and property of the Authority and to moneys and properties of the United States entrusted to the Authority.[25]

Sec. 23. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Authority or to deceive any director, officer, or employee thereof or any officer or employee of the United States, makes any false entry in any book of the Authority or make[26] any false report or statement to or for the Authority shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 24. Any person who shall receive any compensation, rebate, or reward, or shall enter into any conspiracy, collusion, or agreement, express or implied, with intent to defraud the Authority or with intent unlawfully to defeat its purposes, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 25. Any person who induces or influences the Authority to purchase or acquire any property or to enter into any contract and willfully fails to disclose any interest, legal or equitable, which he has in such property or in the property to which such contract relates, or any special benefit which he expects to receive as a result of such contract, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 26. No individual, association, partnership, or corporation shall use the words "United States Housing Authority," or any combination of these four words, as the name, or part thereof, under which he or it shall do business. Any such use shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Sec. 27. Wherever the application of the provisions of this Act conflicts with the application of the provisions of Public Numbered 837, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2025), Public Numbered 845, approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035), or any other Act of the United States dealing with housing or slum clearance, or any Executive order, regulation, or other order thereunder, the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

---

25. See Chapters 4 and 5, Title 18, United States Code.

26. So in original; should be makes.

Sec. 28. The President is hereby authorized to make available to The Alley Dwelling Authority, from any funds appropriated or otherwise provided to carry out the purposes of this Act, such sums as he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934 (Public Numbered 307, Seventy-third Congress).[27] Such sums shall be deposited in the Conversion of Inhabited Alleys Fund and thereafter shall remain immediately available for the purposes of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act.

Sec. 29. Notwithstanding any other evidences of the intention of Congress, it is hereby declared to be the controlling intent of Congress that if any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 30. This Act may be cited as the "United States Housing Act of 1937."[28]

Approved, September 1, 1937.[29]

---

27. Public Law 307, 73rd Congress, approved June 12, 1934, 48 Stat. 930, 5 Code Dist. Col. (1940) 103.

28. The short title of Title VI, Public Resolution 122, 75th Congress, amending the United States Housing Act of 1937, is the "United States Housing Act Amendments of 1938".

29. The United States Housing Act Amendments of 1938 were approved June 21, 1938. Public Law 288, 77th Congress, amending Section 20 (a) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, was approved October 30, 1941.

LOUDER

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1592

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

AN ACT

To establish a national housing policy and provide for its execution.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act, divided into titles according to the following
4 Table of Contents, may be cited as the "General Housing
5 Act of 1946":

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title I. National Housing Agency.
Title II. Research, market analysis, and local planning.
Title III. Amendments to existing aids to privately financed housing.
Title IV. Privately financed housing for families of lower income.
Title V. Direct private investment in housing for families of moderate income.
Title VI. Land assembly for participation by private enterprise in development or redevelopment programs.
Title VII. Aid to localities for low-rent housing.
Title VIII. Housing on farms and in rural areas.
Title IX. Disposition of permanent war housing and other federally owned housing with preference to servicemen and veterans.
Title X. Periodic inventory of housing needs and programs.
Title XI. Miscellaneous provisions.

[PUBLIC LAW 388—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 268—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4761]

AN ACT

To expedite the availability of housing for veterans of World War II by expediting the production and allocation of materials for housing purposes and by curbing excessive pricing of new housing, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946".

SEC. 1. (a) The long-term housing shortage and the war have combined to create an unprecedented emergency shortage of housing, particularly for veterans of World War II and their families. This requires during the next two years a house-construction program larger than ever before. The first step toward such a program is to overcome the serious shortages and bottlenecks with respect to building materials, to expedite the production of such materials, to allocate them for house construction and other essential purposes, and to accelerate the production of houses with preferences for veterans of World War II and at sales prices or rentals within their means. To carry out this program, it is necessary to invest a housing expediter with adequate powers, including the power to issue policy directives. Accomplishment of these objectives will assist returning veterans to acquire housing at fair prices, stimulate industry and employment, prevent a post-emergency collapse of values in the housing field, and promote a swift and orderly transition to a peacetime economy.

(b) The provisions of this Act, and all regulations and orders issued thereunder, shall terminate on December 31, 1947, or upon the date specified in a concurrent resolution by the two Houses of the Congress, declaring that the provisions of the Act are no longer necessary to deal with the existing national emergency, whichever date is the earlier.

(c) The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby created an office to be known as Housing Expediter; and the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint an existing official of the Government to serve as Housing Expediter, or to appoint the Housing Expediter either within any existing agency or as an independent officer of the Government. In the event of an appointment of an existing official, he is hereby authorized and permitted to continue in his present post while serving as Housing Expediter, except that he shall receive no additional compensation by reason of his appointment hereunder. If, however, such Housing Expediter is appointed within an existing agency of the Government, he shall receive compensation in compliance with the laws and regulations applicable to officers within such agency; if the Housing Expediter is appointed as an inde-

pendent officer of the Government, he shall receive compensation at the rate of $12,000 per annum.

(b) The Housing Expediter, in addition to such other functions and powers as may be delegated to him by the President, is authorized to—

(1) formulate such plans and programs as are necessary to provide for an increased supply of housing accommodations of all kinds and, in particular, of homes available for sale or rental at moderate prices to veterans of World War II and their immediate families;

(2) issue such orders, regulations, or directives to other executive agencies (including the Office of Economic Stabilization and the Office of Price Administration) as may be necessary to provide for the exercise of their powers in a manner required by or consistent with the execution of the aforesaid plans and programs, and to coordinate the activities of such agencies directed to the execution of such plans and programs. Each executive agency shall carry out without delay the orders, regulations, or directives of the Housing Expediter, and shall, to the extent necessary, modify its operations and procedures from time to time to conform to the directions of the Housing Expediter;

(3) recommend to the President the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to provide the authority to carry out such plans and programs as are not authorized under existing law;

(4) consult and cooperate with other agencies of the Federal Government, State and local governments, industries, labor, and other groups, both national and local, with respect to the problems created by the housing emergency and the steps which can be taken to remedy it.

(c) The executive agencies of the Government shall exercise their emergency powers and other powers for the purpose of aiding in the solution of the problems created by the existing housing emergency, the alleviation of which is vital to an orderly transition from war to peace.

(d) (1) All functions, powers, authority, or duties vested in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion or the Director thereof by the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 which are or may be necessary or suitable to enable the Housing Expediter to carry out the provisions of this Act and such plans and programs as such Housing Expediter may develop for the alleviation of the housing emergency, are hereby transferred to the Housing Expediter. The powers so transferred shall include the power to issue orders, regulations, or directives to other executive agencies with respect to the exercise by such agencies of their respective powers and authority.

(2) The powers so transferred shall continue during the period in which this Act is in effect, notwithstanding any other provision terminating such powers contained in the said War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944.

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever in the judgment of the Expediter the sales prices of housing accommodations the construction of which is completed after the effective date of this Act have risen or threaten to rise to an extent or in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, he may by regulation or order establish maximum sales prices

for such housing accommodations in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Any such regulation or order may be limited in its scope to such geographical area or areas and to such types or classifications of such housing accommodations as in the judgment of the Expediter may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act. Before issuing any regulation or order under this section, the Expediter shall, so far as practicable, advise and consult with representative members of industries affected by such regulation or order, and he shall give consideration to their recommendations and to any recommendations which may be made by State and local officials concerned with housing conditions in any area affected by such regulation or order.

(b) Any regulation or order issued under the authority of this section with respect to housing accommodations the construction of which is completed after the effective date of this Act shall provide that no sale of any such housing accommodations shall take place until after the builder thereof has filed with the appropriate agency designated by the Expediter a description of such accommodations, including a statement of the proposed maximum sales price, and has received from such agency a certification that such price is reasonably related to the value of the accommodations to be sold, taking into consideration (1) reasonable construction costs not in excess of the legal maximum prices of the materials and services required for the construction, (2) the fair market value of the land (immediately prior to construction) and improvements sold with the housing accommodations, and (3) a margin of profit reflecting the generally prevailing profit margin upon comparable units during the calendar year 1941. Any prospective seller of such housing accommodations may apply for such certification at any time, including before the commencement of construction, during its progress, or after its completion. In any case where a certification of approval of a proposed maximum sales price has been issued prior to the completion of construction, the prospective seller may, at any time before the first sale, apply for such revision of the maximum sales price previously certified as may be justified by a showing of special circumstances arising during the course of construction and not reasonably to have been anticipated at the time of the issuance of the earlier certification. The first sale of housing accommodations the construction of which is completed after the effective date of this Act shall not be made at a price in excess of the maximum sales price certified under this subsection. The actual price at which any such housing accommodations is first sold, plus any increases authorized pursuant to subsection (c), shall be the maximum sales price for any subsequent sale of such housing accommodations.

(c) The Expediter shall by regulation or order provide for appropriate price increases for major structural changes or improvements, not including ordinary maintenance and repair, effected subsequent to the first sale after the effective date of this Act.

(d) The Expediter may promulgate such regulations as he deems necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act and may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct. Any regulation or order under this Act may contain such classifications and differentiations and may provide for such adjustments and

reasonable exceptions as in the judgment of the Expediter are necessary or proper in order to effectuate the purposes of this Act. The Expediter shall have power to forbid the exportation to any foreign country of any lumber or other materials which are needed for the housing program.

SEC. 4. (a) Whenever in the judgment of the Expediter there is a shortage in the supply of any materials or of any facilities suitable for the construction and/or completion of housing accommodations in rural and urban areas, and for the construction and repair of essential farm buildings, he may by regulation or order allocate, or establish priorities for the delivery of, such materials or facilities in such manner, upon such conditions, and to such extent as he deems necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

(b) In issuing any regulation or order allocating or establishing priorities for the delivery of any materials or facilities under this section, the Expediter shall give special consideration to (1) satisfying the housing requirements of veterans of World War II and their immediate families, (2) the need for the construction and repair of essential farm buildings, and (3) the general need for housing accommodations for sale or rent at moderate prices. In order to assure preference or priority of opportunity to such veterans or their families, the Expediter shall require that no housing assisted by allocations or priorities under this section shall be sold within 60 days after completion or rented within 30 days after completion for occupancy by persons other than such veterans or their families: *Provided*, That the Expediter by appropriate regulation may allow for hardship cases.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed as in any way affecting the power of the President to assign priorities or to allocate any materials or facilities under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite national defense, and for other purposes" (50 U. S. C. 633), as amended.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to effect, either as principal or broker, a sale of any housing accommodations at a price in excess of the maximum sales price applicable to such sale under the provisions of this Act, or to solicit or attempt, offer, or agree to make any such sale. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate the terms of any regulation or order issued under the provisions of this Act. Notwithstanding any termination of this Act as contemplated in section 1 (b) hereinabove, the provisions of this Act, and of all regulations and orders issued thereunder, shall be treated as remaining in force, as to rights or liabilities incurred or offenses committed prior to such termination date, for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or prosecution with respect to any such right, liability, or offense.

SEC. 6. Any person who is aggrieved by any action taken pursuant to any regulation or order issued under the authority of this Act may petition the district court of the district in which he resides or has his place of business for a review of such action, and such district court shall have jurisdiction to enjoin or set aside, in whole or in part, such action or to dismiss the petition. No such action shall be enjoined or set aside, in whole or in part, unless the petitioner establishes to the satisfaction of the court that such action is not in accordance with

law, is unsupported by competent, material, and substantial evidence, or is arbitrary or capricious.

SEC. 7. (a) Whenever in the judgment of the Expediter any person has engaged or is about to engage in any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of section 5 of this Act, he may make application to the appropriate court for an order enjoining such acts or practices, or for an order enforcing compliance with such provision, and upon a showing by the Expediter that such person has engaged or is about to engage in any such acts or practices a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be granted and if granted shall be granted without bond.

(b) Any person who willfully violates any provision of section 5 of this Act, and any person who knowingly makes any statement false in any material respect in any description or statement required to be filed under section 3, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not more than $5,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment. Whenever the Expediter has reason to believe that any person is liable to punishment under this subsection, he may certify the facts to the Attorney General, who may, in his discretion, cause appropriate proceedings to be brought.

(c) The district courts shall have jurisdiction of criminal proceedings for violations of section 5 of this Act, and, concurrently with State and Territorial courts, of all other proceedings under this section. Such criminal proceedings may be brought in any district in which any part of any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred. Such other proceedings may be brought in any district in which any part of any act or transaction constituting the violation occurred, and may also be brought in the district in which the defendant resides or transacts business, and process in such cases may be served in any district wherein the defendant resides or transacts business or wherever the defendant may be found. Any such court shall advance on the docket and expedite the disposition of any criminal or other proceedings brought before it under this section. No costs shall be assessed against the Expediter or the United States Government in any proceeding under this Act.

(d) If any person selling housing accommodations violates a regulation or order prescribing a maximum selling price, the person who buys such housing accommodations may, within one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation, bring an action for the amount by which the consideration exceeded the maximum selling price, plus reasonable attorney's fees and costs as determined by the court.

SEC. 8. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "maximum sales price" means the maximum price for which any housing accommodations the construction of which is completed after the effective date of this Act may be sold and includes the total consideration which may be paid by the buyer for such housing accommodations with accompanying land and improvements, excluding only those incidental charges, such as brokerage fees or commissions or charges, which buyers or sellers of such housing accommodations customarily assume in the community where such accommodations are located and which actually have been incurred for services rendered at the buyer's or seller's request.

(b) The term "person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of any of the foregoing, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing.

(c) The term "district court" means any district court of the United States, and the United States court for any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(d) The term "veterans of World War II" shall include persons who have served in the active military or naval forces of the United States on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of hostilities in World War II, and who have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States requiring housing accommodations for their dependent families.

SEC. 9. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act: *Provided, however*, That so much of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law Numbered 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved December 28, 1945), as reads "*Provided*, That none of the funds available under this head for administrative expenses shall be used in paying the salary of any person engaged in making or processing loans in excess of $500,000 to any State, any subdivision thereof, any municipality therein, or any public authority, for construction purposes, unless in pursuance of a specific authorization, except, however, that this provision shall not apply to any application or loan approved or made prior to December 15, 1945", shall not apply to loans made for construction, removal, or remodeling of housing by publicly supported educational institutions where made for the purposes of housing veterans enrolled and attending such institution.

SEC. 10. (a) Section 603 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) In order to assist in relieving the acute shortage of housing which now exists and to increase the supply of housing accommodations available to veterans of World War II at prices within their reasonable ability to pay, the Administrator is authorized, upon application by the mortgagee, to insure as hereinafter provided any mortgage which is eligible for insurance as hereinafter provided, and, upon such terms as the Administrator may prescribe, to make commitments for the insuring of such mortgages prior to the date of their execution or disbursement thereon: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of principal obligations of all mortgages insured under this title shall not exceed $2,800,000,000 except that with the approval of the President such aggregate amount may be increased to not to exceed $3,800,000,000: *Provided further*, That no mortgage shall be insured under this title after June 30, 1947, except (A) pursuant to a commitment to insure issued on or before June 30, 1947, or (B) a mortgage given to refinance an existing mortgage insured under this title and which does not exceed the original principal amount and unexpired term of such existing mortgage: *And provided further*, That the Administrator shall, in his discretion, have power to require the availability for rental purposes of properties covered by mortgages insured under this title, in such instances and for such periods of time as he may prescribe."

(b) Section 603 (b) (2) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) involve a principal obligation (including such initial service charges, appraisal, inspection, and other fees as the Administrator shall approve) in an amount not to exceed 90 per centum of the Administrator's estimate of the necessary current cost (including the land and such initial service charges and such appraisal, inspection, and other fees as the Administrator shall approve) of a property, urban, suburban, or rural, upon which there is located a dwelling designed principally for residential use for not more than four families in the aggregate, which is approved for mortgage insurance prior to the beginning of construction. The principal obligation of such mortgage shall in no event, however, exceed—

"(A) $5,400 if such dwelling is designed for a single-family residence, or

"(B) $7,500 if such dwelling is designed for a two-family residence, or

"(C) $9,500 if such dwelling is designed for a three-family residence, or

"(D) $12,000 if such dwelling is designed for a four-family residence:

Provided, That the Administrator may, if he finds that at any time or in any particular geographical area it is not feasible, within such limitations of maximum mortgage amounts, to construct dwellings without sacrifice of sound standards of construction, design, or livability, prescribe by regulation or otherwise higher maximum mortgage amounts not to exceed—

"(A) $8,100 if such dwelling is designed for a single-family residence, or

"(B) $12,500 if such dwelling is designed for a two-family residence, or

"(C) $15,750 if such dwelling is designed for a three-family residence, or

"(D) $18,000 if such dwelling is designed for a four-family residence."

(c) Section 603 (b) (5) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(5) bear interest (exclusive of premium charges for insurance) at not to exceed 4 per centum per annum on the amount of the principal obligation outstanding at any time."

(d) Section 603 (c) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended (1) by striking out of the third sentence the word "emergency" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shortage of housing", and (2) by striking out the last sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following sentence: "The Administrator shall prescribe such procedures as in his judgment are necessary to secure to veterans of World War II, and their immediate families, and to hardship cases as defined by the Administrator, preference or priority of opportunity to purchase or rent properties covered by mortgages insured under this title."

(e) Section 604 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the words "appraised value of such property as determined by the Administrator" and inserting in lieu

thereof the following: "Administrator's estimate of the necessary current cost".

(f) Section 608 (b) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended:

(1) by amending paragraph numbered (2) thereof to read as follows:

"(2) Preference or priority of opportunity in the occupancy of the mortgaged property for veterans of World War II and their immediate families, and for hardship cases as defined by the Administrator, shall be provided under such regulations and procedures as may be prescribed by the Administrator.";

(2) by amending paragraph (3) (C) to read as follows:

"(C) not to exceed $1,500 per room for such part of such property or project as may be attributable to dwelling use: *Provided*, That the Administrator may increase this amount to $1,800 where in his discretion cost levels so require."; and

(3) by striking out "reasonable replacement cost" and inserting in lieu thereof "necessary current cost".

(g) Section 608 (c) of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting in the third sentence before the semicolon at the end of clause (C), the following: "and any mortgage insurance premiums paid after default".

SEC. 11. (a) The last paragraph of section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. 902 (e)), shall not apply to subsidies, which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may make hereunder, in the form of premium payments used only to the extent that the Housing Expediter (after considering all available means) finds them temporarily necessary to increase the supply of materials for the veterans' emergency housing program and for other construction, maintenance, and repair essential to the national well-being: *Provided*, That not more than $400,000,000 shall be used for such premium payments.

(b) The following standards shall be applied by the Housing Expediter to premium payments:

(1) Premium payments shall be used only temporarily and only with relation to additional units of production beyond that otherwise attainable (as determined by the Housing Expediter by general regulation for the industry involved), where such premium payments are necessary to stimulate such additional production with greater rapidity, economy, or certainty than other available methods.

(2) The value of the units of production to which premium payments are applied (A) in the case of any new producer (except of new type materials) shall not exceed 50 per centum of the value at the producers' level of the output of such producer, and (B) in the aggregate shall not exceed 30 per centum of the value at the producers' level of all materials needed for the veterans' emergency housing program and for other construction, maintenance, and repair essential to the national well-being. The average rate of premium payments shall not exceed 25 per centum of the value of the units of production to which they are applied.

(3) Premium payments shall wherever feasible be applied at a uniform rate within any industry requiring them, rather than at varying rates for each producer.

(4) The stimulation of necessary additional production by premium payments shall place emphasis upon avoiding either economic dislocations or adverse effects upon established business.

(5) New type materials to which premium payments are applied shall be tested for sound quality.

(c) Not more than $15,000,000 of the funds made available under this section may be used to the extent that other funds are unavailable for the construction of access roads to standing timber on lands owned by or under the jurisdiction of an agency of Government.

SEC. 12. (a) The powers vested in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to clause (a) of section 5d (3) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended (15 U. S. C. 606b (3)), may be used to underwrite or guarantee markets for new type building materials and prefabricated houses, but only to the extent that the Housing Expediter finds this necessary to assure a sufficient supply for the veterans' emergency housing program: *Provided*, That the number of prefabricated houses covered by outstanding underwriting or guaranty (including such houses as may be held by the Housing Expediter) shall at no time during the program exceed two hundred thousand.

(b) The following standards shall be applied by the Housing Expediter to such underwriting or guaranty:

(1) To avoid impairment of established enterprises, new type materials and prefabricated houses shall be encouraged only to supplement such expanded production of conventional type materials and houses (with access to available materials) as can be achieved with sufficient rapidity and economy.

(2) There shall be reasonable prospect of either (A) full return to the Government of any funds involved in such underwriting or guaranty, or (B) net cost to the Government substantially lower than under any other available method of achieving the necessary expansion of production. Toward this end, the underwriting or guaranty of such materials or houses shall not be for more than 90 per centum of the producers' standard delivery price. The Housing Expediter shall maintain constant review of experience toward the objective that the total net costs to the Government shall in no event exceed 5 per centum of the total amount of underwriting or guaranty undertaken.

(3) There shall be clear evidence that the new type materials or prefabricated houses require underwriting or guaranty only temporarily until they attain general market acceptability.

(4) Emphasis shall be placed upon avoiding either economic dislocations or adverse effects upon established business.

(5) New type materials and prefabricated houses shall be tested for sound quality and (in the case of such houses) for durability, livability, and safety.

(6) Any underwriting or guaranty shall require adequate showing by the producer that he has sufficient working capital and experience, and that he can achieve the desired production on time under conditions satisfactory to the Housing Expediter.

SEC. 13. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Approved May 22, 1946.

(1) When a man has adequate farm - secretarial loan 4% 33 years .

(2) When a man has potentially adequate farm, the first half of the principal repayments for each year and all interest may be forgiven for ten years.

(3) Repair loans up to a thousand dollars with the possibility of grants up to five hundred dollars. Where loan proceeds benefit two people or more, total loan may be up to two thousand dollars. These are "temporary" loans at four percent. Presumably, temporary loans mean life of the improvement. Presumably also, proceeds could be used only for structure lived in by humans or directly ancillary to human living; i.e., privies, food storage, cellars, possibly smokehouses - no barns.

In the eyes of the Census Bureau rural non-farm is place with less than 2500 people, and a farm is three acres or more or a place having agriculture production to the value of $250.00 or more per year.

In terms of the 1940 Census, rural non-farm houses come out as follows:

	A 11	Major Repair	Per Cent needing Major Repair
U.S.	8,066,837	1,636,491	21.4
North	4,269,655	779,418	19.2
South	2,664,771	673,537	26.6
West	1,132,491	183,500	17.1

RURAL HOUSING NOTES - BILOXI CONFERENCE SEPT. 26, 1946
National Association of Rural Housing

Hamilton said that in order to be ready for the expected program, the States should create by Januaryl, 1947, the regional Rural Housing A uthorities that will be needed. Some Washington official of NHA told me that he thought practically all Southern States now have rural housing laws that would gear into NHA'S program.

The former executive director of the Northeast Mississippi Housing Authority, Tupelo, is named Guy Mitchell.

The FPHA official in charge of rural housing is H. F. Davenport.

Hamilton announced that he had concluded that minimum rural housing standards must be as high as urban. Convention set up a committee to coordinate with urban housing people; i.e., with NAHO. Committee was Cotheran from South Carolina, C. C. Brown of Louisiana, and Dick McCloy of Arkansas. With the president, vice-president and general council making a total of six.

No word of praise in the whole meeting for FSA.

USDA field people were completely absent from the meeting. Only representative was Charlie Brannon's FO lawyer of solicitor's office, named Campbell.

The new bill on USDA side provides as follows:

establish rather than something that is. In other words, the farmer must go through local Housing Authority for a loan from either USDA or FPHA. The deed to one acre is in the new bill.

Most State laws call a city a place of five thousand or more. Thus for the purpose of regional (i.e., rural) Housing Authorities, in such States the Authorities could cover towns up to five thousand. Davenport modifies this by saying the "low incomers only, of course".

U.S. now contains 66 regional Housing Authorities suitable for rural housing , says Henry Davenport. These have built 515 houses of which 46 are rural non-farm.

GSM thinks rural housing in USA need a book - title, "Public Rural Housing in US".

GSM proposed language - "provide that such purchase credit shall not be allowed for any year in which a house (erected under proceeds of an FPHA loan) was occupied by a farm tenant, sharecropper, laborer, or other lessee".

To reactivate the regional Housing Authorities this could be used now, even under the old Act, to re-house veterans in small towns, and some at least of the

-3 Rural Housing

Under the new bill FPHA program is roughly as follows:

(1) 100% loans to local public housing agencies only. Forty-five years, interest 2% or going Federal rate.

(2) Subsidy is the annual contribution of FPHA to the local housing agency. Under Title 2 (rural) this subsidu will be the difference between the income and the expenditure of the local Housing Authority based on a pre-determined estimate with certain controls. One of these is through the cost limit by setting the amount the tenant will pay the sum sufficient to amortize the cost of the house without interest.

(3) No requirement of a local contribution to the local Housing A uthority.

(4) Equivalent demolition is gone.

(5) Option to purchase enjoyed by tenant with price reduced by amount the tenant has paid on the principal.

FPHA is authorized and directed to assist local authorities in getting housing for those USDA will not help. Local Housing Authority deals in all of USDA's loans plus FPHA'S - so says George Hamilton. I think that is something he hopes to

-6 Rural Housing

Treasury contains about $600.00 cash now. I gathered from what was said the dues come in in lumps from local Housing Authorities and may thus be indirectly Federal money.

local Housing Authorities already have old money allocated to them which could be used thusly. The new Act has a limit of twenty-five hundred for rural non-farm, but permits entry into rural places where mayors or other responsible officials petitioned to be in a regional Authority.

The convention elected as its Board of Directors: From Georgia, Walter Harrison of Millen (said to be in the Legislature and one who always gets his bills through, and put through the Rural Housing Bill); from Louisiana, C. C. Brown of Baton Rouge; from Mississippi, W. A. Bell of Newton; from Arkansas, D. E. McCloy of Montecello; from South Carolina, S. M. Leaman of Cross Hill.

Persons from other Southern States not represented at the convention will be filled by mailed ballot.

Officers elected:
George Hamilton - President
Ray J. Cornay - Vice President
Mrs. Lucille M. Moore of Darlington, S. C. - Secretary
W. A. Bell - Treasurer
H. W. McMillan of Arkansas - General Counsel

PROGRAM
ANNUAL CONVENTION

•

National Association of Rural Housing

•

HOTEL BUENA VISTA
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1946

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

9 to 10 a. m. ---------- Registration of Delegates

10:00 a. m. — Convention opened by Geo. B. Hamilton, President, NARH.

10:05 a. m. — Invocation by Rev. J. L. Neill, Superintendent Methodist Seashore District.

10:10 a. m. — Address of Welcome — Dr. L. O. Todd, Presiding. Hon. Thomas L. Bailey, Governor of Miss., Hon. Chester A. Delacruz, Mayor of Biloxi — Response, Hon. Ray J. Cornay, Vice-Pres., NARH.

11:15 a. m. ---------- Address of President of NARH

11:30 a. m. -- Appointment of Committees - Announcements

12:00 Noon ---------- Recess

12:30 p. m. — Luncheon, Geo. B. Hamilton, Presiding — Address, Hon. Jno. P. Broome, Regional Director, FPHA.

2:00 p. m. — Reconvene, Hon. H. W. McMillen, Gen. Counsel, NARH Presiding — Address on Legislation, Hon. Howard Campbell, Chief Farm Tenancy Division, Sol. Office. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Attorney of FPHA, Washington, D. C.

3:00 p. m. ---------- Convention Forum on Legislation

4:00 p. m. ---------- Adjourn

8:00 p. m. ------ Dutch Supper, W. A. Bell, Mississippi, host.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

10:00 a. m. — Reconvene — Hon. Homer H. Harris, Presiding, Address on Non-Farm Housing, Hon. Henry F. Davenport, Director Rural Housing FPHA, Washington, D. C.

10:45 a. m. ------ Convention Forum on Non-Farm Housing

12:00 Noon ---------- Recess

2:00 p. m. — Reconvene — Hon. S. M. Leaman, Presiding Address on Prefabrication, Harry H. Steidle, Mgr. Prefabricated Home Manufacturers Inst., Washington.

2:30 p. m. Convention Forum on Housing and Prefabrication

3:00 p. m. — Business session — Prest. Geo. B. Hamilton, Reports of Committees, Election of Officers.

4:00 P. M. ---------- Adjourn

8:30 p. m. — Annual Banquet, Geo. B. Hamilton, Toastmaster, Guest speaker, Jimmy Arrington, Editor-Mayor-Humorist.

Gen

October 3, 1946

Mr. James Maddox
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

Here is a puzzle too deep for me.

While I have not the bill before me, I understand that the rural housing clause of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, as that bill passed the Senate, among other things made it definite that the individual who arranges with the Housing Authority for a new house accrues for each annual payment an equivalent purchase credit, allowable when and if the individual exercises his option to purchase.

All sorts of provisions about income and possibilities of upping the annual payments to a sum larger than proportionate annual principal repay ent in case individual's income rises.

Option to purchase and purchase credit looks okay to me for owner-operator. But what about landlord farmer with five tenants, and so one new house for himself and five new houses for his tenants? If landlord by one device or another raises the farm rent of his tenants to cover the annual payment that the landlord must make on each of the five tenant houses, and then if at the end of say ten years, the landlord exercises his six options to purchase, is it fair? It looks to me as though the tenant will have paid out of his sweat, say, five hundred dollars on each tenant house, and the landlord will have paid out of the landlord's sweat (if he is owner-operator) five hundred dollars on the house the landlord lives in, but the landlord gets all six houses for a final payment of, say, fifteen hundred dollars apiece. It seems to me that the landlord has paid two thousand dollars for the house he lives in and is getting the other five at fifteen hundred apiece.

People with the landlord slant see no difference between a house and a tractor.

Also, there is the problem of probable depreciation of the houses five hundred dollars worth each.

But I feel sure the tenants will feel agrieved.

I think some, and perhaps all, of the present Rural Housing Authorities procedurally require landlords to sign agreements that landlords will not raise farm rents to cover cost of annual house payments by landlords. If such agreements were firm, would that cure it?

A sure stopper would be the insertion of a proviso in the bill that purchase credit should not be allowable for any year in which a house was occupied by a tenant, sharecropper, or person other than owner-operator of the farm.

Incidentally, the new dispensation drops the requirement that a one-acre corner lot be deeded to the local Housing Authority. The supposition is that a chattel mortgage on the house will secure the Housing Authority (fiction that the house is movable).

How about putting this problem through your person puzzle-solver and dropping me a line?

Possibly the problem would not arise at all, because the Secretary of Agriculture loans might be the only ones used for housing on sure-enough farms, including sharecrop farms. But I understand the local regional housing authority can do any housing for farms Agriculture doesn't think are either standard or enlargeable into standard farms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

GSM:w

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 15, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thanks for your kind note of October 3rd about the rural housing meeting at Biloxi. I will welcome the opportunity to discuss this whole rural housing question with you and hope that you will be able to set aside some time during one of your future visits to Washington.

Unfortunately there are a number of obvious shortcomings in this rural section. They are the result of compromise, not so much between the several agencies interested in the national housing problem, as within the Department of Agriculture. I had a discussion of some of these points with Dillon Myer and Phil Glick last week.

It was Ray Smith to whom they referred. He furnished a lot of of support and good arguments for what I believe to be the correct point of view.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Brannan (R)

Assistant Secretary

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 16, 1946

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

In your letter of October 3, you began by saying, "Here is a puzzle too deep for me." In the next few paragraphs you properly solved the puzzle. Six or eight months ago when some of us were busily engaged in drafting the agricultural title of the housing bill which finally passed the Senate, we had to come to grips with the problem which you pose. In essence, it is a fairly simple problem: How can the government provide housing for southern tenants and share croppers without enriching the landlords and generally strengthening the plantation system? The answer is that it can't be done except by making those tenants and share croppers owner-operators. There are really some very tough decisions to make in connection with this problem. I am not satisfied with those which we did make in the Department here and which are inherent in the agricultural title of the bill. Nevertheless, I am, in general, better pleased with them than the approach being made by the housing people through the local housing authority mechanism. If the Government goes out to improve substandard housing through subsidies to local housing authorities, which in turn put houses where they are most needed, the inevitable result will be to improve the landlord's property, raise the tenant's rent, and, in general, strengthen the slowly decaying plantation system. But what shall we do? Is the only answer a procedure which allows tenant and share cropper to continue on with his impossible house while the neighboring small owner-operator gets a nice government subsidy for a decent place in which to live? I frankly admit that this problem has caused me more concern than most anything that I have run into in the last year or two.

The real answer, I am sure, is that rural housing and farm ownership be tied together in one program somewhat like the FSA Tenant Purchase Program. Therefore, we must balloon that approach just as big as possible in the name of housing. However, here you meet the old problems of high land values, shortage of funds, and all the other things which have kept that program small in scale of operations. Moreover, there ought to be some way of tying directly to the housing balloon and getting some benefit for tenants and share croppers out of it, even if land purchase can not always be tied together with housing. But just how to do it is the problem. About the best that I can bring myself to swallow are grants for temporary improvements

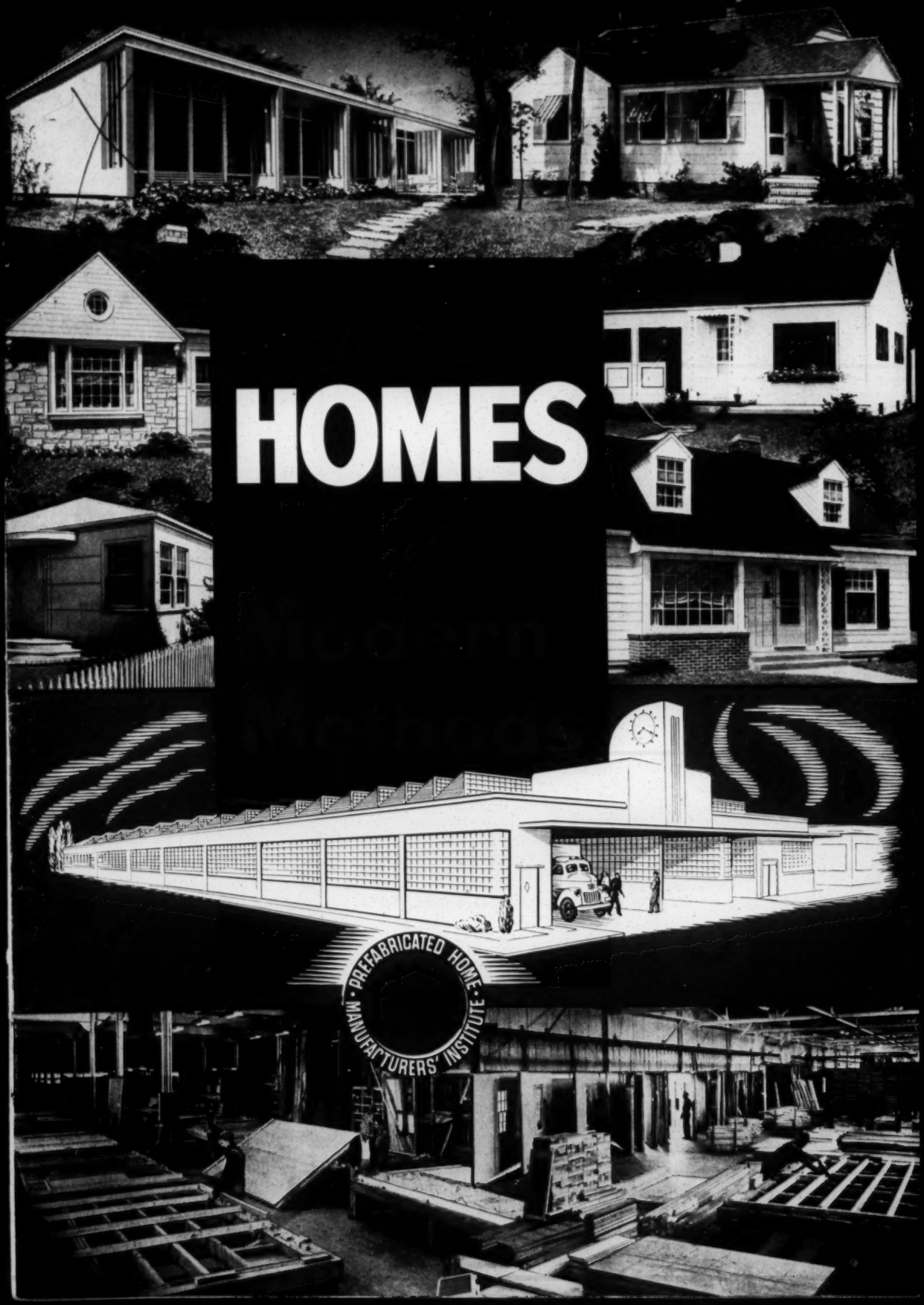
and repairs, somewhat like the old FSA sanitary grants, thus giving the share cropper and tenant sanitary facilities, plus protection from the rain and snow, and yet not giving the landlord a new house. With such grants, I believe that it would be possible to get a concession from the landlord in the way of a garden, pasture for a cow, and perhaps no real increase in rent. It seems to me that we either have to be satisfied with some approach like that or be willing to fix up the landlord with free government money. I simply can't accept the latter. I would rather sit tight, particularly while there are good job opportunities in the cities, and put pressure on for making owner-operators out of tenants and share croppers, with the necessary subsidy in such a program to give them really decent housing.

The regular housing people, with their subsidies to local housing authorities, have more free dollars of aid to offer than anything that we have been able to get out of the Department of Agriculture. Hence, I hate like the devil to oppose their ideas. Yet I feel sure that their subsidies will not benefit the people for whom they are aimed in the South, and will give us good houses on small inadequate owner-operated farms throughout the country. Naturally, I want to do everything possible to get adequate family farms with decent houses on them, and it seems to me that that may be more important than getting decent houses, higher rents, and enriched landlords. Again though, I want to remind you that this is really a tough problem. I would like to have your reaction to it, and I would particularly like to know whether or not your man Hamilton in Georgia has done any real thinking about this question and where he stands on it. I get the impression that he wants everything turned over to the housing people and that they are ready, if not anxious, to go out and build houses almost indiscriminately for any and every farmer who needs one. I hope that you will do some kicking around in this field. There is a lot at stake in either direction the ball may be moved. I hate to see Congress take the housing people's point of view hook, line and sinker. At the same time, I would like to get much more out of the agricultural folks than has yet been possible.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

James G. Maddox
Special Assistant to the Chief


HOMES
PREFABRICATED HOME
MANUFACTURERS' INSTITUTE

San Francisco Charter
X

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

San Francisco and Beyond

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 3, 1945

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following speech delivered by Clarence K. Streit in New York City on April 13, 1945:

A dictatorship can secretly prepare alternative plans in the field of foreign policy, and swiftly swing over from white to black. A democratic government, however, cannot fall back on any alternative plan, however sound, that does not have public opinion behind it. In a democracy, such planning must originate among the citizens themselves. We need to take this responsibility more seriously than ever now, if our democracy is to survive in this hair-trigger age.

We need, too, some basic truth to guide us in our search for peace in the confusions of these days—a compass to tell us whether we are really heading toward peace. Federal Union is here to supply the compass, the alternative, and the basic truth we need.

HOW EVERY NATION HAS MADE A LASTING PEACE

Some say there is no possibility of peace—that with human nature what it is we are bound to have conflict, fighting, war. I agree we are bound to have conflict and fighting; but I don't agree we are bound to have war.

Certainly, if anything is inherent in human nature, conflict is. It breaks out in the best circumstances. Boy meets girl, they fall in love, they marry, but even that does not keep them from fighting. Between friends, between businessmen, between employers and workers, between labor unions, between and within churches, there is any amount of conflict. This city is shot through with conflict and fighting, so is this State and this whole country—and yet we have peace within the United States.

If all the rest of the world were to sink, and only the United States remained, there would then be world peace. But that would also be true if all nations should be obliterated except England, or France, or Russia, or any one nation. Peace is not only possible; it is so possible that every nation on earth has proved capable of establishing enduring peace within a territory where before there was intermittent war.

How did they do it? Always and only by doing one simple thing—by changing the unit of society within that area from sovereign bodies politic, such as tribes, city states, principalities, to individual persons—by reducing the unit of human conflict from a mass-to-mass fight down to the conflict easiest to govern, a man-to-man affair.

For war is not a conflict between two men, it is a fight between sovereign states composed of masses of men. When you melt men together to form this body politic and that body politic, you do not eliminate the danger of conflict inherent in the nature of every individual man in them. You merely make it worse by putting it on a nation-to-nation basis. So long as your world is composed of sovereign states, as its predominant units, there is bound to be war, no matter how peace-loving they are at the start, or how strongly they are leagued together.

EVEN UNITED STATES LEAGUE FAILED

Common sense tells us this, and experience backs it up. Among all the 60 regions of the earth today in which enduring peace has been established, there is none where this was done by joining sovereign states together in a league as we are trying to do on a world scale at San Francisco.

Attempt after attempt has been made to secure peace by organizing sovereign states instead of men as units, and always the result has been failure. This method was tried by the little city republics of ancient Greece more than 2,000 years ago. Their leagues were stronger and more advanced than the one planned at San Francisco. Yet, they failed to secure peace even on that little peninsula.

If this method could work, it surely should have worked among our original States. They tried it under the most advantageous circumstances. The League of Friendship they set up under our Articles of Confederation during the war of independence was more advanced than the League of Nations. It had the improvements that many believe could suffice to make the United Nations league succeed.

In this early American league, each State had its own army, its own currency, its own tariffs, but the 13 States allowed the League of Friendship an international force—the Continental Army. Each State had an equal vote in the league, but the league could act by a majority of 9 States in many things, and the larger States had no special veto. This league was limited to only 13 States, whose people all spoke the same language, had the same Christian religion, the same economic system. All were democratic republics.

Yet, despite all these advantages, even this league failed. During its brief career there rose 11 territorial disputes among the 13 States, several of which threatened war. There were trade wars, boycotts. The league proved helpless and led to hard times, revolts, and dangers of war from outside. If a league could not work among these 13

peace-loving States, how can any reasonable person expect to gain peace merely by extending the same system to all the divergent nations of the world?

THE ESSENTIAL TRUTH OF FEDERAL UNION

The essential truth is plain: Insofar as the world is organized predominantly with sovereign bodies politic as the unit—whether they are called nations, states, city republics, tribes—the world is organized for war. So long as it is organized on this unit, so long as we seek to establish law in terms of states instead of persons, aggressor states, guilty nations, peace-loving nations, sovereign states—we cannot possibly eliminate either small wars or world wars, any more than we can eliminate theft, murder, or riots by organizing law with the individual person as unit. But where we do thus reduce inevitable human conflict to this individual unit, we do eliminate war. Insofar as we organize the world predominantly with the individual citizen as the unit, we shall get peace. There is the compass that Federal Union gives to guide you in these troubled days, the basic truth for which it stands.

HOW TO APPLY IT

How shall we transform the existing nation-to-nation relationship of war into the man-to-man relationship of peace?

It must be done either by force or by agreement. History tells us that nearly all the eras of peace we have in the world were formed by force—the stronger cave family conquering the others and building the tribe, the strong tribe conquering the others and building the city, state, or pretty kingdom, and so on up to the nations of today. The anarchy of sovereign bodies politic usually has been abolished by a conqueror—just as Hitler tried to abolish it—and we can be certain that if we fail to work this transformation by agreement, we shall soon be facing some new Hitler.

The outlook would be grim if there were no exception to the rule of force. But there are a few, and the most promising of all lies in our own history. When the league system failed the 13 States, they did not wait for war to engulf them. They sent their delegates to meet in convention in 1787. After long and arduous debates, they agreed on a constitution that shifted the basis of their organization from the 13 sovereign States to the sovereign citizens.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION POINTS WAY

It provided that the new United States Government should operate directly on the citizen unit, instead of on his State as a whole. It provided that the operations of this new Government should be determined and governed by the representatives of the citizens, chosen roughly on a basis of one citizen, one vote, instead of by the delegates of the State government, acting as a unit on the principle of one State, one vote. It provided, too, that the whole purpose of this new Government should be to secure the freedom and sovereignty and security of the citizens themselves, rather than the freedom and sovereignty of their State governments. You see, the Founding Fathers wrought an all-around transformation from the State to the person as unit.

To do this they had to solve two major problems that had hitherto baffled mankind, and seem to be baffling the nations today. One was the big State—little State problem. The big States feared the little States would dominate them if each State had an equal vote. The little States feared the more populous States would dominate them if representation were apportioned by population. The founding fathers solved it by giving the people of each State, small and large, equal representation in the Senate, and every citizen equal representation in the House.

The other problem rose from twin fears that the State governments might remain so powerful as to continue anarchy, and that the new inter-State government might be so strong as to be tyrannous. The founding fathers solved it by dividing the powers of government between the State governments on the one hand and the United States Government on the other. Where they all agreed the citizen would gain more by having the Union Government handle the job, they transferred that power from the States to it. Where they agreed the State could do the work better, they guaranteed that right to each State. In the end they shifted only 5 major powers from the States to the Union. But in so doing they abolished those 13 separate armies, currencies, and tariffs, set up 1 army, 1 currency, and 1 great free trading area under the Union, and gave the citizen of every State an additional citizenship, the one we all prize the most now, citizenship in the Union.

There in a nutshell is the Federal Union way to transform the relations between the people of sovereign nations from the State-to-State basis of war to the man-to-man basis of peace. Here in the United States we first proved that this difficult transformation could be wrought in peace, and that the Federal Union solution works.

WHAT OF SAN FRANCISCO?

How can we begin this transformation now between nations? It is only too clear that we cannot hope to begin it with all the United Nations at San Francisco. The plan that the great powers have already agreed to support there is based entirely on the state as unit. It does not transform, in the slightest degree, international relations from the nation-to-nation basis of war to the man-to-man basis that peace requires. It provides merely for another league of nations.

It is evident that only another league can come out of San Francisco. The basic problem there is to keep all the United Nations together. The larger the number and the more divergent the nations to be organized, the lower the common denominator must be. But this is no reason to reject this league as useless, or despair. We Federal Unionists hold that no matter how weak a league is organized at San Francisco, it should be supported, for any league is better than a return to isolationist diplomacy. Though it cannot possibly suffice to secure peace, it can help, and it can do much good.

We Federal Unionists have never believed the transformation from State to citizen that peace requires, could possibly begin among nations as divergent as the Big Three, let alone all the United Nations. We have always believed that it could begin only among a few nations, selected on the basis of common principle rather than of great armed power. Clearly the only governments that can be expected to consent freely to base their mutual relations on the citizen as unit are those in which the citizen already has the greatest power, those which not only operate down on the citizen but operate up from the citizen for his greater individual freedom, which aim to give him more power over government, and government less power over him—the nations, in short, that are most democratic in their principles and practice.

Federal Unionists have always recognized that the union of citizens which peace requires must first come up from the citizens themselves in those advanced democracies where they already are free enough to work for this, and in position to change the government's policy by changing the minds of the majority of their fellow citizens.

UNION WITHIN A LEAGUE

Consequently we Federal Unionists favor the common sense, two-basket, practical policy of combining league and union, organizing a union where we can and a league where we can't, uniting some of the democracies within the league of United Nations in a nuclear union that can grow gradually into a world federal democracy.

We Federal Unionists warmly support the efforts of the United States Government to organize all the United Nations in a new league. We deem it particularly important that this league should include such great countries as Soviet Russia and China, with whom we hope thereby to improve our present friendly relations. We are ready to bow to the practical necessity of weakening the league machinery in order to keep all the United Nations together in it.

But the more the new league is weakened the more we must insist on the need of supplementing and strengthening it, and providing an alternative for the unhappy event that the league should quickly fall.

By uniting the democracies within it in a federal union we do not only definitely begin the change-over from the nation-to-nation basis of war to the man-to-man basis that peace requires, but we vastly improve the possibility of keeping the world at peace during the transition period needed for the nuclear union to grow to universal union.

Experience in the Western Hemisphere has shown that peace can be preserved fairly well even in a weak league if that league includes a colossal federal democracy. And luckily it happens that a few of the democracies can, by union now, make democracy the same colossal power for peace in the world league that it is already in the inter-American league.

WHAT THE CITIZEN CAN AND CANNOT DO

None of us private citizens can hope to get any of the foreign governments at San Francisco to accept the stronger league we want. We must leave that to our delegation there, and remember that the only way it can get all those governments to agree on any league at all is by weakening rather than by strengthening it.

But any citizen can help strengthen that league by working to supplement it with an international union of citizens that does not require the consent of all those governments—that requires only the consent of the majority of citizens in a few of the democracies where the citizen is freest, and first of all the consent of our fellow citizens here in the United States.

To work for peace in this way would seem to be the major duty of the citizen, especially in the present interlude while he waits for the results of San Francisco to reach the Senate.

That is the duty that the citizens who form our association, Federal Union, Inc., are trying to do. For our association aims to educate people in these basic principles of peace, and have an alternative plan prepared that is founded on truth.

We answer your question, "To what does enrollment in Federal Union really commit me?" by saying: "Only to the purpose for which this Federal Union was incorporated as a nonprofit membership association, namely, to promote education in the basic principles of Federal Union as exemplified in the Constitution of the United States with a view to attaining world order by a Federal union of democratic peoples."

The sky is the limit to what you can do in the association, but by enrolling you are committed at bottom only to registering your name behind those principles and contributing at least $2 in dues to spread knowledge of them.

FEDERAL UNION PIONEERING

We realize that such educational work does not seem exciting to some people. They think it remote; they want something as immediate as the front page. They haven't time to ring their neighbor's doorbell—especially if they live in an apartment house—or send their old friends a book or pamphlet. They want the excitement of the final stages of a fight, the excitement of the band wagon.

But before they can climb aboard the band wagon some other people have got to provide the band wagon. There seems to be only one person in a hundred to whom this foundation work, this creative work, this pioneering work appeals more than does bandwagoneering. But there are such persons, and they are the ones we are seeking tonight, and every day.

Those who serve the truth of Federal Union must be prepared to serve it as did the men and women who got mankind to see every great truth that is common knowledge now. How can one expect to isolate and cure the germ of war except by the process by which the germ theory itself was established?

Surely everyone who knows in his heart a thing is true has the responsibility of helping spread that truth. Every one of us is benefited personally every day of our life by any number of truths that have come to our aid through men who first saw them boldly declaring them, and spreading them and staking even their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor—as Jefferson put it—to give these truths to the rest of us. What manner of man is he who will take all this truth from strangers, from men long since dead, and do nothing in his time to spread any truth to others, even to save his living friends and his own children?

There is no special virtue that I see in discovering a great truth by oneself—if that can really be—instead of from one's fellowmen. What good does it do for any man to discover any truth by himself if he cannot spread it to others? His truth lies dormant, until men who can spread knowledge and acceptance of it take it from him. There is as much merit in those who spread the truth, who make it known to the most of men, as in those who first stumble on it.

WHERE THE LIGHTS ARE STILL GOING OUT

In Federal Union you have in its early stage one of those great, world-changing truths whose rise forms the glory of our species. It is greater than the truth that germs invisible to the naked eye can cause disease—greater in this sense, at least: That it cures the worst of diseases, the one that the germ theory fails to reach, the one that makes men themselves the destroyers of men, turns man himself into a virus more hideous than any spirochete. This disease twice in 20 years has seized the whole species in its pestilential grip.

True, the lights are going on again all over Europe, but all over America now, in family after family, in heart after heart, the light is going out. They have already lost what was dearest to them in this war. And millions wait tonight in dread lest this fate be theirs, too. Let us remember that the joyful hour we dream of, when our boys come marching back victorious, will be the saddest of days for our brothers and our sisters whose boys will not return.

They need comfort, and surely the best comfort they can get is reason to hope that out of their sacrifice comes great and lasting good. On us, the living, rest the responsibility, whether the new chance these dead have given us shall be used to create something as great and enduring as the Americans of Jefferson's generation created,

or whether our own dead shall have died merely to let us fritter and fumble and fool ourselves into a worse world war.

YOUR PRIVILEGE

You have the privilege of helping conquer this dread disease of war by enrolling behind this truth, the great truth of Federal Union.

Peace cannot possibly be had on a state-to-state basis; it can only be had by changing over to the free man-to-man basis that characterizes the American Federal Union. The sooner we each recognize this ourselves and get the majority to agree to begin this transformation, the sooner we shall have peace.

If you are not sure that this is true, you should study it more, and we have plenty of literature to help you. But there must be some of you who know in your heart that this is the truth. So long as you do not even acknowledge this truth by enrolling behind it, you are yourself holding back the spread of truth, blocking what your own conscience tells you is the road to peace.

If everyone listening to me, here in this hall and in the radio audience, who knows in his heart that this is the truth, would but act upon it now, would but sign his name to what he holds to be self-evident, would but tell the world by telling us, "I believe in the Federal Union principle and I will help spread its truth," how much more rapidly that truth would spread than if you stayed passive.

How easy it would be if only I could speak to you with the clarity of Thomas Jefferson, the logic of Alexander Hamilton, the authority of Abraham Lincoln.

If only I had the imagination of Dante to portray to you the hell toward which humanity is heading; the imagination of Shakespeare to bring before your eyes the unbelievably happy and abundant world we could enjoy through Federal Union. If only I had, just for tonight, the eloquence of the great Hebrew prophets to burn into your hearts this truth:

Beyond San Francisco lies chaos, slavery and war if you fail to work incessantly to supplement its league with Federal Union of the Free. But if you do achieve this there lies beyond San Francisco freedom, abundance, and peace such as man has never known.

If you can accept and act on that simple truth without needing a Jefferson to convince you, or a Hamilton, Lincoln, Dante, Shakespeare or Isaiah, well, then you have in your something better than the stuff that dreams are made on. You have in you the stuff that can turn dreams into reality.

645228—11756

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

THE UNITED NATIONS Charter ★ AS DECLARATION *and as* CONSTITUTION ★ ★

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT FROM EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 26, 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PUBLICATION 2355

CONFERENCE SERIES 72

Excerpt from a Report to the President on the Results of the San Francisco Conference, by the Chairman of the United States Delegation, the Secretary of State, June 26, 1945.

San Francisco, California
June 26, 1945

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir:

The United Nations Conference on International Organization met in San Francisco on the 25th day of April, 1945. At that time the war in Europe had lasted for more than five years; the war in the Pacific for more than three; the war in China for almost eight. Casualties of a million men, dead, wounded, captured, and missing had been suffered by the United States alone. The total military casualties of the nations which had fought the European war were estimated at some fourteen millions dead and forty-five millions wounded or captured without count of the civilian dead and maimed and missing—a multitude of men, women, and children greater than the whole number of inhabitants of many populous countries. The destruction among them all of houses and the furniture of houses, of factories, schools, shops, cities, churches, libraries, works of art, monuments of the past, reached inexpressible values. Of the destruction of other and less tangible things, it is not possible to speak in terms of cost—families scattered by the war, minds and spirits broken, work interrupted, years lost from the lives of a generation.

The Cost of Two World Wars

Thirty years before the San Francisco Conference was called, many of the nations represented there had fought another war of which the cost in destruction had been less only than that of the present conflict. Total military casualties in the war of 1914–1918 were estimated at thirty-seven million men. Counting enemy dead with the dead among the Allies, and civilian losses with military losses, over thirteen million human beings, together with a great part of the work they had accomplished and the

possessions they owned, had been destroyed. Many of the nations represented at San Francisco had fought the second war still weakened by the wounds they suffered in the first. Many had lost the best of two succeeding generations of young men.

It was to prevent a third recurrence of this great disaster that the Conference of the United Nations was called in San Francisco according to the plans which Mr. Cordell Hull as Secretary of State had nurtured to fruition. The Conference had one purpose and one purpose only: to draft the charter of an international organization through which the nations of the world might work together in their common hope for peace. It was not a new or an untried endeavor. Again and again in the course of history men who have suffered war have tried to make an end of war. Twenty-six years before the San Francisco Conference met, the Conference at Paris, under the inspired and courageous leadership of Woodrow Wilson, wrote the Covenant of a League of Nations which many believed would serve to keep the peace. That labor did not gain the wide support it needed to succeed.

But the Conference at San Francisco, though it was called upon to undertake a task which no previous international conference or meeting had accomplished, met nevertheless with high hope for the work it had to do. It did not expect—certainly no member of the American Delegation expected—that a final and definitive solution of the problem of war would be evolved. Members of the Conference realized, from the first day, that an evil which had killed some forty million human beings, armed and unarmed, within the period of thirty years, and which, before that, had ravaged the world again and again, from the beginning of history, would not be eradicated by the mere act of writing a charter, however well designed.

The New Collaboration of States

Nevertheless, the Conference at San Francisco had behind it the demonstrated capacity of its members to work together to a degree rarely if ever before attained by sovereign nations. Not only in the prosecution of a war fought on four continents and the waters and islands of every ocean under conditions of the greatest danger and difficulty, but in the preparation for the termination of the war and, more particularly, in the preparation for the organization of the post-war world to keep the peace,

the principal Allies had established a working and workable collaboration without precedent in the history of warfare. At Moscow in 1943, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union and China had made a pledge which still endures, to continue their united action "for the organization and maintenance of peace and security". At Dumbarton Oaks, these four Allies had reached agreement upon proposals for a world security organization, and later at Yalta, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union had further extended the area of their common understanding to which China gave her full adherence. These proposals, immediately published for the criticisms and comments of the people of all the United Nations, became the basis of the work at San Francisco.

Planning for Peace in Time of War

Furthermore, there was reason, in the nature of the San Francisco Conference itself, to hope that more could be accomplished there than had been possible at earlier meetings. The Conference called at San Francisco was not a peace-time conference summoned to debate the theory of international cooperation, or a post-war conference convened to agree upon a treaty. It was a war-time conference. Every nation represented at San Francisco was in a state of war when the Conference began. Many were engaged throughout the weeks of its deliberation in bitter and costly fighting. Not only the peoples of the United Nations but the more than sixty million men and women enlisted still in the armed forces of those nations regarded the Conference, and had a right to regard it, as a meeting of *their* representatives engaged upon a labor of immediate importance and concern to *them*. It was a peoples' conference and a soldiers' conference in the sense that it met under the eyes of the soldiers who fought this war and the peoples who endured it, as no previous conference to deal with peace and war had ever met. It was a conference, also, which met in a world which knew of its own knowledge that another war would be fought, if there were another war, with weapons capable of reaching every part of the earth—that similar weapons had indeed been brought to the point of use in the present conflict.

These facts exerted a compelling influence not only on the work of the Conference but on the Charter it evolved. It was the common and equal determination of all those

who participated in its labors that the Conference *must* reach agreement: that a charter must be written. The possibility of failure was never at any time admitted. It was the determination of the delegates, also, that the Charter which the Conference produced should be a charter which would attempt to meet and to satisfy the concern and the anxiety of those who had suffered war and who knew at first hand the realities of violence. It would be a charter which would combine, with a declaration of united purpose to preserve the peace, a realistic and suitable machinery to give that purpose practical effect.

The Dual Nature of the Charter

The Charter drafted by the Conference at San Francisco is such a charter. Its outstanding characteristic and the key to its construction is its dual quality as declaration and as constitution. As declaration it constitutes a binding agreement by the signatory nations to work together for peaceful ends and to adhere to certain standards of international morality. As constitution it creates four overall instruments by which these ends may be achieved in practice and these standards actually maintained. The first function of the Charter is moral and idealistic: the second realistic and practical. Men and women who have lived through war are not ashamed, as other generations sometimes are, to declare the depth and the idealism of their attachment to the cause of peace. But neither are they ashamed to recognize the realities of force and power which war has forced them to see and to endure.

As declaration the Charter commits the United Nations to the maintenance of "international peace and security", to the development of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples", and to the achievement of "international cooperation in solving international problems", together with the promotion and encouragement of "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all". More precisely, the United Nations agree to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental free-

doms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion".

Further, in its capacity as declaration, the Charter states the principles which its Members accept as binding. "Sovereign equality" of the member states is declared to be the foundation of their association with each other. Fulfillment in good faith of the obligations of the member states is pledged "in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership" in the Organization. Members are to "settle their international disputes by peaceful means" and in such manner as not to endanger international peace and security, and justice. Members are to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations". At the same time Members bind themselves to give the Organization "every assistance in any action it takes" in accordance with the Charter, and to "refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action".

Finally, the Charter as declaration binds those of its Members having responsibilities for administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained the full measure of self-government, to recognize the principle "that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount" and to "accept as a sacred trust" the obligation to promote their well-being to the utmost.

These declarations of purposes and principles are notable in themselves. They state, without condition or qualification, a first and overriding purpose "to maintain international peace and security". International peace and security are the essential conditions of the world increasingly free from fear and free from want which President Roosevelt conceived as the great goal and final objective of the United Nations in this war and for the realization of which he and Cordell Hull worked unceasingly through twelve of the most decisive years of history.

But neither these declarations, nor those others which assert the intention of the United Nations to bring about the economic and social conditions essential to an enduring peace, or to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, would suffice, in and of themselves, to meet the evil of war and the fear of war which the

Conference at San Francisco was called to consider. What was needed, as the Charter itself declares, was machinery to give effect to the purpose to maintain the peace—"effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace". What was needed, if the United Nations were really determined to have peace, was the means to peace—"to bring about by peaceful means . . . adjustment or settlement of international disputes".

Four Instruments Created

These means the Charter in its capacity as constitution undertakes to establish. It creates, in addition to its Secretariat and the Trusteeship Council with its specialized but vital functions, four principal overall instruments to arm its purposes and to accomplish its ends: an enforcement agency; a forum for discussion and debate; a social and economic institute through which the learning and the knowledge of the world may be brought to bear upon its common problems; an international court in which justiciable cases may be heard. The first is called the Security Council; the second, the General Assembly; the third, the Economic and Social Council; the fourth, the International Court of Justice. Their functions are the functions appropriate to their names.

The Security Council

It will be the duty of the Security Council, supported by the pledged participation, and backed by military contingents to be made available by the member states, to use its great prestige to bring about by peaceful means the adjustment or the settlement of international disputes. Should these means fail, it is its duty, as it has the power, to take whatever measures are necessary, including measures of force, to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace. It will be the duty of the Security Council, in other words, to make good the commitment of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security, turning that lofty purpose into practice. To that end the Council will be given the use and the support of diplomatic, economic and military tools and weapons in the control of the United Nations.

The General Assembly

It will be the responsibility of the General Assembly to discuss, debate, reveal, expose, lay open—to perform, that is to say, the healthful and ventilating functions of a free deliberative body, without the right or duty to enact or legislate. The General Assembly may take up any matter within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the Charter. It may discuss the maintenance of peace and security and make recommendations on that subject to the Security Council calling its attention to situations likely to endanger peace. It may initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting international cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security. It is charged with the duty of assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and encouraging the development and codification of international law. It may debate any situation, regardless of origin, which it thinks likely to impair the general welfare, and recommend measures for its peaceful adjustment. It may receive and consider reports from the various organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council.

Stated in terms of the purposes and principles of the Charter, in other words, it is the function of the General Assembly, with its free discussion and its equal votes, to realize in fact the "sovereign equality" of the member states to which the United Nations are committed and to develop in practice the "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples" which the chapter on Purposes names as its second objective. Furthermore, it is the function of the Assembly to realize in its own deliberations the "international cooperation in the solution of international problems" which the Charter recites as one of its principal aims, and to employ the weapon of its public debates, and the prestige of its recommendations, to promote and encourage "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms".

The Economic and Social Council

The relation of the Economic and Social Council to the stated purposes of the United Nations is similarly direct and functional. The attainment of the ends which the United Nations lists among its Purposes in economic, social, health and other related fields, requires expert knowledge

and careful study and the development of collaborative programs of action. The instrument devised by the Charter to that end is a Council in the economic and social field acting under the general responsibility of the Assembly and consisting of representatives of eighteen states.

The Economic and Social Council is empowered to make and initiate studies in its field, to frame reports and to make recommendations on its own initiative not only to the General Assembly, but to the Members of the Organization and to the specialized agencies in the fields of economics, health, culture, labor, trade, finance, human rights, and the like, which will be associated with the United Nations under the Council's coordination. Furthermore, the Council is authorized to call international conferences "on matters falling within its competence"; to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly, "draft conventions" in this field; "to perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies"; and to obtain reports from the member states and from the specialized agencies on steps taken to give effect to its recommendations and those of the General Assembly. In a field of interest which concerns the peoples of the world as directly as the field of social and cultural and economic improvement, the power to study, report and recommend—the power to call conferences, prepare draft conventions and require reports of progress—is a power which can be counted on to go a long way toward translating humanitarian aspirations into human gains.

The International Court of Justice

The role of the International Court of Justice in the realization of the objectives of the Charter is obvious from the general nature of the Court. The purposes of the Charter include the adjustment or settlement of international disputes "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law". The International Court of Justice is the instrument of the United Nations to effect this purpose in the case of justiciable disputes referred to the Court by the parties. Where disputes are referred to the Court, or where member states accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in certain categories of cases, its decisions are, of course, binding upon the parties. Moreover, under the Charter, all members of the United Nations undertake to comply with the decisions

of the Court. Where a party to a case decided by the Court fails to comply with its decision, the matter may be brought to the attention of the Security Council for appropriate action.

These four overall instruments of international action constitute the principal means by which the Charter proposes to translate the world's hope for peace and security into the beginning of a world practice of peace and security. There are other instruments, adapted to other and more special ends. There is the Trusteeship Council, which will have the heavy responsibility of attaining in nonstrategic areas the objectives of the trusteeship system established by the Charter. There is the Secretariat which, as an international civil service responsible to the Organization alone, will constitute its staff. The Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Court are, however, the principal tools through which, and by which, the general aims and purposes of the Charter would be carried out.

They are instruments admittedly of limited powers. The jurisdiction of the Court is not compulsory unless accepted as such by member states. The Assembly cannot legislate but merely discuss and recommend. The Security Council is obliged, when force is used, to act through military contingents supplied by the member states. Measured against the magnitude of the task to which the United Nations have committed themselves and considered in the light of the long history of previous failures in this undertaking, such limited instruments may seem inadequate to the labor to be done. They have, nevertheless, characteristics which justify a greater hope for their success than the extent of the powers delegated to them would imply. They have behind them the history of humanity's long effort to suppress, in other areas of life, disorder and anarchy and the rule of violence. These four instruments are, in effect, the four principal agencies through which mankind has achieved the establishment of order and security as between individuals and families and communities.

Four Instruments Developed Through the Ages

On the frontiers of democratic society—not least upon the American frontiers—the instruments of order have always been, in one form or another, an agency to enforce respect for law with moral and physical power to

prevent and to suppress breaches of the peace; a court in which the differences and disagreements of the citizens could be heard and tried; and a meeting place where the moral sense of the community could be expressed and its judgments formed, whether as declarations of law or as declarations of opinion. To these three fundamental and essential instruments of order, time and the necessities of advancing civilization have added a fourth institution through which technical knowledge and accumulated experience can be brought to bear upon the social and economic problems of society—problems with which learning and science and experience can effectively deal.

These four fundamental instruments—the enforcement officer, the Court, the public meeting, and the center of science and of knowledge—are instruments to which free men are accustomed. They are instruments in the use of which self-governing men have become adept over many generations. They are instruments the efficacy of which has been demonstrated by the whole history of human civilization. Their establishment in the international world, though accompanied by limitations upon their scope, will not alter their quality nor diminish their prestige. To transplant vines and trees from familiar to unfamiliar environments, is necessarily to cut them back and prune them. To transplant social organisms from the world of individual and group relations to the world of international relations, is necessarily also to limit them and cut them back. Nevertheless, instruments of proven social value taken over from the domestic to the international world carry with them qualities of vigor and of fruitfulness which the limitations placed upon them by their new condition cannot kill. They have behind them an historical momentum and a demonstrated usefulness which mean far more, in terms of ultimate effectiveness, than the precise legal terms by which they are established in their new environment.

Adapting These Agencies to International Relations

Moreover, if the work of cutting back is done realistically, the chances of survival are increased. The four social instruments taken over by the United Nations have been adapted to the conditions of the actual world of international relationship with a realistic appreciation of the limiting factors to be faced. The Security Council is not the enforcement agency of a world state, since world opinion

will not accept the surrender of sovereignty which the establishment of a world state would demand. The Security Council, therefore, depends upon the sovereign member states for the weapons both of persuasion and of force through which it will attempt to keep the peace. But its dependence upon the member states is realistically adapted to the situation of the member states. The Council is to use the power of the member states in accordance with the realities of the distribution of power. The voting procedure of the Security Council is expressive of the actualities of the possession and the exercise of power in the modern world. The five principal military powers of our time are made permanent members of the Council. Furthermore, in order that their possession of power and their use of power may be made to serve the purpose of peace, it is provided that they shall exercise their power only in agreement with each other and not in disagreement.

A similarly realistic acceptance of the facts of the actual world limits the General Assembly to discussion and deliberation without the power to legislate, since the power to legislate would necessarily encroach upon the sovereign independence of the member states. So too the Economic and Social Council has no power or right to interfere with the domestic affairs of the states composing the United Nations. And for the same reason the jurisdiction of the Court is limited. These adaptations to the realities of the existing situation in the contemporary world do not decrease, but on the contrary increase, the likelihood that the instruments borrowed by the Charter of the United Nations from the history of the ancient struggle for peace and order among individual men will serve their purpose in the newer struggle for peace and order among nations.

Upon the belief that the Charter as Constitution will furnish effective means for the realization of the purposes fixed by the Charter as Declaration; and upon the belief that the Charter as Declaration will set noble and enduring goals for the work of the Charter as Constitution, I base my firm conviction that the adoption of the Charter is in the best interests of the United States and of the world.

Beginning the Work of Peace

If we are earnestly determined, as I believe we are, that the innumerable dead of two great holocausts shall not have died in vain, we must act in concert with the other nations of the world to bring about the peace for which these dead gave up their lives. The Charter of the United Nations is the product of such concerted action. Its purpose is the maintenance of peace. It offers means for the achievement of that purpose. If the means are inadequate to the task they must perform, time will reveal their inadequacy as time will provide, also, the opportunity to amend them. The proposals of the Sponsoring Powers on which the Charter is based were published to the world six months before the Conference to consider them convened. In these six months the opinion of the world was brought to bear upon their elements. Subsequently, at the Conference itself, every word, every sentence, every paragraph of the Charter's text was examined and reconsidered by the representatives of fifty nations and much of it reworked. For the first time in the history of the world, the world's peoples directly, and through their governments, collaborated in the drafting of an international constitution. What has resulted is a human document with human imperfections but with human hopes and human victory as well. But whatever its present imperfections, the Charter of the United Nations, as it was written by the Conference of San Francisco, offers the world an instrument by which a real beginning may be made upon the work of peace. I most respectfully submit that neither we nor any other people can or should refuse participation in the common task.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.

at
ot
er
ch
he
on.
ns
re
eal
ity
ers
rld
on-
vas
at
ery
on-
ch
the
eir
na-
cu-
pes
ent
vas
the
be
ub-
uld
.

San Fran

The United Nations Charter

By

HAROLD E. STASSEN

Delivered at a Public Meeting sponsored by 34 National Organizations in Washington, D. C., on July 5, 1945. Broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company.

Issued by

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

45 East 65th Street New York 21, N. Y.

MEMBERS of the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference are now making their reports on the Charter of the United Nations. In order to provide an opportunity for Commander Harold E. Stassen to report publicly to the American people before returning to active duty in the Pacific, the following organizations sponsored a joint meeting, held in Washington, D. C., on July 5, 1945, at the Department of Commerce Auditorium:

American Association for the United Nations
American Association of University Women
American Council on Education
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Federation of Labor
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Conference
American Legion
American Veterans Committee
Americans United for World Organization
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Church Peace Union
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Council on Foreign Relations
Disabled American Veterans of the World War
Federal Council of Churches
Foreign Policy Association
Kiwanis International
Lions International
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Manufacturers
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives
National Education Association
National Farmers Union
National Foreign Trade Council
National Grange
National Lawyers Guild
National Peace Conference
Railway Labor Executives Association
United Nations Forum
United States Associates, International Chamber of Commerce
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace

The text of Commander Stassen's address is printed herein.

THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

By HAROLD E. STASSEN

HAVING completed my assignment as a delegate, I will resume my naval duties within a few days.

But tonight, I speak to you as an individual citizen, and will frankly discuss the results of the San Francisco Conference and the future world policy of our United States.

History, of course, must be the real judge of the San Francisco Conference and of the United Nations Charter that was drafted there. But some things can and should be said now. It was a thrilling moment on the afternoon of June 23rd when the question was put to the steering committee as to the approval of the Charter as it then lay before them, the result of hours and days and weeks of discussion and dissension, of conference and of compromise, of translation and revision. It was late in the afternoon in room 223 of the Veterans' Building, where so many earnest discussions had taken place. The arguments over clauses had been carried right up to the hour immediately preceding this vote. Chairman Stettinius asked if there was any further discussion. There was no response. Then he said, "Those who approve of the Charter will raise their hands." The interpreter immediately re-stated the question in French, and down the long tables, the hands of the chairmen of delegations began to arise. The Secretaries quickly counted and turned to the Chairman and said, "With your vote, Sir, it's fifty votes, or unanimous!" Somehow, in the atmosphere of that room, as you looked from face to face, as you thought of the billion and a half of the world's peoples that were represented, of all colors, and of many races, tongues and creeds, as you realized that most of them had stood together through extremely difficult years of bitter fighting and suffering in the war, there was a definite inner feeling that the conference had been a real success; that this United Nations Charter might well become one of the truly great documents of all time.

As you read this Charter, and I sincerely commend its reading to every citizen of our country and to every boy and girl who looks forward to being a citizen, you will find that it sets forth in black and white, in five languages, in a curious blend of idealism and realism, the fervent hopes and aspirations of the two billion peoples of the world. The measure of its greatness may well be found, not so much in its immediate clauses, but in the fact that it has within it the room

for growth and adjustment and change under future world transitions and experiences. It is drafted, not for a world standing still, but for a world that is dynamic and living. It provides the means for peaceful change with justice and without war. It has many open pathways for progress within its own broad terms.

It also provides for future revisionary conventions, which may be held after the millions of men who are now in the armed services have returned to their civilian occupations throughout the world and can take part in the deliberations of their countries.

The very opening words of the Charter are significant. They are "We, the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . ." Contrast this with the opening words of the League of Nations Covenant: "The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international cooperation," etc.

This Charter recognizes that if there is to be peace—a lasting peace—a just peace—then all the peoples of the world must have the hope of gradually improving their conditions while at peace. It recognizes indirectly that peace cannot endure where conditions of political, economic or social tyranny are widespread. Therefore it establishes for the first time in history a worldwide Economic and Social Council of eighteen members, elected by the General Assembly, and gives to them broad objectives and a wide field of activity, even though admittedly, very little direct power. Here will be an instrumentality for a continuing, constructive approach to the underlying causes of economic warfare and injustice which impede the progress and threaten the peace of men. If this Economic and Social Council has constructive and vigorous and far-sighted leadership—if its recommendations are sound and world public opinion is mobilized behind them—this section of the Charter will become one of the most important.

It can have a direct bearing on the jobs and the food and the shelter and the clothing and the literacy and the health and the happiness of the peoples of the United States of America, and of the world.

Another significant underlying principle will be found expressed most clearly in the chapters on the trusteeship of non-self-governing people. This is the principle that the whole world is entitled to know what is happening to the men and women and children in all parts of the world. The responsibilities of those more advanced states who are administering peoples who are not yet capable of governing themselves, are stated in very strong and direct terms, and a specific provision is included for reports to the world through

the organization as to the general welfare of the people who live in these territories. In other words, just as we so correctly emphasized that all the people in the world must recognize that this is one world and must be concerned with what happens to other parts of the world, just so the world as a whole must be interested in and must be informed about what is happening to the various peoples of the world.

We recognize that this great principle, stated for the first time, will not be fully and suddenly realized, but this is a significant start. The United States should take the lead by sending to the new organization, within the limits of security considerations, full information as to the health and mortality and education and literacy and civil rights of all of the peoples that are now or hereafter come under its jurisdiction.

The United Nations Security Council is the body which will be looked to for the direct maintenance of peace and security. Its eleven members, which include the five major powers, China, France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, and six others to be elected by the General Assembly, will have the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. It will have the right and the duty to step into serious disputes at an early stage. The measure of its success will be in accordance with the speed and decisiveness with which it intervenes early in the situations. When a dispute or situation arises, which threatens world peace, any seven of the eleven members may invite before the Security Council any of the parties to the dispute and any other interested states. Any seven of the members of the Security Council may place this dispute on their calendar for discussion with the interested parties, and for extensive hearings and consideration. Any seven members of the Security Council may decide to meet at the scene of a dispute. These actions are all under Articles 28 to 32, which are procedural articles of the Security Council, and no veto can be exercised. If after these discussions and consideration and hearings there is a desire to order an investigation to go more fully into the facts, the Security Council may order an investigation and in that decision, any member of the Security Council who is itself a party to the dispute cannot vote and must stand aside. The major powers who are not parties to the dispute, plus enough of the other members to make a total of at least seven, may order the investigation. Likewise, if it is desired that a recommendation of the terms of settlement should be made, any parties to the dispute who are members of the Security Council cannot vote and must stand aside. The other major

powers, plus a sufficient number of the other members, to total at least seven, may recommend the terms of a settlement to the parties. At this point, the Security Council will, in effect, be passing judgment upon the merits of the dispute. It will be doing so without the vote of any party to the dispute, whether it be a major power or a minor power. Thus the full facts of the dispute can be brought before the world and the full moral force of the world and the full persuasive power of world public opinion will be brought to bear at an early stage.

If this is not enough, then the Security Council may begin to take measures to maintain or restore peace. These may include economic sanctions, or the actual application of military force. The members of the organization are to make agreements with the Security Council as to what forces they will hold available for these purposes. The decision to use force, either economic or military, requires the unanimous vote of the five major powers and at least two of the other six members of the Security Council. This, of course, means that if a major power acts arbitrarily and aggressively, contrary to the full force of world public opinion and contrary to its obligations under the Charter, then the Security Council itself will not be able to bring economic or military force to bear. This is in some ways a point at which the organization falls short, or a point of weakness. But in other ways, it is a realistic recognition of the situation that actually exists in the world. If such arbitrary and willful and illegal action is ever taken by a major power, then it will be a bad situation in the world—with—or without—a world organization. Furthermore, the Charter specifically provides in Article 51 that when an armed attack occurs, nothing in the Charter shall impair the right of individual or collective self-defense, so that the other nations of the world may then make their decisions as to the method by which they will restore international peace and justice.

This particular voting provision which was agreed upon at Yalta by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin, and which is included in the final Charter, emphasizes the importance of joint agreement between the major powers of the world in the use of force if there is to be peace and security. It has been correctly called a right of veto on the part of each of the major powers. It can also correctly be called a rule of unanimity and it should be emphasized that it places a solemn duty upon each of the major powers to find the basis for a just agreement, consistent with the principles and obligations of the Charter.

The Charter's provisions for the General Assembly, which will be the world forum of the future, are complete and comprehensive, and establish this vital body with fifty seats, one for each member. It has the power to discuss and make recommendations on any international subject within the scope of the entire Charter.

The World Court section is likewise well drafted. It revises the old World Court statute and makes the new Court an integral part of the entire organization with 15 judges, not more than one from any one member.

The Trusteeship Council will have very significant responsibilities for dependent peoples. Its membership will be divided equally between members who are administering dependent peoples and others who are not administering dependent peoples. It should be noted that there is no veto in the General Assembly, or the Social and Economic Council, or the World Court, or the Trusteeship Council. These bodies all reach their decisions on either a majority or a two-thirds vote.

Taken as a whole, the Charter is a human document. It is a realistic document. It is not perfect. It has weaknesses. The voting procedure has two extremes varying from one equal vote for each member in the General Assembly, regardless of size or strength or population, to the veto requirement of the affirmative vote of each of the five major powers on nearly all important decisions in the Security Council. The jurisdiction of the very excellent World Court is still optional, and the states are not required to submit to it. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council can only recommend and they cannot directly legislate rules for world conduct. The organization will have no individual direct source of revenue or taxation and must rely on appropriations from its members. The Bill of Rights is not spelled out specifically in exact terms. The organization does not have an international police force of its own, but must rely upon the forces which the members are to agree to furnish. The mutual assistance treaties of Europe are not brought under the organization's jurisdiction to the desirable degree. The organization will not have direct jurisdiction over the airways of the future nor over the gateways to the seas.

But in each of these instances of what I term weaknesses, there is room for growth and development and correction of them at such time as their necessity is apparent provided that the American people, as expressed by two-thirds or more of the Senate, so decide, and provided that the governments of the other major

powers, and of at least two-thirds of all of the members, join in the decision.

These weaknesses or shortcomings should not cause us to minimize the great measure of advance that has been made. It is not clear that of utmost importance is the fact that the organization, with these high goals and objectives to which all mankind subscribes, is actually being formed with such an overwhelming support. I do not believe that we should ever go beyond the point in our world policy to which at least two-thirds of our people are convinced we should go. This, of course, makes it all the more important that we talk frankly to the people about the world problems and about our viewpoints on them, so that they are in a position to form their opinions.

I should like to pay a special tribute tonight to those of the leadership of our country, including so many of the officers of the national organizations that are represented here tonight, and including many individuals in the Senate and the House and in public life, for the part they have played in the very thorough discussion of our participation in a world organization and in the formation of the plan for this Charter. This unusual discussion of high national policy, participated in so thoroughly by the American press and radio and movies, has brought us to the point where the country is united as never before on this issue.

Through the long difficult weeks of negotiation in San Francisco, the consulting groups that were represented there were very helpful and accomplished definite results. I also wish to express a very sincere word of appreciation of my fellow-members on the United States delegation, Mr. Hull, Senators Connally and Vandenberg, Representatives Bloom and Eaton and Dean Gildersleeve, and to the very able, determined Chairman, Mr. Stettinius. These members of the delegation frequently started discussion of a problem with each of them holding a different viewpoint. But by a constructive and thorough consideration, they reached in every instance unanimous decisions. In that process, they never yielded to anyone on any basic principle of this country. But they did seek the area of agreement with the other nations of the world. The result is the document that is now before the Senate. I have been very much encouraged by the reception that it has been accorded. It is very significant that not a single member of the United States Senate has thus far stated that he would vote against it. I hope that not only will the Charter obtain the necessary two-thirds ratification, but that in fact, without a single reservation, it will in the final vote receive the unanimous support

of the United States Senate. This would have a tremendously important psychological effect throughout the world. The United States Senate was unanimous in its declaration of war. I hope it can be unanimous in its declaration for a just and lasting peace.

But when the Charter is ratified by the United States Senate, by the other four major powers, and by at least a majority of the other members, it is of terrific importance that the people of this country and of the world do not feel that they have thereby automatically insured future peace, or that they have *ipso-facto* solved the problems of tomorrow. Even at its greatest significance the Charter only establishes a framework, a machinery, a code. The success in obtaining the goal will depend upon the good faith and continued alert interest of the peoples of the world. No charter, and no machinery can overcome widespread bad faith or ill will or malice or complacency. That is why our adherence to the Charter is only one step in the whole field of our world policy.

We in the United States are now thoroughly and almost unanimously agreed that the walls of isolation are gone forever, that as that great American, Wendell Willkie, so vividly said, "This is One World," and that we should join in a United Nations organization dedicated to peace and progress.

But we have not yet thought through the manifold problems of the reorientation of our entire world policy that must result from these agreed facts. This thinking through and definite formulation of our future world policy is one of the most urgent tasks before our country. We must find in both broad and specific terms what our view is on the problems of world relationship. I do not claim to have the final answers, but to stimulate the discussion and search for the answer, I frankly present these as suggested broad principles of our world policy:

First—That we will follow through to complete, decisive victory over Japan, and to the re-establishment of peace and stability in the Pacific.

Second—That we not only ratify the United Nations Charter, but that we also give the new organization full support in all its activities and grant to our representative on the Security Council broad powers when he acts with the approval of the President.

Third—That we accept the responsibilities of participating in world leadership; that we develop an intelligent, informed, American viewpoint on major world problems, and that we mediate and work out solutions between contending viewpoints in the world.

Fourth—That we consider the future welfare and peace and happiness of the people of America as inseparably intertwined with the future welfare and peace and happiness of the men and women and children of the world.

Fifth—That we remain strong in our domestic economy, with sound liberal policies within an economic system of private capital and individual enterprise, and that we use this enormous productive capacity and the great reservoirs of capital and of credit and technical skill which that system gives to us, to contribute to the gradual advancement of the standards of living of the peoples of the world, not as recipients of charity, but as self-respecting men and women of dignity and of pride.

Sixth—That we enter into agreements for the use of our armed forces in support of the stability and security of the world through the United Nations organization, and to that same end, we remain strong on land and sea and in the air, and obtain complete authority for the necessary administration or use of essential bases and airfields throughout the Pacific, from Japan to the Indian Ocean, from the Coast of China to South America; and throughout the Atlantic, from North to South, from the Mediterranean to the Panama Canal.

Seventh—That those who are aggressors in this war shall be stripped of all means to make war and shall remain so stripped.

Eighth—That we believe that freedom of information through press and radio and school and forum, and freedom of worship, are vital factors in the peace and progress of the world; that we will seek constantly to increase the area of the world in which these freedoms are specifically recognized, and we will urge their ultimate specific inclusion as among the fundamental freedoms of the United Nations Charter.

Ninth—That we support the new World Court and at an early date accept its continuing obligatory jurisdiction over appropriate international legal questions of the United States of America.

Tenth—That we take the position that the world is entitled to know what is happening to dependent peoples; that we make appropriate reports of all peoples in our jurisdiction; that we expect similar reports to be made by others; and that we extend in a practical way a helping hand to these peoples in their struggle for progress.

Eleventh—That we are and propose to remain a democracy of free citizens, that we will explain our

system to the world, but that we will leave it to the peoples of each nation to decide for themselves their own form of government so long as they do not trample on basic human rights or threaten the peace of the world or transgress upon their neighbors; that we will permit our own citizens to learn of any other form of government that they wish to study, but will not permit any other government to seek actively to undermine our own.

Twelfth—That through it all, we will constantly emphasize and recognize the basic dignity of man and his inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The methods by which we seek to advance these principles of our world policy are almost as important as the principles themselves. It was my observation at San Francisco that the best results were obtained in our conferences with the other nations of the world when we were frank and friendly and firm. These should be the watchwords of our methods in our future dealings with the united nations of the world—be Frank and Friendly and Firm.

We should carefully analyze the economic, social and political basis on which we can expect to maintain continuing good relationships to each of the other United Nations and discuss these principles plainly with the other nations concerned, inviting at the same time their views of the basis for such long range friendship.

We should make it clear that friendship to each and every one of the United Nations does not mean that we will take a friendly attitude toward any of our own citizens who demonstrate a greater loyalty to some other country than they do to our own.

We should make it equally clear that those of our citizens who deliberately or carelessly repeat and publish half-truths and distortions which are calculated to injure our relations with any one of the United Nations are not serving the best interests of America.

The unfaithful sons and the common gossipmongers are both just as harmful to harmonious world relationships as they are harmful to harmonious family relationships.

As a democracy, our world policy should also be conducted with a maximum of direct information to the American people. In fact, our world policy can be successful only if the people are thoroughly informed and the reasons and difficulties are interpreted to them. This should be carried to the point that, except for military security, the American people

should be promptly informed of every definite international proposal that is made by our government. Obviously, preliminary discussions and exploratory negotiations and studies will need to take place before a definite proposal can be made. But as soon as the stage is reached where a definite proposal of our government is to be made, it should be released to the press and the radio and given to the people of the country. This will mean frequently, of course, that our original proposal as announced will subsequently need to be changed or adjusted or modified to meet the other governments that are involved, or to meet new facts that were not taken into account in the original proposal. But I am confident that the American people will understand these things. They know that similar adjustments and compromises take place in everyday life and they will recognize the necessity of harmonious world relations.

There will, of course, be some disadvantages to this method of conducting our foreign affairs. At times it may handicap our negotiations. But in my judgment these disadvantages will not be as great as are the disadvantages of the other course of not informing the people. In fact, I would give a good portion of the credit for the successful conclusion of the San Francisco Conference to the fact that during the last half of the Conference, either through direct release or through their enterprising search for news, the press of America and of the world attained an unusual degree of accuracy and of promptness in reporting the course of deliberations and the result of conferences. I believe this also has a direct bearing upon the unusual support that is now present for the final result in the United States. This policy of keeping the people informed will, of course, mean an end to some of the old methods of devious diplomacy. It will mean that there cannot be international combinations of friends versus friends. There cannot be special blocs. There cannot be secret agreements. It means we must be open, strong, friendly, progressive and humble leaders among and toward the peoples of all the world.

Such a policy also emphasizes the responsibility of the press. If a free press is to be true to its own great privileges, it must exercise a high sense of responsibility and of self-discipline. It must use its own columns and its own headlines with careful thought as to their accuracy and their effect upon the welfare of the people of its country and of the world. Such self-discipline will assist in the spreading of free press throughout the world. Inaccurate scare headlines, false and twisted columns, are not the best salesmen of free

press to other nations which are now considering their press policies. We can and do point out the overwhelming advantages, but self-discipline would make the salesmanship easier.

If we are to follow through on these broad principles of world policy, we will need to move promptly to formulate considered constructive viewpoints of this country upon the major problems of the world. This could best be done by the appointment by the President of bipartisan policy groups upon each of the major problems. These policy groups ought to include representation from the State Department, from both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and in Congress, from the military and the veterans, and some of the other leaders of our citizenry, including representation from the economic groups of labor and management and agriculture. These special policy groups should begin promptly to study the respective problems assigned to them and seek to evolve a recommended viewpoint for the United States. Among the major world problems that urgently need this special extended and careful consideration are the Japanese surrender terms; the rebuilding of war-torn Europe; the Near East and the Arab Federation; the Dardanelles; world shipping after the war; post-war world aviation; China's future; India and her new Constitution; the Balkans; world trade with the British Empire; world trade with the Soviet Union; future development of the Pan-American Union; our economic relations with South America; human rights throughout the world; Africa's role in the world of tomorrow; and the long range administration of Germany.

These special policy groups would definitely not be administrative in their functioning. But they would be policy-recommending conferences and they would play a definite part in the development of informed public opinion and they would increase the prospect of intelligent governmental decisions when specific issues arose within the field of each of these major world-wide questions. If we fail to move forward upon these problems, we fail in the responsibility that is ours. We drift along. We leave vacuums that create confusion and distrust. This is a large order—yes—but not too large, and it is essential to the future well-being of the people of this country and of the world. Nothing less than this is worthy of this nation which opened its fields, its prairies and cities to the sons and daughters of all nations, and through the very rights and opportunities it gave them and the duties it placed upon them became the powerful leader that it is today.

I am so extremely desirous that we do proceed to study these problems because I am fundamentally convinced that if our policies are wise and if the American people understand what we are doing, we will be able to live at peace in a world at peace. With wisdom and foresight we will be able to live on friendly terms with all of the other United Nations of the world. This will particularly require an increased understanding between the major powers of the world. It will require an increased understanding between the peoples of each of them. Here again the press and the radio and the movies have a special responsibility. I hope that our newspapers and our radio and motion picture companies send increased numbers of correspondents and representatives throughout the world to learn of other peoples and their problems and their attitudes, and report back to the American people. I hope that other countries of the world will send representatives of their press and their radio and their movies to this country and to other parts of the world and report back to their people. I hope that there is increased travel of the peoples of all countries. I hope that there is an increased exchange of students between the institutions of higher learning from the various parts of the world. We must basically recognize that there is room in the world for all the peoples in it. There is need in the world for all the world's production, and new producers will mean new consumers.

I know that there will be cynics who will say that goals such as these discussed tonight cannot be realized. They will scoff at the very idea of the United States of America playing a role such as this in world affairs. But let us not forget that the real progress of the world has always come because some men have done what others said could not be done. We have won the European war and are on our way to victory over Japan because time and again men have accomplished the impossible. We must not forget that the cynics said that Stalingrad could not stand, but it did. The cynics said the Rhine could not be crossed, but it was. They said that with those small forces Guadalcanal could not be held, but it was. They said the RAF could not survive, but it did.

Back in 1787 when this country was being formed, an eminent spokesman, Josiah Tucker, said, "As to the future grandeur of America, and its being a rising empire under one head, whether republican or monarchical, it is one of the idlest and most visionary notions that ever was conceived even by writers of romance. The mutual antipathies and clashing interests of the Americans, their differences of govern-

ments, habitudes, and manners, indicate that they will have no centre of union and no common interest. They never can be united into one compact empire under any species of government whatever; a disunited people till the end of time, suspicious and distrustful of each other, they will be divided and sub-divided into little commonwealths or principalities, according to natural boundaries, by great bays of the sea, and by vast rivers, lakes, and ridges of mountains."

May the cynics of today who scoff at the United Nations be as wrong as this cynic of yesterday who scoffed at the United States.

And may these United States of America meet the challenge of a just peace as thoroughly and effectively as they met the challenge of war.

With all of our industrial and military strength today, peace loving nations do not fear us. Aggressors do. So must it ever be.

May this Nation, under God, with its precious freedom and liberty, recognize and strive mightily to fulfill its new responsibilities to mankind and its new opportunities for mankind.

FAO

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

CORNERSTONE FOR A HOUSE OF LIFE

(Prepared by The Atlanta Journal)

United Nations Charter

SAN FRANCISCO.—(AP)—The text of the final draft of the United Nations charter follows:

PREAMBLE

We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for law and the pledged word can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods to insure that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international means for the economic and social advancement of all peoples have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present chapter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

Purposes and Principles

PURPOSES

ARTICLE 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: To take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article I, shall act in act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace, and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

limit the general scope of Article 10.

ARTICLE 13

1. The general assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(A.) Promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(B.) Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the general assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph B above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

ARTICLE 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15

1. The general assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The general assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

ARTICLE 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the International Trusteeship System as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

ARTICLE 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The general assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such Specialized Agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

ARTICLE 18

AMERICAN DELEGATION AT DAILY CONFERENCE—San Francisco.—Members of the United States delegation to the United Nations Security Conference meet for one of their daily conferences at their hotel headquarters. Left to right are Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Representative Sol Bloom, Senator Tom Connally, Secretary of State Edward Stettinius Jr., who was chairman of the conference; Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Representative Charles Eaton and Commander Harold Stassen.—AP WIREPHOTO.

the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members on the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of rights and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions. Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

ARTICLE 19

1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the secretary general at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 21

consideration by the Security Council shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

ARTICLE 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

ARTICLE 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 35

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 24 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which this article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

ARTICLE 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

ARTICLE 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

ARTICLE 38

sponsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be dealt with subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

ARTICLE 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

ARTICLE 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

ARTICLE 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

ARTICLE 51

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necesary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

ARTICLE 52

1. Nothing in the present charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of inter-

where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of

international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article I, shall act in act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based [illegible] the territorial integrity or political independence of any member or state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the provisions of the present charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The United Nations shall ensure that states not members act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

Membership

ARTICLE 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on international organization at San Francisco, or have previously signed the declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

ARTICLE 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

ARTICLE 5

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

ARTICLE 6

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

Organs

ARTICLE 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: A General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as found necessary may be established in accordance with the present charter.

ARTICLE 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 9

The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present charter, and, except as provided in Article 12 may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or both on any such questions or matters.

ARTICLE 11

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The secretary general, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

ARTICLE 12

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulations of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the security council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any members of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a non-member state in accordance with the provisions of Article 35, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both. A question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall not [illegible] receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

ARTICLE 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the International Trusteeship System as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

ARTICLE 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The general assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with Specialized Agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such Specialized Agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

ARTICLE 18

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: Recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the nonpermanent members of the Security Council, [illegible] cided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

ARTICLE 19

1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the secretary general at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

ARTICLE 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

The Security Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

ARTICLE 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

ARTICLE 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present charter.

ARTICLE 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

ARTICLE 27

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under Paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

PRECEDURE

ARTICLE 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

ARTICLE 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

ARTICLE 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

ARTICLE 31

Any member of the United Nations may participate in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

ARTICLE 32

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under [illegible] to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

ARTICLE 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 35

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 24 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under [illegible] mend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

ARTICLE 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

ARTICLE 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33-37 of this chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression

ARTICLE 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

ARTICLE 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 41, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

ARTICLE 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruptions of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

ARTICLE 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 43

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

ARTICLE 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the oblizations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contigents of that member's armed forces.

ARTICLE 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

ARTICLE 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

ARTICLE 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the mainitenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committees shall consist of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's re- [illegible] sultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

ARTICLE 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

ARTICLE 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the [illegible] lems.

ARTICLE 51

Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necesary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

ARTICLE 52

1. Nothing in the present charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as an appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 33 and 34.

ARTICLE 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

ARTICLE 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

International Economic and Social Co-operation

ARTICLE 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(A) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(B) Solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation and

(C) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

ARTICLE 56

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

ARTICLE 57

1. The various Specialized Agencies established by intergovernmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Specialized Agencies thus brought into relatronship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

ARTICLE 58

The organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the Specialized Agencies.

ARTICLE 59

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new Specialized Agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

ARTICLE 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the organization's functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the economic and social council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

Economic and Social Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of 18 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-eltction.

3. At the first election, 18 members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of si xother members at the end of two years, in

Turn to Next Page

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

Continued from Preceding Page

accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

ARTICLE 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into an agreement, approved by the General Assembly, with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly, and to the members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 64

1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the Specialized Agencies. It is authorized to make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observancce on these reports to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

ARTICLE 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as falls within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the Specialized Agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present charter and such functions as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

VOTING

ARTICLE 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

ARTICLE 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

ARTICLE 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

ARTICLE 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member concerned.

ARTICLE 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

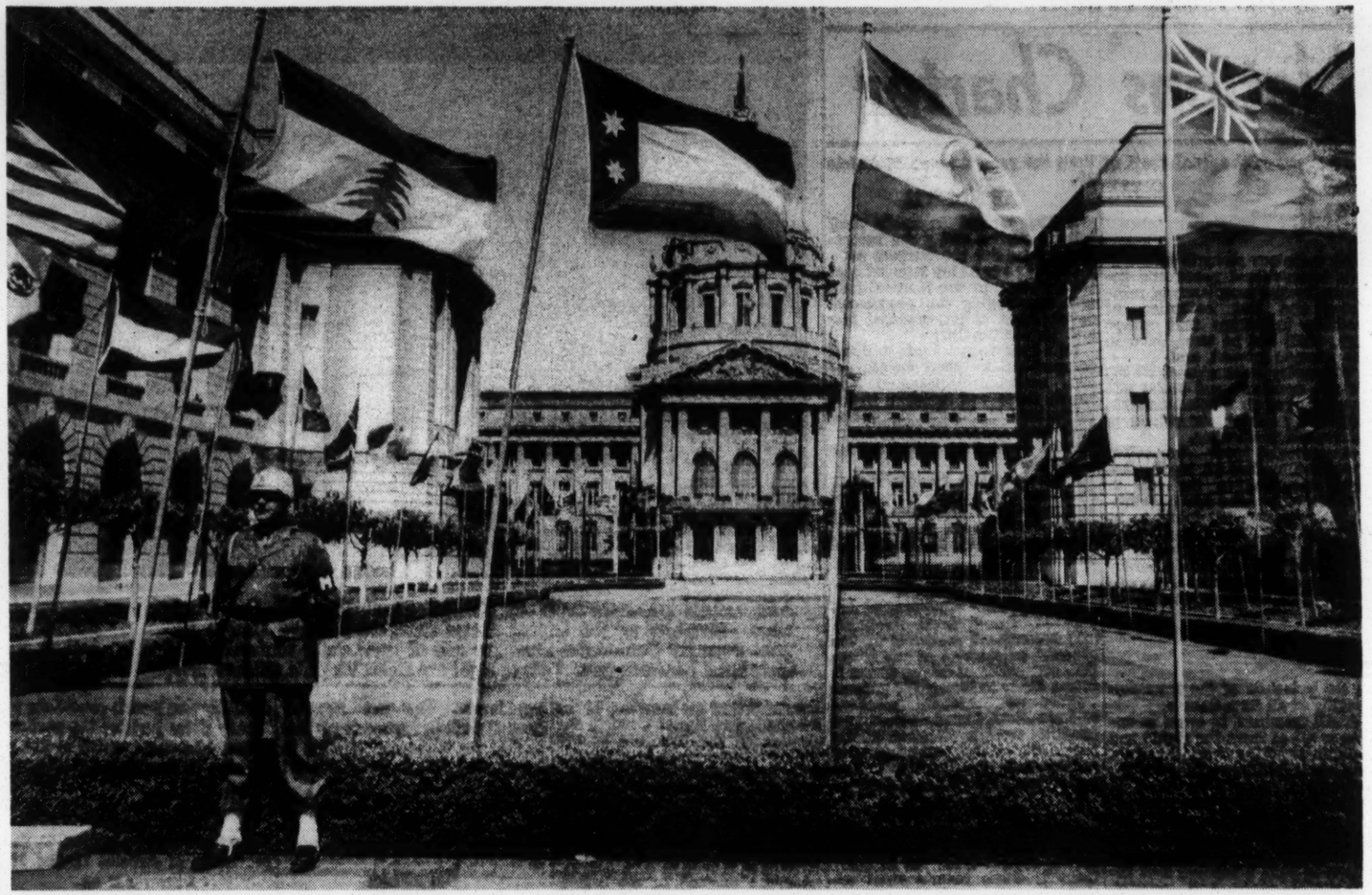
2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

Policy Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

(C) To further international peace and security;

(D) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-oper-



WHERE UNITED NATIONS FLEW THEIR FLAGS—San Francisco, As the United Nations Security Conference came to a close the flags of the nations meeting there flew in the court between the opera house (right) and the Veterans Building, scene of sessions.

mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

ARTICLE 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall excercise the administration of the trust territroy. Such authority, hereafter called the Administering Authority, may be one or more states or the United Nations itself.

ARTICLE 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

ARTICLE 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or

out prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

ARTICLE 84

It shall be the duty of the Administering Authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the Administering Authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations untertaken by the Administering Authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of

or which may be concluded in the future.

ARTICLE 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

ARTICLE 97

There shall be a Secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary-general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

ARTICLE 98

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the

the staffs shall be responsible only to the organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

2. Each member of the organization undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary-general and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

ARTICLE 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary-general under

been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the entry into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

ARTICLE 110

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. Ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit

WHERE UNITED NATIONS FLEW THEIR FLAGS—San Francisco, As the United Nations Security Conference came to a close the flags of the nations meeting there flew in the court between the opera house (right) and the Veterans Building, scene of sessions.

and to the members of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 64

1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the Specialized Agencies. It is authorized to make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the Specialized Agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observancce on these reports to the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

ARTICLE 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

ARTICLE 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member concerned.

ARTICLE 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

Policy Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

ARTICLE 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and

(A) To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment and their protection against abuses;

(B) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(C) To further international peace and security;

(D) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and

(E) To transmit regularly to the secretary-general for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII of the present charter apply.

ARTICLE 74

Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect of the territories, to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

International Trusteeship System

ARTICLE 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an International Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

ARTICLE 76

The basic objectives of the Trusteeship System in acordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article I of the present charter, shall be:

(A) To further international peace and security;

(B) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(C) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(D) To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

ARTICLE 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements: (A) Territories now held under mandate; (B) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War, and (C) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

ARTICLE 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

ARTICLE 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

ARTICLE 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeships agreements, made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

ARTICLE 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall excercise the administration of the trust territroy. Such authority, hereafter called the Administering Authority, may be one or more states or the United Nations itself.

ARTICLE 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

ARTICLE 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

ARTICLE 84

It shall be the duty of the Administering Authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the Administering Authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations untertaken by the Administering Authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

ARTICLE 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

The Trusteeship Council

COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 86

The Trusteeship Council shall consist of specially qualified representatives designated as follows: (a) One each by the members of the United Nations administering trust territories; (b) one each by such of the members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and (c) one each by as many other members of the United Nations elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of representatives is equally divided between administering and non-administering members of the United Nations.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 87

The Trusteeship Council, in carrying out its functions as authorized by the General Assembly, may: (a) Consider reports submitted by the Administering Authority; (b) accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority; (c) provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and (d) take these and other actions in conformity with the trusteeship agreements.

ARTICLE 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the Administering Authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

ARTICLE 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

ARTICLE 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

ARTICLE 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council, and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

The International Court of Justice

ARTICLE 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

Made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as may be concluded in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

ARTICLE 93

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

ARTICLE 94

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

ARTICLE 95

Nothing in the present charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virture of agreements already in excistence or which may be concluded in the future.

ARTICLE 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies brought into relationship with it, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

ARTICLE 97

There shall be a Secretariat comprising a secretary-general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary-general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

ARTICLE 98

The secretary-general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary-general shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

ARTICLE 99

The secretary-general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion might threaten international peace and security.

ARTICLE 100

1. In the performance of their duties the secretary-general and the staffs shall be responsible only to the organization. They shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

2. Each member of the organization undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary-general and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

ARTICLE 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary-general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required to other organs of the United Nations.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

ARTICLE 104

The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

ARTICLE 105

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the organization and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

Transitional Security Arrangements

ARTICLE 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 46, the parties to the four-nation declaration, signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another and as occasion arises with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

ARTICLE 107

Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

Amendments

ARTICLE 108

Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two thirds of the members of the organization, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

ARTICLE 109

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any modification of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the organization including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the entry into force of the present charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

ARTICLE 110

1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. Ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of such deposit shall be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

ARTICLE 111

The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archieves of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done at the city of San Francison the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

(Signatures to be appended here.)

Reemployment Statistics Bulletin No. 1

SELECTIVE SERVICE AND VETERAN REEMPLOYMENT

A General Analysis of the Problem of Reestablishment in Civilian Life of Personnel Separated from the Armed Forces

105.W.
2

National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington, D. C.

July 1, 1944

REEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BULLETIN No. 2

THE SERVICEMAN AND THE VETERAN

An Analysis of Characteristics
of Servicemen at Time of Entry
and Time of Discharge, and
of the Employment of Veterans
After Discharge

National Headquarters
Selective Service System
Washington, D.C.

July 1, 1946

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

356

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1945

* * * *

were two Quartermaster dumps, located near Trevieres and Isigny, moved two sections near these dumps.

Loaned to the First Army by Advance Section, Communications Zone, the 1235th was, until July 27, the only fire-fighting unit with that Army. The platoon furnished fire protection for Army installations and the Army Area. During this period the unit made inspections of Army installations, and aided in procuring the proper first aid equipment and setting up fire points. Fire-fighting classes were held for those units and installations that were able to obtain fire pumper trailers.

Finding that the class 325 fire trucks were far superior to the fire pumper trailers, because they carried a supply of water, the 1235th convinced the Army Engineers to authorize three more fire trucks for each platoon, which they did.

All the way across France and Belgium, the men of this unit have fought fires of all descriptions, including ammunition, gasoline, vehicle, and plane fires. Prior to returning to the Advance Section, Communications Zone, on October 10, 1944, the depleted ranks of the unit were filled by members of the 1219th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon.

Vital stores in numerous cities in France and Belgium were protected by sections of the 1235th.

Joining the 95th and 390th in Valognes on July 2, 1944, the 365th Engineer Regiment (General Service) lost no time in catching up with the fast pace set by their predecessors. Repairing of roads and operation of quarries near Trevieres were the first missions performed by this unit. Mines located in fields south of Carentan were removed by the second platoon of Company D. Lieutenant Redford L. Rodgers was the officer in charge of this project.

In the construction of the 2nd, 25th and 56th General Hospitals, 264 pyramidal tents, 305 squad tents, 263 hospital ward tents, 23 storage tents, and 37 smaller wall tents were erected. A total of 892 tents in all were erected by the 365th near Lison. Other figures compiled by the regiment to show the immensity of the project are as follows:

Concrete floors were poured for 802 tents. Two and one-half ton trucks were used to carry 1,820 loads of sand and 1,235 loads of gravel. Road systems, electric wiring, water lines, plus drainage and sewage lines were installed as necessary. Effective man-hours on the three-hospital project totalled 236,000.

Leaving small forces behind to attend to final details, the unit moved out to take over its next assignments. This included the repairing of the "Red Ball" Highway and construction of a prisoner of war enclosure. The companies were given sections of the highway passing through the towns of Vire, Eccouches, Laigle, Houdun, Fontainebleau, La Loupe, Mortain, Flers, and Argentan.

While one battalion continued with the maintenance of the Red Ball Highway, another was charged with the repair of the railroads from Argentan to Houdun, in addition to repairing and replacing highway and railroad bridges near Chartres.

On the 30th of September, the regiment celebrated its second anniversary at La Bardelle, France. It was activated at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, on September 30, 1942.

When they rescued an English pilot from his Spitfire which landed in a mined field near Catz, the 375th Engineer Regiment (General Service) had only been in France two days, having landed August 3, 1944. To get to the plane, an area approximately 30 feet wide and 1,000 feet long had to be cleared of mines and booby-trapped 500-pound naval shells. This was accomplished without a mishap.

The reconstruction of bridges and reconditioning of roads south of Carentan was the regiment's first assignment. Emergency orders were received to reconstruct a railroad running from Fougeres to Le Mans. Returning to the original assignment, the 375th continued constructing a road near St. John de Day over marshy land. Twelve-inch logs and rock-fill were used on this project, which was travelled over by tanks en route to artillery testing grounds near Les Veys.

MORE

Both the 417th and 412th Engineer Dump Truck Companies arrived on the Continent to be split up among various engineer regiments. The 417th, arriving on July 1, 1944, a month before the 412th, was attached to the 347th Engineer Regiment (General Service) at St. Lo. From St. Lo they moved on to the La Haye Pesnel, Flers, Juvisy, and Bar le Duc.

Not at all unlike the 1235th, the 1232nd and 1233rd Engineer Fire Fighting Platoons, although arriving much later, joined immediately in the activities begun by the veteran unit. Fire protection for a package dump near Le Mans, and other installations including hospital buildings, were furnished jointly by the two platoons.

As in the case of the 390th and 95th, sniping and sometimes actual contact with the enemy resulted in casualties among the engineers. Artillery fire and strafing hampered the progress of the men on certain projects in the Cherbourg area, but their missions were always completed on time.

Considerable ingenuity was exercised in the use of salvaged and abandoned enemy equipment by all these engineer groups. Many of the steel beams found locally or removed from demolished structures were found to be bent or damaged. An extensive use of welding to replace damaged sections, so as to permit further use, was carried on. This held true particularly in the repair of watering facilities and damaged machinery.

In addition to their own organizational equipment, the regiments have at times used the following: D-8 Caterpillar tractors with angle-dozers, D-7 and 6 of the same type tractor, 12 and 8-yard Le Tourneau scrapers, motorized cranes of three-fourth yard capacity, 20-ton Le Tourneau tractor cranes, portable rock crushers, portable electric welding sets and 3/4-yard shovels.

* * * * * * * *

29TH SIGNAL FIRST NEGRO
WIRE UNIT ON GERMAN SOIL

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN FRANCE---"Leap-frogging" from the Normandy beachhead through France and Belgium, Company B of the 29th Signal Construction Battalion, has been stringing copper strands of telephone and telegraph wire over German soil. This unit is the first Negro signal group to work in Germany.

Following two armies across the Continent, the 29th Signal assigned to the Advance Section, Communication Zone, crossed the border on the Saarbrucken front. Company B, working in close cooperation with Company A, set up its quarters on the enemy's home ground several weeks ago.

When questioned concerning the extremely low casualties in the Company, Captain William D. Carswell, of Waycrosse, Georgia, said, "The men are good soldiers as well as good workers. Our mine detector crews have the respect of all the men, and if it were not for them I'd hate to see what would happen in some of the fields we have to go through."

Most of the work on this particular section of the line, that extends far back as Nancy, is done under adverse conditions due to the unfavorable terrain. Crews have to carry the heavy 20 and 30-foot poles cross-country where the line trucks cannot travel over the muddy soil. Six-foot holes have to be dug with spoon shovels by hand, since the earthborer blades will not grab the sandy earth and carry it clear of the hole.

* * * * * * * *

HERO FLIES 123 MISSIONS;
HOME WITH D.F.C., AIR MEDAL

MIAMI, FLORIDA---Proud possessor of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal, the latter with three oak leaf clusters, Captain Albert H. Manning, Jr.,

MORE

27-year-old veteran P-51 pilot, returned recently from overseas on one of the Air Transport Command's transocean planes which landed at Miami Army Air Field.

Son of Albert H. Manning, Sr., of 1734 Howard Street, Hartsville, South Carolina, Captain Manning was overseas for about 14 months as a member of the 99th Fighter Squadron, the first all-Negro unit to go into flying combat.

He returned to the States with a brilliant record as a Mustang pilot, being credited with shooting down one enemy plane in the air and destroying ten on the ground. In all, he flew 123 missions for a total of 335 air combat hours. He participated in a variety of missions, some of them of exceptional importance to the success of subsequent ground operations.

For example, prior to the Allied invasion of southern France it was of the utmost importance that all possible types of enemy communication and detection be knocked out. Just before this D-Day, Captain Manning participated in a mission assigned to knock out certain emeny radar stations in southern France.

"There were eight to be destroyed and that's what we got," he explained upon his arrival here.

Captain Manning also took part in several raids on the Ploesti oil fields, on enemy targets in the Vienna, Munich and Blechammer areas, and helped make it "hot" for the Germans when they evacuated Greece. On other missions, he worked with his squadron in close support of ground operations for the United States 5th and British 8th Armies.

His wife, Mrs. Maxie B. Manning, resides at 269 Cemetery Street, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

* * * * * * * *

FRONT-LINE VETS RECOVER
FROM WOUNDS IN BRITAIN

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED KINGDOM BASE, ENGLAND---Wounded in action on the Continent, a supply sergeant of a Negro tank battalion and a driver in an engineer unit are recovering at United States Army hospitals in England.

Hit in the right leg by a sniper's bullet as he stepped out of his truck after hauling a load of rations to a front-line battalion, Staff Sergeant Samuel F. Saunders, 28, of Elizabeth, Pennsylvania, is convalescing at the 91st General Hospital. He has been awarded the Purple Heart.

Supply sergeant for the 761st Tank Battalion, Sergeant Saunders was hit while his outfit was attacking several small towns between Metz and Nancy. Taken to an aid station, he was treated and evacuated to England by plane.

Before he entered the Army in September 1941, Sergeant Saunders was an employee of a grocery store chain. His step-mother, Mrs. Inez Saunders, lives in Elizabeth. His brother, Richard L., is in the Navy.

Private Leroy Johnson, 31, a truck-driver of 61 Howard Street, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia, is recovering at a station hospital from back injuries received when an 88-mm shell blew up his supply truck while lurching through an enemy-shelled area on the front in France.

The blast hurled him out of his vehicle. When he regained consciousness he was being given medical attention.

The engineer is now being given a course of exercises and training at this station hospital along with men who are similarly wounded. "This training," explained Major Frederick P. Berlin of Wapakoneta, Ohio, "is like a school, as it puts men with the same handicaps in the same groups so they can progress together toward complete health."

MORE

Private Johnson is married to Mrs. Emma Johnson, who lives at 22-15 11th Avenue, North Birmingham, Alabama. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mead Johnson, are living at the Howard Street address in Atlanta.

* * * * * * * *

MILLION TRUCK MILES
IN 18 MONTHS QM MARK

HEADQUARTERS, 13TH ARMY AIR FORCES, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC---Wheels on the trucks of a Negro Quartermaster company of the 13th AAF ground out over 1,000,000 miles without a major accident in 18 months of operation overseas, it was announced today.

The trucks in this outfit, driven, serviced and maintained entirely by Negro enlisted men, have hauled everything from bombs to casualties. The neatly labeled jobs allotted to truck companies in the U.S. don't always cover the emergencies that arise in combat. Unusual assignments are run-of-the-mill for this quartermaster unit, for the 13th AAF's sweep from the Battle of Guadalcanal to the Philippines in less than two years has required superhuman tasks from its supporting ground personnel.

It hasn't been an exciting 1,000,000 miles--exciting in the way a P-38 pilot knows the word. But the drivers of this company, when pressed, will modestly admit some of their number have had occasions to show the stuff of which truck heroes are made.

Old timers in the outfit will tell you most of their spare parts were raised in foxholes. In the early days, when the Japs were still attempting desperately to drive American forces from the truck company's home island, the sky was dotted with Zeros nearly every day. When an alert sounded, the men dived for foxholes. With them went some of the precious parts they had snatched up at the first sound of a siren, which were too valuable to leave exposed to falling bombs.

The repair and maintenance battle never ends. The rain, glue-like mud, jagged coral particles, and rot and rust haunt the dreams of the truckmaster, First Sergeant John A. Angrum, 940 East 43rd Place, Los Angeles, California, and his assistants, Staff Sergeant Edward Gordon, 625 Mercer Street, Savannah, Georgia, and Staff Sergeant Arthur A. Hourtman, 2268 East Jay Street, Detroit, Michigan. Brake drums, for example, are often found to be packed with silt when the big wheels are removed.

Yank ingenuity which has been so prominent in this war had quite a hand in keeping these olive drab vehicles on the roads overseas. Members of the company, acting on the plans of Sergeants Gordon and Hourtman, built a truck-washing trailer from salvaged equipment. The ambitious maintenance crew salvaged a motor from a wrecked jeep, fixed up a rotary pump, procured a universal joint, a hose and a regular fire hose nozzle. The result: A combination washing trailer and emergency fire-fighting unit!

Another neat trick helped relieve the strain of the tightly-stretched Pacific supply lines. One nightmarish day, 20 of the badly-needed trucks were idle for lack of brake linings. It was urgent that they get back on the road and keep precious supplies moving up to scattered air force units. Two enlisted men came through with a solution--a home-made, but effective substitute for brake linings. They stripped machine belts into proper lengths, adjusted them, and the trucks once more rolled off airstrips of the "Fightin' 13th."

The mechanical wizards who solved this crisis were Technician Fifth Grade Louis Stewart, Richmond, Virginia, and Technician Fifth Grade Choice Williams, Miami, Florida.

Other men in the outfit who have helped greatly in establishing its top-flight rank among QM companies overseas are:

MORE

Sergeant William H. Georgie, 121 21st Avenue, North, Seattle, Washington, assistant motor sergeant.

Sergeant Leslie L. Cephus, 2506 Clarendon Avenue, Bessemer, Alabama, platoon sergeant.

Technician Fifth Grade Booker T. Wiggins, 409 East Berinard Street, Pensacola, Florida.

The men in the truck company have fewer nightmares, now. With the 13th AAF assaulting the Japs in the Philippines, in Borneo, and the Dutch East Indies, supply lines have been strengthened and expanded. The days when the Allies fought a desperate war against overwhelming odds are over, and the 13th's bombers and fighters have gone on from Guadalcanal to neutralize the Solomons, Bougainville, Rabaul, Kavieng, Truk, Yap, Palau, the Schouten Islands, the great oil base at Balikpapan, Borneo, the Halmaheras, the Celebes, and more recently, the southern Philippines.

Drivers and mechanics in the company are pround of the part they have played in the "Fightin' 13th's" advance. They look forward now to the day when traffic cops and women drivers will be all a truck driver has to worry about.

* * * * * * * *

FIRE FIGHTERS PROTECT
VITAL PROPERTY OVERSEAS

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, FRANCE---The 1229th Engineer Fire-Fighting Platoon (Negro) is among units of the United States Army protecting vital property overseas. Like other fire-fighters, they are subject to call at any hour, day or night. Their job may take them into a civilian building in a liberated town or city or it may hurry them into the countryside to protect an Army installation which is threatened.

Since July 25, 1944, First Lieutenant Clyde K. Harris, 2501 Van Buren Street, Amarillo, Texas, and his group of less than 30 men, all Negroes, have operated behind advancing front-line troops. They set up in Valognes, San Saveur, La Haye Pesnel, Villadieu, Des Poels, Allencon, Domfront and Le Mans.

Wherever there has been a fire of any nature or size, within their area, they have been on the spot. During the construction of the pipeline from the beaches eastward toward Germany, a constant fire patrol was maintained to guard the precious supply of fuel which was being pumped to the armored forces out ahead.

At times, members of this group have travelled as far as 70 miles to put under control blazes which might have proved disastrous.

Recently, when a serious fire broke out in a large French town, Lieutenant Harris and his men were on hand, utilizing modern American fire-fighting equipment as aides to the local French fire department.

All of the men received specialized training in Army fire fighting schools before they were shipped overseas. Says Lieutenant Harris, "they are experts in every sense of the word."

They are:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Cpl. Pete Young, 2805 North 29th St.; Dothan--Pvt. Willie C. Bamble, 804 South Atlanta St.; Pvt. Willie C. Baker, 307 Stephenson St.

FLORIDA: Ocala--Cpl. Reuben S. Mitchell, 110 South Lime St.

GEORGIA: Athens--Cpl. Joseph Foote, Route 2; Hartwell--Pvt. Elmo Turner, Route 3; Atlanta--Pvt. Clinton Worthy, 134 Jackson St.

MORE

LOUISIANA: Shreveport--Corporal Esperand Evans, 2001 Freewater St.

MISSISSIPPI: Buena Vista--Sgt. Fernandus Neal; Coffeeville--Pvt. David C. Honis, Route 1; Gautier--Cpl. Albert E. Harris, Box 36; Hattiesburg--Cpl. Armstrong C. Ryan, Route 6; Iverness--Pvt. Cleveland Harris, Box 241.

NEW YORK: New York--Sgt. Kenneth C. Chambers, 22 Convent Ave.

NORTH CAROLINA: Burlington--Pvt. Eddie L. Enoch, Route 2; Henderson--Sgt. Thomas M. Sloan, 822 Park Drive.

PENNSYLVANIA: Morton--Cpl. William R. Green, Box 122; Philadelphia--Cpl. George C. Allen, 5714 Ludlow St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Columbia--Staff Sgt. Julian Gaines, 1240 Branwell St.

TENNESSEE: Cardova--Cpl. Frazier Gant, Route 1; Ridgley--Cpl. Robert L. Whitelow, Box 51.

TEXAS: Amarillo--1st Lt. Clyde K. Harris, 2501 Van Buren St.; Brookshire--Cpl. George E. Allen; Call--Cpl. Walter Cummings, Box 64; Houston--Cpl. Wilson Thompson, 1914 Napoleon St.

VIRGINIA: Suffolk--Sgt. George M. Perkins, 206 Beech St.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO SOLDIERS STUDY
IN TIME OFF IN FRANCE

HEADQUARTERS, COMMUNICATION ZONE, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS---Subscribing to the theory of one of their instructors that "good soldiers must prepare to become even better citizens," a large majority of the Negro troops of the 260th Quartermaster Battalion, in France, are spending many of their duty-free hours in class-room work here.

The spare-time education plan was suggested by the executive officer of the battalion, Captain Joseph G. Ryan (white) of Chicago, Illinois, and was immediately accepted with enthusiasm by the men.

Among the basic subjects taught in the GI class room are history, arithmetic, science and English composition. Other subjects include music and physical education.

The faculty members who likewise contribute their own off-duty time to the project are Technical Sergeant B. Cortez Tipton, husband of Mrs. Beulah J. Tipton, Route 2, East Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Sergeant Simon C. Clement, brother of Mrs. Carrie Wright, 1301 G Street, Brunswick, Georgia.

Before entering the service, Sergeant Tipton was a teacher in Booker T. Washington High School and a social worker in Chattanooga as well as a member of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Interracial Commission. Sergeant Clements was a teacher of music in the public schools and a civic worker in Brunswick.

* * * * * * * *

ALL-NEGRO SOLDIER SHOW PLAYS
FIRST ARMY REST CAMP IN BELGIUM

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FIRST ARMY, FRANCE---About the first Continental All-Negro soldier musical revue was held recently before a capacity crowd of nearly 2,000 front-line troops from a First Army rest camp in Belgium.

"Shades of Boogie Woogie" is the title given the show by the men of the 999th Quartermaster Collecting Company, who make up the cast. Originated in

MORE

England, while the company was stationed there prior to D-Day under Captain Chardlow J. Hansen, of Galesburg, Illinois, the troupe has played to some 20,000 soldiers and English civilians.

Scripts, songs, arrangements, even the costumes have been the product of the ingenious GIs. Their production manager, Sergeant Leon Rozene, 108 Garfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, a Special Service soldier, has been with them since the English production.

Spark-plugging the show is a musical pair, Corporal Alvin Chamblee, 5720 South Park, Chicago, Illinois, and Corporal Gilberg M. Blacken, 817 Avenue A, Norfolk, Virginia. Corporal Chamblee is director of the show, and is responsible for writing its score. His co-partner, Corporal Blacken, has done original musical compositions for the revue, along with assisting in the direction.

Corporal Cahmblee even joins up with a trio in a number entitled "The Four Lords of Rhythm," one of the most popular hits in the musical. Other members of the "Lords" are Private First Class Earl L. Garnet, Jr., 2011 Park Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, Private Joseph N. Hardin, 1121 W. Nichols Street, Springfield, Missouri, and Private Israel Owens, 4671 Evans Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Master of Ceremonies for the show is capable Private Carlyle W. May, 6363 Begole Street, Detroit, Michigan.

Other members of the cast are as follows: Comedians, Sergeant Milton R. Frazier, 3940 Burkett Street, Houston, Texas, and Corporal Reuben Cole, 525 Manhattan Avenue, New York City; pianists, Sergeant Calvin Rivers, Pittsburg, Texas, and Corporal Blacken; dancers, Corporal Tony Fanishia, 133-16 129th Street, S. Ozone Park, Long Island, New York, and Corporal Phil Rindone, 108 37th Avenue, Carona, New York.

Chorus--(acting the parts of both men and women) Sergeant Earl E. Smith, 2822 R Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska, Corporal Willie R. James, 504 Nackusa Avenue, Dixan, Illinois, Corporal Edward Peterson, 1727 Rise Street, Hartsville, South Carolina, Private First Class Harold G. Ridge, 120 E. Summer Street, Monsae City, Missouri, and Private Carlyle May.

Stage Managers--Private First Class Harold E. Holliday, 906 E. 16th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, Private First Class Roscoe Hunn, Jr., 220 North 10th Street, St. Charles, Missouri, and Private First Class Stanley Coleman, 9334 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Members of the orchestra include: Private First Class Edwin Jackson, 417 Broad Street, Georgetown, South Carolina, (leader) Master Sergeant Andrew J. Stovall, Atlanta, Georgia, Private Norman Williams, 71 Branch Village, Camden, New Jersey, and Private First Class Joe Turner, 330 North 3rd Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

* * * * * * * *

SMOKE COMPANY STANDS VIGIL
OVER VITAL PORT IN BELGIUM

WITH U.S. FORCES IN BELGIUM---Veteran of operations against German air raids in England, and the port of Cherbourg in France, the 82nd Chemical Smoke Generating Company now serves as a vital link in the antiaircraft defenses of an important Belgian port.

The port, through which a port organization of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps is forwarding supplies and war material to the advancing Allied Armies, is one of the largest under Allied control.

The 82nd's activities are coordinated with British and American antiaircraft artillery and air force squadrons. Equipped with mobile generators and

MORE

stationary "quick cover" circuit smoke pots, men of the 82nd can send up dense clouds of artificial fog to protect the vast dock areas in case of air attack.

Not only is the unit equipped with its own motor transport and radio and telephone communication system, but it also operates a meteorology station to obtain local weather and wind data for computation in weather forecasts. Captain Ralph J. Smith, Camden, Alabama, the unit commander, is proud of the outfit's record in being able to operate within five to seven minutes after an alert.

"The only time they can relax a bit is when there is natural fog over the city," he commented.

Members of the unit are:

ALABAMA: Brewton--Pfc. Ennis Smith, son of Mrs. Gussie Smith, Route 2, Box 160; Camden--Captain Ralph J. Smith, Company Commander, son of Mrs. Mayme L. Smith, P.O. Box 104; Plateau--Pfc. Robert J. Floyd, son of Mrs. Ora Floyd; Prattville--Pvt. Thomas Long, husband of Mrs. Louise Long, 310 Wilkinson St.; Sheffield--Pfc. Earl Robinson, son of Mrs. Annie Robinson, Route 1; Talladega--Pvt. Samuel Tanner, nephew of Mrs. Missie Headen, 510 Coosa St.; Thomasville--Pvt. Louis T. Bettis, son of Mr. Lee Augustus Bettis, 104 Queen Street, Pritchard, Ala.; Troy--Pfc. David Gibson, son of Mrs. Callie Gibson, Route 3, Box 109; Underwood--Pvt. Roosevelt Lacey, son of Mr. Mose Lacey, Route 1, Grindstone, Pa.; Vernon--Pfc. Grady Rogers, son of Mrs. Ida Rogers, Route 1, Box 57.

ARIZONA: Williams--Cpl. Francis L. Robbs, son of Mrs. Lucille Phillips, 1724 22nd St., Santa Monica, Cal.

ARKANSAS: Pine Bluff--Pvt. Hugh L. Jackson, son of Mrs. Susie Jackson, Route 6, Box 83; Stephens--Pfc. Joseph Edwards, son of Mrs. Lizzie Edwards, Route 1, Box 23.

CALIFORNIA: El Centro--Pvt. Leardry L. Montague, son of Mrs. Mozella Mantague, 431 South 2nd St.

CONNECTICUT: Ansonia--Cpl. Jessie Snipes, son of Mrs. Fannie Snipes, 45 Broad St.; Portland--Pvt. William L. Pope, son of Mrs. Evelyn Pope, 9 Bank St.; Waterbury--Cpl. Raymond J. Alford, son of Mrs. Hattie Williams, 23 Hopkins St.; Pvt. Earl R. Reddick, son of Mrs. Annie Reddick, 171 Bishop St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Sgt. Wayland D. McClellan, son of Mrs. Mattie H. McClellan, Butler College, Tyler, Texas; Pvt. Henry E. Wright, brother of Mrs. Edna Coleman, 2033 5th St., N.W.

FLORIDA: Campbellton--Pfc. Ira Daniels, Jr., son of Mrs. Rachael Daniels, Route 1, Box 1; Concord--Pfc. Andrew J. Youmus, son of Mrs. Queen Ann Youmus, General Delivery; Jacksonville--Sgt. Robert L. Wilkins, son of Mr. McKenzie Wilkins, 1205 W. 9th St.; Key West--Cpl. Theodore T. Sands, brother of Miss Winifred Sands, 324 Division St.; Lulu--Pfc. Daniel A. Young, son of Mrs. Anna L. Young, Lake Butler, Fla.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Pvt. Johnnie R. Baldwin, son of Mrs. Carrie Moreland, 590 Bedord Pl.; Pvt. Jabus Booker, brother of Mrs. Matilda Wright, Route 3, Box 85, Thomason, Georgia; Pfc. Warren T. Whitehead, son of Mrs. Mamie Whitehead, 247 Clifton Pl.; Barnesville--Pvt. Clarence W. Bush, son of Mrs. Lillian R. Bush, Route 3, Box 15; Dorchester--Pvt. James W. Frasier, son of Mr. I.S. Frasier, General Delivery; Gordon--Pfc. Frank Burney, Jr., son of Mrs. Eva Burney, General Delivery; Hogansville--Pfc. Render H. Allison, son of Mrs. Letha Allison, Route 1, Box 133; Pvt. Joe F. Dallas, brother of Mrs. Judar Thrash, General Delivery; Jackson--Pvt. Homer C. Robinson, son of Mrs. Vennie Robinson, 39 Magum St., Atlanta, Ga.

MORE

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Sgt. Lieber J. Benford, son of Mrs. Georgia Benford, Route 4, Box 207, Muskoges, Okla.

INDIANA: E. Chicago--Pvt. David J. Young, son of Mrs. Letha Young, Hickman, Ky.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans--Pvt. Augustus Johnson, son of Mrs. Cecile Lewis, 4321 N. Galuez St.; Pvt. Junous McKenzie, son of Mrs. Emma McKenzie, 2100 Bienville St.

MARYLAND: Baltimore--Cpl. William F. Fallon, son of Mr. William Fallon, Cardale, Pa.; Cpl. Roland H. Ganges, son of Mr. Roland Ganges, 124 N. Punch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sgt. Clyde A. Mitchell, son of Mr. Lloyd Mitchell, Rehobeth Church, Va.; Cpl. Warner L. Standley, son of Mr. Garlet Standley, Berlin, Md.; Eastport--Cpl. James A. Kirby, son of Mrs. Anna Kirby, 411 Chester Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston--Pfc. Joseph D. Franklin, son of Mrs. Mattie Lee Franklin, 365 Massachusetts Ave.; Pvt. Earl B. Jenkins, son of Mrs. Roberta Jenkins, Gatesville, N.C.; Roxbury--Pfc. Gladstone N. Boyce, son of Mrs. Agatha Boyce, 1 Humbolt Terr.; Pvt. Arnold J. Leonard, son of Mr. Robert Leonard, 44 Cabot St.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Pfc. James Buskin, son of Mrs. Luella Mason, 403 Jefferson St., Laurel, Miss.; Pvt. Walter E. Hoosier, son of Mrs. Etta Mae Hoosier, 4162 Brush St.

MISSISSIPPI: Cleveland--Pvt. Johnie Anderson, son of Mrs. Alfonza A. Blackburn, Route 1, Box 160.; Columbia--Pvt. Iddo Brent, Jr., son of Mrs. Lillie T. Brent, Route 2, Box 193, Crystal Springs; Pvt. Johnie Hartzog, son of Mrs. Maggie D. Hartzog, Route 3, New Hebron; Louisville--First Sgt. Arthur O. Glass, son of Mrs. Mary Glass, Route 3, Box 7; Magnolia--Pvt. William T. Hayes, brother of Mr. Woodrow Hayes; Meridian--Pvt. Ernest Christon, son of Mr. Bob Christon, 1104 6th St.; Newton--Cpl. Cromwell Chapman, son of Mrs. Hanna C. Chapman, Route 2, Box 83A; Pauling--Pfc. Dock Moore, brother of Mrs. Mamie M. Cotton, Lake Como; Shaw--Staff Sgt. McKinley Lyes, son of Mrs. Alice G. Lyes, 514 Lee St., Cleveland; Taylor--Pvt. James E. Martin, son of Mrs. Bertha J. Martin, Route 2, Box 39.

MISSOURI: Columbia--Sgt. Frank E. Williams, son of Mrs. Ella V. Perkins, 503 N. 5th St.; St. Louis--Pvt. Layton P. Wright, brother of Mr. James Wright, Gilliam;

NEBRASKA: Omaha--Pfc. Oscar C. Burlison, son of Mrs. Hazel L. Burlison, 2526 Jefferson St.

NEW JERSEY: Newark--Cpl. Lewis Bowens, son of Mrs. Ella Bowens, 1023 Hampton Springs St., Perry, Fla.; Cpl. John Landrum, brother of Mr. James Landrum, 19 Ward St.

NEW YORK: Bronx--Pvt. Clifford M. Cooke, son of Mrs. Juanita Cooke, 875 E. 163rd St.; Brooklyn--Cpl. George Ellis, son of Mrs. Ammie Murray, 280 Putnam Ave.; Pfc. Ernest A. Redman, son of Mr. Sehon Redman, 52 Lefferts Pl.; Pvt. Aubrey H. Welsh, son of Mrs. Elma Welsh, 30 Irving Pl.; Jamestown--Staff Sgt. Charles J. Herald, son of Mrs. Myrtle Herald, Duke Center, Pa.; New York City--Pfc. William J. Haynes, son of Mrs. Carrie Haynes, 246 W. 137th St.; Cpl. Richard F. Minor, brother of Miss Margaret Minor, 568 E. 166th St.; Cpl. Johnnie E. Shipp, son of Mrs. Alice Shipp, 409 Orange St., Shelby, N.C. Pvt. Archie L. Storms, 210 W. 133rd St.; Nyack--Staff Sgt. William E. Knight, son of Mrs. Babesis Knight, 109 Burd St.; So. Plymouth--Cpl. Charles R. George, son of Mrs. Phoebe George.

NORTH CAROLINA: Kings Mountain--Pfc. Otto W. Briggs, son of Mrs. Etta A. Briggs, 105 Cansler St.; Navassa--Pvt. Johnnie L. Andrews, son of Mrs. Rosa M. Andrews; Pittsboro--Pvt. James J. Baldwin, son of Mrs. Berta B. Baldwin, Route 2; Robersonville--Pvt. Booker T. Crandall, son of Mrs. Bettie Crandall,

MORE

Route 1; Roper--Pvt. Phillip L. Cox, son of Mrs. Betty E. Cox; Spring Hope--Cpl. Duward D. Wilkins, son of Mrs. Lillie P. Wilkins, Route 2; Tryon--Pfc. William Owens, son of Mrs. Bertie G. Owens, 411 S. Church St., Hendersonville, N.C.; Wadesboro--Pfc. Willie F. Lennon, son of Mrs. Estella B. Lennon, Route 1, Box 98.

OHIO: Cleveland--Sgt. Alphonso Williams, brother of Mrs. Clementine Hackett, 3272 E. 118th St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Homstead--Pvt. James R. Eubanks, son of Mr. John Eubanks, 318 Sixth Ave.; Philadelphia--Cpl. Vincent E. Maxwell, son of Mr. Junius B. Maxwell, King St., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburgh--Pfc. George H. Hall, son of Mrs. Mary Hall, 3378 Milwaukee St.; Sgt. William Thompson, son of Mrs. Stella Thompson, 380 Independence St.

RHODE ISLAND: Newton--Cpl. Gregory P. Moreino, son of Mrs. Joanna B. Moreino, 47 Kingston Ave.; Providence--Cpl. Leonard A. Blunt, brother of Mr. Carleton H. Blunt, 52 Lester St.; Cpl. Joseph G. Britte, son of Mr. John Britte, 49 Creary St.; Pfc. Howard B. Brown, Jr., son of Mr. Howard B. Brown, 171 Howell St.; Pfc. Joseph L. Cardoso, son of Mrs. Eliza Cardoso, 481 Washington St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Columbia--Cpl. Thomas Dargan Jr., son of Mrs. Annie C. Dargan, 1413 Oak St.; Pvt. Robert Young, Jr., son of Mrs. Hattie E. Young, Allen-Benedict Cts.; Enoree--Pfc. Havard Briggs, son of Mrs. Ethel Briggs, Route 2, Box 23; Ladies Island--Pfc. Lawrence Middleton, son of Mrs. Viola M. Cuspord, Sheldon; Rockhill--Sgt. Wilson M. Izzard, brother of Mrs. Mary Kennedy, 356 Pond St.; Seneca--Pfc. John H. Lewis, son of Mrs. Edna Lewis.

TENNESSEE: Chattanooga--Pvt. James R. Sims, son of Mrs. Emma M. Finnell, 1025 Grove St.; Clarksville--Pvt. Robert L. Peacher, son of Mrs. Georgia B. Peacher, 408 Kellogg St.; Grand Junction--Pfc. Nathaniel Buggs, son of Mrs. Goldie Buggs, Route 2, Box 813; Knoxville--Pfc. Stinson A. Evans, son of Mrs. Eunice C. Evans, 1708 College St.; Nashville--Cpl. John F. Lewis, son of Mr. Lynn Lewis, 1301 Edgehill Ave.; Pvt. Roy T. Smith, son of Mrs. Fannie P. Smith, General Delivery, Tron City; Niota--Pfc. Archie L. Moore, son of Mrs. Susie Moore, Route 2, Box 24.

TEXAS: Daingerfield--Pvt. Jodie P. Holloman, son of Mrs. Nora Holloman, Route 1, Box 200; Navosota--Pfc. Jessie James, Jr., son of Mr. Jessie James, Route 1, Box 125; San Marcos--Pvt. Robert Moore, Jr., son of Mrs. Stella J. Moore, 504 Valley St.; Teague--Pvt. Elihue B. Rice, son of Mrs. Lola Waters, Route 2, Box 51.

VIRGINIA: Alexandria--Sgt. George H. McKnight, son of Mrs. Georgianna Wilson, 1725 N. 25th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Buena Vista--Pvt. James E. Sandidge, son of Mrs. Lou Bell Bocker, Post Office; Crewe--Private Robert L. Williams, son of Mrs. Emma Williams, R.F.D. 2, Box 59; Amherst--Pfc. Voyed D. Jordan, son of Mrs. Clara Jordan, Route 3, Box 125; New River--Pfc. Elmore Minter, son of Mrs. Nannie Minter, Box 94; Norfolk--Pfc. Louis O. Bell, son of Mrs. Roberta B. Hollingsworth, 418 Walker Ave.; Pfc. James H. Bens, grandson of Mrs. Senoras B. Jordan, 1044 E. Princess Anne Rd.; Pvt. William L. Cooper, son of Mrs. Gertrude Cooper, 1345 Church St.; Pvt. James R. Edwards, son of Mr. David R. Edwards, Route 1, Freeman; Pfc. William Isaac, Jr., son of Mr. William Isaac, Sr., 850 "A" Arc; Naola--Pfc. Andrew P. Coleman, son of Mrs. Sallie Coleman, Post Office; Petersburg--Cpl. Percy Everson, son of Mrs. Caddie Everson, Route 1, Waverly; Portsmouth--Cpl. Robert D. Johnson, son of Mrs. Maggie Johnson, 522 Linsey Ave.; Pfc. John H. Savage, brother of Mrs. Gracie S. Hunt, 680 Fayette St.; Richmond--Staff Sgt. Roland Baylor, nephew of Mrs. Dora Christian, 909 McDonough St., Baltimore, Md.; Staff Sgt. Otto E. Lewis, son of Mrs. Floyd Lewis, 302 W. Marshall St.; Sutherland--Pvt. Isaac A. Roberts, brother of Mr. Marsh Roberts, Route 1, Box 3.

WASHINGTON: Spokane--Sgt. Cloirton H. Lee, son of Mr. Jacob H. Lee, 3918 North Madison.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
1-15-45.

25-19687-600

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

317

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1945

* *
* NOTE TO EDITORS: The following material originates with the Public *
* Relations Officers of United States Army camps, posts, stations and Theaters *
* of War. It concerns the activities of Negro soldiers. The date of release *
* appears above. Similar informative releases will be sent to you weekly. *
* *

NEGRO ARTILLERYMEN STUCK TO GUNS
AS NAZI SHELLS RAINED ON BASTOGNE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---So close to German infantry that mortar bombs fell on them "like rain," men of the 969th Field Artillery Battalion, a Negro 155-mm howitzer outfit, stuck to their guns and fired all around the compass during the defense of encircled Bastogne.

The battalion, which landed in France last July, was attached to the 28th Infantry Division at the time of the German attack.

On the morning of December 17, the battalion was informed by its forward observer that the Germans were moving in to attack. There was heavy artillery fire. "Then," said Captain William J. Wood, Communications Officer, of Wichita Falls, Texas, "our communications went out. Jerry artillery knocked out damn near all communications in the whole sector. He seemed to know the location of every switchboard."

Unaware of the situation, the battalion moved back toward La Roche, where it was attached to an artillery group and ordered toward Neufchateau. Enemy tanks and infantry attacked from the east and south. Twice the battalion went into firing position to repel threats to the column.

Made Jerry Keep His Distance

Mortar fire and enemy artillery grew heavy. Other battalions in the artillery were knocked out. Under direction of the 101st Airborne Division, the 969th moved to Villeroux, where it set up its guns. Enemy tanks and infantry approached. With the help of a few scattered tanks and a handful of infantry, the 969th made Jerry keep his distance.

At one time the enemy was so close that the battalion commander ordered all classified material destroyed.

Enemy mortar fire grew even more intense. Small arms fire rained on the gun positions. Individual exploits were many. The battalion medics evacuated both German and American wounded under Jerry rifle fire. When the battalion aid station was destroyed by mortar fire, the aid men succeeded in rescuing all except the hopelessly wounded.

Corporal Mitchell Miles, of Chielton Street, Montgomery, Alabama, will never forget Villeroux. Standing beside his loaded truck, he narrowly escaped being killed by three mortar shells which exploded on the truck and set it on fire. Miles ran to a weapons carrie some distance away, brought it back, and while under heavy small arms fire, disengaged a loaded trailer from the burning kitchen truck and drove away.

It was well that he did. The contents of the trailer were badly needed by the artillerymen, who lived for several days afterwards on one third of a K-ration per man per day.

MORE

Many Individual Exploits

The list of individual exploits is a long one. First Sergeant Mayo Crook, 510 E. Colorado Street, Hammond, Louisiana, did the work of ten men, his officers reported. He helped evacuate the wounded, destroyed classified material, rescued vehicles, and finally was cut off from his outfit by enemy fire, having to find his way out of town himself. He rejoined the battalion hours later.

Enemy pressure increased and casualties became heavier.

All except the actual cannoneers fought infantry fashion, and even succeeded in taking 30 to 40 prisoners.

At last the battalion commander decided that the position at Villeroux was untenable. The batteries displaced to near Senonchamps. As the outfit began to pull out, one of the radio trucks was disabled by mortar fire. Through a hail of small arms fire, Sergeant Donald Corzo, Hodeenfield, New Jersey, went to the truck and destroyed all the signal equipment to prevent its falling into Jerry hands.

At Senonchamps the battalion prepared for a last stand. Because of casualties, all gun crews were reduced to the minimum. By this time it was obvious that the enemy was on all sides.

Fired in All Directions

The battalion guns were set up to fire all around the circle. "We made two-gun platoons," explained Major James W. Melville, Operations Officer, of Broken Bow, Nebraska, "and fired in all directions. We had targets everywhere--would have fired more ammunition than we'd used at Brest--if we'd had the stuff."

The guns were firing at ranges of 1200 to 1500 yards--guns which normally have a range of 12,000 to 15,000 yards. The enemy was that close. "We took everything the Germans had to throw," said Staff Sergeant Lloyd Wilkinson, of 363 Baimbridge Street, Brooklyn, New York, "tanks, mortars, small arms fire. That mortar fire was like hail. I never though that a 155 howitzer outfit would get that close to mortar fire. I don't know what we'd have done if it hadn't been for the help we got from that airborne infantry outfit. They're hot stuff; best outfit I know." A nondescript dog found shivering near the battalion CP was one factor which helped keep the men's spirits up. "Kaput," as he was christened, adopted the battalion at first sight. He is now the official battalion mascot.

But while "Kaput" did his level best to keep morale up, constant Jerry pressure, combined with three terrific air bombardments--one on Christmas Eve--put the mettle of the battery to a severe test. It was hazardous to survey in the gun positions. On one occasion when Jerry machine-gun fire penned down the survey section, Staff Sergeant Harry Quintyne, 295 W. 150th Street, New York City, crawled back, got a machine gun, destroyed one Kraut machine gun, and effectively pinned down the other until the survey was completed.

Destroys Guns, Takes Prisoners

On another occasion, Sergeant Fred Colman, Messina, Georgia, out of patience with an irritating Jerry machine gun, crawled out with one infantryman, destroyed the gun, and brought back five prisoners.

"The German fire was constant," said Captain R.C. Coddington, S-2, of Sparta, Wisconsin. "There was even a sniper whose special job seemed to be to try to pot one of us when we went to the latrine."

Ammunition was a serious problem. Finally only clearly observed targets were fired upon, and one gun was used in place of a battery. And still German pressure increased. The trapped soldiers, infantry and artillery, fought on stubbornly.

MORE

Then the tide turned. C-47s appeared, dropping supplies of food and ammunition. The battalion displaced again, this time to the outskirts of Bastogne, to be in a position closer to the infantry. And then one morning, several days after Christmas, the battalion commander went to the 101st Airborne Division CP and found several of the Fourth Armored Division tanks there. The German ring had been broken, and broken by an outfit with whom the 969th had fought in the breakthrough across France.

The battalion, with its complement of white officers and Negro enlisted men, hit the Normandy beach on July 9 as part of VIII Corps artillery. Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Herbert D. Barnes of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it supported the Eighth Infantry Division around La Haye du Puits, helped the Fourth Armored Division in the breakthrough near Rennes, then fired in support of the Eighth Division on the Brest Peninsula.

* * * * * * * *

CITE PERFORMANCE OF NEGRO
TROOPS DURING GERMAN DRIVE

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS, France---Although forced to evacuate stores of ammunition, tanks, guns and trucks during the recent German drive through Belgium, Ordnance troops assigned to the First U.S. Army managed to save all but a small quantity of tank tracks and 2,000 tons of ammunition of standard American calibre which will do the Germans little or no good.

In a three-day period, 3,500 Negro troops of the 71st Ordnance Group performed something in the way of a miracle when they evacuated three ammunition supply points under fire, set up two new ones, reduced an Army ammunition depot to supply-point size, set up a supply point to serve a corps, while at the same time issuing 3,000 tons of ammunition a day to the fighting troops.

With other units of the Ordnance they operated under orders to "evacuate, but stay in business" issued by Colonel J.B. Medaris, Cincinnati, Ohio, First Army Ordnance Officer. The 71st was a part of the total of 15,000 troops who moved nearly every piece of equipment in Ordnance depots from the path of the advancing Germans, but not out of reach of the American troops who first slowed and then stopped the drive that had been designed to capture or seal off these and other supply points.

Within several days the entire depot had been moved to another location 50 miles away and the only items lost were the tank tracks.

"They evacuated, yet they stayed in business and kept the troops well supplied and kept up the repair work too," Colonel Medaris said. "And our casualties were very light."

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO, WHITE MP TEAM SMASHES
CHERBOURG BLACK MARKET RING

CHERBOURG, France---Members of a provisional detachment of Negro Military Police, patrolling the huge harbors of Cherbourg along with veteran white soldiers of the GI gendarmerie, discovered and later smashed a black market ring here on the first night of operations, it was announced today.

The detachment is formed largely from Negro port battalions, quartermaster and amphibious truck companies.

Private First Class Wilson Forbes, 1109 East Earle Street, Waco, Texas, and his patrol mate, Private First Class Harry Werner (white) of 6155 Pershing Street, St. Louis, Missouri, detected suspicious activity in a side street here where headquarters of a small-time black market gang were set up. Working closely with French police, the two MPs kept a close vigil of the neighborhood until the time was ripe for a full-scale raid.

MORE

Resultant arrests were numerous and a considerable swag of looted American Army supplies was recovered.

The Military Police Commanding Officer here praised both men, stating, "Despite the fact that both Pfc. Werner and Pfc. Forbes were but recently assigned to Military Police duty, they handled the situation in an efficient and thorough manner and are to be highly commended for their alertness and efficiency."

It has been found that patrol is more effective when Negro and white MPs are paired off together. "The whole task of patrolling is aided by this system, which was previously used in England," stated Captain Arnold S. Kemp (white), 111 Cochren Place, Valley Stream, New York City. "The men work together easily and their job of enforcement is made a lot simpler."

Members of the Negro detachment are: (Officers)--Lt. William R. Oliver, 64 Grove St., Meriden, Conn.; Lt. Frank T. Lyerson, 1513 Goode St., St. Louis, Mo.; W/O. Nathan H. Davis, 2107 N. 5th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Enlisted men)--ARKANSAS: Manderville--Pvt. Andrew Dansby; Texarkana--Pvt. Rodney C. Bennett, 703 Ash St.

CALIFORNIA: San Francisco--Pvt. John Brooks, 2731 Pine St.; Pasadena--Pvt. Paul E. Harris, 1241 Glenn Ave.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pvt. Robert H. Smith, 1304 22nd St.,N.W.

FLORIDA: Ocala--Sgt. Clarence C. Fears.

INDIANA: Indianapolis--Pvt. Roosevelt H. Caldwell, 1325 S. Pershing St.

KANSAS: Topeka--Pfc. Thomas L. Buggs, 412 N. Chandler St.

KENTUCKY: Newport--Pvt. James H. Smith, 324 Columbia St.

LOUISIANA: Mansfield--Pvt. Dennis M. Carter, Route 3, Box 170; New Orleans--Pvt. Lewis Franklin, 433 Newton St.; Pvt. Rod Lathan, 2822 Washington Ave.

MARYLAND: Baltimore--Pfc. William O. Chase, 1302 Fremont St.

MISSISSIPPI: Greenville--Pvt. Cassie Murphy, 908 Harvey St.; Greenwood--Cpl. Ditto Howard, 708 Fulton St.

MISSOURI: St. Louis--Pvt. Edward Marshall, 4318 W. Bell St.; Pvt. George W. France, 3109 Vine Grove Ave.; Pvt. Warren H. Crawford, 2211 Market St.

NEW JERSEY: Belmar--Pvt. Julius P. Brumfield, 406½ 9th Ave.; Jericho--Pfc. George Evans, Male Ave.; Newark--Pvt. Robert Monroe, 610 N. 4th St.

NEW YORK: Brooklyn--Cpl. Freeman D. Mason, 557 Franklin Ave.; Pvt. Charles M. Forbes, 300 Patchen Ave.; Pfc. Howard Smith, 1745 Prospect Pl.; New York City--Pvt. James F. Norton, Jr., 1390 Clinton Ave.; Yonkers--Pvt. Abram R. Walker, 123½ Waverly St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Durham--Pfc. Cornell Crawford, 913 Sparkman Alley; Larksville--Cpl. Edward L. Miller, 514 Henry St.; Raleigh--Pvt. Willie L. Miller, 18 Franklin Terrace.

OHIO: Akron--Cpl. William C. Sales, 389 Albert Pl.; Columbus--Pfc. William E. Hurt, 498½ E. Mound St.; Springfield--Pvt. Irvin Gentry, 311 Raffensperger St.

OKLAHOMA: Okmulgee--Pvt. Henry Hicks, Jr., Route 1, Box 166A.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Sgt. James H. Peddy, 1542 N. 11th St.; Pittsburgh--Pvt. Paul Ray Smith, 7117 Hermitage St.; Swissville--Pvt. Donald Burrell, 7419 Callie St.

MORE

SOUTH CAROLINA: Bucksport--Pfc. John H. Wallace, Box 1; Charleston--Pfc. Joe Williams, Route 2, Box 28A, Jokks Island; Columbia--Pvt. Harold Gelzer, 1016 Harden St.; North Charleston--Pfc. Charlie Wigfall, Route 6, Box 131, Navy Yard.

TEXAS: Henderson--Pvt. Clinton Brown, Route 1; Otasca--Pfc. Wilson Forbes.

VIRGINIA: Portsmouth--Pvt. Samuel J. Hunt, 714 Pine St.; Richmond--Pvt. Edward H. Harris, 1827 Thomas St.

* * * * * * * *

TWO NEGRO GI'S WOUNDED IN TANK
BATTLES RECOVERING IN ENGLAND

WITH U.S. TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM---Recovering at hospitals in England from wounds received in battle are two members of the first Negro tank battalion to see action in the European Theater of Operations.

Wounded in the left leg by German artillery shrapnel as his tank column was ambushed during the drive on Honskirch, Germany, Sergeant Carson D. Mascoll, 25, of 217 South Franklin Street, Hempstead, Long Island, New York, is recovering at the 162nd United States Army General Hospital.

Sergeant Mascoll was helped by members of another tank crew from his blazing vehicle after it had been hit by an artillery shell fired from a German position in the woods.

"I was tank commander, but was acting as loader in the lead tank of the 105s," the New York sergeant said, "and we were proceeding along the road to Honskirch when suddenly the entire column was blasted by a hail of shells."

When the intense and sudden barrage halted, the wounded sergeant limped back along the road until he found refuge in an abandoned house. Here he was treated later by medics and taken to the battalion aid station. He was operated upon for the removal of shell fragments and was given a plasma transfusion and penicillin injections at an evacuation hospital. He was later flown to England.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Claudius A. Mascoll of the Franklin Street address, he had finished his second year of pre-law at St. John's University in Brooklyn at the time of his entrance into the Army in June 1942. He received his training at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

In an effort to leave his disabled tank after it had been stopped by a direct hit from an 88-mm gun, Private Evert Robinson, 29, of 1116 North Second Street, East St. Louis, Illinois, was hit by shell fragments as he climbed out the smoking turret. He is now recovering at the United States Army 185th General Hospital.

"Three of our Shermans were fighting their way through the streets of a small French town," said Private Robinson, gunner of his tank. "The rest of our battalion was covering the town from positions on a hill."

"Jerry suddenly zeroed-in the hill and the 88s came over. The first shell fell short and the next one scored a direct hit on my tank. I was climbing out of the turret when the third shell hit and flying fragments caught me in the arm."

Private Robinson entered the Army in May 1942, and received his training at Fort Knox, Kentucky. His wife, Mrs. Esther Robinson, and son, Tyronne, live at the North Second Street address. He is the son of Mr. Ray Robinson of Moro, Arkansas.

Both Hopkins and Mascoll have been awarded the Purple Heart.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

CAR COMPANY DRIVER
SURVIVES BUZZ-BOMB

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN BELGIUM---Thrown clear of his vehicle and showered with debris, Private First Class R.C. Henderson, 2877 Imperial Avenue, San Diego, California, of the 524 Quartermaster Car Company, Advance Section, Communications Zone, suffered no ill effects when a buzz-bomb landed near his vehicle recently.

Henderson was driving for three enlisted men of the Engineer Section of the Advance Section, Communications Zone, when he observed the missile falling. The three occupants with the driver experienced similar concussions, but none was injured seriously enough to warrant medical aid.

Chalking this up as just another experience in his daily routine, Henderson recalls the strafings and sniper activities he's undergone while driving for the Inspector General's office.

Henderson entered the Army at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, June 26, 1942. He was a former saw mill employee and singing instructor. The Brisby Chapel Quartet, Harmonize, and Sunset Six, were some of the choral groups organized by Henderson in the southwestern section of the United States.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO GI WINS MEDAL FOR
HEROIC RESCUE IN FRANCE

WITH THE 535th PORT COMPANY, France---Risking his life to save a soldier who tumbled into the icy waters of this port city's outer harbor from aboard the first troop transport to arrive here, a Negro private, Hamilton Allen, Jr., 23, Box 15A, Cypress, Texas, has been awarded the Soldier's Medal for heroism.

Presented to him before a full company formation by Colonel August H. Schroeder, Port Commander, the Soldier's Medal is given for heroism in operations not involving the enemy.

Working as a stevedore aboard the transport, Private Allen swung into action the minute the "man overboard" cry sounded. A soldier, weighted down with a full field pack, had slipped between the big vessel and unloading barges. Private Allen shinnied down a rope into the water, seized the man, and hauled him up to safety. In the water, both rescuer and victim were in deadly peril, since a slight roll in the sea would have sent the barge crashing against the transport's hull, crushing them both.

"We are proud of Private Allen's prompt and courageous action," said his Battalion Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Frank I. Kiefer, of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. "His initiative and resourcefulness reflect credit upon himself, his battalion, and the United States Army."

At the Medal ceremony, the Texas soldier's Company paraded in his honor, and a large military band played, the Stars and Stripes snapping in a stiff breeze before the procession.

Before entering the service, Private Allen was employed in dairy and farming work. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Allen, Sr., reside at Cypress, Texas.

* * * * * * * *

SHELLS WRECK JEEP TWICE;
SIGNAL DRIVER ESCAPES INJURY

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN BELGIUM---While in St. Lo during a heavy shelling by the enemy, Private Jesse L. Sanford, Tuskegee, Alabama, member of the

MORE

41st Signal Construction Battalion, escaped injury when a shell landed a few feet in front of his jeep.

Sanford, on detached service with the Signal Section of the Advance Section, Communications Zone, recently experienced a similar incident at the front. In both incidents the vehicle was wrecked, but Sanford and his passengers managed somehow to escape uninjured.

He was inducted at Ft. Benning, Georgia, February 17, 1943. A chauffeur in civilian life, Sanford was a member of the glee club at the Cotton Valley School. He is the son of Mrs. Lucy Sanford, of Tuskegee.

* * * * * * * *

WALLA WALLA AAF WACS ASSIST
B-24 CREWS IN TRAINING POST

WALLA WALLA ARMY AIR FIELD, Washington---This Air Field is proud of the work being done by members of its Negro Women's Army Corps squadron under the command of Lieutenant Blanche L. Scott. Since May 1, 1944, when the squadron was organized here under the Fourth Air Force, these women have been doing jobs necessary to the training of B-24 Liberator bomber crews. All have come here from WAC training centers.

Members of this squadron are serving as stenographers, clerks, welders, medical and surgical assistants, nurses' aides, dental hygienists, mechanics, chaplain's assistants and journalists. A brief trip about the base would show these women serving in base operations, aircraft maintenance, flying and ground training, base shops, mess division, quartermaster supply, station hospital, base photo laboratory, physical training, base newspaper--in fact, in just about every department on this field.

Proud to be members of the Women's Army Corps, they are working in their duty assignments so efficiently that section heads throughout the field have commended them.

Many are continuing in the field of work in which they had training and experience in civilian life; others are receiving training in work new to them, which they plan to follow when victory is won.

Private Vera A. Burll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Burll, of 321 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, is typical of the Negro WACs. She is assigned at this Fourth Air Force base as a clerk typist at combat crew headquarters. She enlisted in the WAC March 16, 1944 and received her basic training at the First Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Private Mary Crawford, of Newport Road, Marshallton, Delaware, also is classified as a clerk typist, in which work she assists in preparing correspondence and officers' pay accounts. A student at Dover State College, Dover, Delaware, for one year, she enlisted in the WAC at Wilmington, Delaware, in May 1944. She was assigned to this base from Fort Des Moines.

* * * * * * * *

BAKERY COMPANY SETS BREAD
PRODUCTION RECORD IN FRANCE

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN FRANCE---The 3033rd Quartermaster Bakery Company, a Negro unit now supplying bread to the troops of the Oise Section of France, topped all U.S. Army bread production records in the European Theater of Operations in the period from July 15 to September 30, 1944. During that time the unit produced 1,495,746 pounds of bread.

Mounted on trailers, the bakery is entirely mobile. The ovens have a baking capacity of 288 loaves and are heated by Diesel fuel. Production is on a 24-hour-a-day basis, and the company operates in two shifts. The net production is approximately 15,000 pounds of bread per shift.

MORE

The Bronze Star Medal has been awarded the men of the 3033rd for "bravery and efficiency of work" while on the Normandy beachhead. They landed and set up for operations shortly after D-Day. Interruptions were frequent during the early stages of the battle of France, necessitating hasty exits from the trailers to foxholes, where they beat off German attacks with small arms fire.

When the GI bakers operated in England, they were located in a section of Southern England known as "Robot Alley," so-called because the German flying bombs passed over that area on the way to London.

Among the other accomplishments of the unit is the setting up of the first French civilian bakery. Captured German equipment was used.

Members of the unit include First Sergeant Royal J. Nickens, of 3830 North Sydenham Street, North Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who conducts a weekly Vesper service for the men on Sunday nights, and Sergeant Wendell G. Reynolds of 416 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, a section supervisor.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO GI'S DIRECT LOADING
OF 'AIRBORNE' AMMUNITION

WITH THE 647th ORDNANCE AMMUNITION COMPANY, France---"More ammunition!"... Down from the Belgian battle ground and across the snow crusted hollows of the Saar and Ruhr valleys comes that persistent plea of combat soldiers.

And part of the answer is by way of giant C-47 air transports, whose loading here is supervised by this expert unit of Negro ammunition handlers.

"So long as the Joes at the front need it, we'll break our necks loading the stuff," says Staff Sergeant Roy J. Evans, 872 East 50th Street, Los Angeles, California.

Specially trained for their dangerous and painstaking task, these men arrived in France shortly after the invasion and have helped supply ammunition for the Armies in each of our offensives. They have sent ammunition hurtling to the front by truck, train, and air transport.

During the Brest siege, the unit was charged with filling the ammunition needs of the fighting 8th Corps, which finally cleared that important port city. Red Ball Express train-truck convoys have poured from the giant dump where the men work.

Work 17-Hours

"Some of our non-commissioned officers have been putting in 17-hour days for months," reports Second Lieutenant R. D. Worthen, Information Service Officer.

Throughout the early phases of our Normandy struggle, the dump was frequently alerted for air attack. "If a bomb had landed anywhere around us," reports Technical Sergeant Harry T. Johnson, Box 338, Avon, New York, "we would have been blown sky high."

Responsible for the entire operation of the vast dump here, the Company boasts expert privates who are assigned to supervising the work of French civilians. As the increasing demand for ammunition of all kinds sends the scale of operation higher each week, the unit is charged with added responsibilities. For instance, they have doubled as a fire-fighting crew when flames shot up from a gasoline pipe line near the dump. While fighting the blaze, the men also managed to remove several tons of ammunition from the danger zone.

Revolutionizing the "book systems" of ammunition loading, a suggestion of Master Sergeant John E. Fredie, 1291 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, New York, led to the establishment of an "off loading" place in the dead center of the town

MORE

square of a local French village, a central location that reduced traffic along back roads to the dump sight.

Then "General Mud" started his campaign. At first a few rains, then a steady downpour. The French fields became a sloppy swamp and soon a stack of ammunition in the middle of a pasture seemed miles away. Trucks bogged down and all operations were slowed.

One of the men had an idea. Veteran of the Alcan Highway construction, he offered to plot a dry roadside through the morass if given the bulldozer to do it with. Soon there was a roadside where experts said a roadside was impossible. The ammunition moved again.

"It's a tough job, but it's ours and we'll stick at it until we're doing KP in Berlin," said Private George W. Gamble, 2115 Ellis Street, Brunswick, Georgia.

Enlisted members of the 647th Ordnance Ammunition Company are as follows:

ALABAMA: Pineapple--Pvt. Oliver G. Hinds, Route 2, Box 23; Repton--Pvt. Allen Coleman.

ARKANSAS: Hot Springs--Pfc. Alonzo Jones, 141½ West Lane.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--Staff Sgt. Roy J. Evans, 872 East 50th St.; Pfc. Henry Gibson, 1526½ East 52nd St.; San Diego--Cpl. Johnnie Tucker, 2020 Franklin Ave.

FLORIDA: Dania--Pfc. Grover Gilliam, Box 771; McDavid--Pvt. Roy Carter, Route 5, Box 100.

GEORGIA: Brunswick--Pvt. George W. Gamble, 2115 Ellis St.; Newman--Pvt. Edward Smith, 8 Smith St.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pvt. Oscar L. Clay, Jr., 6231 South Parkway; Pfc. George W. Hopson, 402 West 14th St.; Pvt. William E. Moore, 1223 South Blue Island Ave.

KENTUCKY: Lexington--Tech. Sgt. Henry S. Riley, 522 West 5th St.

LOUISIANA: Baton Rouge--Pfc. Charlie Follins, 1632 Blanche Courts; New Orleans--Pvt. Emile Williams, 2114 St. Andrews St.

MARYLAND: Texas--Cpl. Elwood H. Smith.

MICHIGAN: Flint--Pvt. William Skelton, 1237 Garfield.

MISSISSIPPI: Columbus--Cpl. Albert Thomas, 2404 Bell Ave.; Corinth--Tech. Sgt. Jerry E. Webb, 1109 Meiggs St.; Greenwood--Pfc. Charles Redditt, 707 Ave. J; Lawrence--Sgt. Frank W. Gambrell, Route 1, Box 13E; Meridian--Pvt. Walter B. Thomas, 128 31st Ave.; Picayune--Sgt. Marshall Avery, Route 2, Box 96; Shore--Pvt. Willie McCray, Jr., Route 1, c/o Carr Stores.

MISSOURI: St. Louis--Pvt. Luster Blackman, 3000 Vinegrove St.

NEW JERSEY: Atlantic City--Pvt. Gerald O. Gittens, 105 Briddel Terrace; Haddenfield--Pvt. James E. Armstead, 230 Douglas Ave.; Newark--Pvt. Timothy B. Bell, 2515 8th Ave.; Sewell--Pvt. George Bailey, Mail Ave.; Trenton--Pvt. Elwood White, 121 N. Clinton St.

NEW YORK: Albany--Pfc. Raymond Jordan, 49 Market St.; Avon--Tech. Sgt. Harry T. Johnson, P.O. Box 388; Bridgehampton--Pvt. Clarence G. Marshall, Box 323; Bronx--Staff Sgt. Howard St. C. Crosby, 1226 Boston Rd.; Pvt. Sidney Phillips, 775 Jennings St.; Sgt. Mike Sasportas, 3718 Third Ave.; Staff Sgt. Benjamin S. Smith, 872 Trinity Ave.; Brooklyn--Staff Sgt. Vernon Q. Agard, 444 Putnam Ave.; Sgt. Eddie J. Anderson, 1473 Pacific St.; Pvt. Wilfred H. Armstead, 458 Madison St.; Pvt. Therman Bowers, 433 Jefferson Ave.; Cpl. William

MORE

R. Bracey, 2118 Dean St.; Pvt. Milton L. Bryan, 299 Ashford St.; Pvt. George Davis, 1229 Union St.; Cpl. Owen Dick, 1525 Pacific St.; Cpl. Lawrence F. Erwin, 1354 Fulton St.; Cpl. William Z. Flowers, 527A Hancock St.; Pfc. Clairmont A. Ford, 25 Brevoort Pl.; Pvt. Lawrence A. Ford, 439 Jefferson Ave.; Pfc. Joseph Ford, 1833 Fulton St.; Sgt. Robert S. Foster, 188 Hancock St.; Cpl. Ernest H. Franks, 285 Quincy St.; Master Sgt. John E. Fredia, 1291 Bergen St.; Pfc. Ellsworth Garrison, 680 Broadway; Pvt. William H. Hall, 440 Classon Ave.; Pfc. Thomas Hampton, 289 Jefferson Ave.; Cpl. Louis T. Hinds, 1393 Fulton St.; Cpl. Robert Hoyle, 969 St. Marks Ave.; Pvt. Alfonso R. Hunter, 252 Madison Ave.; Sgt. Cleveland Kirkpatrick, 421 Halsey St.; Cpl. Bernard Knight, 41 Watkins St.; Pvt. Lorenzo Mitchell, 82 Somers St.; Cpl. Samuel W. Pigler, 1164 Pacific St.; Pvt. James D. Rhone, 969 St. Marks Ave.; Cpl. John W. Richardson, 103 Macon St.; Pvt. Harry C. Shorts, 950 St. Marks Ave.; Pvt. Henry G. Simpson, 17 Spencer Pl.; Pfc. Bennie L. Stevens, 334 Bergen St.; Sgt. Lloyd Stewart, 548 Rockaway Ave.; Pvt. Chester C. Thomas, 583 Warren St.; Cpl. James Thomas, 410A Hancock St.; Pfc. Caeser P. Walker, 371 Madison St.; Pfc. David E. Williams, 336 Jefferson Ave.; Pfc. Edward Williams, 801 East 10th St.; Pfc. Edward Z. Wilson, 1391 Dean St.; Cedarhurst--Pvt. Wilmer Harrison, 471 Willow Ave.; Chatham--Pfc. King Johnson, Box 293; Hempstead--Pvt. Martin L. Donaldson, 107 Laurel Ave.; Pvt. Martin J. James, 5 Riverside Drive; Huntington--Cpl. William L. Johnson, 985 New York Ave.; Inwood--Pfc. Mose Hudson, 10 Alvin Pl.; Jamaica--Cpl. Jerome H. Darby, 159-07 109 Ave.; Pvt. John Freeman, 110-03 New York Blvd.; Pvt. Albert C. Green, 153-48 113 Ave.; Pfc. Fred C. Hewlett, 145-08 105th Ave.; Pfc. Howard E. Pittman, 111-39 158th St.; Pfc. James Williams, 108-26 Union Hall St.; Mount Vernon--Pfc. Alex Major, 60 Gramatan Ave.; Pfc. Arthur Williams, 229 South 6th St.; New Rochelle--Pvt. Huntley Williams, 166 Hoguenot St.; New York--Cpl. Hercules Amaker, 160 West 119 St.; Pfc. Tom Boyd, Jr., 16 Morningside Ave.; Pvt. Harold Brown, 427 West St.; Pvt. Charles Bryan, 17 West 137th St.; Cpl. Silvester Butts, 157 West 122nd St.; Cpl. Carl L. Deane, 522 West 146th St.; Pfc. David Easley, 211 West 140th St.; Pvt. Leon L. Elston, 55 West 137th St.; Pfc. George W. Evans, 208 West 141st St.; Pvt. Mallie Evans, 253 West 116th St.; Sgt. Walter C. Ferris, 1450 5th Ave.; Pfc. James I, Fitzgerald, 356 West 146th St.; Cpl. William Frazier, 234 West 142nd St.; Pfc. Anzy Henderson, 63 West 143rd St.; Pvt. Paul Holiman, 479 West 146th St.; Pvt. Lewis W. Jordan, 475 West 146th St.; Pfc. Ruben Patterson, 409 West 129th St.; Pfc. Preston L. Phillips, 60 East 118th St.; Pfc. Obdulio Quinones, 56 East 107th St.; Pfc. William A. Rich, 321 St. Nicholas Ave.; Pvt. Leroy Robinson, 2903 8th Ave.; Pvt. James C. Robbins, 456 West 145th St.; Pvt. Augustine Senhouse, 245 West 132nd St.; Cpl. Thomas L. Sawyer, 95 West 119th St.; Cpl. Walter Starke, 131 Edgecombe Ave.; Sgt. Laska F. Strachan, 54 West 140th St.; Pvt. Maxwell A. Thompson, 267 West 144th St.; Pvt. Richard E. Thornley, 90 Edgecomb Ave.; Pvt. Willie H. Thrower, 612 St. Nicholas Ave.; Pfc. Robert H. Ward, 2380 8th Ave.; Cpl. William H. Warnick, 40 Hamilton Terrace; Pfc. Eric Wharton, 6 Hamilton Terrace; Pfc. Lafayette Williams, 352 West 124th St.; Pvt. Donald E. Woodland, 2078 8th Ave.; Pfc. Horace Wortham, 440 Manhattan Ave.; Port Chester--Pfc. Michael Anjos, 65 Lake St.; Poughkeepsie--Cpl. Thomas D. Green, 46 Albany St.; Sgt. Amos Howard, 51 Union St.; Richmond--Cpl. Lewis K, Hatchett, 798 Richmond Terrace; Sgt. Leonard F. Murphy, 117 North Burgher Ave.; Pvt. Lawrence T. Valentine, 23 Brooks St.; Rome--Pfc. Frederick Watson, 624; Woodland Ave.; Tuckahoe--Pvt. Joseph Venable, 41 Chestnut St.; Utica--Pvt. Sanford Favors, 527 Elizabeth St.; White Plains--Staff Sgt. William W. Fisher, Jr., 282 Brookfield St.; Pvt. Tillman Harrison, 29 Tarrytown Rd.; Pfc. Marshall Lee, 66 West Morland Ave.; Cpl. Ernest Ward, 79 Grove St.; Pvt. Lawrence C. Valentine, 180 Warren Ave.; Yonkers--Pfc. Daniel Venable, 15 Dunbar St.:

NORTH CAROLINA: Clinton--Pfc. John J. Tew, 126 Lisloon St.; Edenton--Pvt. Melvin Littlejohn, Route 2, Box 192; Garland--Staff Sgt. James L. Allen, Box 164; Green City--Sgt. Seanus F. Edwards, Route 2, Snow Hill; Greenville--Pvt. Charles W. Brown, 101 Maloy St.; High Point--Pvt. Jethro J. Monroe, 1333 East Washington St.; Wilsons Mills--Pfc. Young Vinson.

OHIO: Dayton--First Sgt. Paul N. Morrow, 936 Iola St.

OKLAHOMA: Muskogee--Pvt. Arthur L. Kendrick, 908 South 20th St.; Tulsa--Pfc. Joseph Bailey, 302 North Frankfort.

MORE

PENNSYLVANIA: Chester--Pfc. Henry Lane, 1700 West 3rd St.; Philadelphia--Cpl. Victor G. Harrison, 2020 Fernon St.; Pittsburgh--Tech. Sgt. Fletcher Davis, 2914 Pennsylvania Ave.; Washington--Pvt. Robert L. Keene, 945 Arch St.

TENNESSEE: Jackson--Cpl. Sam Trice, Jr., 243 Virginia St.; Johnson City--Sgt. James L. Davis, 131 Elmo St.; Knoxville--Sgt. David Smith, 2309 Alvin St.; Pvt. Lawrence Summey, 300 North University Ave.; Memphis--Tech. Sgt. Ural B. Adams, 1215 Canada St.; Nashville--Staff Sgt. Herschell Black, 620 North Third St.; Petersburg--Pvt. Bailey Fishback.

TEXAS: New Boston--Pvt. Felix Williams.

VIRGINIA: Drakes Branch--Pvt. Charlie A. Andrews; Natural Bridge--Sgt. James E. Sadler, Route 1; Newport News--Cpl. Homer P. Brown, 1041 36th St.; Pvt. Alfonso Spivey, 1141 32nd St.; Richmond--Tech. Sgt. Walter J. Thompson, 4526 35½ St.

WASHINGTON: Seattle--Staff Sgt. Clem L. Gallerson, 114 24th North.

WEST VIRGINIA: Huntington--Pvt. Wallace Burnette, 1633½ Tenth Ave.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
1-23-45.

25-20845-600

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

516

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1945

* * * *

Amid the whizzing bullets, Corporal Thompson fought a fire in one of the freight cars, in a vain effort to rescue three men who had been trapped. By the time he extinguished the flames it was too late, for the men had died from bullet wounds.

Removing the bodies of the dead men from the charred remains of the car, Corporal Thompson then went about removing gas and oil from the other cars in the 15-car train.

"There were no signs of disorder or panic among the men as they left the train and sought cover on terrain that had very little protection to offer," said Second Lieutenant Ernest W. Anderson, of Corydon, Indiana.

Lieutenant Anderson was mentioned by most of the men as having been responsible for the small amount of victims among the 206 enlisted men on the train. In relating the role played by the lieutenant that night, Staff Sergeant Carl Haines, 1202 West Oak Street, Louisville, Kentucky, said:

"Apparently Lieutenant Anderson must have been asleep, because when I first saw him he was coming down the train to where the car was burning, very scantily clad. It was cold, snow was on the ground, but he was among the men offering assistance where he could, and directing others to a wood almost a mile from the railroad track. During all this, the plane attacked twice more."

Haines, modest of his own display of courage, was cited by his comrades for failing to leave the scene until all others had been removed. He assisted with the wounded, and made frequent trips to the train to procure bandages and blankets for the men.

According to Second Lieutenant Joseph P. O'Neill, 4706 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "It was remarkable how the wounded men behaved. Some of them had pretty nasty looking wounds, but they did not cry out or whimper. They just lay where they were and waited patiently until aid reached them. Those who were able to, assisted others unable to help themselves."

The night before, enemy planes, after firing several bursts at the train, were driven off by antiaircraft gunners. While in one city, where the train had stopped for rations, the company, assigned to Advance Section, Communications Zone, was forced to abandon the train for an air-raid shelter.

Recipients of two letters of commendation for operations in England and on the beach, members of the outfit proudly wear a Sea Horse insignia, awarded them for their outstanding work at Omaha Beach, where their unit designation is inscribed on a monument. At that time they were assisting the 6th Engineer Special Brigade in amphibious operations. The men also were guards over captured Germans working on the Red Ball highway.

* * * * * * * *

DOOMED NAZI PILOT STILL
OUT OF RANGE AT 560 M.P.H.

AAF REDISTRIBUTION STATION NO. 1, ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---He's pretty tall--six feet two--to be a fighter pilot, and while he was telling about his experience in Italy as a member of the famed 99th Fighter Squadron his voice was so soft it was almost inaudible.

Only once did Lieutenant Richard W. Hall, of 512 Mercer Avenue, Albany, Georgia, speak at all sharply, and even then the note was more of disappointment than of anger. "Yes, I finally got one of them. But I ran him into the ground without firing a shot. I caught him tailing my flight leader and then he saw me and dove straight down from 22,000 feet. I tried to catch up with him--last time I looked at my air-speed indicator it read 560--but he was still out of range when he struck."

MORE

The 24-year-old Negro flier flew 78 short-range and 33 long-range missions during his year of duty in the Mediterranean. Most of the time he piloted a Mustang fighter and he regards the P-51 highly. "It's the best plane of all," he said.

Lieutenant Hall should know because he's been flying ever since his student days at Hampton Institute in 1940, when he got his private pilot's license flying a Piper Cub.

The husband of Mrs. Irma L. Hall, 1325 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, New York, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall, of Albany, Lieutenant Hall wears the European campaign ribbon with three battle stars and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters.

* * * * * * * *

VETERAN OF ARGONNE
CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

WITH THE 3185th QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANY IN FRANCE---Forty-two-year-old Private M. Johnson, 23 Avon Place, Newark, New Jersey, fought through the Argonne Forest in a trench motar section of the fighting 92nd Division during the last war, and today has returned to join another drive against his old enemies.

An assistant to the first sergeant of this vital supply unit, Private Johnson recalls the bitter struggle of a quarter century ago. "We've got to win the thing good and proper this time," he points out.

A participant in the battle which broke the Hindenburg lines, the New Jersey soldier said he would like to see its successor. "I think we'll crack the Siegfried the same way we did the Hindenburg--wide open," he said.

Important mission assigned to his present outfit is the operation of a giant Quartermaster depot.

* * * * * * * *

FOUR HOME AFTER DUTY
IN AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

MIAMI ARMY AIR FIELD, Miami, Florida---Four Negro fighting men, en route to their homes after months of overseas service in the Middle East and African theaters, are clearing AAF Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field following an ocean-crossing hop to the United States aboard a huge ATC transport plane.

They are Technician Fourth Grade Earl Giles, 34, son of Mrs. Christina Giles, 517 N. Bruce Street, Baltimore, Maryland, overseas 24 months; Technician Fifth Grade Frank H. Mansaw, 20, whose parents live at 900 Walker Street, Kansas City, Kansas, and his wife at 2606 North 5th Street, 17 months; Corporal Johnny Porter, 29, of Gilbert, Louisiana, 23 months; Corporal Theodore H. Austin, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Austin, 1303 Manning Avenue, Columbia, South Carolina, and whose wife lives at 2407 Green Street, 18 months overseas.

Technician Fourth Grade Giles was assigned to an ordnance outfit, the other three to medical units.

* * * * * * * *

LEDO ROAD HAS UNIQUE
JUNGLE MOTOR HOSPITAL

ALONG THE LEDO ROAD---Today the world's most unusual super-service station operates along the Ledo Road, American-built highway between India and Burma. No neon lights or brightly colored signs clamor for patronage nor do white-coated attendants hover about.

MORE

Rude, "bulldozered" driveways lead to this jungle garage squatting in the shadows of the Patkai Hills of upper Assam, where open-sided bamboo sheds house an impressive array of both modern and ingeniously improvised equipment. Beneath these tall shelters, roofed with jeng leaves from the nearby wilderness, American Negro soldiers and native Indian workers are keeping a never-ending stream of Uncle Sam's trucks rolling to the Burma front with vital war supplies

Nowhere else does the Army run a localized maintenance system on such a large scale. It is in fact an innovation, an example of American initiative and resourcefulness resulting from exceptional circumstances and conditions. It grew out of a need to lick, and to lick immediately, a motor maintenance problem which is the hardest, toughest, most heart-breaking in the world.

Brigadier General Lewis A. Pick, Base Commander in the India-Burma Theater and himself a "producer of miracles," called upon his Ordnance Officer to produce a maintenance miracle. Lieutenant Colonel A.A. Kaufman, a hard-hitting Texan, knew what the General meant. A firm believer in the Army's time-tried "echelon" system of maintenance, he swiftly set about making it work under almost unbelievable conditions.

Motor experts who have been over the Ledo Road agree that it is one of the most gruelling motor thoroughfares on earth. Winding and twisting and dipping over the forbidding peaks and through the desolate valleys of the Assam-Burma region, its countless sharp curves, its terrifically steep grades, and its abrasive dust take a deadly toll.

Grit, stones, mud, gravel, and rutty, bumpy road surfaces tear and slash cruelly at tires and breaks. Heavy loads and constant pounding vibrate and loosen motors and housings, particularly on the fast, flat runs in the Hukawng and Mogaung Valleys, and in the torrential cloudbursts, common in the long monsoon seasons, clutch housings, throw-out bearings, and brake linings become thoroughly saturated and subject to quick deterioration.

Colonel Kaufman planned something similar to a mass-production assembly line whereby each vehicle could enter a shop, roadworn and dirty, and emerge completely washed, checked, serviced, and repaired.

Covering an area of five jungle-cleared acres, this shop consists of a series of bamboo structures set in a square pattern around a parking lot, which is capable of holding 300 trucks. Designed to support a vehicle population of 1,000, it can, on a twenty-hour operational basis, clear up to 300 vehicles. It is operated by 110 U.S. Army soldiers, 140 Indian mechanics and laborers, and a transportation service staff of five officers, headed by Major R.J. Keefer.

* * * * * * * *

DRIVERS VOLUNTEER
FOR "MERCY" MISSION

WITH THE ADVANCE U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN BELGIUM---When defenseless medical personnel and patients of the 130th General Hospital had to be evacuated recently from the flaming path of von Rundstedts' offensive, volunteer Negro truck and jeep drivers of the 524th Quartermaster Car Company helped to accomplish the job without loss of personnel or vehicles.

The drivers were not combat trained troops, yet, after their commander, Captain Irvine Blum of Baltimore, Maryland, explained the dangers involved, there were twice the number of volunteers needed.

On the signal from the captain, the "mercy" convoy passed through the gates of their billeting area into the dark night, as hostile planes flew overhead. Leading the procession to its destination close to the front, the captain was forced to make detours over shell-pocked roads under extreme blackout conditions.

MORE

"That sure was some night," explained Corporal Charlie White, 91 Beale Street, Memphis, Tennessee. "It was pitch dark and the roads were pretty well messed up,"

"The captain and first sergeant dispatched the vehicles back, as quick as they were loaded," said Private Grady C. Smith, of Oak Grove, Louisiana. "You could hear the big guns and see the flashes when they fired close by."

"Because of the darkness it was difficult to see what was happening," commented Corporal Robert G. Brown, 1021 30th Street, Washington, D.C., "but somehow I managed to maneuver through the heavy tank traffic and get back alright."

After the last vehicle was unloaded safely, miles from the former hospital site, it was three o'clock in the morning before the last driver returned, cold and hungry, to the company.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO SOLDIERS PROTECT
LARGEST DEPOT IN FRANCE

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN FRANCE---A Negro Quartermaster unit, the 3241st Service Company, has been assigned the important job of guarding the largest American supply depot in France.

Sprawling over hundreds of acres of land and comprising thousands of square feet of floor space, the depot is a monument to American production and transportation, and a tremendously impressive example of the scale of warfare waged in Western Europe.

Twenty-four hours a day, trains and truck convoys roll in and out on the vast network of sidings and roads linking the depot's many warehouses with main line arteries of transportation.

The supplies arrive direct from the Channel ports and beaches. They go out direct to distribution points--in some cases, for Communications Zone troops a scant few miles away--in other cases, for front line troops many miles away.

Charged with the task of guarding this important depot is Lieutenant Leonard W. Cobbs, 229 Cornell Avenue, Drexel, Dayton, Ohio.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO FIRE FIGHTERS
DOUBLE AS INSTRUCTORS

WITH ADVANCE U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN BELGIUM---Doubling their duties of fighting fires, members of the 1233rd Engineer Fire Fighting Company also act as instructors in fire control at various military installations.

The first Negro unit of this type, assigned to Brigadier General Ewart G. Plank's Advance Section, Communications Zone, the outfit, while in England, extinguished a fire in the largest depot in the European Theater of Operations. In less than two hours the 1233rd had the fire under control, saving valuable invasion supplies.

Modern methods of combating fires such as using fog and foam have aided the unit to an extent where ammunition and gasoline fires can be brought under control with the minimum of danger to the men.

Whenever possible the Company obtains various fire fighting apparatus for the civilian firemen. In many instances since their arrival on the Continent in August, the GI firemen have fought civilian fires. The reason, as it was explained, was that the local firemen were short of equipment and in some cases the fires were near military areas.

MORE

Standard equipment used by the Army firemen on the company's two fire trucks and six 6x6 trucks, with trailer-pumpers, had to be altered before they would work on the water hydrants in the local towns and villages.

Fires started by bombings and sabotage have been the greatest concern of the outfit on the Continent. They spent Christmas Day and night battling a fire that resulted from enemy activity.

Sergeant Joseph C. Firmino is a section chief with the unit. His wife, Mary, lives at 476 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts. He entered the Army September 10, 1943 at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. As a civilian, Firmino was employed at the Quonsett Rhode Island Naval Base as a hoist operator.

Corporal William DeLuze, a former aviation mechanic at the Quonsett Rhode Island Naval Base, was inducted into the Army September 7, 1943, at Fort Devens. His wife, Ethel, lives at 1896 West Shore Road, Warwick, Rhode Island.

Fire chief, Staff Sergeant Isadore Olivera, 320 South Second Street, New Bedford, Massachusetts, before his induction at Fort Devens, September 10, 1943, was a soloist with his own band. The chief's wife, Catherine, lives at the South Second Street address.

Sergeant Julius C. Morrison, 1081 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, is a section chief and gas non-com. Morrison recently was overcome by smoke while fighting a fire in a hospital. He entered the service at Fort Devens, September 7, 1943. A former student at Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina, Sergeant Morrison was employed by the Boston Elevated Railroad.

* * * * * * * *

ORDNANCE SERGEANT
AWARDED BRONZE STAR

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---For "exceptionally meritorious conduct in face of enemy action," Technical Sergeant Harold F. Jackson, 812-A West Walnut Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been awarded the Bronze Star.

He is a member of the 57th Ammunition Company, an all-Negro Ordnance unit which was forced to clear an area of Germans before they could set up an ammunition dump near the Belgian border, last September.

Turning infantrymen when they had received word that a German patrol had control of the area they were planning to use, the Ordnance men quickly organized three squads and advanced on the enemy.

Surrounding them in an old barn, the Yanks were met with small arms fire. The men of the ammo company, having only rifles and grenades, could not blast the barn as combat men do. Sergeant Jackson crawled under fire to a vantage point and threw an incendiary grenade into the barn. The ensuing fire forced the Nazis out, where they were picked off, one by one, as they emerged.

* * * * * * * *

A CHURCH IS WHEREVER
MEN MEET TO WORSHIP

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---A church is wherever people meet to worship God, whether it be a railway station platform or an abandoned German bar-room. Chaplain Vern D. Livengood, husband of Mrs. Vern D. Livengood, 1301 Menor Street, Winfield, Kansas, affirms this fact with his own experiences gained while conducting Army religious services overseas.

Assigned to the 360th Engineer Regiment 2½ years ago at the time of its activation in the States, Chaplain Livengood has taken care of the religious needs of his men in several countries, under all kinds of unusual circumstances.

MORE

Since his regiment left the States, it has been on the move constantly through England, Wales, and France. Movements have been made so often during the nineteen months that the 360th Engineers have been on foreign service, that the men have never had time to build a chapel.

Often the duties of Chaplain Livengood's engineers have scattered the regiment all over the English and French countrysides. When such dispersals are made, it is up to the chaplain to revert to early American custom and ride the circuit. He does this in a jeep, driving for miles every Sunday to hold as many as four or five services.

Circuit travel has always required quick improvisations. Usually the chaplain gathers his soldiers into the nearest available room, or under the shadiest grove of trees. The meeting around the altar which follows, and its spirit, constitute the "church."

And so a church is made of a mess tent, a recreation hall, a hospital ward, a wood of pines, a sweep of grass by the hedgerows. These are the places where the chaplain and his small altar construct a temporary house of God.

Sometimes, even when the men of the regiment are all together in one area, the chaplain has to make improvisations. Usually when they are not separated, the men are engaged in an important task that gives them little time to themselves. Such was the situation when the regiment first arrived in England. The men were working night and day to construct a tremendous supply depot in eastern England. It was at that point that Chaplain Livengood decided to take the church right to the men--right to the job that they were doing. Each Sunday morning he set up church in a Romney hut right in the middle of the partially constructed depot.

Men gathered together in the chaplain's hut--came from similar huts that they were erecting as warehouses all over the dump--and stood before the altar with the dirt, and grease, and paint of "the job" still on them. Outside the unceasing noise of bulldozers, air-compressors, and shuttling railroad cars competed with the message of God, but could not drown it out.

As autumn deepened into a murky English winter, the great open warehouse became a mammoth refrigerator. The men stood around or sat on boxes, wrapped in mackinaws. The chaplain wore overcoat, boots and gloves.

At the organ sat the Chaplain's accompanist, dressed like the chaplain, except for gloves. He played the prelude, then as the opening prayer was said, he pulled out his cigarette-lighter, and warmed his hands in preparation for the first hymn.

One bitter, rainy English Sunday, the men gathered at their warehouse for services, only to learn that the key had been misplaced. Accordingly they voted to hold the service right at the door, gathered around Chaplain Livengood listened to his services, and sang hymns from books that they protected under their coats.

As soon as the supply depot was completed, the regiment started to move from place to place. Temporary chapels were set up in an empty barracks in Cheshire, a camp theater at Cardiff, open fields on the downs of the Salisbury Plains, and a pre-fabricated hut on the side of a Welsh mountain.

Then came D-Day in northern France. The 360th Engineer Regiment followed invasion troops into Normandy, lived in foxholes, and later pup-tents. Chaplai Livengood held his services in the open with a table for an altar, the hedgerows for a wall, the grass for seats, and the troubled blue sky for a roof. On the altar was a large bunch of multi-colored dahlias, presented to the regiment as a token of thanks from townspeople, grateful for their deliverance from the Germans.

When the combat troops moved inland on the Normandy peninsula, the regiment moved forward. After each movement, Chaplain Livengood found a new chapel

MORE

for his congregation. Once they had the dining room of an old grey-stone Norman chateau that crowned a high hill over-looking the Atlantic Ocean. During services the men could look across the bay to Mont St. Michel, a cathedral town of medieval architecture.

Another move, and the church was set up in the railway station of St. Brieuc. On Sunday mornings the men would creep out of side-tracked railway coaches that they used as billets. On the station platform they would say their prayers and sing their hymns, to the bewilderment of villagers who later realized that Americans, like themselves, believe in exercising their right of worship, irrespective of circumstances or environment.

With further battle progress of infantry troops during July, the regiment was able to move up to St. Servan, next door to ravaged St. Malo, and the famous Citadel which the Germans turned into a stronghold. Here, in an abandoned German camp theater, with the "boom-boom" of heavy artillery in their ears, the men listened to sermons, performed their ceremonies, and looked curiously at shell-holes in the wall.

On the next important move, the engineer worshippers founded their church in a bar-room in Brest. The bar was part of a large hospital, that the Germans had turned into a hotel for members of their submarine fleet. It was also the least damaged room in a town that had become rubble while the Germans tried to hold it.

By the time the battle of Brittany was completed, there was a job for the 360th Engineers in southern France. Here the regiment split up once again. Three companies in a pup-tent bivouac area under a grove of olive trees, attended Chaplain Livengood's sermons on a grey hillside among the scrubby trees.

At the same time, another company situated miles away on a farm, awaited the chaplain. After his arrival they repaired to a sheep-fold in an old barn; appropriately read: "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want...."

Each week for over a year and a half, Chaplain Livengood has met the harsh realities of this war in order to successfully minister to his soldier congregation; he has also lived with a dream of the day when he will once again minister to a congregation in the same place, and at the same time every Sunday.

* * * * * * * *

GRID GAME PROCEEDS
GIVEN TWO BOYS CLUBS

FORT HUACHUCA, Arizona---Colonel Edwin N. Hardy, Cavalry, Post Commander, on January 23 signed and mailed two checks in the amounts of $383 each to the Savannah (Negro) Boys Club, Savannah, Georgia, and to Father Flannigan at Boys Town, Nebraska. These funds represent the proceeds of the Copper Bowl football game played at Douglas, Arizona, on Christmas Eve between Fort Huachuca's post team and Colonel Edward O. Gourdin's 372nd Infantry team. The final score: 12 to 6 in favor of the post team.

* * * * * * * *

NONE IN AIR, SO MUSTANG PILOT
ERASED NAZI PLANES ON GROUND

AAF REDISTRIBUTION STATION NO. 1, ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Destroying enemy aircraft on the ground was the specialty of First Lieutenant Edward N. Smith, Negro fighter pilot, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He never met a German plane in the air, but during his 111 combat missions in the European Theater of War, he chalked up a total of 15 Nazi fighters ruined before they had a chance to take off.

Nine of this total were taken care of on the same mission, a fighter sweep over Hungary.

MORE

"We sneaked in on a German airfield," Smith said, "and our group got credit for erasing 83 fighter planes before they could take to the air."

Lieutenant Smith flew most of his sorties escorting 15th Air Force heavy bombers on raids over enemy territory. It was on one of these escort missions that he had his closest call with enemy fire.

"Coming back from a demolition job in South Germany," the former Temple University student recalls, "we left the bombers over Lake Balaton, Hungary, as per orders. Starting out to patrol, our squadron leader noticed a Nazi airfield directly below us and decided it would be a good idea to go down and give them a fast strafing.

"We dropped out of the clouds and ran into a terrific antiaircraft barrage. About 25 chuncks of steel tore into my plane. One piece of flak went into my engine, missing the cooling jacket by about half an inch. There were flak holes in both of my wings. By the time I got in, did my work and got out, my fighter looked like a sieve.

Lieutenant Smith, who wears the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters, is now awaiting his next Air Force assignment at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 here. His mother, Mrs. Esther Smith, and his wife, Dorothy, live at 1168 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * *

"ARMY HOUR" FEBRUARY 11
TO FEATURE NEGRO SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.---Negro soldiers of the 92nd Infantry Division which is fighting in Italy, together with Negro returnees from the Southwest Pacific, will be featured om "The Army Hour," weekly NBC broadcast scheduled for February 11, 1945, at 3:30 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Master Sergeant Kermit E. Gantt, San Francisco, California, and Sergeant Gailliard Cooper, Los Angeles, both veterans of the Southwest Pacific campaign, will be interviewed from Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where they are assigned to Special Service Unit 1922. The glee club of the 372nd Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward O. Gourdin, also will be heard from Fort Huachuca.

* * * * * * * *

SMOKE COMPANY HELPS GUARD
IMPORTANT PORT IN BELGIUM

WITH U.S. ARMY FORCES IN BELGIUM---Veteran of operations against German air raids in Great Britain and the French port of Cherbourg, the 87th Chemical Smoke Generating Company now serves as a vital link in the antiaircraft defenses of an important Belgian port.

The port, through which a Port organization of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps is forwarding supplies and war material to the advancing Allied armies, is one of the largest under Allied control, thus necessitating an extensive anti aircraft defense system.

The 87th's activities are coordinated with British and American antiaircraft artillery and air force squadrons. Equipped with mobile generators and stationary "quick cover" circuit smoke pots, men of the 87th can send up dense clouds of artificial fog to protect the vast dock areas in case of air attack.

Not only is the unit equipped with its own motor transport and radio and telephone communication systems, but it also operates a meterology station to obtain local weather and wind data. Men of the outfit can operate within five to seven minutes after an alert. Their only relaxation comes when natural fog hangs over the city.

MORE

Members of the unit are:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Pvt. Albert J. Isaac, 617 S. 7th St.; Florence--2nd Lieut. William R. Clarke, 509 E. Alabama Street; Leeds--Pvt. Sammie Lang, Jr., Route 1; Ward--Pvt. James E. Littlepage, Route 1; Selma--Pvt. Agee L. Goins, Jr., 1927 First Avenue.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--Cpl. William Gordon, 2836 Glossell St.; Berkley-2nd. Lieut. Robert H. Walker, 2211 Catalana St.

CONNECTICUT: Hartford--Pvt. James H. Moore, 224 Bellevue St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--1st Lieut. Joseph L. Davis, 2352 6th St. N.W.; Cpl. Charles Cotton, 1747 V St., N.W.

FLORIDA: Jacksonville--Pvt. Wright C. Carter, Route 2, Box 722; Pensacola--Tech. Sgt. Edwin Dean, 1604 Gullmarde St.; 1st Lieut. Otis T. Harris, 1819 N. 8th Ave.; Miami--Pfc. Howard L. Gleaton, 1350½ NW First Court; Petersburg--Pfc. Lynwood Holmes, 2320 7th Ave., S.; High Springs--Pfc. Arthur R. Simmons, General Delivery; Cottondale--Pvt. Lemon C. Smith, Jr., Box 161; Sanford--Pfc. Willie Turner, Route 2, Box 330.

GEORGIA: Appling--Pvt. Tillman O'Bryant, Route 1, Box 96; Atlanta--Sgt. Marcels Brown, 499 Hytowell St.; Egan--Pvt. James Dewberry, 25 Martell Village; Griffin--Pvt. Charles Favors, Route 3, Boyd Row; Calhoun--Pvt. Gilbert Hunt, 209 Neal St.; Fayetteville--Pfc. Albert Miller, Route 3; Madison--Pvt. Robert W. Moore, P.O. Box 402; La Grange--Pvt. Willie B. Thornton 209 Cedar St.;

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pfc. Lige M. Martin, 4240 S. Prairie Ave.; Pvt. Eugene Page, 309 E. 54th St.

LOUISIANA: Clayton--Cpl. Percy R. Gardner, General Delivery; New Orleans--Pvt. Nathaniel Dowl, 2213 Philip St.; Staff Sgt. Hilliard Harrison, Jr. 3208 Melphonene St.; Sondheimer--Cpl. Freeman Morris, General Delivery.

MASSACHUSETTS: Cambridge--Pvt. William G. Ford, 25 Pleasant St.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--2nd Lieut. Henry E. Anderson, 1714 McDougall St.; Pvt. Edward W. Gorman, 572 Alger St.; Cpl. Glennie R. Jones, 4264 St. Antoine St.; Pvt. James McClinton, 3455 Chape Pl.

MISSISSIPPI: Hattiesburg--Pvt. Henry Anderson, 22 Curie St.; Sgt. James Gladney, 313 Cypress St.; Pvt. Jimmie Jones, 21st Section, Tuscan St.; Pfc. B.W. McGill, 207 Clark St.; Sgt. Charley R. Thigpen, 414 Frederick St.; Stugis--Cpl. John H. Barron, Route 1, Box 139; Barlow--Pvt. James O. Bither, Route 1, Box 72; Laural--Pvt. George Boykin, Route 2; Sgt. Fred Spells, 230 N. Farish St.; Crystal Springs--Pfc. Tommie Burks, Route 1, Box 218; Pvt. A.D. Willis, Route 1; Leland--Pvt. Robert Clay, Box 421; Pvt. John M. Morgan, Route 1, Box 121; Pvt. Wesley Simmons, Route 2; Pvt. William Walker, Route 1; Pfc. Isa Wilson, Route 1; Hazelhurst--Pvt. Robert Cotton, 38 Massengill St.; Pfc. Willie J. Ellis, Route 4; Cpl. J.C. Henley, Route 2; Cpl. Hester Sumrell, Route 1, Box 50; Pvt. James L. Wallace, Route 3; Starksville--Pvt. Jessie Collins, Route 1, Box 2; Pfc. George Field, Route 2, Box 95; Canton--Pfc. King H. Crisler, 207 E. Academy St.; Cpl. Burnette Defrantz, 303 Adams St.; Sgt. Leonell W. Ellis, 241 E. Academy St.; Cpl. James Johnson, Route 1, Box 217; Cpl. Tommie Johnson, 238 E. Academy St.; Pvt. Dewey H. Nash, Jr., Route 1, Box 24; Cpl. David Winfield, Jr., Route 1, Box 280; Jackson--Pvt. Andrew Davis, 936 Salem Ave.; Cpl. Marvin A. Hicks, 216 E. Fortification St.; Sgt. Thaddeus C. Jones, 1034 West Pearl St.; Cpl. James P. Marshall, 1017 Hickory St.; Pvt. Rufus Mitchell, Route 3, Box 78;

Holly Springs--Cpl. Lawrence W. Dowsing, Box 696; Clarksdale--Pvt. Leon Drummond; 501 Grant St.; Vicksburg--Pfc. Ernest Ellis, 1807 Courts St.; Biloxi--Pfc. B.C. Efans, Route 1, Box 24; Sessums--Pfc. Willie E. Fox, General

MORE

Delivery; Greenwood--Pfc. Ruben B. Gardner, 506 Avenue K; Cpl. James Goodman, 308 Palage St.; McLeod--Pfc. Sam Gilkey, Jr., General Delivery; Flora--Pfc. George Gooden, General Delivery; Cpl. Willie S. McLaurin, General Delivery; Conway--Pvt. Leroy Hannah, General Delivery; Greenville--Pfc. Percy A. Harris, 1108 Hernando St.; Pvt. Jake Parks, Route 2, Box 115; Logtown--Pvt. Frank Jones, General Delivery; Pickens--Pfc. Dan Manning, Jr., Route 2, Box 20; Louisville--Sgt. Sherman Miller, Box 21; Macon--Pvt. Forest McCarter, General Delivery; Tougaloo--Cpl. Luther C. Patton, General Delivery; Longswitch--Pfc. J.B. Pierson, General Delivery; Brookhaven--Pfc. Eddie Robinson, 121 Warren Ave.; Pvt. Augustine Slater, Route 4, Box 234; Georgetown--Cpl. Charlie Sandifer, Jr., Route 1, Box 129; Pvt. Dewitte Showers, General Delivery; Glendora--Cpl. Leroy Scurlock, General Delivery; Arcola--Pfc. Allen Shepherd, General Delivery; Clinton--Pvt. Louis Simmons, General Delivery; Morgan City--Cpl. Shach Smith, General Delivery; Bouge Chitto--Pvt. Benjamin F. Smith, Route 2, Box 69; Stoneville--Pfc. Johnnie Smith, General Delivery; McComb--Staff Sgt. Joseph P. Spencer, 114 St. Augustine St.; Hollyknowe--Pvt. J.D. Waddell, General Delivery; Lexington--Cpl. Albert H. West, Route 1, Box 91; Tralake--Pvt. Sam White, Jr., General Delivery; Shelby--Sgt. Shelby J. Wilson, P.O. Box 498.

NEW JERSEY: Bridgetown--Pvt. David T. Casper, 110 Spruce St.

NEW YORK: Brooklyn--First Sgt. Bertram J. Nicholls, 747 Macon St.; Pvt. Frederick Taylor, 210 N.W. 153rd St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Garner--Pvt. Rufus D. Avery, General Delivery; Tarboro--Pfc. Eddie Coefield, Route 1, Box 76; Hallsbora--Staff Sgt. John C. Evans, Route 1, Box 4; Wukulla--Pfc. John W. Ferguson, General Delivery; Warsaw--Pfc. Charlie Fredericks, Jr., RFD 1, Box 57; Henderson--Pfc. Thomas Henderson, Route 3, Box 58; Chadbourn--Pvt. George W. Mercer, General Delivery; Pleasant Hill--Pvt. Ernest H. Robinson, Route 1, Box 40; Charlotte--Pvt. William Smith, Route 4; Shelby--Pvt. Talmage Williamson, Route 2; Maxton--Pfc. Hairlee Wilkerson, Route 1, Box 17.

OHIO: Toledo--Cpl. Armand Hocker, 644 Palmwood Ave.; Sandusky--Cpl. John I. Orr, 112 Homestead St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Pittsburgh--Sgt. Cornelius West, 3337 Milwauke St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Columbia--Pfc. Abraham L. Boyles, Jr., Winter Park, Route 1; Charleston--Pvt. Clarence White, 165 Coming St.

TENNESSEE: Memphis--Cpl. Clifton J. Gaston, 250-D Ayers St.; Pfc. Charles W. Hendricks, 486 N. 4th St.; Pfc. Clifford R. Mays, 177 Kirt Ave.; Pvt. Thomas White, 364 Crematory St.; Knoxville--Staff Sgt. Cecil H. Gross, 1340 Carson St.; Cpl. Fred E. Singleton, 108 Court D Austin Holmes; Somerville--Pfc. Willie P. Polk, Route 4, Box 56-A.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO NURSES ATTEND U.S.
TROOPS IN UNITED KINGDOM

WITH U.S. TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM---The sixty-three Negro officers of the Army Nurse Corps, now attending United States troops in one of the oldest American hospitals in the United Kingdom, are serving with distinction, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, ranking Negro officer, informed the War Department today.

Prisoners of war, formerly treated at the hospital, have been transferred to other installations, the General revealed. Captain Mary L. Petty has been assigned as Chief Nurse of this contingent.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
1-30-45

25-21936-600

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

pp 4 & 6

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1945

* * * *

FIRST LIEUTENANT ARCILCUS E. JACKSON, 35, of 745 Macon Street, Brooklyn, New York; first saw action November 3 at Pisa and wounded November 20 by artillery fragments; wears Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman Badge and theater ribbon; transferred to Woodrow Wilson General Hospital.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEO WATSON, 24, of Kershaw, South Carolina; first saw action in November and was wounded while attacking enemy lines; transferred to Kennedy General Hospital.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS KENNETH E. LAYNE, 31, of 133 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York; wounded November 26 between Lucca and Bologna when his anti-tank gun drew fire from German .88; transferred to Cushing General Hospital, Framingham, Massachusetts.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LAWRENCE CHAPMAN, 26, of West B Street, Easley, South Carolina; first saw action along Arno River on August 15 and was wounded October 16 near Mt. Belvidere when enemy patrol attacked his party; transferred to Woodrow Wilson General Hospital.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CLIFTON TRAYLOR, 28, of 1922 East 103rd Street, Los Angeles, California; first saw action in August near Lucca and wounded October 4 while attacking a hill; transferred to Woodrow Wilson General Hospital.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS RAY PENN, 19, of Rome, Georgia; entered line of combat in August, wounded October 26 by fragments from mortar shell; transferred to Oliver General Hospital.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ISAAC JEMISON, 27, of 1508 Cedar Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee; entered combat October 31 above Leghorn and was wounded November 27 by machinegun fire; transferred to Kennedy General Hospital.

PRIVATE FLANDER McELWAY, 22, of Crampron, Arkansas; first saw action in October and was wounded north of Lucca November 8 while returning from checking artillery communication lines; transferred to Kennedy General Hospital.

FIRST SERGEANT JACK A. ELLIS, 29, of 245 Dunbar Street, Dayton, Ohio; first saw action August 26 along Arno River; his regiment broke the Gothic Line and was the first to reach Lucca; wounded by .88 fragments at Guggio just beyond Mt. Belvidere while on patrol; transferred to Kennedy General Hospital.

SERGEANT FREDERICK D. THORNTON, 27, of Coaldale, West Virginia; first saw action near Lima di Sota and was wounded on November 18, near Bologna, while attacking enemy positions; transferred to Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM D. HENING, 22, of Luxora, Arkansas; entered combat late in October, was wounded November 26 by artillery shell fragments; transferred to William Beaumont General Hospital, Ft. Bliss, Texas.

STAFF SERGEANT FORREST G. MANNING, 24, of San Marcus, Texas; first saw action in Arno River sector, wounded October 7 by enemy heavy artillery fire near Cerezzio; transferred to Hammond General Hospital, Modesto, California.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS TRAVIS L. JOHNSON, 24, of 712 - 41st Street, Newsome Park, Newport News, Virginia; entered combat August 24 and wounded same day near Pisa; transferred to Woodrow Wilson General Hospital.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ELZIE TIMMONS, 24, of Route 1, Ellabelle, Georgia; first saw action in the Arno River sector, wounded October 6 while attacking machinegun nest on hill near Leghorn; transferred to LaGarde General Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PRIVATE LEROY COX, 22, of Cortelyou, Alabama; entered front lines October 10, wounded November 9 while attacking the enemy; transferred to Oliver General Hospital.

* * * * * * * * *

MORE

REGIMENT IN 93rd DIVISION
AWARDS COMBAT BADGE TO 145

WITH THE 93rd INFANTRY DIVISION IN NEW GUINEA---In recognition of their exemplary conduct in action against the enemy in the Southwest Pacific, thirty-three officers and 112 enlisted men of a regiment of the 93rd Infantry Division have been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, the War Department learned today.

Thirty-two officers and 623 enlisted men of the same unit have been awarded the Expert Infantryman Badge.

For meritorious service in military operations against the Japanese, three enlisted men have been awarded the Bronze Star: First Sergeant Thomas E. Wyatt, 814 Andrews Street, Houston, Texas; Master Sergeant Joe E. Williamson, 33 Double Rack Road, San Francisco, California, and Master Sergeant Jackson Benjamin, brother of Mrs. Mattie Henry, 4365½ Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Officers and men of the infantry who attain established proficiency standards or whose action in combat is rated satisfactory are eligible for the Expert Infantryman Badge. The Combat Infantryman Badge is reserved for those whose conduct in combat is exemplary or whose combat action occurs in a major operation.

* * * * * * * *

NAZI AGENTS ROUNDED UP
BY NEGRO QUARTERMASTERS

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN BELGIUM---When Hitler's armies made a desperate effort to break the death-hold applied by the Allies and failed, they left in their wake agents to carry on their schemes of destruction.

These men who were left behind met with no greater success, thanks to the constant vigil of members of the 4198th Quartermaster Service Company, assigned to the Advance Section, Communications Zone. Before and since the German counter-attack, men of this unit have been apprehending German agents disguised as civilians, local police, Allied soldiers, and refugees.

"Since the men caught the first Germans, it seems as though every civilian, male or female, caught near the depots or railheads operated by this company, is subjected to a thorough examination," explained First Sergeant Fred L. Russell, of 2316 Vine Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

"Of course it annoys the local people at times, but now and then the men will catch a German, in their self-styled "drag net." Then, too, one can't be too careful around those places the boys guard. That stuff's for up front, and it's their duty to see that it gets there. I can feel pretty safe in saying that they will."

Since arriving on the Continent, the 4198th's duties have been operating railheads and depots. When the now famous "Red Ball Highway" was operating, the company guarded German prisoners of war, used to maintain and repair the "life-line" of two armies.

In the United States at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, where it was activated, the company assisted in amphibious operations at the Wood Island and Breakheart Reservations.

* * * * * * * *

ENGINEER PONTON COMPANY
SMASHES BRITISH RECORD

UNITED KINGDOM BASE, ENGLAND---A Negro engineer light ponton company recently topped a four-year British record by 47 manhours, when 180 soldiers constructed a 306-foot 12-ton Bailey bridge over the fast Mersey river in northern England in 123 minutes.

MORE

The outfit, working in pouring rain, erected a longer span in less time with less men than a special bridge outfit of the British Army. They also eclipsed a record set by a Canadian Army bridge company.

"The will to work and proper organization is how we broke that record," said First Lieutenant George B. Lotridge, 2108 Roosevelt Road, Augusta, Georgia, commanding officer. "However the leadership of construction foreman, Master Sergeant John A. Harrison of Johnston, South Carolina, is an equally important factor."

Erection of this all-steel floating or fixed bridge requires teamwork and specialized training. Panel crews are trained to carry their prefabricated 600-pound sections to the right spot at the right time. Transoms, large steel girders, are fitted into place to keep the bridge sides upright. Stringers and curbing are laid to keep the flooring down. The engineers transport the sections to the site and maintain the bridge after construction.

Activated in July, 1943, at Camp Hood, Texas, as a Treadway Bridge company (steel, mechanically constructed bridges, used by tanks and armoured vehicles), the unit was reorganized and designated as a light ponton bridge company and began training at Camp Swift, Texas.

During the Louisiana maneuvers, the company received its first field experience and commendation for erecting assault and treadway bridges for the 92nd Division.

Following the maneuvers, the Engineers served as demonstration troops at Fort Benning, Georgia, in July, 1944. There they bridged the Chattahouchee River with a 270-foot floating span in 27 minutes. The Commanding General of the Infantry School gave the unit another commendation. The Southern Marine Association awarded the company a citation for helping recover several drowned persons.

Next, the engineers went to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where they received their first training in constructing Bailey bridges. From there they left for England.

Prominent members of this unit include Sergeant Houston Johnson of 1013 14th St., Portsmouth, Ohio, a former Golden Gloves boxing champion and Sergeant Leon Wilburn, Florenceville, Florida; Private Vernon Mitchell, 815 Burchann Street., Richmond, Virginia; Corporal Ernest W. Patterson, 1810 Vermont Avenue., N.W., Washington, D.C., and Staff Sergeant Merrial Moody of 740 Sixth Avenue, Columbus, Georgia, members of a radio quartet.

A British citizen, Private Louis A. Morris, of Nassau, British West Indies scheduled to receive his final naturalization papers soon, also is a member of the company.

* * * * * * * *

CHEMICAL PROCESSING UNIT
IS HONORED WITH PLAQUE

WITH U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC---In a special ceremony at a base somewhere in the South Pacific, a Negro Chemical Processing Company was awarded the coveted Meritorious Service Unit Plaque. This award was made by the Commanding General of this island base by the direction of the President.

The citation reads: "By direction of the President.... a Meritorious Service Unit Plaque is awarded by the Commanding General, Headquarters, Island Command, to the -- Chemical Processing Company for superior performance of duty, and the achievement and maintenance of a high standard of military and professional proficiency."

While the exact nature of the mission of this highly technical outfit is a military secret, it may be said that these men are among the select group of Army personnel who are applying chemistry to the science of war. They come from all walks of life. There are chemists, teachers, a lawyer, students, mechanics, farmers, and unskilled workers of various sorts.

MORE

SOUTHERN
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
CLIPPING BUREAU 1895
58
ORDER NUMBER
This Clipping from

Miami Fla. Herald
February 26, 1945

Florida's Most Complete Newsp

110

Negro Role In Legion Under Study

Fifth District Unit Appointed Here

A study of the place of returning negro veterans in American Legion affairs was urged Sunday by Fifth district Legionnaires concluding a two-day conference here.

They adopted a resolution asking State Commander Joe Frank of Miami to appoint a committee to study the matter and make recommendations at the state convention later this year.

Legion officials said that in the North negro veterans have been admitted to membership in some regular posts.

In Southern cities, the Legion has set up and sponsored posts of Colored Veterans of the World War.

The 269 registered delegates from 11 south Florida counties elected as new Fifth district commander Al Mills, past commander of Arthur Sawyer post No. 28, Key West. He was unopposed.

The current ban on conventions led the ODT to refuse to approve the proposed state conclave in West Palm Beach on April 18-21, Department Adjutant Reid Mann of Palatka reported.

Named as district executive committeemen at the conference Sunday were Ed Deering, Coral Gables; Carl Clausen, Lake Worth, and Mrs. Persis Stanley, Poinsettia post No. 113, Miami. With Mills, they will take office at the state convention.

Elected as national delegates were Ed Westfall, Pete Hiatt, Eddy Humer, Harvey Payne and H. Frost Bailey, all of Miami, and Jack Schoenwald, Coral Gables. Alternates are Nat Pratt, Coconut Grove; Tom Shuler, Hollywood; H. J. Melloy, Miami; E. Rogero, North Miami; Al Horstman, Lake Worth, and Jay Pridham, West Palm Beach.

Many outstanding colleges and universities are represented, some of them as follows: Tuskegee Institute, First Lieutenant Nathaniel S. Colley, commanding officer; University of Chicago, First Lieutenant William I. Hatchett, Jr., executive officer; West Virginia State College, Second Lieutenant Charles A. Belt, supply officer; Ohio State University, Second Lieutenant Harold C. Green, mess officer; Jackson College, First Sergeant Leepoyer P. Haynes; Livingston College, Staff Sergeant Leroy E. Borden and Preston Ormond; Knoxville College, Staff Sergeant Harold O. Glover; Winston-Salem Teachers College, Sergeant Ezekiel Ancrum; Bishop College, Sergeant Harvey Chambers; Rust College, Sergeant William McIntosh; Virginia Union University, Sergeant Philip E. Pannel; Benedict College, Corporal David H. Atkinson; Wilberforce University, Corporal Theodore Bryant; Johnson C. Smith University, Corporals William N. Dansby and James Ridley; Lane College, Corporal Frederick D. Harrison; University of Pittsburgh, Corporal Frank M. Thompson; Kansas State College, Private First Class Warren Henderson; Duluth Junior College, Private First Class Roscoe C. Thomas; Morehouse College, Private First Class Johnnie P. Jones.

* * * * * * * *

THREE DECORATED FOR
RESCUE ON AIR FIELD

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA---First Sergeant John S. Beverly of Des Moines, Iowa, and Corporal Edward L. Johnson of Elkhorn, West Virginia, were decorated with the Soldier's Medal at an impressive retreat ceremony on the flight line of the San Bernardino Air Technical Service Command recently.

In presenting the decorations, Colonel William Turnbull, Commanding Officer, cited the soldiers for heroism in assisting in the removal of a disabled pilot from a burning airplane at the risk of their own lives at the San Bernardino Army Air Field.

First Lieutenant Gordon C. Burket of Chicago also was given the Soldier's Medal for participating in the rescue.

Sergeant Beverly was inducted at Des Moines on July 1, 1942, and proceeded to the reception center at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After being stationed at Minter Field, California, he was assigned to San Bernardino. He is now first sergeant of the 4908th Army Air Force Base Unit.

Corporal Johnson, also a member of the 4908th, was inducted at Welch, West Virginia, on November 27, 1942, and proceeded to Fort Thomas, Kentucky. After being stationed at Camp Rucker, Alabama, Selfridge Field, Michigan and an Air Force Specialized Depot at Maywood, California, he was assigned to San Bernardino.

* * * * * * * *

PILOT DOWNS NAZI PLANE,
STRAFES TRAIN ALL IN DAY

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY---The three Focke-Wulfs were looking for stragglers among the formation of Liberators that had bombed the Paradice airdrome in Austria. Captain Charles E. McGee and three other pilots of the 332nd Fighter Group of escorting Negro pilots rolled their P-51 Mustangs over and down on the enemy.

"The FW that I picked scrambled for the deck," recalled the Champaign, Ill. pilot at the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station here. "We started the chase at 26,000 feet and I was hitting 550 miles per by the time we reached 12,000 feet. I gained only enough to turn loose two short bursts."

It was not until the two planes reached tree top level that Captain McGee gained on the Focke-Wulf and matched evasive tactic for tactic with the wily Nazi pilot.

"At 300 feet I turned loose a long burst and saw parts of his plane fly off before he crashed into a wooded area," said the Champaign pilot.

MORE

Circling to higher altitude Captain McGee spotted a 30-car freight train and again hit the deck.

"I strafed it once but couldn't stay around long enough to see how much damage I had caused. I was too low on gas."

The Champaign pilot is the son of Chaplain Lewis A. McGee who is serving with the Ground forces in Belgium.

His wife, Frances E. McGee lives at 607 North Hickory Street, Champaign. Entering the service in November, 1942 he was sent overseas in January, 1944 where he was awarded the Air Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters and the European theater ribbon with two stars.

The captain completed 82 missions, flying 39 of them with the 12th Air Force in Airacobras and completing 54 with the 15th Air Force in Thunderbolts and Mustangs.

* * * * * * * *

TANKMAN HIT AT STRASBOURG
READY TO RETURN TO DUTY

THE 827th U.S. CONVALESCENT CENTER, ENGLAND---Private William E. Anderson, Jr., 33, of Branchville, Virginia, a tankman who was wounded by German 88-mm shell fragments during an attack on enemy positions at Strasbourg, France, has fully recovered and is taking military and physical training at this Army reconditioning center in England.

A member of the 761st Tank Battalion composed exclusively of Negro personnel, Anderson is proud of his unit which has received high commendations for its exploits in combat.

"They are a swell bunch of fighters," said Anderson, who is an automatic rifleman.

"We had fought our way beyond Strasbourg, and our tanks were supporting the infantry. Our forward elements had smashed into a forest, when the Jerries threw in a barrage of 88's and mortars. I dismounted and tried to make my way to the edge of the forest to cover a mortar section with automatic rifle fire. I used whatever cover I could find, but a shell burst near me and I was hit by fragments."

Anderson has been awarded the Purple Heart. His brother, Sergeant Fred C. Anderson, served with a port battalion in the South Pacific before he was wounded. He is at present in the United States.

Mr. William E. Anderson, Private Anderson's father, lives at Branchville.

* * * * * * * *

EXPERT NEGRO MEDICS
HANDLE ETO EVACUEES

WITH THE 711th MEDICAL SANITATION COMPANY, FRANCE---Virtually all American sick and wounded to be evacuated from the Continent to England are carried part of the way by the expert Medical Corps soldiers of this Negro unit.

For months these carefully trained medical technicians have supervised moving of all patients from hospital trains to hospital ships at a giant port of liberated France. Only company of its kind on the Continent, its speed and efficiency have brought repeated praise from train and ship commanders.

The faster unloading is done here, the sooner battle casualties receive full hospitalization in England. Recently litter bearers stripped a train of 264 patients, and loaded them carefully aboard ship in 45 minutes. Only 55 strong, they once filled two hospital ships, each bearing between five and six

MORE

hundred patients, in three hours.

"Moving the wounded is a precise and difficult art," stated the company commander, Captain Louis L. Mollinary, 1316 East Nevada Street, El Paso, Texas, "but our men are past masters at it."

"We receive many commendations because of speed and efficiency, but most of all, medical officers are impressed with the gentleness of our men in handling their sick and wounded comrades.

"Parents, wives, and families of hospitalized soldiers would be greatly heartened to see it."

These medical soldiers have received thorough instruction in first aid. They are able to treat all minor wounds, including those caused by gunshot. In cases of shock, which can cause sudden death, they are especially adept.

In rushing battle-front wounded from hospital trains to shipboard, the men are charged with an important medical task. "In the case of many injuries, men can be killed by improper lifting," emphasized Sergeant Robert Jordan, 207 Garfield Street, Kansas City, Kansas.

"There are many little things which come only with practice. For instance, men carrying wounded must be careful to walk out of step and in a certain rhythm. Otherwise the stretcher sways. The wounded must always be carried feet first, except when going up a hill."

"No matter how painful it is to the wounded," said First Sergeant Eugene Bowman, 639 Adams Street, Steubenville, Ohio, "we never hear them complain. If anybody wants to know about the spirit of the American soldier, he can get an answer from any of us."

No soldiers anywhere can boast a tougher working schedule than this unit. They are on the alert 24 hours a day. There is no telling when hospital trains or ships may arrive here. The men must be ready to swing into action at a moment'a notice. "It's a tough deal," said Captain Mollinary, " but I've never heard a complaint. Our men know what their work means."

There are no venereal cases in the company, and there hasn't been an AWOL in well over a year. The bulk of the men carry "sanitary technician" ratings.

"Most of the sick and wounded soldiers we handle come to us directly from the front," stated Staff Sergeant Milton R. Branch, Kimball, West Virginia. "They are the guys who are paying for victory the hard way. It's a pleasure being able to help them. Every man in the company feels the same way about it."

The company roster by States follows:

ALABAMA: Alexander City--Pvt. James Wychoff, Route 4, Box 78; Birmingham--Pvt. Sterling Pennick, Jr., 2015 Avenue P; Pvt. James H. Tarver, 505 S. 26th St.; Carrollton--Cpl. Jesse Watts, General Delivery; Forman--Sgt. James Askew, General Delivery; Mobile--Tech. 5th Gr. Arthur Lewis, 5-251 Orange Court Grove; Phenix City--Pfc. Charles Alexander, Route 2, Box 266½.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--Pvt. Lee Coleman, 5501 Morgan Ave.

CONNECTICUT: Ansonia--Tech. 4th Gr. William W. Parks, 255 N. State St.; Ridgefield--Pfc. Clyde McCaslin, Main St.; Stamford--Cpl. Oakley E. Gibbs, 28 Vista St.

DELAWARE: Georgetown--Pfc. Vernon M. Tunnell; Selbyville--Pvt. Oliver D. Williams, General Delivery.

FLORIDA: Fort Pierce--Staff Sgt. Stephen Bacon, General Delivery; Tampa--Pvt. Willie J. Robinson, 1007 8th St.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Pvt. Arbie Haney, 198 Chestnut St.; Pvt. Clarence Holloway, 1413 Bridge Ave., S.W.; Sgt. Dock L. Scott, 642 McGruder St.; Augusta--Pfc. Roger

MORE

Green, 16 Sherman St.; Pfc. Jessie J. Parks, 1241 Floyd St.; Brunswick--Pvt. Luther H. Harris, 1607 Norwich Lane; Columbus--Pfc. Willie Patrick, 823 Washington St.; Crawfordville--Cpl. Joe Hill, General Delivery; Culloden--Pfc. Sargus Heuston, Route 2; Elberton--Pvt. Olin Rucker, Route 4, Box 9; Macon--Tech. 4th Gr. Thomas E. Goodwin, 75 Brooklyn Ave.; Savannah--Pvt. Henry Crawford, Jr., 525 W. Huntington St.; Statesboro--Pvt. Sam Andrews; Vidalia--Tech. 4th Gr. Theodore R. Gillis, Route 2, Box 89.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pvt. James Burns, 4753 S. Vincennes Ave.

KANSAS: Kansas City--Sgt. Robert H. Jordan, 207 Garfield St.

KENTUCKY: Mount Sterling--Pvt. Sherman Garrett, 125 Estill Ave.; Owensboro--1st Lieut. Barrett H. Phillips, 1405 W. 2nd St.; Paris-- Pfc. William Brent, Jr., 507 Higgins St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Asa Parrish, 13 Upper St.; Mt. Sterling--Pvt. Eugene J. Morris, 3 Lincoln St.

LOUISIANA: Baker--Pvt. Henry King, Jr., Route 1, Box 206; Baton Rouge--Tech. 4th Gr. Claude Humbles, 1136 Julia St.; Pfc. Joseph E. Jennings, 1435 So. 13th St.; Bossier City--Pvt. Henry Lilly, 705 Hamilton St.; Boyce--Pfc. Lonzo Himes, Jr.; Campti--Pvt. Anderson Kemp; Carville--Pvt. Nick Hall, Jr.; New Orleans--Pfc. Oscar O. Dordain, 3650 Touro St.; Pfc. Herbert Holmes, 825 N. Roman St.; Pfc. Benjamin Williams, Route 1, Box 652; Oakdale--Pvt. Curley L. Hollins; Shreveport--Pfc. Jim Louis, 927 Caddo St.; St. James--Pvt. Willie Hensley, Post Office; Zachary--Pvt. Jose Horton, Jr., Route 1, Box 28.

MASSACHUSETTS: Cambridge--Pfc. Samuel A. Weems, 14 Hubbard Ave.; New Bedford--Tech. 5th Gr. James Freeman, 141 Acushnet Ave.

MISSISSIPPI: Amory--Pvt. Agustus Dilworth, RFD 1; Coffeeville--Pvt. Fred H. Winters, Route 3; Magnolia--Pvt. Joe D. Smith, Route 4, Box 78; Meridian--Pvt. Walker Hill, 1812 10th Ave.; Potts Camp--Pfc. Lester Dean, Route 2, Box 66; Shuqulak--Pvt. Jim Allen, Route 1; New Albany--Pvt. Scott Starks, Jr., RFD 1.

NORTH CAROLINA: Burlington--Pvt. Robert Wilson, Route 3, Box 93; Charlotte--Tech. 5th Gr. Walter Strong, Jr., Hoskins, Post Office; Concord--Pfc. Willie Ross, Route 2, Box 602; Durham--Pvt. Joseph W. Amos, 803 Mathew St.; Sgt. Benjamin H. McClary, 1023 Cornell St.; Elizabeth City--Pvt. Washington Stepney, Route 2, Box 103; Pfc. James W. Whitehurst, 206 Lane Ave.; Enfield--Pvt. Frank Taylor, Jr., Post Office; Henderson--Pvt. Gilbert A. Jones, Route 3; Grifton--Tech. 5th Gr. James C. Rountree, Route 2, Box 439; Kannapolis--Pvt. Henry J. Robinson, General Delivery; Leaksville--Pvt. James W. Thompson, Route 1, Box 24; Maxton--Cpl. William R. Thomas, Box 372; Method--Pvt. Lonnie Rogers, Jr.; Morven--Pfc. David Streater; Pfc. Henry Vaughan; Murfreesboro--Pfc. Joel W. Jenkins, Route 1; Raleigh--Pfc. Enoch E. Scarborough, Route 5, Box 211; Roanoke Rapids--Pfc. Frank J. Underdue, Route 1, Box 370; Roxboro--Tech. 5th Gr. Walter E. Yancey, Route 2, Box 79.

NEW JERSEY: Camden--Pfc. Elmer C. Wilson, 1212 S. 8th St.; Madison--Pvt. Earl C. Williams, 5 Pierson Lane; Newark--Pvt. Joseph W. Lockhart, 195 Norfolk St.

NEW YORK: New York City--Tech. 5th Gr. Eddie Jackson, 217 W. 60th St.; 1st Lieut. Allan K. Dimon, Box 22, Van Etten.

OHIO: Akron--Tech. 5th Gr. Mathew M. Knott, 825 Bellows St.; Coolville--Tech. 5th Gr. Frank O. Harvey; Columbus--Pfc. Wallace B. Parker, 925 E. Long St.; Cleveland--Pfc. Jesse Harvey, 2362 E. 46th St.; Cutler--Pfc. Conrad M. Hill; London--Tech. 5th Gr. Robert R. Wilson, 31 Stewart Ave.; Steubenville--1st Sgt. Eugene M. Bowman, Jr., 639 Adams St.; Washington Court House--Pvt. Leonard C. Gray, 819 E. Paint St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Staff Sgt. William R. Bantom, 1920 W. Fountain St.; Pvt. Alexander D. Burrell, 1240 N. 11th St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Great Falls--Pvt. Derry Allen, Jr., Route 1, Box 24.

MORE

TENNESSEE: Chattanooga--Pvt. Robert Allen, 1200 Spears Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Eddie Eubanks, 323 E. 23rd St.; Jefferson City--Tech. 5th Gr. Shelby E. Wilkerson. 229 Ingram St.; Knoxville--Tech. 5th Gr. Julius Williams, 321 E. Ohio Ave.; Mt. Pleasant--Pfc. Joe L. McGloffin, 113 Merchant St.; Nashville--Tech. 4th Gr. Eugene Davis, 138 Fairfield St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Henry T. Eason, 643 Allison St.; Pfc. Willie L. Thomas, 1808 4th Ave. South; Trezevant--Pvt. Cornelius T. Howard, Route 1, Box 95.

TEXAS: Dallas--Staff Sgt. Jesse C. Butler, 3729 S. Central; Tech. 5th Gr. Leon Braswell, Sr., 817 Good St.; El Paso--Capt. Louis L. Mollinary, 1316 E. Nevada St.

WEST VIRGINIA: Martinsville--Pvt. Howard Dillard, Route 1, Box 32; Welch--Staff Sgt. Milton H. Branch, Box 861; Pvt. Stanley L. Tucker, 105 Beech St.

* * * * * * * *

ENGINEERS RESTORE PORT'S
RAIL LINES AND BRIDGES

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN FRANCE---Members of the 392nd Engineer General Service Regiment, now working on bombed and shelled railway tracks and bridges in and around a channel port, are materially aiding in the rehabilitation of the city while readying trackage for the transport of materials of war, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations announced today.

Coming into France shortly after D-Day, they already have an intinerary that looks like a list of important towns taken from the Germans. It includes, among others, such places as Valognes, St. Lo, Avranches, Chartres, Dreux, Versailles, and Laon - the last only a few miles from the Belgian frontier.

Long-time specialists in the field of track and bridge reconstruction, this Negro regiment has followed in the footsteps of both American and British armies, sometimes working within range of enemy artillery. Recently they returned from an assignment that involved track grading for the transport of essential goods to British forward troops, who were engaged in the advance toward the northwest Reich.

Equipment handled by members of 392nd Engineers ranges from giant graders weighing more than one ton, to pencils.. Many of the men have had previous experience on the railroads, which they utilize to the best advantage as each assignment is tackled.

The city's yards, road-beds, and bridges, having been exposed to enemy fire and demolitions, as well as Allied fire and bombardment, presented just about everything in the book in the way of railroad repair problems, but the complete job was turned over to the Transportation Corps, ready for use, only a few days after beach-unloading had begun.

Members of the regiment are:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Capt. William L. Cash, 619 15th St.; Brundidge--Pfc. John R. Smith, Route 2, Box 4; Dothan--Pvt. Everett V. Grimsley, Route 4, Box 49; Mobile--Staff Sgt. Charles S. Goodman, 363 Marmotte St.; Montgomery--Sgt. Stanley S. Lover, 401 Westcott St.; Tuskegee--Master Sgt. Henry R. Partridge, Tuskegee Institute.

ARKANSAS: England--Sgt. Leon Dodson, Route 2, Box 107; North Little Rock--Sgt. Robert Butler, 2715 Arkansas Ave.; Scott--Pfc. Roosevelt Smith, Route 1, Box 244.

CALIFORNIA: Pasadena--Cpl. James A. Duncan, Jr., 950 Morton Ave.

COLORADO: Denver--Cpl. Tommy Walker, 607 26th St.

DELAWARE: Frankford--Sgt. Eben A. Short; Wilmington--Pfc. John W. Butler, 10 West 13th St.

MORE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Sgt. Hansford Harrison, 1000 4th St., S.E.

FLORIDA: Cassa--Pvt. Walter B. Brown; Goulds--Cpl. Eugene Bryant; Havana--Sgt. Joseph M. Bradley, Box 118; High Springs-- Cpl. Rodolphus Mills, Route A, Box 98; Homestead--Pvt. George N. Gibbs; Jupiter--Staff Sgt. Willie Bush, Jr.; Key West--Pvt. Charles W. Dean, 312 Virginia St.; Pfc. Eugene R. Roberts; Miami--Pvt. Benjamin F. Harry, 1216 NW 3rd Ave.; Pvt. Frank E. Jones, 1540½ NW 1st Ave.; Cpl. Elmore Ross, 321 NW 15th St.; Palatka--Pvt. Henry M. Zanders, 621 N. 10th St.; Sanford--Pvt. Leroy Mack; Cpl. Lonnie Mulberry; Tampa--Pvt. Alfred Sheppard, 1022 Yukon St.; West Palm Beach--Pvt. Pasco V. Reynolds, 915 6th St.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Sgt. Grant Brown, 500 W. Mitchell; Pvt. Nathaniel Davenport, 507 University Ave.; Cpl. Leroy W. Drake, 957 Ashby Circle; Staff Sgt. John Q. Morris, 597 Curry Place; Dieffee--Staff Sgt. James E. Forehand, Jr.; Fitzgerald--Pvt. Zedekiah Wallace, 616 S. Monitor Drive; Lake Park--Cpl. Sherman E. Felder, Jr., Route 2, Box 123; White Oak--Cpl. Robert Roche, Route 1, Box 39A.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pfc. Charles R. Blue, 5439 S. Federal St.; Cpl. Homer Cloud, 124 Mozart St.; Sergeant Henry F. Collins, Jr., 6640 Vernon Ave.; Tech. Sgt. Oscar B. De Priest, 6315 Champlain Ave.; Pvt. William E. Dyson, 5361 Federal St.; Tech. Sgt. William A. Fogler, 3757 Indiana Ave.; Pvt. Benjamin F. Houston, 5233 S. Calumet Ave. Sgt. Hoover J. Jones, 6733 S. Evans Ave.; Pfc. Hubert King, 3927 Giles Ave.; Sgt. Irvin F. Lytle, 60 E. 36th Place; Pvt. Herman Nelson, 753 Oakwood Blvd.; Pvt. Ozzie Potts, 4136 Calumet Ave.; Pfc. Leroy Taylor, 4361 Calumet Ave.: Pfc. James Terry, 6244 S. Michigan Ave.; Cpl. Kenneth W. Titus, 227 E. 48th St.; Tech. Sgt. Clarke Trevan, 6343 Rhodes Ave.; Pfc. Marion L. White, 3011 Ellis Ave.; Pfc. Percy Williams, 3106 S. Parkway.

INDIANA: Elkhart--Pfc. Howard A. Stewart, 1400 S. 6th St.; Evansville--Pvt. Fred W. Hite, 1831 S. Governor St.; Pvt. David H. Holmes, 452 8th St.; Gary--Lieut. Donald K. Stimson, 4481 Jackson St.; Indianapolis--Sgt. Booker T. Howard, 424 Bright St.

IOWA: Des Moines--Sgt. Eugene Ellis, 919 School St.; Sioux City--Cpl. Clarence A. Nunn, 1722 E. 5th St.

KANSAS: Atchison--Staff Sgt. Elvin Jackson, 101 Larmie Ave.; Osawtome--Cpl. Jackson A. McKissick.

KENTUCKY: Henderson--Cpl. James R. Fellows, Route 2; Mayfield--Cpl. Harry A. England, 511 E. Water St.

LOUISIANA: Grambling--Pfc. Purcie Giles, General Delivery; Jennings--Sgt. Henry L. Guidry; Lafayette--Tech. Sgt. Raphael P. Lawrence, 202 St. John St.; Minden--Pvt. Willie J. Frazier; Sgt. Ora D. Mims; Monroe--Pvt. James D. Washington; New Orleans--Cpl. Willie E. Verdin, 1264 Galvez; Schriever--Cpl. Chester A. Adams, Box 33; Shreveport--Pvt. Clarence Winfield, 1725 Garden St.

MARYLAND: Frederick--1st Sgt. John W. Lee, 186 W. All Saints St.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Lieut. Richard S. Bralver, 960 Dexter Blvd; Tech. Sgt. James Davis, Jr., 1006 E. Ferry; Master Sgt. Charles W. Walker, 11568 Cameron; Pvt. Walter Walker, 1563 E. Canfield; Cpl. Tinnie J. Ware, 1361 Superior; Grand Rapids--Pfc. Austin Taylor, 136 Franklin St.; Marcellus--Pfc. Ernest Stewart.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis--Lieut. Howard H. Wallentine, 2530 Garfield Ave.

MISSISSIPPI: Canton--Sgt. Claude L. Tanner, 241 W. Peace St.; Sgt. Emmett Wright; Crystal Springs--Pvt. Beverly V. Dennis, Jr., 208 Ocean St.; Duncan--Pfc. William Easton; Greenwood--Pvt. Howard Baldwin, Route 3, Box 13; Heidelberg--Pfc. Winston Heard; Itta Bena--Pfc. Willie J. Brown, Route 1, Box 210A; Philadelphia--Pfc. Matthew Houston; West--Cpl. James E. Carter, Route 2, Box 23;

MISSOURI St. Louis--Staff Sgt. Roy A. Nickens, 2914 Delmar.

NEW JERSEY: Bergenfield--Lieut. William J. Filas, 86 N. Stroughton St.: Newark--Cpl. Charlie W. Cherry, 154 Canada St.

MORE

NEW YORK: New York City--Sgt. Louis P. Angel, 356 W. 110th St.; Master Sgt. John H. Le Bourveau, 300 W. 154th St.; Pfc. Calvin Carter, 28 W. 140th St.; Pvt. Beauford Small; Tuckahoe--Pfc. George H. Clark, 5 Underhill St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Albemarle--Staff Sgt. Arthur C. Wall, General Delivery; Asheville--Cpl. Willie Price, 18 Ralph St.; Durham--Cpl. Frank H. Alston, 1003 Williard St.; Elizabethtown--Pfc. George W. Sanders, Route 1, Box 158; Faison--Pfc. Robert L. Faison, Route 2, Box 105; Garner--Sgt. Fulton Laws, Box 121; Gastonia--Pfc. James M. Baxter, 106 Lincoln St.; Jamesville--Pfc. Grover A. James, RFD, Box 40; Lexington--Staff Sgt. Samuel F. Young, 207 Pine St.; Roanoke Rapids--Sgt. McDonald Martin, Route 1, Box 182; Rowland--Pvt. James D. Douglass, General Delivery; Spring Hope--Pvt. Nethem Davis, Route 2; Statesville--Pvt. Sam Scott, Route 1, Box 12-A.

OHIO: Bellevue--Captain Wilbur M. LaSalle, 421 Poplar St.; Cleveland--Cpl. Frank E. Reynolds, 406 Pritchard St.; Staff Sgt. Hosea Thorpe.

OKLAHOMA: Jones--Cpl. Floyd Crane, Box 114B, Route 1.

PENNSYLVANIA: Beaver Falls--Sgt. Jack Bady, General Delivery: Lancaster--1st Lieut. Lloyd H. Slover, 429 E. Grant St.: Philadelphia--Lieut. William C. Carson, 1415 Surrey Lane; Pfc. Warren J. Diggs, 2134 Titan St.; Pittsburgh--Cpl. James D. Smith, 709 Webster Terrace.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Abbeville--Pfc. Robert H. Gray, Route 3; Bowman--Cpl. O.Z. Brandyburgh, Route 1, Box 60; Orangeburgh--Staff Sgt. Abraham Scott, 68 Seaboard Ave.; Rock Hill--Pvt. Cluster Cunningham, 126 S. Wilson St.; Spartanburgh--Pvt. Herbert Finger,; Swansea--Cpl. Willie E. Sullivan, General Delivery.

TENNESSEE: Brownsville--Master Sgt. Eldred M. Currie, 403 Margin St.; Memphis--Pfc. Thomas E. Webb, 800 Michigan; Nashville--Master Sgt. William J. Buford, 920 6th Ave.; Pvt. James E. Galloway, 3208 Torbitt St.; Pulaski--Pvt. James R. Marsh, General Delivery; Ripley--Pvt. Dorsey Townsend, General Delivery; Victoria--Cpl. Ray Stewart, General Delivery.

TEXAS: Austin--Pfc. Gilbert Bailey, 1510 E. 12th St.; Bastrop--Cpl. Jesse Miller, Route 1; Bryan--Cpl. Roosevelt Carrie, RFD 1, Box 133; Houston--Pfc. Isaiah W. Carter, 2504 Frances; Capt. Reese A. Wolfe, 2424 Calumet St.; Jefferson--Pvt. Otis Smith, General Delivery; Patroon--Sgt. Percy Bell, General Delivery; Plan Chard--Pvt. Samuel Wiley, General Delivery.

VIRGINIA: Farmville--Pvt. Joseph Paige, 801 Ely St.

WASHINGTON: Spokane--Lieut. Michael E. Collier, E. 2909 Joseph Ave.

* * * * * * * *

RECENTLY COMMISSIONED NAVIGATION OFFICERS AT HONDO FIELD, TEXAS

HONDO ARMY AIR FIELD, Hondo, Texas---The following Negro cadets received silver navigator's wings and commissions as second lieutenants or flight officers, Air Corps, during graduation ceremonies held here February 3, 1945:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Robert C. Bailey, 444 South Central Avenue, Columbus, Ohio
Edward W. Dunklin, 4640 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
James Fears, Jr., 4839 Vinewood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
Paul L. Ford, 544 East 40th Street, Chicago, Illinois
Webster G. Guiar, 1630 East 111th Place, Los Angeles, California
Emerson L. Jones, Box 295, Baldwin, Michigan
Harry E. Lanauze, 1923 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Gilbert B. Langford, 546 West 28th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Frederick N. Lawrence, 176 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
Paul D. Lehman, 354 East Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California

MORE

Cary B. Lewis, Jr., 4926 Washington Park Court, Chicago, Illinois
William C. Loving, 5327 Indiana Avenue Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Luther E. McIlwain, 1108 Queen Street, Columbia, South Carolina
John D. Quick, Jr., 37 Quincy Place, N.E., Washington, D.C.
Connol J. Reid, 230 North 12th Street, Connellsville, Pennsylvania
John H. Rosemond, Jr., 1442 Florida Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida
Dickerson C. Terry, 11627 Bandera Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Louis Young, 9724 Delmar, Detroit, Michigan

FLIGHT OFFICERS

Sherman Anthony, Jr., 163 Pearl Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey
Donald J. Bowdoin, 1120 South Serrano, Los Angeles, California
Chester E. Eddington, 818 13th Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.
Arthur R. Flowers, 2463 Saratoga Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee
Philip P. Harris, 86 South Van Buren Street, Batavia, Illinois
James H. Stoute, 103 West 141st Street, New York, New York
Charles G. Walker, II, 2216 Eleventh Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.
Arnold J.R. Wallace, 49 Saint Nicholas Terrace, New York, New York

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
2-7-45

25-23412-600

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

Court No 9
WAC
from South

February 13, 1945

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

738 NEGRO WACS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND; GREETED BY GENERALS LEE AND DAVIS

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED KINGDOM BASE, England---The arrival in England on February 12 of 738 Negro members of the Women's Army Corps, the first such contingent to be assigned to an overseas station, was announced today by the War Department. Twenty-three Negro officers accompanied them.

These capable Wacs, who augment the more than 300,000 male members of their race in the European Theater of Operations, comprise the first United States Army postal unit composed entirely of women to be sent overseas.

Lieutenant General John C.H. Lee, Commanding General of the Communications Zone, ETO, and supply officer to General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, greeted them at their debarkation point near Birmingham, where a Scot band bagpiped them to their train.

Representing nearly every state in the Union, with 85 per cent of them either ex-school teachers or holders of college degrees, the women also were welcomed by Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Inspector General's Office, ETO, and by Chaplain (Captain) Beverly Ward, 1112 North 13th Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. An American band serenaded them as they marched into waiting buses at their destination.

The youngest member of the group is Private Hilda E. Wood, 5430 Summer Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who will observe her twenty-first birthday on February 15, while Sergeant Erma Lee Fifer, 51, 4014 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, the oldest, joined up because her eight-year-old grandson, Jerome, wanted one member of the family represented in the Armed Forces. The grandmother claims she goes in "just under the wire."

With two sons serving in the Pacific theater, Private Mary Fairweather, 940 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, a comely widow of 48, joined the Colors, she says, to make it a solid family affair. Her son, Elwyn, 26 a lieutenant in the Army, was headed for the South Pacific when she left the U.S. for England. Another son, Arthur, 21, has served with the Marines at a Pacific post for two years.

Following is a list of the officers:

Major Charity Adams, 2113 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina
Captain Mildred Davenport Carter, 522 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts
Captain Vera A. Harrison, 1266 Lane Street, Hamilton, Ohio
First Lieutenant Violet W. Hill, 3104 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri
First Lieutenant Mildred Virginia Dupee, 7273 American Avenue, Detroit, Michigan
First Lieutenant Bernice Gaines Henderson, 520 E. Market Street, Xenia, Ohio
First Lieutenant Margaret Ellen Barnes, 221 N. Main Street, Oberlin, Ohio
First Lieutenant Catherine G. Landry, 629 N. Tonti Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
First Lieutenant Blanche L. Scott, 2231 Ontario Road, N.W., Washington, D.C.
First Lieutenant Dorothy H. Scott, 1218 W. 11th Street, Alton, Illinois
Second Lieutenant Gussye Delores Stewart, 5940 S. Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
Second Lieutenant Alice E. Edwards, 3023 Alhambra Avenue, Los Angeles, California
Second Lieutenant Vivian N. Elzie, 12 Asbury Avenue, Crisfield, Maryland
Second Lieutenant Aubrey Annette Stokes, Gloucester, Virginia
Second Lieutenant Hazel Evelyn Craddock, 1263 E. 17th Street, Court, Des Moines, Iowa

MORE

Second Lieutenant ElFreda St. Anne LeBeau, 927 Kerlerec Street, New Orleans, Louisiana

Second Lieutenant Frances E. Flatts, 506 W. 150th Street, New York, New York

Second Lieutenant Bertie Marie Edwards, 43 Robert Street, Danville, Virginia

Names of enlisted members of the contingent by states follow:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Pfc. Willie Mae House, 1217 - 1st Ave., West; Pvt. Mary Louise Walthall, 1812 Center St.,South; Tech. 5th Gr. Christel Stocks George, 313 - 1st, S. West; Pvt. Eva Edwards, 2022 - 10th Way; Pfc. Dorothy Elizabeth Brown, 511 - 1st St., North; Pvt. Minnie Bell Quarles, 103 - 8th Ave., West; Mobile--Pfc. Elizabeth Mary Davis, 1325 Adams St.; Pvt. Irene Robinson Greene, 968 Gorgas St.; Pvt. Willie Lee Coleman, 555 S. Conception St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Mercelene Lettice Fairgood, 970 Gorgas St.; Pvt. Dolores Hall Smith, 1305½ St. Mentor St.; Prairie--Pfc. Hattie Irene Steele; Muskogee--Pvt. Izona Brown, 228 N. 2nd St.; Montgomery--Tech. 5th Gr. Mary Frances Smith, 1020 S. Holt St.; Pfc. Mary Rose Munice, 253 Cleveland, Court; Florence--Tech. 5th Gr. Jeanetta Lucile Moorehead, 739 Long Lane St.; Tuskegee Institute--Pvt. Lillian Irma Battle, Box 739; Dixiana--Tech. 4th Gr. Addie Lee Campbell, General Delivery; Bessemer--Pvt. Felicia LaVon Johnson, Route 2, Box 267; Alexander City--Pvt. Ophelia D. Thomas; Montevallo--Pfc. Susie Irma Middlebrook; Decatur--Pfc. Tessie Mae Seymour, Route 1, Box 16; Selma--Pfc. Margaret Lydia Young.

ARKANSAS: Little Rock--Pfc. Cora Lee Richardson, 700 Peech St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Bessie M. Willis, 1122 Izard St.; Magnolia--Pfc. Terrine Delores Presley, Route 5, Box 11; Hot Springs--Tech. 5th Gr. Emma Jean Jacobs, 426 Pleasant St.; Paraloma--Pfc. Mattie L. Griffin; Osceola--Cpl. Virgie L. Caywood, Route 1, Box 251; ElDowdo--Pvt. Ruby Lee Ward; Roland--Pvt. Ella Mae Davis; Crossett--Tech. 5th Gr. Vernice Eloweiss Evans, 451-c 4th St.; Trumann--Pvt. Rose Marie Anderson, Route 2; Cleveland--Pvt. Eateel Bernice Williams, Star Route; Osceola--Pvt. Anna M. Wilson, 604 Johnson St.; Wynne--Pvt. Evelyn M. Young, 403 Ahorn St.; Van Buren--Pvt. Rebecca Odella Glass, Route, Box 102; Chidester--Pfc. Lynia Earnestine Tate, Route 1, Box 64.

ARIZONA: Nogales--Pvt. Lydia Esther Thornton, 314 Beck St.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--Pvt. Jessie Bowie Hall, 921 1/4 E. Jefferson Blvd.; Tech. 4th Gr. Mattie Mae Moorehead, 1783 W. 35th St.; Pvt. Gladys L. Collier, 2215 E. Century Blvd.; Pvt. LaMonthal Laffettee Williams, 129 N. Bonnie Brae; Tech. 5th Gr. Viola Evelina Suarez, 1593 W. 36th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Ora Elizabeth Bragg, 945 E. 22nd St.; Pvt. Frances Anna Foster, 1308 Newton St.; Pfc. Polly Clay Frazier, 1373 E. 48th Place; Stockton--Pvt. Dorothy Ella Daniels, 130 W. Market St.; San Francisco--Pvt. Thelma Pearlie Johnson, 1477 Geary St.; Monterey--Pfc. Bette Elizabeth McDonald, Route 1, Box 215; Bakersfield--Sgt. Dorothy B. Tabb, 1015 Adelante Circle.

COLORADO: Denver--Pvt. Jessie G. Hudson, 2238 Washington St.; Pfc. Beula Tee Fant, 2343 Williams St.; Pueblo--Pvt. Erma Pauline Brady, 1601 Brown Ave.

CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport--Sgt. Dolores Mercedes Browne, 201 Hewitt St.; Bloomfield--Pfc. Marian Sarah Jackson, 29 Gilbert Ave.; Hartford--Pvt. Mary J. Barlow, 349 Bellevue St.; New London--Pfc. Burnardine E. Fraser, 8 School House Lane; New Haven--Pvt. Margaret Powell, 9 Cleveland Road; Pfc. Elizabeth M. McNair, 48 Gregory St.; Pfc. Audrey Elizabeth Harris, 763 George St.; Norwichtown--Pfc. Anna M. Tarryk, R.F.D. 8; Stanford--Pvt. Margaret Beatrice Janer, 36 Waverly Place.

DELAWARE: Marshallton--Pvt. Mary Crawford; Wilmington--Pvt. Evelina Rachel Gryfin, 517 Sherman St.; Cpl. Edith Marguerete Carter, 1627 W. 8th St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pvt. Thelma Claire Lofty, 1418 W St.,N.W.; Pvt. Lucille Virginia Mae Johnson, 4335 Polk St., N.E.; Sgt. Gertrude Virginia Hall, 107 E Street, S.E.; Pvt. Jessie Mae Bridgers, 1340 T St., N.W.; Pfc. Alva C. Truatt, 813 - 21st St., N.W.; Pvt. Deloris Louise Ruddock, 1338 T St., N.W.; Pfc. Hylda M. Miller, 3113 - 13th St., N.E.; Pvt. Marie A. McKinney, 467 I St., N.W.; Pvt. Eleanor Wyetta Gibson, 1828 Capitol Ave. Pfc. Margaret Perkins

MORE

Simmons, 1459 S St., N.W.; Pfc. Hattie Mae Lee, 1858 Kendall St., N.E.: Pvt. Constance Elaine Webb, 1103 Eastern Ave., N.E.; Pvt. Doris Madeline Ware, 1201 G St., N.E.; Pvt. Genevieve Marshall, 1822 I St., N.E.; Pfc. Lillie Beatrice Harrison, 3310 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; Pvt. Sarah Belle Gary, 2301 - H St.; Pfc. Olive Kathryn Dedeaux, 529 Gresham Place, N.W.; Cpl. Susan V. Crabtree, 502 - 24th St. N.E.; Pvt. Sarah Belle Gary, 2301 - H St., N.W.; Pvt. Constance Arnhold Wardell, 604 Harvard St. N.W.; Cpl. Christina Stone, 911 - 22nd St. N.W.; Pvt. Arleatha Silver Battle, 1859 - 3rd St., N.W.; Pfc. Edith Marie Ellison, 509 T St., N.W.; Cpl. Irma Lucille Campbell, 2011 Benning Road, N.E.; Pvt. Vertile Jessie Mae Williams, 1311 S. Capital St., S.W.; Pvt. Emma E. Johnson, 1106 Columbia Road, N.W.; Pfc. Alice Lillian Dixon, 4001 Blaine St., N.E.; Pvt. Dona Mary Primus, 424 Oklahoma Ave. N.E.; Pfc. Elvie Louise Holder, 1729 - 12th St. N.W.; Sgt. Cecelia Hare Kelly, 2219 F St., N.W.

FLORIDA: Sanford--Tech. 5th Gr. Edna Cross Burton, 900 Locust Ave.; Pensacola--Pfc. Beatrice Casey, 2005 N. 6th Ave.; Miami--Sgt. Gladys Selucia Clayton, 2863 N.W. 47th St.; Gainesville--Pvt. Thelma Ann Duncan, 1144 Brown St.; Goulds--Pvt. Ruby Leania Everett, Box 974; Tampa--Pvt. Jennie Lee Fayson, 912 Union St.; Titusville--Cpl. Jessie Lee Godboldte, 308 South St.; Homestead--Pvt. Florida Belle Jackson, General Delivery; Miami--Pfc. Elizabeth Ola Lamb, 246 N.W. 20th St.; Palotka--Staff Sgt. Fannie Boyd Little, 924 Reid St.; West Palm Beach--Pvt. Josie Mae Loine, 1022 State St.; Miami--Staff Sgt. Elaine O. Smith, 341 N.W. 10th St.; Cpl. Marion Mackey, 444 N.W. 16th St.; Daytona Beach--Pvt. Erma Louise Rodrigner, 707 Cedar St.; Tarpon Springs--Cpl. Dannie M. Singleton, 442 Wall St.; St. Augustine--Pvt. Geneva Iona Smith, 108 Evergreen Ave.; Jacksonville--Pfc. Florita Davis Smith, 1220 Cleveland St.; Monticello--Tech. 5th Gr. Essie M. Watts, Box 432; Jacksonville--Pfc. Ethel Mae Wingo, 1824 Davis St.

GEORGIA: Savannah--Pvt. Sylvia Ethel Armstrong, R.F.D. 4, Box 14; Pvt. Wilma Evonne Barnes, 766 Yamacrow Village; Pfc. Herlene Roberta Bradsher, 801 W. 52nd St.; Wrens--Pfc. Susie P. Brown; Dublin--Pvt. Eugenia Anjoline Brown, 612 W. Mary St.; Atlanta--Pvt. Clara Emma Wilson, 629 Arrowood St. S.W.: Tech. 5th Gr. Leola L. Wheat, 26 Rawson St. S.E.; Pfc. Bessie Gladys Turner, 968 Ashby Circle, N.W.; Pvt. Beulah Helen Patten, 289 Newport St.; Pvt. Sadie Huff, 15 Fort St., S. E.; Cpl. Florine J. Hill, 951 Camille St. S.W.; Tech. 5th Gr. Nellie R. Harmon, 267 Brown St. S.W.; Pfc. Mary F. Dairs, 204 Linden Ave., N.E.; Pvt. Lola Bernice Davis, 592 Piedmont Ave.; Sgt. Gladys Lenyer Brumfield, 71 Brown Ave.; Augusta--Pvt. Ardella Cody Pitts, 705 Hopkins St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Essie Dell O'Bryant, 2537 Mt. Auburn Ave.; Pfc. Julia Catherine Harris, 1635 McCauley St.; Savannah--Pfc. Annie Mae Mason, 543 Yamcrow Village; Pfc. Vernelle Al Hannah, 1010 Gurnnett St.; Shiloh--Pvt. Annie Olivie Crawl, Route 1, Box 11; Columbus--Pfc. Jessie Kate Faulk, 514 - 8th St.; Newman--Pvt. Phyletus Clyde Greene, 64 Lovelace St.; Waycross--Cpl. Martha Lorraine Goddard, 926 Rosebud St.; Cartersville--Sgt. Marian Sidney Goode, 110 Carter St. Macon--Staff Sgt. Marseleana Rebecca Goodwin, 235 - 5th Ave.; Moultrie--Pvt. Willie Belle Irvin, 617 - 3rd St. N.W.; Rome--Pvt. Sarah F. Morgan , 84 Flannery St.; Brunswick--Cpl. Elouise Algatia Pinkney, 2102 Cleburne St.; Lyerly--Pfc. Elouise Hudgins Rice, R.F.D. 1, Box 85; Macon--Tech. 5th Gr. Henrie Mae Smith, 122 Rockhille Lane; Smithville--Pvt. Ozie Bell Smothers, Route 2, Box 5; Forsyth--Pvt. Mwybelle R. Tanner, Route 4, Box 48; Hillsboro--Pfc. Lilla Clara Waters, Route 1, Box 12; Marietta--Pvt. Lettie Roberta Williams, 507 Leucon St.

ILLINOIS: East St. Louis--Pfc. Willa Mae Perkins, 23 N. 24th St.; Peoria--Tech. 5th Gr. Loraine Hinton, 916 Monson St.; Quincy--Tech. 4th Gr. Creadell Johnette Haley, 916 Oak St.; La Grange--Pvt. Mary Jane Smith, 324 E. Franklin St.; Paris--Pfc. Florence Lucille Radcliff, 404 W. Van Buren St.; Danville--Tech. 5th Gr. Gloria Hermoline Carr, 513 W. English St.; Pvt. Evelyn McDougal, 412 Junction Ave.; Pvt. Willeen S. Fly, 802 E. Johnson St.; Chicago--Pfc. Rlla Kelley Armstrong, 5941 Indiana Ave.; Pfc. Johnnie M. Barton, 35 W. 59th St.; Pvt. Mamie Lee Beard, 4535 Vincennes Ave.; Pfc. Geraldine Beaumont, 4717 Calumet Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Betty F. Bowen, 5736 S. Parkway; Pvt. Lila Virginia Bush, 41 E. 55th St.; Pvt. Pinkie Collier, 3551 Ellis Ave.; Pfc. Arjean B. Conner, 2939 Fulton St.; Pfc. Anna Mae Couch, 373 W. Oak St.: Pvt. Ruthanna Cummings, 4926 Champlain Ave.; Tech. 4th Gr. Mamie Ann Doss, 224 E. 60th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Evelyn Eilared, 1145 Lurabee St.; Pvt. Helen Navalee English, 5615 Calumet Ave.; Sgt. Erma Lee Fifer, 4014 S. Dearborn St.; Pfc. Jacqulyn Fuller, 135 N. Campbell Ave.: Pfc. Vincna Fuller, 135 N. Campbell Ave.: Tech. 5th Gr. Cecilia Delphine Goldsby, 5363 Dearborn St.; Pfc. Callie Nichols Grant, 8938 Green Bay Ave.; Pvt. Rhoda Phibbs, 3004 S. Ellis Ave.; Pvt. Annie L. Grimes,

MORE

3402 Giles Ave.; Pfc. Margaret Ethelyn Hampton, 6004 S. State St.; Pvt. Marian Uny Horace, 632 Oakwood Blvd.; Sgt. Mattie Laura Jackson, 356 E. 59th St.; Pfc. Ruth Sarver Jacobs, 515 E. 61st St.; Pfc. Juanita Rose Lane, 9215 S. Michigan Ave.; Pvt. Ruth Ellen Lewis, 6753 Evans Ave.; Pvt. Leatrice Lowe, 5409 S. Michigan Ave.; Cpl. Eddye G. Maddox, 6012 S. Parkway Ave.; Pvt. Rosa Lee Marsaw, 6029 Rhodes Ave.; Pvt. Mary Jean McBride, 4329 S. Michigan Ave.,; Pvt. DeLois George Miller, 312 E. 49th St.; Pfc. Lethelma Moore, 6135 Calumet Ave.; Pfc. Helen Marie Norris, 5912 S. Parkway; Pfc. Yhelma Lee O'Kelly, 2937 Wentworth Ave.; Pvt. Sarah Antoinette Parker, 5606 Wabash Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Elizabeth M. Patterson, 5247 Michigan Ave.; Tech. 4th Gr. Lucia M. Pitts, 5156 Michigan Ave.; Pvt. Maude Virginia Porter, 6312 Rhodes Ave.; Pvt. Margaret Glenn Sales, 5240 S. Wabash Ave.; Pfc. Edna P. Samples, 6830 Langley Ave.; Pfc. Sammye Lee Trail, 6040 S. Parkway; Pvt. Lois M. Washington, 3714 Vincennes Ave.; Pfc. Willie M. Whiting, 4848 S. Dearborn St.; Pvt. Mildred J. Wilson, 5138 S. Parkway; Pvt. Grace Vairin, 221 E. 50th St.; Pvt. Johnnie E. Yerger, 632 Oakwood Blvd.

INDIANA: Evansville--Pfc. Cordelia Lucille Tolliver, Route 2, Box 136; Pvt. Lulu M. Edmonson, 524 S. Governor; Gary--Pvt. Josephine Machlin. 2564 Mass St.; Cpl. Bennye Barbara Daniels, 1241 W. 17th Ave.; Indianapolis--Cpl. Clara.Marie Webb, 209 West 12th St.; Pvt. Hazel D. Moore, 618 W. 29th St.; Pvt. Mary L. Whiting, 705 N. Senate Ave.; Cpl. Blanche Wilhelmina Dogan, 2001 N. Talbot St.; Pvt. Bridget V. Bevens, 921 W. 28th St.; E. Chicago--Pvt. Alvie Tirie Hunter, 3825 Carey St.; Terre Haute--Pvt. Doris M. Maxwell, 1300 S. 13th St.; Ft. Wayne--Pvt. Dolly B. Woods, 1319 S. Barr.

IOWA: Council Bluffs--Pfc. Geraldine Lunice Herndon, 1901 - 8th Ave.

KANSAS: Kansas City--Tech. 5th Gr. Hazel Leona Washington, 2718 Douglass St.; Pvt. Bernice Nelly Underwood, 1201 Barnett Ave.; Sgt. Bettie Jeanne Smith, 2054 Hallock St.; Pfc. Rosalie Adelaide Simmons, 1226 Everett Ave.; Pfc. Bettie M. Albert, 1212 N. 31st St.; Larned--Pvt. Dollie Elizabeth Jackson, 414 Johnson Ave.; Chetopa--Pvt. Mintha Jones, Box 81; Hutchinson--Pvt. Lavinia Cleora Lowery, 618 E. 2nd St.; Topeka--Pfc. Euilena O'Dell, 3428 Indiana Ave.; El Dorado--Tech. 5th Gr. Golda Lee Patton, 809 N. Oak St.; Lawrence--Pvt. Alonda Rose Topp, 712 Missouri St.; Manhattan--Pvt. Cecilione Wilson, Route 3.

KENTUCKY: Louisville--Pfc. Adele Ricketts, 950 S. 15th St.; Cpl. Ruth Henrielle Hammond, 2228 W. Madison St.; Pvt. Effie Chambers, 631 S. 26th St.; Pfc. Emma H. Brock, 3807 Bohne Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Henrietta G. Adams, 1350 S. 12th St.; Lexington--Pvt. Julia M. Jackson, 563 Maryland Ave.; Pvt. Venus B. Cox, 566 Goodloe St.; Bardstown--Pfc. Minnie Grace Cross, Route 1; Richmond--Cpl. Jennetta S. Blythe, 311 B St.; Corbin--Cpl. Alberta Coleman, 110 S. Laurel St.; Lewisburg--Tech. 4th Gr. Marilyn E. Gill, Route 1, Box 118; Tribbey--Staff Sgt. Norene Harris; Owensboro--Pfc. Vivian G. Hayden, 2326 W. 9th St.; McAndrews--Pfc. Sara Elizabeth Longmire; Henderson--Pfc. Carrie Ethel Nelson, 248 W. Alves St.; Pvt.Grant Esther Marshall, 213 S. Julia St.; Erlanger--Pvt. Evelyn Eva Miller, 32 Spring St.; Pvt. Nettie Mae Saunders.

LOUISIANA: Washington--Tech. 5th Gr. Annie Mae Lawson, Box 245; Chestnut--Cpl. Willie Mae Jewett, Route 2, Box 13; Franklin--Pfc. Marion Mildred Moore, 102 Isabella St.; Franklinton--Pvt. Lucille Muril Jones; Franklin--Pfc. Almeta Phelice Morrison, 405 Hanson Ave.; Pioneer--Pfc. Normal Niblet; Baton Rouge--Cpl. Theresa Mae Bell, 208 N. 26th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Shirley Hertiesine Weareye, 624 S. 16th St.; Jeanerette--Tech. 5th Gr. Martha Lee Johnson, Cypermont St.; Couchatte--Sgt. Widdie Mae Duncan, Route 4, Box 255; Church Point--Tech. 5th Gr. Daro Charlot ; Farmerville--Pfc. Annie L. Moses; Shreveport--Pvt. Luchertha M. Alexander, 1818 St. Paul St.; Marrero--Tech. 4th Gr. Annetta A. Baptiste, 1113 Ames Blvd.; South Mansfield--Pvt. Gladys B. O'Giluie, Box 131; New Orleans-Pvt. Maggie Antoinette Chestang, 2330 Philip St.; Pfc. Althea Veronica Dunn, 3930 Gibson St.; Pvt. Margaret G. Ellis, 2526 Jona St.; Pfc. Mary McClain, 3119 College Court; Cpl. Charlotte M. Mc Cullum, 689 N. Tonti St.; Cpl. Frances Elizabeth Pickett, 1234 S. Talvez St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Annette W. Simmons, 1605 Dumaine St.; Pfc. Malinda Ann Washington, 4715 Camp St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Velma Lawhain White, 4625 Allen St.; Pfc. Menthee Robbie Talbert, 552 S. Roman St.

MARYLAND: St. Mary's Co.--Pvt. Agnes E. Barnes, Chaptico Post office; Cambridge--Cpl. Mary Rebecca Jackson, 234 Pine St.; Centreville--Pvt. Eleanor

MORE

Ann Wilson, Route 3, Box 160; Brooklyn--Pfc. Emily Olivia Noisette, Route 9, Box 460; Fruitland--Pvt. Lucy Geraldine Pollitt, Box 4; Baltimore--Pvt. Laura Mae Jones, 1521 Vine St.; Pfc. Vashti Murphy Matthews, 2406 Overland Ave. (Morgan Park); Pvt. Annie Beulah Moore, 408 Laurner St.; Cumberland--Pvt. Mary Catherine Nailor, 8 Cherry Place; Baltimore--Pvt. Thelma Alice Parker, 313 N. Stricker St.; Pfc. Ethel Brooks Philyan, 2329 Madison Ave.; Pvt. Gloria A. Sydnor, 2220 Druid Hill Ave.; Pvt. Gloria Phenryne Taylor, 509 Baker St.; Pvt. Grace Margaret Whyte, 625 Carrollton Ave.; Sgt. Vivian Winifred Young, 2135 McCulloh St.

MASSACHUSETTS: Amherst--Pfc. Laura Amelia Bias, 39 Hazel Ave.; Cambridge--Tech. 5th Gr. Beverly Winifred Carrington, 42 Howard St.; Boston--Pfc. Enid Ernestine Clark, 22 Davenport St.; Pfc. Dorothy Smith Dailey, 11 Carlisle St.; Chelsea--Cpl. Constance Muriel Elizabeth Hermandez, 92.- 4th St.; Springfield--Pvt. Cora Lee Hurston, 715 Union St.; Pittsfield--Tech. 5th Gr. Mary Elizabeth Moody. Graylock Road; Boston--Pvt. Eloise B. McNeeley, 22 Concord Square; Cambridge--Pfc. Elsie J. Oliver, 312 Concord Ave.

MICHIGAN: Hamtramck--Tech. 5th Gr. Leyonia Woodward, 11408 Grand Haven; Flint--Pvt. Maude Taylor, 907 Dartmouth St.; Detroit--Tech. 4th Gr. Ruth Verena Wade, 4609 Bangor St.; Pvt. Lucy June Ussery, 3147 Pennsylvania Ave.; Pfc. Gladys Odessa Thomas, 2157 St. Joseph; Pvt. Bettye Jean Richardson, 2038 McDougall Ave.; Pvt. Celestine Mathis, 222 Garfield St.; Pvt. Adella King, 640 E. Hancock St.; Cpl. Madelyn Lou Hudgins, 17820 Mitchell St.; Pvt. Bernice Hester, 3503 St. Antoine St.; Pvt. Maetoris Hairston, 4649 Brush St.; Pfc. Philista Johnson, 2998 E. Macomb; Pvt. Annie K. Grinter, 77 E. Caufield St.; Pvt. Rosetta Gaines, 290 Tronsworth Ave.; Pvt. Arthurine Collins, 15581 - 12th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Annie Lee Praceful, 634 Holbrook.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis--Pfc. Bernice Eunice Huggar, 2224 Washington Ave.,N.; Cpl. Virginia Marcelline Lane, 722 Tremont Ave.,N.; St. Paul--Sgt. Vernie Mae Smith, 486 Larpenteur Ave., W.; Minneapolis--Pvt. Ednora Alta Wallace, 2837 14th Ave.

MISSISSIPPI: Hub--Pvt. Leona Abram, Route 1, Box 100; Natchez--Pfc. Louise Rita Bruce, 302 Orleans St.; Vicksburg--Pvt. Lola Irene Cliggett, 1705 Openwood St.; Mt. Oline--Pfc. Sophia E. Easterlings, Route 2, Box 48; Magnolia--Pfc. Edna Allyne Fletcher, Box 423; Nettleton--Tech. 5th Gr. Bessie Alice Foster, Route 1, Box 130; Laurel--Cpl. Flora Grace, 623 S. 5th Ave.; Moss Point--Pvt. Isabel J. Griffin, 806 Mayo St.; Learned--Pvt. Adlease Harding, Route 1, Box 162; Jackson--Pfc. Mable Lucille Haskin, 513 Lemly St.; Greenwood--Pvt. Olivia Johnson, 517 Rear Ave. F; Tech. 5th Gr. Mildred Fredonia Montgomery, 505 Ave. G; Meridian--Pfc. Annie Lee Wimberty, 10th Ave, Route 4; Tech. 4th Gr. Minnie Pearl Lockey, 10th Ave., Route 4; Ocean Springs--Tech. 5th Gr. Doris Louise Paige, 107 Handy Ave.; Ofahoma--Sgt. Annie Proctor Reed, General Delivery; Madison Station--Pfc. Girtie Marie Saddler, Route 1, Box 24; Pinola--Pfc. Minnie Smith Sibbie.

MISSOURI: Kansas City--Tech. 5th Gr. Dorothy Cox, 2532 Highland Ave.; Salisbury--Pvt. Georgia Ella Kitchen, 315 E. 1st St.; St. Louis--Cpl. Pearline McKell, 4577 Cote Brilliante; Tech. 4th Gr. Florence Verbiban Scales, 2643-a Bernard St.; Pfc. Helen Sheron Simmons, 722 Newstead Ave.; Tech. 4th Gr. Odessa Taylor, 4564 Enright Ave.; St. Joseph--Tech. 5th Gr. Georgia Evan. Tivis, 408 S. 16th St.; Jefferson City--Tech. 5th Gr. Theada G. Weddle, 1020 E. Atchison St.; Sedalia--Pfc. Hazel E. Threadgill, 221 E. Johnson; Pfc. Anna M. Jackson, 104 W. Johnson St.

MONTANA: Butte--Pvt. Genevieve H. Williamson, 341 E. Galena.

NEVADA: Beatrice--Cpl. Mable Virginia Nevels, 614 S. 9th St.; Omaha--Cpl. Alberta Ora Bradley, 2817 R Ave.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Portsmouth--Pvt. Doris Moore, 41 Pickering St.

NEW JERSEY: Passaic--Pvt. Bernice S. Axam, 96 Central Ave.; Elizabeth--Pfc. Velma Jerome Arkward, 61 Butler St.; Pfc. Gladys Beatrice Avant, 1091 William St.; Palmyra--Pvt. Dorothy Dale Birkhead, 413 Race St.; Cape May--Pvt. Willamae Boatright, 404 - 4th Ave. W.; Bayonne--Sgt. Lillian A. Butterfield, 514 Boulevard; East Orange--Pfc. Gladys Eva Debman, 36 N. Oraton Parkway; Woodbridge--Cpl. Daisy Bell Dinkins, 100 New St.; Boselle--Pvt. Sylvia Gillis,

MORE

241 E. 9th Ave.; Linden--Pfc. Hester Givens, 1228 St. Georges Ave.; Neptune--Pvt. Ada W. Holley, 1916 Banks Ave.; Plainfield--Pvt. Johnita Alyse Johnson, 640 W. 3rd St.; Paterson--Cpl. Willene Johnson, 19Godwin Ave.; East Riverton--Pvt. Dolores M. Johnson, 308 Union Landing Road; Newark--Pvt. Doretha Miller, 34 Boyd St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Georgiana Morton, 44 Somerset St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Edith Marguerite Linzey, 713 S. 11th St.; Englewood--Pvt. Caroline Elizabeth Smith, 125 - 1st St.; Canden--Pvt. Catherine E. Turner, 724 Walnut St.; Allentown--Pvt. Marion Van Orkey; Lawnside--Pvt. Breda Violet Williams; Jersey City--Pfc. Vermell Elmira McMillan, 114 Grant Ave.; Pfc. Beatrice Riley Withers, 622 Bramhall Ave.; Asbury Park--Cpl. Lauretta Wray, 305 A.P. Village.

NEW YORK: Staten Island--Pfc. Harriett Elaine Douglas, 141 Richmond St.; Buffalo--Tech. 4th Gr. Evelyn Clarisse Martin, 125 Woodlawn Ave.; Pfc. Lillian Viola Showell, 356 Woodlawn Ave.; Corona, Long Island--Pfc. Lillian Vera Jones, 32-17-108th St.; Corona--Pfc. Mary Elizabeth Greene, 34-58 - 110th St.; White Plains--Pfc. Evelyn Reed, 8 Elm St.; Corona--Cpl. Marjorie Brown, 104-04 - 3rd Ave.; Tuckahoe--Pvt. Dorothy Elizabeth Lounds, 20 Circuit Ave.; Jamaica--Pvt. Edith Jane Armistead, 109-01 - 169th Place; Salt Point--Cpl. Doris Elnora Braddock; Annapolis--Cpl. Ada Louise Jennings, Bay Ridge; Utica--Sgt. Mary Aleese Ebo, 507 Jay St.; Flushing--Pvt. William Henrietta Lee, 33-11 Prince St.; Hillburn--Pfc. Norma DeFreese Moore, Reservoir Road; Port Washington, Long Island, Pfc. Evelyn Bernice Lozi, 119 Harbor Road; Brooklyn--Pfc. Margaret Francis Anderson, 516 Greene Ave.; Pvt. Joyce G. Anderson, 355 Quincy St.; Cpl. Bernice A. Augustine, 122 Macon St.; Pfc. Phyllis Louise Branch, 169 S. Elliott Place; Pfc. Lillian Cabbell, 205 Hancock St.; Pvt. Pearl Ethlene Cumberbatch, 40 McDonough St.; Pfc. Ruth Elizabeth Daniel, 244 Gates Ave.; Pvt. Lular P. Downing, 2136-a Atlantic Ave.; Bronx--Pvt. Ermantrude Finch, 1410 Prospect Ave.; Pfc. Evelyn Louise Fray, 783 Marcy Ave.; Tech. 3rd Gr. Mattie E. Garrett, 392 Jefferson Ave.; Pvt. Elverna E. Isaac, 738 Lafayette Ave.; Pvt. Sybil Muriel King, 1350 Bergen St.; Pvt. Josephine Powell, 496 Classon Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Velma Ann Riddick, 927 Jefferson Ave.; Cpl. Callie Katrina Smith, 2 Verona Place; Tech. 5th Gr. Fannie Louise Talbert, 505 Throop Ave.; Sgt. Pernice Thomas, 326 Greene Ave.; Pfc. Helen M. Wood, 522-a MacDonough St.

New York--Pfc. Margie L. Amis, 50 W. 120th St.; Pfc. Mary Hortensa Bankston, 307 W. 148th St.; Pvt. Dorothy Agnes Bartlett, 137 W. 137th St.; Pvt. Virginia A. Blake, 1851 - 7th Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Adelina Harris Bell, 509 W. 146th St.; Pvt. Clarice E. Blackett, 160 W. 141st St.; Cpl. Theodora D. Bryant, 1842 Paulding Ave.; Yonkers--Pvt. Gladys Schuster Carter, 38 Dunbar St.; New York--Pvt. Carmew Ismary Hyacinth Colliers, 631 E. 168th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Madeline A. Coleman, 32 St. Nicholas Place; Pfc. Marcella Lee Canty, 30 W. 138th St.; Sgt. Cleopatra Vivian Daniels, 34 St. Nicholas Place; Pvt. Gwendolyn Clark Deane, 520 Tintion Ave.; Pvt. Emma Scott De Freese, 363 Edgecomb Ave.; Pfc. Harriett Elaine Douglas, 141 Richmond St.; Pvt. Izetta M. Douglas, 540 Manhattan Ave.; Pvt. Amy Mary Fairweather, 940 St. Nicholas Ave.; Pvt. Dorothy Gloria Young, 262 W. 127th St.; Pvt. Norma L. Watts, 165 Manhattan Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Mary Elizabeth Walker, 1391 Clinton Ave.; Pvt. Nespa Victoria Tankard, 509 W. 159th St.; Pfc. Blanche V. Swantner, 26 Mt. Morris Park, W.; Pvt. Rose Stone, 300 Manhattan Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Doris Elizabeth Stwart, 259 West 152nd St.; Pvt. Benita Franklin Schuster, 426 W. 147th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Edna Bernice Sanders, 515 W. 151st St.; Staff Sgt. Gertrude Louise Rose, 1077 Boston Road; Cpl. Louise Almenta Reid, 2186 - 5th Ave.; Pfc. Marie Birdell Gillisslee, 595 E. 167th St.; Pfc. Bernice M. Grant, 346 Lenox Ave.; Pfc. Dolly Floyd Hall, 510 W. 124th St.; Cpl. Louise Susan Heyward, 2209 - 7th Ave.; Pvt. Indiana Hunt, 50 Convent Ave.; Pvt. Ruth Elmah James, 240 W. 111th St.; Pfc. Evangeline Gertrude Jeffrey, 15 W. 123rd St.; Pfc. Aleese E. Johnson, 262 W. 123rd St.; Pvt. Lauretta Johnson, 238 W. 136th St.; Pvt. Louise Bromfield Jones, 820 Morningside Ave.; Tech. 4th Gr. Ethel Christina Loving, 92 Morningside Ave.; Pvt. Ruth Michael Mays, 117-125 W. 141st St.; Pfc. Emily Cynthia Mays, 2257 7th Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Geneva McRae, 270 W. 115th St.; Pfc. Beatrice Rosetta Morris, 139 W. 121st St.; Cpl. Lucie C. Owens, 961 St. Nicholas Ave.; Pfc. Earlene June Reeves, 254 W. 154th St.; Bronx--Pvt. Edna Tookie, 1209 Washington Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Beulah E. Robinson, 859 Home St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Myrtle A. Rhoden, 1370 Boston Road; Pvt. Rebecca Beatrice Ferguson, 754 E. 169th St.; Pvt. Crescencia Garcia, 956 Stebbins Ave.; Pfc. Theodora Porcher Palmer, 811 E. 168th St.

MORE

NORTH CAROLINA: New Bern--Pvt. Emma L.M. Jenkins, 38 End St.; Tarboro--Pvt. Nannie Pearl Jones, 506 E. St. James St.; High Point--Sgt. Anne Leach Johnson, 205 Underhill Ave.; Statesville--Pvt. Virginia Louise Glenn, Box 505; Weldon--Pfc. Vemise C. Hayes, Box 188; Elkin--Pfc. Elizabeth B. Barker: Goldsboro--Cpl. Esther DeLois Hall, 609 Poplar St.; [illegible] Cofield--Pvt. Fannie Clarine Smith, Route 1, Box 45; Uree--Tech. 5th Gr. Lottie S. Mills, Ridgewood Farm, Route 1, Box M-63; Stantonsburg--Pfc. Artelza Whitley, Box 155; Battleboro--Pvt. Odessa Alice Brake, Route 2, Box 59 A; Concord--Pvt. Frances Myrtle Gray, 417 Lincoln St.; Weldon--Pfc. Effie Clark Sutton, Box 444; Durham--Tech. 4th Gr. Maggie Ada Latta, 304 E. Peidmont Ave.; Wilson--Pfc. Sarah G. Taylor, 536 E. Nash St.; Winston Salem--Pfc. Lucile M. Houston, 1303 Excelsior St.; Raleigh--Tech. 5th Gr. Millie L. Dunn, 521 S. Bloodworth St.; Pvt. Catherine Rosander Hinton, R.F.D. 6, Box 46; Charlotte--Pfc. Ruth Lillian Gaddy, 2304 Davis St.; Rockingham--Pvt. Theopia Louise Ledbetter, 309 S. Stewart St.; Warrenton--Pfc. Sallie B. Alexander, Route 1, Box 106.

OHIO: Youngstown--Tech. 5th Gr. Ruth Lucille Lottier, 1415 Overland Ave.; [illegible] Freemont--Pfc. Vivian Mae Brown, 306 N. 5th St.; Canton--Cpl. Elizabeth Joyce DeWitt, 509 Savannah Ave.; Middletown--Pfc. Mildred Rebecca Gates, 608 - 18th St.; Warren--Pvt. Claudia Drucilla Braxton, 145 Albert St., N.E.; Pique--Cpl. Ruth Elizabeth Jefferson, 1001 Camp St.; Sandusky--Pvt. Pearl L. Bennett, 1928 E. 5th St.; Dayton--Pvt. Carroll M. Edwards, 1326 Home Ave.; Akron--Pvt. Dorothy Queen, 823 Rhodes Ave.; Toledo--Pvt. Dorothy M. Gatliff, 1008 Ewing St.; Pvt. Eunice Lee Johnson, 804 Palmwood Ave.; Massilon--Pvt. Doris Josephine Smith, 1620 Arapahoe Road, S.E.; Addyston--Tech. 5th Gr. Gertrude Elizabeth Cruse, 309 Sekitan Ave.; Cincinnati--Pfc. Mary Elizabeth Rozier, 826 Findley St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Bessie Lee Robinson, 3070 Gilbert Ave.; Pfc. Duiay Mae Prestwood, 1155 Sherman Ave.; Pfc. Effie Vena Dawson, 612 Clark St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Mary Margaret Daniels, 821 Wade St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Novella Auls, 421 Armory Ave.;

Cleveland--Sgt. Ruth L. Wyatt, 10716 Pasadena; Pfc. Alberta Dorothy Washington, 2350 E. 93rd St.; Pvt. Laura Frazier Warder, 7904 Cedar St.; Pvt. Louise Rachel Usher, 2542 E. 51st St.; Pfc. Dorothy Eugenia Turner, 2399 E. 40th St.; Pfc. Virginia Ann Singleton, 4440 Kennard Court; Sgt. Bernyce Quinette Scott, 2166 E. 71st St.; Pvt. Tommie Lon Rockard, 2436 E . 83rd St.; Pvt. Moniesah Petway, 4927 Central Ave.; Pfc. Hazel Norman, 2653 E. 65th St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Alma Gladys Minter, 2713 E. 62nd St.; T-5. Catherine Caroline Johnson, 2565 E. 38th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Velma Paulene Hayes, 2199 E. 83rd St.; Pfc. Vivian Fitzsimmons, 2197 E. 87th St.; Pvt. Anna L. Bybee, 9012 Blaine Ave.; Pfc. Hettie Boyce, 2340 E. 90th St.; Columbus--Pvt. Bertha Mae Solomon, 829 Buckingham; Pvt. Darnela Bernice Smith, 646 Mt. Vernon Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Hazel Marie Russell, 222½ N. 20th St.; Pfc. Dorothy Mae Ringer, 370 Hosack St.; Pvt. Tommie Mae Johnson, 452 Hamilton Ave.; Pvt. Maxine Amelia Crockett, 231 N. 22nd St. Pvt. Katherine Secina Metoyer, 416 Hamilton Ave.

OKLAHOMA: Wagoner--Pvt. Blanche Albretton, Route 1, Sta. E.; Muskogee--Pvt. Izone Brown, 228 N. 2nd St.; Oklahoma City--Pvt. Mabel F. Sneed, 1117 N.E. 4th St.; Hugo--Pvt. Irene Morrow, Route 2; Ardmore--Pfc. Maggie M. McClenton, 812 E. Main St.; Payson--Pfc. Theodosia Erenstine Lee, Route 1, Box 67; Oklahoma City--Staff Sgt. Birdie Tillman, 2508 N.E. 13th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Leona Mae Ziegler, 1217 N.E. 9th St.; Pvt. Leatha Mae Loggins, 1741 N.E. 7th St.; Pfc. Opal Doris Brown, 508 N. Laird St.; Pfc. Elizabeth Jean Colbert, 729 E. 3rd St.; McAlester--Cpl. Jewell Lorraine Jackson, Route 5; Eufaula--Pvt. Guthrie H. Rowland, 404 E St.; Tulsa--Pvt. Trenna J. Stokenberry, 610 E. Latimer Court; Pvt. Anjenettie Smith, Route 2; Colbert--Tech. 5th Gr. Allie E. Williams, Box 322.

PENNSYLVANIA: Harrisburg--Pfc. Naomi Davenport, 1230 N. 7th St.; Pfc. Grace Elizabeth Lucas, 320 Muench St.; Pvt. Willma H. Lucas, 320 Muench St.; Pvt. Elizabeth Moraney, 618 Broad St.; Pvt. Ruby Mae Wilson, 15 S. 16th St.; West Chester--Pvt. Margoit Michiele Townsend, 113 E. Miner St.; Reading--Pvt. Phyllis Gray Long, 133 Mulberry St.; Clairton--Pfc. Bernice F. Lewis, Blair Heights; Donora--Pvt. Catherine Jane Crump, 1059 Macelda Ave.; Chester--Pvt. Isofine Jacobs, 1322 W. Front St.; Pvt. Carolyn Morse Berry, 123 Edward St.; Jeannette--Pfc. Julia McNeal, 133 Highland Ave.; Lancaster--Pvt. Catherine Wright, 534 E. Fulton St.; West Chester--Pvt. Margret M. Townsend, 113 R. Miner St.; Willow Grove--Tech. 5th Gr. Elaine Viola Jones, 230 Glendale Ave.

MORE

Johnstown--Pfc. Ophelia Mae Ewings, 20 Rear Main St.; Danby--Sgt. Rhoda A. Daniel, 210 N. 10th St.; Moylan--Pvt. Eleanor Frances Sullivan, 708 Forrest St.; Bethlehem--Pvt. Alice Hester Smith, 638 Jisehke St.; Sewickley--Tech. 5th Gr. Helen Vivien Gould, 922 Crescent Ave.; Washington--Cpl. Helen DeVon Stribbling, 241 Burton Ave.; Homestead--Pvt. Adele Evans, 530 Heisel St.; Bridgeville--Pvt. Freda Mae Dean, McLaughlin Road; Tituaville--Pfc. Vyvyonne Elmore Bugg, 103 Centre St.; Belle Vernon--Pvt. Pebe C. Johnson, 513 Bluff St.; Hollidaysburg--Pfc. Elsie Alverna Dannals, Roselawn; Pittsburgh--Tech. 5th Gr. Dorothy Elizabeth Williams, 1319 Valley Rue St.; Pvt. Cornelia Dolores Warfield, 1401 Wylie Ave.; Pfc. Dorothy Cupton Reid, 6631 Kelly St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Mary Priscilla Monroe, 111 Chalfont St.; Pfc. Frances C. Jordan, 2064 Bently Drive; Pvt. Ruth Naomi Dean, 2279 Pedford Ave.; Pvt. Frances Crews, 9 Jacobus Way; Pfc. Alice Serena Charles, 2191 Elmore Square; Philadelphia--Cpl. Lucile McGhee Brooks, 1733 W. Montgomery Ave.; Cpl. Lena D. Bell, 1533 N. 18th St.; Pvt. Edna Bastin, 9 S. Yewdell St. W.; Tech. Sgt. Mary E. Baster, 2344 W. Turner St.; Pvt. Louisa Balls, 2713 N. 2nd St.; Cpl. Love Peace Anderson, 2507 N. 23rd St.; Pfc. Mary A. Artist, 2017 Titan St.

Philadelphia--Sgt. Stella E. Patilla, 3938 Aspen St.; Pvt. Berenice E. Massett, 2152 N. Lambert St.; Sgt. Catherine Alin King, 1350 S. Bouvier St.; Pfc. Evelyn C. LeSueuer, 3854 Folsom St.; Pfc. Hessie Johnson, 5519 Wyalusing Ave.; Pvt. Willie Marie Jackson, 2339 Wilder St.; Sgt. Rosa Mae Harris, 5015 Arch St.; Pfc. Marian Rosalie Grundy, 5932 Spring St.; Pvt. Hilda Parthenia Griggs, 2115 N. 29th St.; Pvt. Thelma Vivian Green, 1230 Montrose St.; Sgt. Dolores C. Gray, 1831 W. Sharswood St.; Pvt. Alice Olivia Ford, 1847 N. Marvine St.; Pvt. Alvia Ferguson, 1328 S. Lambert St.; Pfc. Marian M. Elzie, 1719 Jefferson St.; Pfc. Addie Mae Demby, 1847 N. 19th St.; Pvt. Ursula Virginia Davis, 1624 N. Park Ave.; Pfc. Violet Dabney, 1525 Carpenter St.; Pfc. Elizabeth H. Cornwell, 596 Summer St.; Pvt. Florence A. Collins, 7209 Wissinomiry St.; Pvt. Charlotte Galloway Cartwright, 4006 Baring St.; Pvt. Gladys Williams Brown, 237 N. Ruby St.; Pvt. Mary Purnell Young, 1631 N. 17th St.; Pfc. Hilda E. Wood, 5430 Summer St.; Pfc. Rmma Brown Wilson, 1903 Webster St.; Pvt. Alberta Bell Willis, 1229 N. 56th St.; Pvt. Harriet Elizabeth Warfield, 322 N. Wilton St.; Pvt. Dora Mae Williams, 5444 W. Girard Ave.; Pfc. Sarah Lee Tabb, 3722 N. Sydenham St.; Pfc. Janyce L. Stovall, 2214 N. 19th St.; Pvt. Naomi Virginia Stewart, 2556 W. Page St.; Pfc. Aleese Juanita Robinson, 1218 N. 15th St.; Pfc. Juanita Gertrude Rodgers, 1516 Lombard St.; Pfc. Thelma Elizabeth Purdy, 218 N. 56th St.; Pvt. Helen Lee Pinkett, 650 N. 43rd St.; Cpl. Alma Majorie Philpot, 123 N. Conestoga St.; Pvt. Lillie Perry, 1708 W. Atlantic St.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence--Pvt. Annie Mae Ruse, 160 Cronston St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Darlington--Pfc. Alva B. Bacote, Route 3, Box 25; Mullins--Pvt. Lucile M. Balloon, Route 2, Box 101-a; Anderson--Pvt. Wilhelmia Lorenza Holmes, 223 Ouany St.; Hartsville--Pfc. Hazel Stanford Jackson, 1731 Rice St.; Trenton--Pfc. Novella Ernestine Jackson, Route 1, Box 117½; Kingstree--Sgt. Vivian Alice Nazyck, 118 Nesmith St.; Saluda--Pvt. Carolyn Blondell Poole, General Delivery; Charleston--Pfc. Ermane Elizabeth Taylor, 1-G Calhoun St.; Anderson--Cpl. Jennie Ruth Turner, Route 1.

TENNESSEE: Mason--Tech. 5th Gr. Luvenia Allen, Box 153; Gallatin--Pfc. Myrtle Baker, 310 Bledsoe St.; Milan--Pfc. Crinia Mae Barksdale, Route 4; Knoxville--Pvt. Ruth Elizabeth Boggues, 421 Cansler St.; Memphis--Pvt. Cova DeVerne Madison, 502 N. Manassas St.; Pfc. Mary L. Ross, 397-c Lauderdale St.; Pfc. Annie E. Burrell, 1780 Harrison St.; Pfc. Cleopatra Evans, 743 Alston Ave.; Paris--Pvt. Lima Justine Howard, 400 Jones St.; Nashville--Pvt. Ilda R. League, 1019 - 15th Ave., S.; Pvt. Mary Margurite Martin, 904 Ireland St.; Pvt. Gladys Sylvertla Dailey, 1223 - 15th Ave., S.

TEXAS: Corpus Christi--Pfc. Hazel Allen, 1424 San Pedro St.; Pvt. Bessie Booker, 1403 Ramerez St.; Arthur City--Pvt. Erma Pauline Boyd; Beaumont--Tech. 5th Gr. Ruth Verjil Brown, 2886 Willard St.; Wichita Falls--Pfc. Freddie William Williams Chinn, 1219 Tulip St.; Fort Worth--Tech. 5th Gr. Florence Marie Cole, 704 S. Calhoun St.; Galveston--Pfc. Marguerite J. Ellis, 1201 Ave. K; Waco--Staff Sgt. Jaunita Goodloe, 1621 South Sts; Athens--Pfc. Mary Louise Hill,

MORE

510 Faulk St.; Beaumont--Tech. Sgt. Ruby M. O'Brien, 1630 Port St.; Pfc. Ella Mae Jackson, 2605 Houston Ave.; Berclair--Pfc. Essie Oralea O'Riley, Box 686; Dallas--Pvt. Martha Anna McKnight, 4300 University Boulevard; Pfc. Maggie Mae McClenton, 3421 State St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Ernestine Elizabeth Hughes, 2509 Bryan St.; Denison--Pvt. Mildred Elizabeth Peterson, 517 W. Washington St.; Fort Worth--Pfc. Helen B. Minor, 5801 Goodman St.; Sgt. Lucille Lewis, 1520 E. 19th St.; Galveston--Pfc. Pauline Lewis Hopkins, 5128 Ave. M.; Greenville--Pfc. Catherine Lee, Route 1; Hankamer--Pfc. Winnie B. Richardson; General Delivery; Hempstead--Cpl. Johnnie Mae Walton, Box 436; Pvt. Eddie T. Richards, Box 432; Houston--Pfc. Ophalia Mills, Bellaire; Tech. 4th Gr. Rose Stuart, 1303 Bayor St.; Pfc. Erma L. Smith, 3815 Cobb St.; Cpl. Florida Elizabeth Robey, 3420 Delano St.; Pvt. Essie Lee Penn, 1613 Benson St.; Cpl. Dorothy Lee Howard, 240 Live Oak St.; Longview--Pfc. Mildred Lois Hooper, P.O. Box 1403; Marshall--Pvt. Millie Mary Taylor, 204 Nolan St.; Naples--Pvt. Minerva Loraine Kevernal, Box 197; Port Arthur--Pfc. Kate Pate, 937 Titsingh Ave.; Taylor--Pfc. Myrtle Elizabeth Wright, 407 S. Elliott St.; Timpson--Tech. 5th Gr. Mablyne Ortiz, Route 3, Box 5; Pfc. Onnie Lois Roberts, Route 1, Box 7; Wichita Falls--Sgt. Ruby Lee McCluing, 607 Roosevelt St; Beaumont--Pvt. Mable Jeannette Zenon, 1151 Maple St.

VIRGINIA: Alexandria--Cpl. Gertrude Sessoms, 619 N. Henry St.; Amonate--Tech. 5th Gr. Marie M. Hairston, Box 21; Arlington--Pfc. Edith F. Gaskill, 3520 S. 24th St.; Sgt. Catherine G. Brown, 2028 N. Edison St.; Bristol--Pfc. Dorothy Mae Jackson, 705 Ann St.; South Boston--Pvt. Frances Chappell, 303 Ferry St.; Capahosic--Cpl. Jennie Dee Moton, Gloucester County; Charlottesville--Tech. 5th Gr. Frances Gertrude Jefferson, 202 Run St.; Cullen--Pfc. Mamie Lessie Lewis, R.F.D. 1, Box 63; Dahlgreen--Pvt. Romay C. Johnson; Danville--Tech. 5th Gr. Mary Nannie Medley, Route 7; Floyd--Tech. 5th Gr. Amelia Akers, Box 144; Hampton--Pfc. Kitty Cornelia Bowden, 233 Liberty St.; Hanover--Pvt. Mary Minkins Coleman, Hanover Industrial Schools for Boys; Hollins--Tech. 5th Gr. Helen R. Holmes, Route 1, Box 104; Hornsbyville--Pfc. Margaret Francis Barbour, R.F.D. 173, Box 5; Lexington--Pvt. Annie Lucille Pleasants, 117 Preston St.; Pvt. Louise V. Ross, 309 Massie St.; Norfolk--Cpl. Ruth V. Reddick, 960 Goff St.; Cpl. Elizabeth Christina Moore, 1845 O'Keefe St.; Sgt. Marian Elizabeth Lawrence, 860 Lexington St.; Pfc. Helen Ernestine Henderson, 910 Norchester St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Dorothy Mayfield Hutchins, 1035 Chapel St.; Pfc. Lillie G. Bratcher. 1307 Wilson Rd.; Orange--Pvt. Phyllis Inez Galloway, Route 1, Box 90; Petersburg--Sgt. Louise Tyler Penny, 328 Lavender Lane; Pvt. Anne B. Garrison, 1210 S. James St.

Portsmouth--Pvt. Leona Virginia Jones, R.F.D. 3, Box 436; Suffolk--Pfc. Grace Lee Ruffin, Route 2, Box 134; Pfc. Rosa Gertrude Diggs, Route 2, Box 177; Richmond--Pvt. Antoinette Lillian Scott, 100 E. Baker St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Katherine Lee, 207 W. Home St.; Cpl. Martha A. Drummond, 706 N. Price St.; Pvt. Ernestine Ada Allen, 718 N. Second St.; Sgt. Marcell Booker Wilson, 1905 Parkwood Ave.; Pvt. Eula Gray Davis, 1000 W. Clay St.; South Richmond--Pfc. Dorothy Elizabeth Allen, Route 9, Box 233; Staunton--Cpl. Irene V. Carr, 505 Goack St.; Winchester--Pfc. Annie Turner Finley, 17 E. Hart St.; Victoria--Cpl. Hazel C. Jennings, R.F.D. 1, Box 22; Wytheville--Tech. 4th Gr. Alice Mae Allison, 530 E. Washington St.

WEST VIRGINIA: Bluefield--Pfc. Virginia Powell Watkins, 142 Clifford St.; Sgt. Sallie M. Smith, 208 Park St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Albert Myke Smith, 413 N. Powell St.; Pfc. Anlethea Mollie Cawthorne, 448 Bird Lane St.; Berboursville--Pvt. Mamie Gammon, Route 1, Box 217; Crumpler--Tech. Sgt. Leroh N. Saunders, Box 18; Gary--Pvt. Clara Belle Simon, Box 508; Handley--Pfc. Lucille A. Poindexter, Box 41; Institute--Pfc. Esther R. Wells; Pvt. Jane Elizabeth Ferguson; Kimball--Tech. 5th Gr. Lelia Mae Watkins; Pvt. Phoebe Elaine Miller, Box 336; Sutton--Pvt. Frances Martin, Box 104; Tech. 5th Gr. Jeanette Belle Martin, Box 104; Ward--Cpl. Lovener F. Ford, Kanawha County; Wheeling--Pvt. Dorothy Delilah Jackson, 139 Springdale Ave.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee--Tech. 4th Gr. Evelyn Ross, 3340 N. Stevenson St.; Sgt. Alice G. Woodson, 2040 N. 7th St.

The unit, known as RT-510-c arrived at Camp Shanks, New York, January 29, 1945, under the temporary command of Captain Mildred E. Carter, 522 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. The actual commanding officer of the organization

MORE

Major Charity Adams, of Columbia, South Carolina, preceded her charges overseas, accompanied by Captain Abbey Campbell, Tuskegee, Alabama, executive officer of the unit. Almost as soon as they arrived, the processing began.

Company commanders were: Company A, Captain Mary F. Kearney, 406 Newfield Avenue, Bridgeport, Connecticut, Company B, First Lieutenant Dorothy H. Scott, 1218 Wills Street, Alton, Illinois, Company C, Captain Vera Harrison, 1266 Lane Street, Hamilton, Ohio and Company D, First Lieutenant Violet W. Hill, 3104 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Convoy officers for the shipment were Major Virginia G. Hurley, Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C., Captain Ellen B. Hayes, 115 Halsted Street, East Orange, New Jersey, and Captain Mary E. Miller, 1729 K Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Other officers accompanying the shipment were First Lieutenants Corrie S. Sherard, 542 W. Fair Street, Atlanta, Georgia, Ella B. Tatum, 722 Raymond Street, El Dorado, Arkansas, and Vashti B. Tonkins, Box 413, Ashland, Virginia; and Second Lieutenants Calonia V. Powell, 2208 Bastrop Street, Houston, Texas, and Mercedes A. Jordan, 50 Grant Court, Long Branch, New Jersey.

END

Distribution: Ad.
2-13-45.

25-24948-600

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D.C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1945

* * * *

this one hundred-bed hospital, opened two days before Christmas, is now offering the most complete medical service of any station hospital in Burma.

Chosen to command this unusual organization, the second of its type to be sent overseas, was tall, affable Major Wilbur H. Strickland, a graduate of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, and the Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C. Prior to his entry into the Army in 1942, Major Strickland practiced in Philadelphia, specializing in internal medicine, and was an attending physician at the Mercy and Douglas hospitals in that city. He was one of the original staff members of the first all-Negro hospital in the Army established at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and was assistant chief of medicine at that hospital at the time of his assignment to activate and command this new hospital.

Activated in August 1943, the organization trained as a unit for one year before leaving the States for the Burma-India theater. The location assigned the hospital was an abandoned Quartermaster road station. Arriving in October of last year, the entire staff, doctors, nurses, technicians and cooks rolled up their sleeves and set to work. Deep drainage ditches were dug to carry off the expected heavy monsoon waters; barracks and wards were constructed with the help of native labor; surplus invasion pipe was salvaged from the pipe line and pressed into use to supply the hospital with water; many of the existing bashas were rebuilt and others condemned and burned.

Out of the ashes grew a station hospital that has no equal in Burma, and one that is a tribute and a credit to the perseverance and ingenuity of these courageous men and women.

Modest Major Strickland asserts: "We are not an unusual organization; we are just another average group of well trained American citizens who all happen to be colored. We are ready and able to do anything that comes within the scope of that training. To the majority of our personnel the inauguration of this hospital represents the fulfillment of an ideal; an ideal that allows free men the opportunity to pursue their chosen occupations, regardless of race or creed. We are proud to have been chosen to serve our country in the capacities for which our training and talents best fit us."

Interesting to note is the fact that the pay allotment rate of this organization for savings and War Bonds averages over seventy-five per cent of their wages. Also a large percentage of the personnel have enrolled in the courses offered by the Armed Forces Institute.

Out of this hospital has grown still another hospital. Utilizing the personnel of this unit as a cadre, the other hospital has been activated and is now attached to Major Strickland's unit while awaiting orders to move on and install their own unit. The chief surgeon, capable and experienced Captain Robert S. Wilkinson, nationally known surgeon, whose contributions to outstanding surgical journals are quoted in Military Surgical Manuals, was picked to head this new unit. Former associated visiting surgeon for the Harlem Valley State Hospital and consulting surgeon for the Harlem Hospital, Captain Wilkinson was a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity at Dartmouth College before entering Harvard Medical College.

Although the majority of the troops building and maintaining this toughest of all highways are Negroes, the patients cared for are of a mixed variety. White and Negro patients are treated alike by these highly skilled doctors and nurses.

* * * * * * * *

99th's GIFT TO BOOST
INTERRACIAL GOODWILL

DETROIT, MICHIGAN---Establishment of a fund to provide for an annual award to the person or persons contributing the most toward interracial goodwill was announced February 9, by Truman K. Gibson, Jr., Civilian Aide to the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War. Mr. Gibson said that Mr. Shelton Tappes, recording secretary of Ford Local No. 600, United Automobile Workers of America,

MORE

an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has been selected as an administrator representing his Local.

The nucleus of the fund, $1,000, was contributed by the Ford local.

The award is to be given in the name of the 99th Fighter Squadron which is now fighting as a unit of the 332nd Fighter Group of the 15th Air Force in Italy. The $1,000 was originally designated as a gift by Local 600 to the 99th Squadron to be used in any manner the members saw fit.

Major George S. Roberts, former commander of the 99th, now deputy commander of the 332nd Fighter Group, has informed Local 600 that the squadron has decided to use the money to provide an annual award for the person or persons who, in the judgment of the administrators, "contributes the most toward racial goodwill and understanding or advancement of the Negro."

As the administrator to represent them, the personnel of the 99th chose Mr. Gibson. Major General John K. Cannon, Commanding General of the 12th Air Force, was chosen by the flyers as their alternate. The two administrators are to choose a third administrator.

The original gift of $1,000 to the 99th, then designated a pursuit squadron, was a part of the program of Local 600 aimed at boosting the morale of members of the armed forces. Other contributions consisted of furnishing a chapel at the Romulus (Michigan) Air Base, furnishing the foyer of the recreation center at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan, and the purchase of drapes and rugs for the day room of the Naval Training School in Dearborn, Michigan.

* * * * * * * *

NEITHER BOMBS NOR TANKS
HALTED GALLANT TRUCKERS

WITH ADVANCE SUPPLY FORCES, BELGIUM---The 3524th Quartermaster Truck Company ran into strafings, bombings, and even a German tank when they rushed supplies through to men at the front during the German counter-offensive in the Ardennes. They defied treacherous backroads in the vicinity of Bastogne in accomplishing their mission.

Corporal Russell Shorts, Pennsgrove, New Jersey, one of the truckers, was dispatched on a trip to the hard-fighting Americans in Bastogne when he saw an approaching German Mark IV tank.

"I was riding over a hill beyond Marche when the tank approached in the opposite direction," he said. "I saw the tank before its crew saw me and pulled into a side road until the "stinger" passed. Then I continued my trip."

Another driver of a supply truck, Corporal Willie Strickland of Newman, Georgia, was caught in a Jerry bombing raid.

"They were trying to knock out some bridges," Strickland reported. "The concussion was terrific. I just opened my mouth and kept my fingers crossed."

The men had read a message sent to Advance Section, Communications Zone troops, by Brigadier General Ewart G. Plank, saying that "not one ounce of supplies" would be lost in the counter-offensive. And during three weeks of hell from the air and land, they did not lose an ounce, although they were frequently stymied.

Military police invariably stopped the drivers and told them that it was impossible to get to their destination. Although Bastogne was encircled, they came within several hundred yards of the city in delivering food to the garrison, which for several days was supplied by parcels dropped from the air. One group of drivers came within 300 yards of German troops.

MORE

German air raiders came out over the company's headquarters, but were chased away by a barrage of heavy ack-ack. One night, the men of the company had to "hit the dirt" a dozen times before this part of the Luftwaffe was finally driven off.

Several Nazi spies, in American uniforms, were picked up in the vicinity of company headquarters. The unit was alerted to possible paratrooper attack.

One night the Germans continued a bombing assault which they started in the day-time against a bridge near the company area. After losing several planes, they scored a near miss before departing.

American bombers and fighters roared over the camp. Dog fights took place right over the heads of the drivers. Planes burst into flame and fell to the ground. The American bombers never dropped out of formation.

A company spokesman said: "The epic stand of the Bastogne garrison by our fighting men will go down in history, but it must be remembered,too, that it took supplies to keep these men there. That's where the men of supply came in. They never failed in delivering the 'goods.' "

* * * * * * * *

PRIVATE WHO RESCUED TRAPPED
BUDDIES AWARDED SILVER STAR

WITH U.S. FORCES, WESTERN FRONT---For "gallantry in action," Private First Class William A. Wheatley, of Hardinsburg, Kentucky, has been awarded the Silver Star, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations announced today.

Wheatley is a member of the 57th Ammunition Company, a Negro ordnance unit which was forced to clear out a pocket of Germans before they could set up an ammunition dump. This action took place near the Belgian border last September.

Seeing two of his buddies wounded by the enemy, Wheatley drove his truck into the zone of fire, loaded the men in it, and drove off, all the time being a target for Germans taking refuge in the barn the GIs had surrounded.

When the fighting was over, Wheatley's unit had killed 35 Nazis, wounded three, and captured 13, all members of a crack German SS Division.

* * * * * * * *

ROUTS TWO GERMAN PLANES
WITH NOTHING BUT NERVE

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY---Two Jerry fighter pilots will have a lot of explaining to do if word ever gets back to Luftwaffe headquarters of how Captain Henry B. Perry of Thomasville, Georgia, won his Distinguished Flying Cross over Udine, Northern Italy.

As it was, it took a lot of intestinal fortitude on Captain Perry's part. The P-51 pilot, operations officer of the famed 99th Fighter Squadron, which is now a part of the 332nd Fighter Group, was returning from a bomber escort mission, his guns inoperative and useless.

Down below, he spied two crippled Liberators, readying for an attack by two FW-190s, which were hovering overhead.

There wasn't anything else to do but poke his nose in and give the Libs a hand. In he roared, right between the two FW-190s. He turned on them, lining up his useless .50s on them.

They did what he'd fervently prayed they'd do--turn tail and run. Captain Perry stayed around, shepherded the crippled bombers to their base. A few days later he received the DFC.

MORE

The 25-year-old Negro pilot turned up here at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 recently for reassignment, after his first visit home in 18 months.

He'd joined the 99th Squadron in North Africa, in 1943, seen his first action with them on Sicily in August. He's been with them ever since, all through the Italian campaign. He chalked up a probable kill and damaged a Jerry in action over the Anzio beachhead.

All told, the St. Augustine(Raleigh, North Carolina) College graduate has 102 missions, 89 of them divebombing runs in P-40s. He has 215 combat hours.

Worst mission he experienced was a haul to Brux, Czechoslovakia. They were escorting 15th Air Force heavies, and right over the target his P-51's engine started to conk out.

He found that he could only keep it going by repeatedly priming it - this he did, all the way back, a long almost endless trip of 600 miles. It took him three hours, and every minute he was sweating it out, hoping that his engine would keep going.

He's even seen the famed Greek Acropolis, but he had to brave the worst flak he'd ever experienced to get a look at the ruins. It was two days before the British landings in Greece, and his outfit was strafing the Jerry airfields.

Besides the DFC, the yound captain wears the Air Medal with one cluster, and three campaign stars on his European Theater ribbon. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Perry, 519 North Oak Street, Thomasville, Georgia.

* * * * * * * * *

FIRE FIGHTERS SUBDUE
AMMUNITION DEPOT BLAZE

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN FRANCE--Braving exploding shells, the 1234th Fire Fighting Engineers, a Negro unit, recently spent two days and nights fighting a fire in a U.S. Army ammunition depot in France.

The fire was finally overcome without loss of life, although the water froze in the hoses and explosions from giant artillery shells mutilated the equipment.

First Lieutenant Scott Moore, of 1419 Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, California, is the commanding officer. The unit has kept loss by fires at Army installations to a commendable low level in the Oise Section, Communications Zone, France.

The danger of fires is ever present in the large warehouses, ammunition dumps and oil and gas supply depots. Two sections of the fire-fighting unit are kept on duty at all times. They fight civilian as well as military fires, since civilian fires may spread to military stores or may be used as guides by enemy aircraft in bombing raids.

Equipment is installed in Army trucks and trailers. Hoses, water buckets, nozzles, picks, axes, ropes and chemical containers for smothering gasoline fires are among the items carried.

Before landing on the Normandy beachhead in France, this smoke-eater unit fought fires in invasion supply depots in England.

First Sergeant James E. Nance, of 112 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, New York, top-ranking non-commissioned officer, is justly proud of his unit's record.

Other members of the unit include:

ALABAMA: Bessemer--Pvt. Willie Benefield, 2119 St. Louis Avenue.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pvt. Gordon Lee, 476 School St., S.W.

MORE

FLORIDA: Camp Belton--Pvt. Dave Dickens, Jr., Route 8.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Sgt. Paul Sherwood, 301 Fort St., N.E.; Cairo--Pvt. A.W. Daniels, Route 2; Shiloh--Cpl. Jesse D. Copeland.

KANSAS: Kansas City--Cpl. John R. Coolidge, 112 Edgerton Ave.

LOUISIANA: Cullen--Pvt. Willie W. Hutcherson.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Staff-Sgt. Lincoln N. Steele, 994 Hendria St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Elizabeth City--Pfc. Earnest Taylor, 635 Cale St.; Cpl. Earnest L. Mullen, Route 5; Fairmont--Cpl. Daniel C. McQueen, Route 1; Oxford--Sgt. George A. Strater, Route 1; Shelby--Pvt. James S. Waddell, Route 2; Tryon--Cpl. Clifford McEntyre, Route 1.

OHIO: Columbus--Pvt. Leon R. Morgan, 258 Detroit Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Pfc. David B. Thompson, 519 S. 12th St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Hookerton--Cpl. Walter Murphy; Newbury--Pvt. James Osbey, 610 South St.; Rock Hill--Sgt. Albert Woodard, 207 Hagin St.

TENNESSEE: Memphis--Cpl. Oscar Nelson, 42 E. Triggs Ave.; Savannah--Cpl. James L. Tatum, Route 3; Williston--Cpl. Limmie Simington, Route 1.

TEXAS: Gladewater--Cpl. Laydell Simmins, 108 Cotton St.; Houston--Cpl. John Alexander, 1311 Johnson St.

* * * * * * * *

PORT SOLDIER, CRANE MECHANIC
AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDALS

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---Two Negro soldiers serving in France, one, an expert crane mechanic from Manhattan, Kansas, and the other, a capable platoon sergeant from New Orleans, Louisiana, have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations announced today.

The awards were presented to Staff Sergeant Charles R. McCutcheon, 413 Riley Street, Manhattan, Kansas, and Staff Sergeant Charles Patterson, 2415 LaSalle Street, New Orleans, by Major General Henry S. Aurand, of Chicago, Illinois, Normandy Base Commander. Patterson is a member of the 658th Port Company.

In the words of his official citation, "Staff Sergeant McCutcheon worked untiringly over long hours performing maintenance work, and in the absence of sufficient trained mechanics performed service over and above that which would normally be expected. He helped train inexperienced mechanics and operators, and his leadership, initiative and service was of immeasurable value in enabling this port to keep all cranes operational, thus allowing the port to meet its tonnage discharge goal."

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed McCutcheon, live at the Riley Street address.

According to his citation, "Staff Sergeant Patterson, as platoon sergeant, supervised the accomplishment of the discharge of a Liberty ship containing a cargo of critical heavy lifts during periods of total blackout and under the most difficult conditions, a few miles from the front lines. Sergeant Patterson's coolness and confidence inspired the men of his platoon to perform their duties efficiently, reflecting great credit on himself and the military service."

His wife, Mrs. Morpril Patterson, lives at the LaSalle Street address.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

AMMO HANDLERS KEEP SHELLS
MOVING TOWARD FIGHTING FRONT

WITH THE 651st ORDNANCE AMMUNITION COMPANY, FRANCE---In ammo dumps that have turned into swamps of chocolate ooze, soldiers of this Negro unit have worked round the clock for months, to keep a steady flow of "the stuff they shoot" pouring toward our battlefronts.

The great bulk of their ammo supplies head toward the First and Third Armies in Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany.

More than most soldiers, these men understand the meaning of ammunition shortages. "Our supplies," pointed out Sergeant Lucius L. Brown, 402 Regina Street, Mobile, Alabama, "must be at least 30 days ahead of the Armies' demands."

Now bending all their energies to keep the rail lines radiating from Normandy fully loaded with ammo commitments, these soldiers recall even more gruelling days during the Red Ball Highway Route, when churning convoys of trucks carried the main weight of explosives to the front. Lumbering into the knee-deep mud of their giant dump, the big vehicles cut deeper and deeper into the rolling goo until finally roads through the dump were virtually useless.

Specially trained for their dangerous and painstaking task, these men arrived here shortly after our forces had consolidated their gains in Northern France, and have helped supply ammunition for the Armies' offensives since then.

Names of members of the unit follow:

ALABAMA: America--Pvt. Samuel J. Slaughter, General Delivery; Birmingham--Pvt. Cecil Williams, 6622 - 3rd St.; Pvt. Joseph King, 2111½ - 11th Ave.; Castleberry--Pfc. John C. Moncrease, Route 2, Box 12; Fayette--Pvt. Delman J.H. Poe, Box 521; Mobile--Sgt. Lucius L. Brown, 402 Regina St.; Sylacauga--Pfc. James E. Pope, Route 2, Box 55.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--Technical Sgt. Charles White, Route 4, Box 142; Sgt. Eric M. Wilson, 1160 E. 27th St.; San Diego--Cpl. Hilbert N. Mason, 836 Front St.

CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport--Cpl. Paul Edwards, 76 Garden St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pfc. Garland M. Perry, 409 Half St.; Pvt. Ernest R. Lee, 1223 - 6th St., N.W.

FLORIDA:: Gainsville--Pfc. Alphonso L. Lewis, 720 W. Seminary; Indiantown--Cpl. Elbert McIntyre; Jacksonville--Pvt. Thomas Mitchell, Jr., 1118 Duval St.; Sgt. Samuel Brown, 625 W. Ashly St.; Pfc. Calvin G. Johnson, 1651 N. 4th St.; Pfc. Leroy W. Love, 1315 Hill St.

FLORIDA: Jupiter--Pvt. Jacob E. McKenzie, General Delivery; Madison--Pfc. Warren Joseph, General Delivery; Miami--Pvt. Hubert McDonald, 1822 NW 5th Place; Sanford--Pfc. Joshua E. Jones, Route 2, Box 342.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Pvt. Robert C. Jones, 277 Thurmond St.; Pvt. Leroy Freeman, 910 King St.; Blackshear--Pfc. Richard K. Spells, Route 1, Box 135; Douglasville--Pvt. James H. Anderson, Route 1; Duluth--Pfc. Willie Riley, Box 112; Hillsburg--Pfc. Curtis Driskell, Route 2, Box 13; Macon--Technical Sgt. Booker T. Green, 81 J Tindell Heights; Patterson--Pfc. General B. Rhem, Box 211; Smithville--Pvt. Eddie Germany, Route 1, Box 58; Valdosta--Cpl. Eddie A. Moody, 812 Patterson St.

ILLINOIS: Argo--Pfc. Otis B. Mallory, 7533 W. 64th St.

INDIANA: Indianapolis--Staff Sgt. James M. Henson, 1222 Cornell Ave.; Pvt. Clifton Shirley, 2254 Martindale Ave.; South Bend--Sgt. John C. Stith, 925 W. Washington.

KENTUCKY: Buechell--Pvt. John B. Merritt, Route 3; Harrodsburg--Technical Sgt. James G. Jackson, 135 Cornishville St.; Lexington--Sgt. John Estill,

MORE

503 E. Aspendale; Louisville--Pvt. Horace Green, Jr., 1419 W. Liberty St.; Pfc. Alphonso Lowe, 421 E. Calwell St.; Pvt. Leon H. Blakey, 632 - 10th St.; Manchester--Sgt. William Potter, General Delivery.

LOUISIANA: Lake Providence--Staff Sgt. Herman Wells, General Delivery; Natchitoches--Sgt. Cleveland Hall, Route 3, Box 140; Shreveport--Cpl. Albert Nelson, Route 3, Box 56.

MARYLAND: Annapolis--Cpl. Herman P. Slade, Jr., 1319 Landover St.; Pfc. Charles W. Sharpe, 65 College Creek Terrace; Pvt. John H. Sembly, Jr., College Creek Terrace; Baltimore--Pvt. Richard T. Stokes, 1518 Ashland Ave.; Pvt. George W. Lewis, 1038 W. Laval St.; Pvt. Albert Leach, 1101 N. Mount; Pfc. William T. Scrivens, 614 N. Biddle St.; Staff Sgt. Percy B. Brinkley, 1319 W. Landover.

NORTH CAROLINA: Aberdeen, Sgt. Frank W. Jones, Box 523; Badin--Pvt. Eugene Miller, 703 Marion St.; Charlotte--Pfc. J.B. Neal, 710 S. Cardwell; Edenton--Pvt. Isaiah Hicks, 218 E. Gale St.; Elizabeth--Pvt. George E. Newkirk, General Delivery; Greensboro--Pvt. Eugene Cathey, 1116 Gray St.; Winston Salem--Sgt. Willie L. Crowder, 1904 E. 12th St.; Fair Bluff--Cpl. R.D. Lennon, General Delivery; Greensboro--Sgt. Herman L. Overby, 534 S St.; Gastonia--Pfc. George E. Mickle, Route 1; Guilford College--Cpl. Robert E.L. Jones, Route 1, Box 26; Holly Springs--Cpl. Herbert L. Lucas, Route 1, Box 24; Knightdale--Pvt. James Jones, General Delivery; Henderson--Pvt. Robert S. Jones, 315 Walnut St.; Laurinburg--Staff Sgt. Lawrence Malloy, 215 Dickson St.; New London--Cpl. Fred T. Patterson, Route 2, Box 47 B; Norwood--Pfc. Kenneth P. Pegues, Route 1, Box 199; Raleigh--Pvt. Thomas Battle, Jr., 1013 Mark St.; Rockingham--Pfc. Marcus Redrick, Route 1; Pfc. Carl L. Robinson, Route 2, Box 238; Salisburg--Pvt. George H. Lyerly, 315 S. West St.; Troutman--Pvt. Fred H. Ramsey, Route 1; Wendell--Pvt. James J. Jones, Route 2, Box 207; Winston Salem--Pvt. Nathaniel S. McMullen, 1220 E. 11th St.; Pvt. Edward Johnson, 936 Byerly St.; Pvt. Clifton J. Cooley, 722 W. 124th St.; Salisburg--Cpl. James M. Jenkins, 318 Horah St.

NEW JERSEY: Delair--Sgt. Melvin W. Luff, 7623 Tripoli Ave.; Jersey City--Sgt. Walton A. Phillips, 351 Forrest St.; Pvt. Charles L. Smith, 30 Sackett St.; Pleasantville--Pvt. Floyd Watts, 1415 Langston Ave.

MISSISSIPPI: Aberdeen--Sgt. Henry L. Crump, Route 1, Box 8B; Brookhaven--Pfc. John C. Sanders, Route 3, Box 118; Deliser--Pfc. Clarence McLaughlin, General Delivery; Fayette--Pfc. Lennor Sampson, Route 1, Box 188; Laurel--Pvt. Willie Adams, 162 Chestnut St.; New Augusta--Pfc. Odell Dedeaux, General Delivery; Oakland--Cpl. Eugene Reed, Route 2, Box 12; Laurel--Cpl. Cleveland L. Robinson, General Delivery; Tuchola--Pvt. Jesse E. Robinson, Route 2, Box 53.

MISSOURI: St. Louis--Technical Sgt. William Morrissey, Box 611; Sgt. Alphonso Ferguson, 1310 Taylor Ave.; Pfc. Roy Owens, 2320 E. Pine St.

MASSACHUSETTS: Cambridge--Cpl. Joseph R. Davis, 25 Evcent St.; Everett--Pvt. Nelson M. Jones, 50 Harvard St.

NEW YORK: Brooklyn--Pvt. Richard Elliott, 87 Handcock St.; Mount Vernon--Staff Sgt. Lorenzo Thomas, 336 S. 6th Ave.; New York City--Staff Sgt. Napoleon D. Kaiser, 545 W. 150th St.; Sgt. Eustace D. Naylor, 35-38 Mt. Morris; Pfc. Frank Jackson, 281 W. 119th St.; Pfc. Erdman G. Salmon, 206 W. 122nd St.; Pvt. Nestfew Beckett, 129 W. 112th St.; Pvt. Levi Collins, 15 W. 116th St.; Pvt. George V. Isaacs, 48-50 W. 139th St.; Pvt. John Sena, 1001 E. 123rd St.; Pvt. Thomas Taylor, 101 W. 130th St.

OHIO: Cincinnati--Technical Sgt. Alfred Titus, 3032 O'Bryon St.; Sgt. Oscar Ravens, 2716 Park Ave.; Pfc. George Alexander, 434 Armory Ave.; Pfc. Willie M. Browner, 532 Armory Ave.; Pfc. Joel Harris, 1503 Linn St.; Columbus--1st Sgt. George H. Sawyer, 1587 Starr Ave.; Dayton--Cpl. Kenneth Blackburn, 41 Gordon Ave.; Columbus--Pvt. Leon W. Banks, 681 E. Long St.; Pvt. J.C. Lyons, 421 Freeman St.; Pvt. James L. Hadden, 928 4th St.; Springfield--Sgt. Warren G. Clark, 271 Baster Ave.

MORE

OKLAHOMA: Muskogee--Pvt. Ocie Edmondson, 200 S. Price St.; Ponca City--Master Sgt. Wilthian Tucker, 908 S. 12th St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Harrisburg--Sgt. Benjamin B. Hill, 308 Cherry St.; New Derby--Sgt. Harry G. Rice, General Delivery; Philadelphia--Sgt. Misho Singleton, 3847 Brandwine St.; Sgt. Evans Riley, 3737 Brown St.; Cpl. Charles E. Hall, 2259 N. 22nd St.; Cpl. Maurice Tibbles, 2024 Wilkins St.; Cpl. Thomas Washington, 3483 Carson St.; Cpl. Calvin C. Carter, 3835 Folsom St.; Cpl. Frank L. Trulear, 1901 N. 18th St.; Pfc. James F. Scurry, 622 N. 39th St.; Pvt. Frederick May, 7220 Saybrook Ave.; Pvt. John Myers, 3834 Mt. Vernon St.; Pvt. Robert Williams, 701 N. 34th St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Brunson--Pvt. Booker T. Scott, Route 1, Box 40; Calhoun Falls--Cpl. Edgie L. Gray, Route 1, Box 51; Conway--Pfc. Lon D. McDonald, General Delivery; Edisto Island--Cpl. Clarence Bennett, General Delivery; Elloree--Pfc. Bennie Moorer, Route 2, Box 44; Greenville--Pvt. John Kilgore, 111 Davis Ave.; Cpl. Dennis Rhodes, 102 Davis St.; Verdery, Pfc. Moses Hall, Route 1, Box 16 A; Goldsburg--Pfc. Thomas Frazier, 511 W. Pine St.; Latta--Pfc. John A. Harrison, Route 3, Box 55; Greenville--Pvt. David Maffett, Jr., 16 Lindburg Ave.; Union--Cpl. Frank McKanic, General Delivery.

TENNESSEE: Alamo--Pvt. James T. Hardville, Route 2; Knoxville--Pvt. James Evans, 1112 Calloway St.; Memphis--Pfc. Luther Edwards, 406 Midland Ave.; Springhill--Pfc. Porter Lockridge, General Delivery; Trenton--Cpl. Doctor F. Glenn, General Delivery.

TEXAS: Dallas--Cpl. Tim Coleman, Jr., 4921 Dunius St.; Pfc. Clifford E. Fowler, 2801 Farragut Ave.; Longview--Cpl. Bennie A. Sowells, Route 1, Box 41; Teagus--Pvt. Willia Huckaby, Route 1, Box 1; Terrell--Staff Sgt. Wilburn G. Sheppard, 405 W. Newton St.

VIRGINIA: Charlottesville--Pfc. William L. Payne, 320 Lankford Ave.; Pfc. William S. Johnson, 716½ West St.; Emporia--Pfc. Shelton Boone, General Delivery; New Port News--Pfc. Hubert L. Peoples, 1143 41st St.; Norfolk--Pfc. Joseph R. Ruff, Jr., 2407 Middle St.; Pfc. John C. Riddick, 912 Gouldland St.; Richmond--Sgt. Hayes E. Willis, 3000 N St.; Cpl. Isaac B. Smith, 716 W. Clay St.; Suffolk--Cpl. Jordan J. Copeland, 308 Johnson Ave.

WEST VIRGINIA: Man--Cpl. Robert H. Moss, General Delivery; Vivian--Pfc. James L. Lawson, General Delivery.

* * * * * * * *

BUZZ BOMB BLOWS MEDICS
INTO AIR RAID SHELTER

WITH U.S. SUPPLY FORCES IN BELGIUM---Reversing the usual reactions to exploding robombs, three medics of the 389th Engineer Regiment were blown into an air-raid shelter when a Nazi V-weapon exploded near them.

None the worse for the freak life-saving incident, the men, Corporal James A. Williams, 608 East Rockspring Street, Henderson, North Carolina; Private First Class Caruso Bell, 721 Baldwin Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Private James H. Patrick, 107 Boundary Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, were able to report to the battalion aid station and assist in the treatment of soldiers and civilians injured by the blast.

Without a let-up the men worked hours rendering medical assistance to over eighty of the victims. Of all persons treated at the dispensary there were only three who died, and it was said that when they were brought in they were beyond all human aid.

Lieutenant Colonel Herrol J. Skidmore, commanding officer of the 389th, after reviewing the havoc wrought by the buzz-bomb three doors from where one company was billeted, commended the medics for their outstanding performance.

MORE

Corporal Williams was inducted November 6, 1942, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He was an employee of the Rexall Drug Store, and was active in the dramatic club of the Shiloh Baptist Church and sang in the church choir in Henderson, North Carolina. His wife, Mrs. Marie R. Williams, lives at 2217 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Private First Class Bell was inducted October 30, 1942, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. A former recreation park director, Bell lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bell, at the Baldwin Avenue address.

Private Patrick was inducted November 7, 1942, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He was a former shoemaker and taxi-cab driver, and played the piano in the Regimental band. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Jones, live at the Boundary Street address.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
2-14-45

25-24508-600

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1945

* * * *

Inducted at Fort Custer, Michigan, as a private in January 1942, Captain Thomas had advanced to the position of operations sergeant in the 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion before he was sent to the Tank Destroyers' Officer Candidate School at Camp Hood, Texas, where he was comissioned a second lieutenant in March 1943.

After completing an advanced course at the Tank Destroyer School, he was promoted to first lieutenant and sailed overseas as commander of Company C. He was promoted to captain January 1, 1945.

Prior to his induction, Captain Thomas, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Thomas of 5877 Beechwood Avenue, Detroit, was a molder and metal pourer for the Ford Motor Company. He studied aeronautical meteorology and navigation at the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, and at the time of his induction was a student at Wayne University of that city.

The Distinguished Service Cross will be presented to Captain Thomas at appropriate ceremonies to be announced.

* * * * * * * *

332nd COMPLETES 200th MISSION WITHOUT LOSS OF SINGLE "HEAVY"

WITH THE 15th AIR FORCE, Italy---The all-Negro Mustang fighter group, led by Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commanding officer, on February 28 chalked up its 200th combat mission with the 15th Army Air Force when it provided close escort for heavy bombers attacking enemy targets on the Brenner route in northern Italy. These Negro pilots have the enviable distinction of not having lost a single heavy bomber to enemy fighters.

The group began flying with the 15th AAF in June 1944. Using P-47 Thunderbolts soon after their initiation into the 15th, the pilots were assigned P-51 Mustangs.

The pilots have been awarded 63 Distinguished Flying Crosses and completed more than 8,000 individual sorties. Colonel Davis has been awarded the Legion of Merit, the United States' fourth highest award.

The all-Negro group has destroyed more than 200 enemy aircraft in combined aerial and ground strafing assaults and has destroyed or damaged much enemy rolling stock.

* * * * * * * *

10 NEGRO SOLDIERS DECORATED FOR HEROISM IN PHILIPPINES

WITH THE XXIV CORPS ON LEYTE, Philippine Islands---Ten Negro soldiers recently received the Soldier's Medal for heroism during the Philippine campaign from Major General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, XXIV Corps, whose troops conquered the southern and western parts of Leyte, the War Department reported today.

Coming from four states, the decorated men are:

FIRST SERGEANT HENRY L. MORRIS, Darlington, South Carolina.

MASTER SERGEANT ROSCOE E. THOMAS, 595 Parsons Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

STAFF SERGEANT LESLIE D. MURRAY, 1187 61st Avenue, Oakland, California.

STAFF SERGEANT MERLE L. GREENWOOD, 706 Hickory Street, Streator, La Salle, Illinois.

MORE

SERGEANT ALFRED COCKRELL, 4600 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

TECHNICIAN FOURTH GRADE FRANK J. CRAMMER, 1047-C, Stalker Way, Alameda, California.

CORPORAL IVAN P. MIDDLEBROOK, Venice, California.

TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE NORRIS BUCKMAN, 707 Frederick Street, Detroit, Michigan.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS COLUMBUS HOWARD, 3825 Lovett Street, Inkster, Michigan.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS J. CAVENESS, 4451-4 East 48th Street, Los Angeles California.

"In spite of exploding artillery shells and flying fragments," Thomas, Greenwood, Buckman and Caveness risked their lives in going to the assistance of three comrades buried under debris from an ammunition dump which had been set on fire by Japanese bombers, according to their official citations.

Morris, Murray, Cockrell, Crammer, Middlebrook and Howard risked their lives "by proceeding within 200 yards of the exploding inferno to remove hot metal fragments from inflammable materials....and fought tirelessly to prevent the fire from spreading to other vital supply dumps," their official citations said.

General Hodge, who personally presented the awards, told the soldiers, "Service troops are important, very important; without them, the men at the front could not be there." He also commended Technician Fifth Grade Buckman for his daring and devotion to duty.

* * * * * * * *

PORT MEN DELIVERED BOMBS
THAT SAVED DAY ON MINDORO

WITH U.S. FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES---Men of the 235th Port Company got a chance to see just how important their cargo work really is last December 26 when the Japanese shelled Mindoro Island.

Having gone in with the infantry during the invasion, the Port Company soldiers had set up headquarters on the beach when Jap shells began to rain of them from out at sea.

All hands were turned to the unloading of bombs which were hurriedly sent to the air strip. As the bombs arrived at the strip, the planes took off to engage the enemy.

Soon the Jap shells ceased to fall. Soldiers of the Port Company went back to work, thoroughly convinced that their job was definitely one of the most important on Mindoro.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO NURSES COMPLETELY FILL
NURSING POSTS AT CALIFORNIA CAMPS

CAMP SAN LUIS OBISPO, California---Nineteen Negro Army nurses now make up the complete complement of the nursing staff at the Station Hospital here, Colonel Frank W. Pinger, Post Surgeon, announced today.

At Camp Callan, San Diego, California, First Lieutenant Chrystalee Maxwell, a veteran of overseas service, is principal chief nurse of a staff of 15 at the Station Hospital.

MORE

Supervising the activities of the nurses at San Luis Obispo is Principal Chief Nurse Daisy R. Evans, a first lieutenant from Wilmington, Delaware, who received her training at the Hampton Institute School of Nurses, Hampton, Virginia. She also did post graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

Before joining the Army Nurse Corps in 1941, Lieutenant Evans held the appointment of a Public Health Nurse in the State of Delaware.

Other nurses on the staff at Camp San Luis Obispo include Second Lieutenants Ola M. Bland, West Avenue, Blackstone, Va.; Gwyneth T. Blessitt, 318 S. 7th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Louise E. Boney, 237 Bainbridge, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Goldie B. Buchanan, 2032 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Doris V. Cloud, 518 Sampson St., San Diego, Calif.; Dorothy M. Cook, 534 E. 3rd St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Barbara C. McDonald, 6397 Scotten St., Detroit, Mich.; Mable D. Rhodes, 537 E. Kirby St., Detroit, Mich.; Bertha L. Rushing, 428 E. Concord St., Salisbury, N.C.; Grace Shallowhorn, 504 Eagle St., Buffalo, N.Y.; Virginia L. Smith, 215 S. Allen Ave., Richmond, Va.; Volma L. Washington, 654 E. 24th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Eloise A. White, 328 W. Queen St., Hampton, Va.; Thelma R. Williams, 896 Washington Ave., Norfolk, Va.; Catherine Wilder, 408 N. 11th St., Marshalltown, Iowa; Estelle F. Worrell, 909 Glasgow St., Portsmouth, Va.; and Louise R. Wright, 174A Union Street, Jersey City, N.Y.

At Camp Callan, Lieutenant Maxwell says she intends to stay in the service. She has been a nurse for 10 years and counts her three years in the Army as the happiest of her life.

Already a veteran of overseas service, Lieutenant Maxwell was assigned to duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in July 1942. Six months later she was ordered to Liberia, West Africa, where a huge station hospital for the troops guarding the East Atlantic supply lifeline was established.

In Liberia, Lieutenant Maxwell came to know, and eventually to adopt, a beautiful, dark-eyed Liberian girl. Last May, Brenda Drucilla, aged seven, flew by clipper to the United States to join her adopted mother. She's now living with Lieutenant Maxwell's mother at 1661 West 35th Street, Los Angeles.

During her varied and interesting Army career, Lieutenant Maxwell served a six months' period as chief nurse of the German prisoner of war camp at Papago Park, Arizona.

"I found out firsthand that the Nazis are far from being supermen," she laughed. "They like to act tough and big, but they cry too!"

Members of Lieutenant Maxwell's staff at Camp Callan include: First Lieutenant Nellie E. Jackson, 622 N. 6th St., Richmond, Virginia. Second Lieutenants Mildred V. Robinson, 1319 Central Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Thelma Lambert, 188 Wylie Ave., Plainsville, N.J.; Bessie O. Hart, 249 Adams St., Steelton, Pa.; Sophronia E. Graham, 329 10th St., Roanoke, Va.; and Marjorie V. Malery, 1414 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

* * * * * * * *

ENGINEERS IN GERMANY
KEEPING RAILROAD OPEN

WITH ADVANCE U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY---Penetrating into German territory east of Aachen, the 375th Engineer General Service Regiment is following advancing armies with rails, ties, spikes, and heavy equipment to establish necessary railheads for the continuous flow of supplies from Advance Section, Communications Zone depots to forward army elements.

Seemingly unmindful of enemy strafing and air attacks, companies of the regiment are following close on the heels of the combat troops.

Clearing away the debris and wreckage caused by both Allied and enemy bombing and shelling, the 375th has miles of track ready for service. While

MORE

security patrols cover the men at work, long sections of rehabilitated track cut parallel lines in the snow over the German terrain.

"These German people around here act like they want to be friendly," said Corporal Allen J. Taylor, of New Orleans, Louisiana. "We don't pay them any attention though. Our greatest concern is getting this mission finished."

The outfit is billeted in abandoned German trains and move in them as they proceed along on their project.

* * * * * * * *

LOW STRAFING MISSIONS
SAFER, PILOT ASSERTS

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---The reason for First Lieutenant Charles A. Dunne's preference for low strafing missions while on escort duty with the 332nd Fighter Group was simple, "It's safer," he said. "At least I found it so."

Reporting to the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 was something of a homecoming for the lithe, slender pilot. He lived at 439 North New York Avenue, Atlantic City, for 12 years, attended Atlantic City High School, competed as a miler and cross-country runner. Now he makes his home at 236 Madison Street, Frederick, Maryland.

"We weren't on the deck for more than five or six missions," he said of the strafing jobs. "And we managed to sink a destroyer in Trieste harbor, hit radar towers in Southern France, and damaged some ME-109s on the ground in Austria. Our squadron was credited for these on a collective basis, which is the way it ought to be, since it was a collective job.

"But it wasn't easy. We were shot at with everything from 30-caliber slugs on up. That made me uncomfortable. I liked high altitude. Flak came at us in a pattern and it was easy---most of the time---to avoid it by a quick turn and a dive. We tangled a few times with Jerry, but he never got close enough to worry us."

Lieutenant Dunne flew a total of 92 missions with the 12th and 15th Air Forces. Mostly, he was in the P-51 Mustang which for speed, maneuverability and lightness on the controls was the best he ever handled.

"On those strafing jobs though," he said, "I felt better in the P-47. It was harder to knock down and had more guns."

Flying with the 301st Squadron out of Italy, Lieutenant Dunne received the Air Medal with five Oak Leaf Clusters. He is here for reassignment and the set-up is, as he puts it simply and directly, "much nicer than I ever expected."

* * * * * * * *

PILOT DOWNED OVER BULGARIA
WINS UNIQUE RECOGNITION

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas---First Lieutenant Henry A. Wise, Jr., now a student in the 22nd General Staff Class at the Command and General Staff School here, was awarded the Certificate of Valor last week in recognition of courageous service in aerial combat by the direction of Major General Nathan F. Twining, Commanding General of the Fifteenth Air Force.

Major General Karl Truesdell, Commanding General of Fort Leavenworth and Commandant of the Command and General Staff School, made the presentation at a ceremony in Gruber Hall before some 800 of Lieutenant Wise's classmates.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wise, of Chariton, Virginia, Lieutenant Wise, upon entering the Army in July 1942, was first assigned to Grenier Field

MORE

Manchester, New Hampshire. He was then transferred to the 38th Aviation Squadron, Dow Field, Bangor, Maine. He left Dow Field as a sergeant, and received his commission as second lieutenant at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, in February 1944.

Lieutenant Wise reached the Mediterranean Theater in July 1944 and was promoted to first lieutenant in September. He was a fighter pilot with the 332nd Fighter Group of the Fifteenth Air Force, doing principally escort work.

His last mission is one of the lieutenant's most vivid remembrances. It was a raid on the Ploesti oil fields August 26. His plane was forced down over Bulgaria, and he was captured and imprisoned by the Germans in that country. "That was a stroke of luck, though," Lieutenant Wise said. "I was a prisoner for only three weeks, and then the Russians moved in and we were all freed." He returned to the United States in October.

The Certificate of Valor, though not an official War Department award, nevertheless has an interesting history.

During the trying days of our Air Force in 1943, Lieutenant General Ira C Eaker, then a brigadier general in command of the Eighth Air Force in England, sought a personal way to express his gratitude to the men of his command who worked night and day in flying missions over Germany.

The result was the Certificate of Valor, a close, personal recognition in the form of a certificate signed by the General himself citing the faithful and courageous service of the pilot. This award became highly cherished among the men of the Eighth Air Force.

In addition to the Certificate of Valor, the 24-year-old officer holds the Air Medal and the Purple Heart. He is a former teacher of social science in the Accomac High School, Chariton, Virginia.

* * * * * * * *

FOUR WIN BRONZE STAR
FOR COURAGE IN FRANCE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---Four Negroes were awarded the Bronze Star Medal in France this week, two for initiative and courage displayed in rescuing injured buddies and two for outstanding performance in fighting fires at gasoline dumps.

They are Sergeant Thomas G. Banks of Berryville, Virginia, Corporal Harvey Thompson of Jackson, Missouri, Private First Class Robert L. Clark, Jr. of South Boston, Virginia and Corporal Charlie Wagoner of Center, Texas.

Sergeant Banks, a mechanic, and Corporal Thompson, a DUKW driver, with the 818th Amphibian Truck Company now stationed at a major French port, were aboard the LCT headed for Normandy when the vessel struck a mine. The explosion tore the craft in two and buried seven soldiers beneath the twisted wreckage of eight Army trucks and four loaded trailers. The fore part of the vessel sank immediately. Though the section which remained afloat was in imminent danger of sinking or of catching fire from the oil and gasoline which drenched the wreckage, Sergeant Banks and Corporal Thompson shifted the twisted vehicles and pulled the dead and injured from underneath.

When a rescue boat came alongside, the soldiers transferred the casualties from the sinking LCT.

Sergeant Banks has received a Battle Star for participation in the battle of Northern France. His wife, Mary, is a private in the WAC. Their home is at Berryville, Virginia.

Corporal Thompson also has received a Battle Star for participation in the battle of Northern France. His wife, Ernestine, lives at 1529 North Blair Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

MORE

Private First Class Clark was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his outstanding performance in fighting two gas dump fires, one on the Omaha beach and the other in Lougainville. At each fire, Private First Class Clark maneuvered a decontamination truck that had been converted into a pumper, to within effective range of the burning gas, and extinguished the blaze before it reach the larger portion of the inflammable supplies.

Corporal Charlie Wagoner, Center, Texas, was also awarded the Bronze Star Medal. He acted in a similar manner at the same fires combated by his unit at Omaha beach and Lougainville.

Enlisting in the Army on March 20, 1941, at Fort George G. Meade, Maryla Clark was a former ice cream maker. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Clark, Sr., of South Boston.

Corporal Wagoner was inducted on September 10, 1942, at Camp Wolters, Texas. A former farmer, he lived with his mother, Mrs. Hassie Wagoner in Center, Texas.

* * * * * * * *

SERGEANT ARRIVES SAFELY
THROUGH GRACE OF 20 FEET

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Master Sergeant Roland Henry, of 312 East 9th Street, Wilmington, Delaware, contends that he is at the Army Air Forces Redistribution Station No. 1 only through the grace of 20 feet. It was that distance by which a Jap bomb missed the Liberty Ship on which he was returning to the United States after completing a 23 months' tour of duty in the Southwest Pacific Area.

"My boat was one of a convoy bound for home from Leyte in the Philippines. It was early afternoon of my second day out at sea and I was standing on the bow of the ship taking a look around," recalled the sergeant.

"Suddenly a lone Zero came zooming out the sun and picked our ship for his first pass. The 500 pounder he hurled at us hit no more than 20 feet in front of the bow where I was standing. The boat jumped in the air like a trout after a fly. The rush of water nearly knocked me off my feet in the coldest bath I ever had. In fact, it was so cold, I thought, I was frozen solid. My buddies told me later I was only scared rigid."

The Zero started a second dive, but Navy gunners on another ship got its range as it peeled off and blew it out of the sky.

Sergeant Henry was sergeant-major of a Negro aviation engineering battali that saw service in the Netherlands East Indies, New Guinea and the Philippines

Now awaiting a new assignment at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1, the Wilmington sergeant remarked:

"I had heard about this kind of a set-up for the fellows returning from overseas, but I never imagined that the Air Forces would combine 'paradise' with physical examinations and classification."

Sergeant Henry entered the service on March 5, 1942, and was sent overseas on February 26, 1943. He wears the Asiatic Pacific ribbon with three campaign stars.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTED TO MAJOR, CHICAGOAN
COMMANDS BATTALION IN ENGLAND

HEADQUARTERS, 1349th ENGINEER GENERAL SERVICE REGIMENT, England---The promotion in England of Captain Walker G. Stone, 7614 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicag

MORE

Illinois, to the rank of major as the commanding officer of the second battalic in the 1349th Engineer General Service Regiment was announced recently.

Major Stone commands a Negro Engineer Battalion. He helped to direct operations in which D Company of his unit, in training for future operations on the Continent, beat the record of a top-notch Negro Pontoon Battalion in competition and established a new record by erecting in one hour and fifty-eight minutes the floating-type Bailey bridge over a 300-foot river span.

A reserve officer, Major Stone was called to active duty in 1942 as a second lieutenant. He attended the eight-week Refresher Course at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and was later assigned to his present unit. He has served in the capacity of platoon commander, company commander, assistant battalion supply officer, battalion plans and training officer and executive officer of the battalion before his present assignment.

Major Stone's main interest is engineering construction. He is a graduat of the University of Illinois, Class '38 and received his B.S. in Architectura Engineering. While performing his duties as the Plans and Training Officer, Major Stone designed several huge camps before D-Day and provided facilities for thousands of invasion troops. He also helped to direct and supervise the construction of a network of military roads in which his unit gained a reputation for completing assigned projects ahead of schedule.

Major Stone's wife, Harriette Joyce, and daughter, Linda Carol, reside at the St. Lawrence Avenue address.

* * * * * * * *

PHILADELPHIAN CENSORS ETO
MAIL IN THREE LANGUAGES

UNITED KINGDOM BASE, England---Only Negro censor at the First Base Post Office in the European Theater of Operations, censoring mail written in three foreign languages, is First Lieutenant Tothwill W. Burke, 25, of 3856 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A Regular Army man with six years' service, Lieutenant Burke was commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps in July 1942, and has been overseas 18 months.

He is the husband of Mrs. Emma L. Burke and the father of Rothwell, Jr., 18 months old, of the Haverford Avenue address.

* * * * * * * *

CHAPLAIN, HOME FROM PACIFIC,
JOINS STAFF AT PERCY JONES

BATTLE CREEK, Michigan---The tenth chaplain to join the staff of Percy Jones General and Canvalescent Hospital is Captain Norman G. Long, of Oberlin, Ohio, a veteran of 32 months' service in the South Pacific.

Like another Percy Jones chaplain, Captain Albert J. Hoffman who joined t staff after entering the hospital as a patient from overseas, Captain Long came here as a patient and is now at the Convalescent Facility, Fort Custer, while recovering from a tropical illness acquired while he was stationed st Guadalcanal.

Chaplain Long served in the Solomons as regimental chaplain for 14 months, from August 1943 to October 1944. He was transferred here from Fletcher General Hospital in Ohio this January.

On temporary duty only while completing his own medical treatment, Chaplain Long is spending two mornings each week at the main hospital, at Convalescent Facility and at Fort Custer Annex.

MORE

Chaplain Long first entered the Army as a reserve chaplain in 1937, and went on active duty in 1939. For three years he served with the Ninth Cavalry at Fort Riley before being assigned to Fort Benning, Georgia, where he served until April 1942 when he was sent overseas. He went first to the New Hebrides and served there 15 months before being sent to the Solomon Islands.

* * * * * * * *

UNIT SPEEDS TONS OF SUPPLIES
TO FRONT VIA "BABY RED-BALL"

WITH THE 259th PORT COMPANY, France---Winch operators, hatchmen, cargo checkers and dock technicians of this unit, who swiftly unloaded thousands of tons of vital war materials from bulging freighters at a key Allied port here and placed them on famed Red-Ball express trucks, are now doing the same for the "Baby Red-Ball" express.

Successor to the original Red-Ball, which raced along restricted highways hundreds of miles to the front, the Baby Red-Ball comprises a chain of key freight points stretching from the major supply port of Cherbourg to Paris.

Men of the 259th Port Company, working through all kinds of weather on round-the-clock schedules, load the express trucks at the dockside. Guns, clothing, food, medical equipment, and all the vast armory of weapons and implements used by America's mechanized armies are included in the shipments.

"Sure," says Sergeant Roland J. Maples, El Centro, California, "it's no fun getting heavy cargo off the ships in rain and sleet. It's hard work--- sometimes dangerous work. But it's a job we must do because we know there's a lot of our buddies up the line depending on us."

Activated as part of the 499th Port Battalion at New Orleans, Louisiana, in August 1943, the company trained at New Orleans and at Newport News, Virginia It arrived at Southampton, England, in December 1943.

For five months, working day and night, men of the unit unloaded American and Allied freighters at the south coast English port. They sent thousands of tons of precious war materials streaming out from the port by road and rail to every supply depot in Great Britian.

As D-Day approached, carefully selected squads of 259th soldiers, working in great secrecy at camouflaged locations along the coast, loaded invasion craft of all types with the thousands of specialized items of equipment necessary for head-on assault on the fortified shores of Normandy.

Two months after the successful Allied operation, the unit was again at work at the key port of Cherbourg, a city of the utmost importance in the overall pattern of Supreme Command strategy. Cherbourg was the westerh terminus of the famed Red-Ball Highway, main supply artery for Allied troops pounding their way into the heart of France.

For four months the 259th Port Company was instrumental in keeping racing Red-Ball trucks loaded day and night, ready for swift delivery of vital equipment down the hundreds of miles of shell-scarred roadway stretching to the battle front.

Names of personnel of the company follow:

ALABAMA: Abanda--Pfc. Walter J. Ballard, Route 1, Box 84; Belle Mina--Pvt. Willie J. Harris, Box 12; Birmingham--Pvt. Lamar Hicks, 60 18th Ave., S.; Pfc. Hamp Jackson, 127 6th Ave., S.; Cpl. Stanley Jackson, 401 11th Court, W.; Cpl. Otis Miller, Route 7, Box 29; Pvt. Eddie Simpson, 521 S. 15th St.; Elkmont--Pfc. Douglas Coleman, P.O. Box 503; Fountain--Pfc. Alonzo Wiggins; Harvest--Pvt. Hector A. Blackburn, Route 2, Box 45; Huntsville--Pfc. Lonnie Gristle, 401 Hooper Ave.; Mobile--Pvt. Frederic A. Rivera, 359 Rylands Lane; Monroeville--Pvt. Charlie E. Dickerson, P.O. Box 149; Phoenix City--Pvt. Norman P. Ross, 1207 Carton St.; Scottsboro--Pfc. Elberk Knowles, General Delivery;

MORE

Seale--Pvt. Charlie L. Newsome, Route 2, Box 53; Woodward--Pvt. Samuel T. Hatter, House 664.

ARIZONA: Phoenix--Pfc. Freddie E. Battle, 1226 E. Madison; Pvt. Zebedee Fuller, 1111 W. Lincoln; Pvt. Dave Peterson, 1646 E. Jefferson St.; Staff Sgt. Charlie Tennell, 1001 S. 43rd St.; Tucson--Pvt. Willie Holt, 517 St. Mary's Rd.

CALIFORNIA: El Centro--Sgt. Roland J. Maples, 371 Orange St.; Los Angeles--Cpl. Kermit Dearman, 1237 E. 42nd Pl.; First Sgt. Cornelius J. Evans, 1646 E. 51st St.; Cpl. Leon B. Hilbert, Jr., 1531 E. 41st Pl.; Sgt. Tommie L. Joyce, 4507 Compton Ave.; Pvt. William L. Owens, Jr., 1216 E. 92nd St.; Pvt. Theopolis Wiley, 1145 E. 24th St.; Vallejo--Sgt. Marlin F. Edwards, Jr., 319 Branciforte; Los Angeles--Cpl. Nathaniel Arrington, 9567 Maie Ave.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pvt. Rufus M. Judd, 509 P St., N.W.; Pvt. Howard Kiser, 715 7th St., N.E.; Pvt. James Grant, 506 1st St., N.W.

FLORIDA: Miami--Pvt. William H. Moss, 1157 N.W. 5th St.; St. Petersburg--Pfc. James Lewis, 961½ 3rd Ave., S.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Pvt. Elijah Holmes, 180 Luckie St.; Pvt. Tinnie Perkins, 226 Courtland St., N.E.; Pvt. David C. Askew, 453 North Ave., N.W.; Augusta--Staff Sgt. Olen C. Dougherty, 1009 9th St.; Pvt. Nelson Franklin, Jr., 1350 Twiggs St.; Pfc. W.C. Henley, 1307 12th St.; Cpl. Leroy Lovett, 1232 12th St.; Pfc. Robert McKie, Route 3, Box 133; Pvt. James H. Rhodes, 1619 Floyd St.; Cpl. Matthew Sexton, Jr., 1238½ 9th St.; Cpl. Brown Wimberly, 839 Florence St.; Albany--Pfc. Eddie L. Matthews, Route 2, Box 107; Blakely--Pvt. Robert L. Hall, Route 3, Box 9; Camilla--Pfc. Joe Edgar, Box 134; Claxton--Pfc. Sylvester Timmons, Newton St.; Columbus--Cpl. Ornsby B. Calhoun, P.O. Box 303; Pfc. George B. Embry, 1704 44th St.; Pvt. Lonnie L. Moses, 1521 24th St.; Cramplee--Sgt. Roy Hood, Route 2; Crawford--Pvt. Cleveland Collins, Route 1.

Darlan--Pfc. Leroy Francis, General Delivery; Douglas--Pfc. Pierce Moore, Mill Quarters; Eulonia--Cpl. Nathaniel Sanders; Everett--Pfc. Odis Holden, Jr., Box 41; Fitzgerald--Pvt. Albert George, 804 E. Roareke; Forsyth--Pfc. William A. Gorden, Route 1; Gabbettville--Pvt. Jewell L. Slaughter, Route 3; Griffin--Pvt. James C. Taylor, 353 W. Colleb St.; Glenville--Pvt. Barney R.C. Grantham; Gray Haddock--Cpl. George W. Middlebrook, General Delivery; Hamilton--Pvt. Robert Coverson, General Delivery; Pvt. Fletcher W. Slaughter, Route 1; Hoganville--Pvt. Fuller Mooty, Route 3; Lawrence--Cpl. Thomas E. King, 304 S. Clayton St.; Junction City--Pfc. John A. Leonard, Route 2 Box 9; Lincolnton--Pvt. Alexander Hawes, Route 3, Box 51; Lumber City--Cpl. Samuel Haynes, General Delivery; Macon--Pfc. Eddie Middlebrooks, Route 2, Log Cabin Drive; Pvt. Sylvester C. Hill, 326 Lexington St.; Cpl. Joseph Spry, 409 Campbell Ave.; Mayday--Sgt. Cecil L. Davis, Route 3, Box 76.

Montezuma--Pvt. William Leggett, Jr., 122 Daryton St.; Ocala--Pfc. Charlie L. Johnson, Route 3, Box 11; Perry--Pvt. George Mathis, Jr.; Quitman--Pfc. Draughty H. Corker, 915 E. Forsyth St.; Richland--Pvt. John H. Ansley, General Delivery; Richmond--Pvt. Joseph Alexander, Route 1, Box 5; Savannah--Pvt. Solomon Anderson, 262 Shield St.; Cpl. John P. Cuthpert, 524 W. Charles St.; Pvt. John A. Dupree, 531 President St., W.; Cpl. Jessie J. Jefferson, 537 Yamacraw Village; Pvt. Isaac Johnson, Jr., 538 Montgomery St.; Cpl. John M. Smith, 1007 W. 36th Court; Pvt. Andrew J. Scott, 522 E. Anderson St.; Shadydale--Cpl. Willie F. Sanders, Route 1, Box 53; Sopertown--Cpl. Woodrow Love, Route 2, Box 12; Stone Mountain--Staff Sgt. Henry Greene, General Delivery; Summertown--Pvt. W.D. Woods, P.O. Box 202; Thomaston--Pvt. Emanuel B. Walker; 407 Kings Ave.; Valdosta--Pvt. R.B. Dwight, 415 W. Hill Ave.; Washington--Pvt. Samuel Flint, 106 Alabama St.; Wray--Pvt. David Peterson, Route 1, Box 65.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pvt. Leroy Johnson, 3632 Indiana St.

INDIANA: Indianapolis--Pvt. Emmitt Beckner, 622 N. Capital Ave.; Cpl. Wheeler S. Llewellyn, 517 W. 26th St.; Evansville--Cpl. Joseph C. Lowe, 314 Sumner St.; Cpl. William P. Martin, Route 6, Properity; Pvt. Charles E. Moss, 417 Mulberry St.; Cpl. Hampton Joyner, 1119 S. 12th St.

MORE

KENTUCKY: Lexington--Cpl. Henry L. Mitchell, 409 Georgetown St.; Louisville--Cpl. Henry H. Woolfolk, 1545 W. St. Catherine St.; Madisonville--Cpl. Adothis Mosley, Jr., RR. 6, Box 7; Owensboro--Pfc. Cornelious Key; Cpl. James L. Logan, 811 Oglesby St.; Shelbyville--Pfc. Emmit L. Lewis, 1016 High St.

LOUISIANA: Pointe Ala Hache--Pfc. Haywood Harvey.

MARYLAND: Rochville--Pvt. Leonard N. Wims, R. Middle Lane.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Pvt. James Johnson, 555 S. Rademacher; Grand Rapids--Sgt. Cornelious Davis, 36 Pleasent St., S.W.

MISSISSIPPI: Belzoni--Cpl. John W. Quinn, Route 1, Box 196; Biloxi--Cpl. Jessie James, 520 Holly St.; Bolton--Pvt. Cornelious Johnson; Clarksdale--Pvt Willie Harper, Route 3, Box 570; Columbus--Pfc. Alvin Lagrone, 1618 10th Ave., North; Cottonplant--Cpl. William McAlister; Drew--Pvt. Leslie S. Hoskins; Dunleith--Pvt. Edward Logan; Glen Allen--Pvt. Percy L. Henry; Hattiesburg--Pfc. John R. Faulkner, 711 Duke Ave.; Hernando--Sgt. James Z. Bowens, RFD 2; Jackson--Pvt. Wardell P. Brown, 125 Union St.; Sgt. John Crawford, Jr., 273 George St.; Cpl. Clyde Griffith, Route 3, Box 151B; Cpl. London Moffett, Jr., 1145 Hickory Sr.; Sgt. Wiley Spence, 2400 Valley St.; Sgt. Edward W. Taylor, 229 E. Ash St.; Shaw--Pfc. Daniel L. Cubit; Waynesboro--Pvt. William J. Williamson; Vernal--Pfc. Oscar M. White; Pascagoula--Sgt. Earl Cook, Jr., 514 Tucker St.

MISSOURI: Gobler--Pfc. Richard R. Love; Cape Girardeau--Sgt. William M. Betts, 521 S. Frederic St.; South Kinlock--Pfc. Alvin L. Wilson, Hugo & Maguire Sts.; Pvt. Edelbert A. Jones, Box 122; St. Louis--Cpl. Jack A. Battley, 4577B Garfield Ave.; Sgt. Louis Bennet, 1504A N. Whittier; Pvt. Clayborne R. Bolar, 2416A Leffingwell Ave.; Pvt. George Brown, 3003 Pine St.; Pvt. Jessie Clifft, 22B S. 23rd St.; Cpl. L.C. Curtis, 2719 Dayton St.; Pvt. Louis O. Graves, 3319 Laclede Ave; Pvt. Willie Hall, 3438 Lucas Ave.; Pvt. David E. Hill, 2223A Hickory St.;Pvt. Joseph Hill, 1820A. Division St.; Pvt. William T. Holt, 2835 Delmar Blvd.; Staff Sgt. Leon Jones, 3863 Windsor Pl.; Pvt. Reginald G. Kimbrough, 1912 Goode Ave.; Pvt. James Lee, Jr., 2601A N. Leffingwell Ave.; Cpl Slatie Morgan, 4431 Page Blvd.; Sgt. Leverne Nero, 2633 Pine St.; Sgt. Thomas P Parham, 2630 Lucas Ave.; Cpl. Edgar J. Redmon, 4051 Fairfax; Sgt. Frank E. Rhoda, Jr., 4212 W. Ashland Ave.; Sgt. Sherley A. Turner, 4212 W. Ashland Ave.; Cpl. L.C. Walker, 2959 Dayton St.; Pfc. Lanier Waters, 705 N. Cardinal Ave.; Kennett--Cpl. Charles E. Washington, Box 271.

NORTH CAROLINA: Kingston--Pvt. Ralph Harper, 1002 Macon St.; Durham--Pvt. James O.H. Crawford, 708 Pine St.

NEW JERSEY: Montclair--Pfc. Joseph Hughes, 44 Lexington Ave.

NEW YORK: Bronx--Sgt. Wallace Grubbs, 918 Jackson Ave.; Columbia County-Sgt. Wallace Johnson, Schodack Landing; Corona, Long Island--Cpl. Raymond L. Jackson, 106-10 Northern Blvd.

OHIO: Dayton--Pvt. George L. Jackson, 41 Horace St.

PENNSYLVANIA: North Hills--Pfc. Linwood Holmes, 1 Pennsylvania Ave.; Philadelphia--Pfc. John L. Davis, 1707 N. 21st St.; Pvt. Claude W. Johnson, 2309 N. Garnet St.; Pvt. Haywood L. Willis, 742 S. 15th St.; Presto--Pvt. Raymond Gordon.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Georgetown--Pvt. William Lee, 522 Black River Rd.;

TENNESSEE: Collierville-Cpl. Thomas Yancey, Route 1, Box 154; Dyersburg Pfc. Hazel Gannaway, 815 Fair St.; Braden--Sgt. Clarence Williams, General Delivery; Collierville--Pvt. Mearlon Montgomery, Route 1, Box 202; Humboldt-Pvt. Bill McLin, Route 3; Memphis--Pfc. Alonzo Barnes, 1412 Nichols St.; Pfc. Jimmie Echols, Route 1, Box 82; Sgt. Nathaniel Hoskins, 683 Provine St.; Pfc. Fate Jenkins, 664 Linden St.; Pfc. George W. Johnson, 956 Keel Ave.; Pvt. Alor M. King, 1617 Webb St.; Pfc. Ray Payne, 1826 Benford St.

MORE

Millington--Sgt. Clyde Hutch, General Delivery; Nashville--Pvt. Leroy Davie, 1610 18th Ave., N.; Sgt. George M. Hamer, 2837 Clifton Rd.; Pfc. Eddie Newsome, 1817 Patterson St.; Pvt. James M. Nixon, 415 9th Ave., N.; Cpl. Roscoe S. Waters, 444 10th Ave., N.; Pfc. James A. Weatherly, 1515 Hawkins St.; Oakland-Pvt. Huley Braswell, Route 1, Box 39; Rossville--Pfc. Clifton Lowe, Star Route, Box 9; Pvt. Joe H. Yancey, Route 1, Box 154; Somerville--Pvt. Lavern Shaw, Route 6, Box 21; Williston--Pvt. John W. Fitchpatric, Route 1, Box 12L; Knoxville--Pvt. Charles E. Hicks, 1431 W. 5th Ave.; Nashville--Pfc. Alonzo Barnes 1412 Nichols St.

TEXAS: Houston--Sgt. Howard Williams, 3515 St. Charles St.; Mineola--Pvt. Deb Malone, 306 Giraud St.

VIRGINIA: Alexandria--Pvt. Thomas A. Ball; Norfolk--Pfc. Charles E. Harding, 1449 Chaple St.

END

Distribution: Ad.
3-13-45

25-29604-600

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1945

* *
* NOTE TO EDITORS: The following material originates with the Public *
* Relations Officers of United States Army camps, posts, stations and Theaters *
* of War. It concerns the activities of Negro soldiers. The date of release *
* appears above. Similar informative releases will be sent to you weekly. *
* *

PRESIDENTIAL CITATION
TO 969th FA BATTALION

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, France---The 969th Field Artillery Battalion, a Negro 155-mm howitzer outfit, was one of 34 odd units which received citations in the name of the President of the United States for action in the Bastogne area when attached to the 101st Airborne Division, SHAEF announced today.

Men of the 969th stuck to their guns and fired all around the compass during the defense of encircled Bastogne even though mortar bombs fell on them like rain. The unit which landed in France last July was attached to the 28th Infantry Division at the time of the German attack, At one time, when enemy pressure increased and casualties became heavier, all except the actual cannoneers fought infantry fashion.

The 101st Airborne Division and certain attached units were formally presented with the honor on March 15. Twenty-five other odd units, including the 969th Field Artillery Battalion, were not present because operations required their presence elsewhere. However, appropriate ceremonies will be held for these units at a future date.

* * * * * * * *

LIEUTENANT FAILED IN ACHIEVING AMBITION
BECAUSE PATTON'S TANKS TRAVELED TOO FAST

WASHINGTON, D.C.---"I don't give a damn what color you are as long as you get out there and kill those sons of --- in the green suits."

The rough, rugged speaker stood on the steel hood of an armored car as he addressed the battalion of Negro combat troops.

He was wearing a combat jacket with two ivory-handled pistols dangling at his side and the lacquered M-1 helmet liner that he wore had three silver stars bolted on its front.

The scene was "Somewhere in France." The listeners were members of the 761st Tank Battalion. The speaker was Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr. He wasn't wasting any words --- he was on his way to Germany and he was telling the guys of the 761st that he was banking on them to help him get there.

It all seems like a dream now to Lieutenant William E. Blake, of 1611 City Place, Atlantic City, New Jersey, a former member of the 761st Tank Battalion. He sat in Washington this week and recalled how he was wounded while dashing across Southern France with General Patton's Third Army.

"We knew he needed our tanks and we had been trying for day to catch up with him," said the lieutenant. "When we were assigned to the Third Army the morale of our men went sky-high and we set out at once to join it. A few days

MORE

later, however, we were all in the dumps because General Patton was moving so fast we were afraid he would be in Berlin before we caught up with him."

The battalion almost wore out its tanks trying to catch the fast-rolling Third Army.

"The only way we caught them," Blake went on, "was by taking off the steel combat tracks on our tanks and putting on the faster rubber ones. Even then, we had to do from ninety to a hundred miles a day to overtake them and those guys were fighting as they went. I never dreamed an Army could move so fast while fighting."

They say at one time headquarters had to drop maps to General Patton by plane because the Third Army ran off the maps that they started with and no one from headquarters was able to catch up with him on the ground.

When the 761st Tankmen caught up with General Patton, he was waiting impatiently for supplies at Nancy, France.

It was at Nancy on the occasion of the General's speech to the 761st that Lieutenant Blake first saw the former Olympic swimming and Army pistol champion.

"We were in battalion formation when the order came down to man all guns. Suddenly a bunch of Jeeps loaded with MPs and 50-caliber machineguns rolled in and took up strategic positions. Then a single Jeep came dashing up and stopped beside an armored scout car. A three-star general jumped from the Jeep and vaulted up on the hood of the armored car and when I saw his two ivory-handled pistols I knew I was looking at Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr."

When General Patton struck at Gros Rederching, 3,000 yards from the German border in the Alsace-Lorraine sector, Lieutenant Blake was a liaison officer between the 26th Infantry ("Yankee") Division, and a company of tanks from his battalion attached to the New Englanders for support.

"When we entered the city I had just got located in a building that was between me and the direction from which Jerry's artillery shells were coming," Blake continued, "when I received orders to report to the regimental command post for instructions.

"It was pitch dark and the only way I could find my way up the streets was to hug to the buildings as I went along.

"Just as I got outside my building a German shell landed on the outskirts of the village. This made me feel pretty good for I figured Jerry didn't have the range yet, and I'd be able to make it to the CP before he got it, but I guess I was wrong for about that time I heard one scream over my head and I flattened out on the ground close up beside the building.

"The shell landed on the top of the building and a big pile of debris fell in the middle of my back as I lay there. The concussion stunned me and I lay there for quite a while. Finally I got myself together and began crawling on to the command post."

What the lieutenant did not tell: After he arrived at the command post he did not inform anyone of his injury and when the Division moved out he went a total of eight days, making typical Patton marches, before he finally surrendered to the Medical Corps.

At the hospital it was found that he had suffered serious injuries to his spinal column and had to be evacuated at once. He was sent to a hospital at Rheims from where he was flown to England and later shipped to the United States.

Open in his admiration for the colorful Third Army Commander, Blake said, "I don't see how he stands up under it. He actually wears down his mechanical equipment."

MORE

"You see, when a tank outfit fights two days it needs the third day to make repairs and do maintenance work on its tanks, but during the heavy fighting when we were sent out to take the pressure off Bastogne, we moved so fast and fought so often that at one time we had only nine out of 54 tanks ready to fight --- but General Patton called for that nine."

Speaking of the famed Fourth Armored Division that spearheads most of General Patton's attacks, Blake said, "We would be on our way up to attack and we'd meet the Fourth Armored Division going back the other way. After this happened a couple of times, we began to get curious because we figured they must be retreating since they were always going the other way.

"Finally we found out how they were operating. A day before we were to attack the Germans, General Patton would select a strongly fortified town about 15 miles behind the German lines and tell his Fourth Armored boys to go out and 'blast Hell out of it.' Those guys would take off in their tanks and fight their way through the Jerry lines to the town and do just what he told them to do. The next day when we hit the Germans the Fourth would fight their way back from behind the German lines and join us on a frontal attack. Boy, that's a real outfit."

On leave from Camp Pickett where he is a patient in the hospital, Lieutenant Blake calls his overseas experience "Failure of a Mission."

It seems that when he went overseas in August 1944, his greatest ambition was to get a certain make of cigarette lighter which is popular with soldiers overseas.

"I never did get one," the lieutenant moaned, "General Patton moved so fast I never had time to stop at a PX."

Unmarried, Blake plans to study law at Howard University, Washington, D.C., when he is discharged. He was a pre-law student there when he was inducted.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Blake, live at the Atlantic City address.

* * * * * * * *

92nd MORTARMAN FINDS
WAR IS WAR ANYWHERE

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy---"War is war anywhere," according to Staff Sergeant Duncan M. Slater, 37-year-old Negro mortarman with the 92nd Infantry Division who spent 18 months as an infantryman in the South Pacific and has served six months with the Fifth Army in the Mediterranean Theater.

"Out in the Pacific you got the jungles," Sergeant Slater explained, "and over here you have the mountains. There it's too hot --- here, the mountains are too high."

Heat in the New Hebrides Islands came from two sources when the sergeant was there --- climate and Japs. His unit, the 24th Infantry Regiment, a Regular Army outfit now on Saipan, landed under Japanese fire on a "small rock" with elements of a combat engineer regiment and immediately started building an airfield. Twenty-one days later the field was operating as a base for planes that supported the invasion of Guadalcanal. Japanese "Zeroes" strafed and bombed them regularly.

Fighting Fever Toughest

"But the toughest part of being in the Pacific is fighting fever," Sergeant Slater added.

When he returned to the United States, the sergeant said he received a furlough and then began training at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for his present assignment.

MORE

"The first day I got into combat in Italy, I saw the difference in fighting here and in the Pacific," he said. "You can see the Germans even in the daytime, but we never saw the Japs.

"One night a Jap patrol attacked an outfit near us and all we could do was shoot at sounds we heard in the jungle. Over here, though, the enemy's weapons are better and more accurate and the German Tiger tank beats anything the Japs had."

As mortar section chief, Sergeant Slater often sets up observation posts right in the front line. From these positions he spots enemy troops and supply movement.

"The other night out OP was pinned down by German mortar fire," said Sergeant Slater, "and we waited half an hour for them to quit shelling. We figured out their position from gun flashes and my mortar section fired 15 rounds into the German positions while I was on my way back to our headquarters.

"But the Germans did me one better because three minutes after I got back they dropped two artillery shells about 20 yards from me."

Sergeant Slater's wife, Mrs. Bertie Slater, lives at 39 Clingman Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina, with their two children, Marelwyn, 18, and Duncan, Jr., 17.

* * * * * * * *

FLYING MAJOR TAUGHT
"ETIQUETTE" TO GERMANS

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---From a substitute chemistry teacher at Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., to a full-time instructor in etiquette is the story of Major Lee Rayford, of 115 S Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major Rayford's etiquette pupils were the Germans. He punched his lessons home from the pilot's seat of a P-51 fighter plane as a member of the hard-hitting all-Negro 332nd Fighter Group stationed in Italy.

Back from his second tour of duty with the 332nd, and now here at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 to receive a new duty assignment, Major Rayford has stacked up a total of 83 lead-packed "lessons" against the Germans. Uncle Sam has seen fit to award him the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters --- and a Purple Heart.

"I picked up the Purple Heart while returning from a bomber escort mission into Southern Germany," said the major, who also served as a squadron commander. "A flak burst entered one of my cylinders, knocked out my supercharger and smashed my radio. Seven pieces went into my leg."

His engine leaking oil badly, the major streaked for home. He got there none too soon. His crew chief told him later that in a few more seconds his motor would have been frozen tighter than the North Pole.

The ex-school teacher was out of the fight for only three weeks, but he still carries a piece of German flak in his leg. However, he considers one piece of flak not a bad trade for the ammunition dumps, oil tanks, airfields and communication lines which have been blasted by his guns and bombs. And he feels that the 332nd's course in etiquette has borne good results.

"They're learning that it's impolite to drop in on other countries uninvited," smiled the major.

Major Rayford, who expects to return to the teaching profession after the Germans and Japs have learned their lesson, is a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

ON THE LEDO ROAD--
HELL IS STRAIGHT UP

WASHINGTON, D.C.---"That's Hellgate right there," said the non-com, pointing to the Ledo Road on the map of Eastern Asia. "And the higher you go up the closer to hell you get. That's a strange part of the world alright."

The speaker was Corporal Edward H. Henry, of 210 T Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who has just returned to this country from work on the "greatest engineering feat in the annals of the Army," the famous Ledo Road which connects India with China. He was a survey corporal with the first Engineer regiment to begin work on the road.

Hellgate is high up in the mountains on the Ledo Road and, according to Corporal Henry, is properly named, for once you enter Hellgate the Ledo Road is hell from there on as it winds its way up in the hills of India.

Among Henry's most interesting experiences on the road is that period during which he was in charge of a labor unit of Bengalese Indians. These men spoke no English, so Corporal Henry had to figure out his own way to convey his orders to the natives until he picked up their language.

"I managed to get along with signs at first but I later picked up enough words to let them know what I wanted. We didn't do much talking, however," smiled the corporal.

Nothing Like Basic Training

Surveying on the Ledo Road was a lot different from basic training at Fort Belvoir, Henry said. Often the instruments had to be disassembled and lowered to narrow ledges by rope before they could be set up for operation.

"It was rough going all the way," stated Henry. "Our instruments were almost ruined because of the humid atmosphere; the leeches had to be burned from our bodies with cigarettes and the Japs bombed us by the clock. That's when I began to like those tea plantations which look like a lot of hedges that grow around your home. They made a good place to take cover in during a strafing raid."

Corporal Henry spent 22 months on the road before he saw an American woman. She was in the Club Marguerita, a Red Cross Club set up on the road. "I didn't get to talk to her for we were just passing through but it sure made me feel good to see one of our girls over there."

Later, when he went back to Calcutta, India, for a rest, Corporal Henry had a letter of introduction to Miss Mildred DePedro, a Red Cross worker there. She was a schoolmate of one of his buddies who was still up on the road. According to Red Cross officials, she is still in the India-Burma Theater.

In speaking of his Bengalese workers, Henry said, "They work hard and can carry amazing loads but they can't do much lifting. A native will carry most any load that you can put on his back, but he cannot lift much more than twenty-five pounds up on his shoulders. Once you get a load up there, however, he will carry it all day."

A product of Armstrong High School in Washington, D.C., where he studied mechanical drawing, one of the first places Henry visited was his old school. He borrowed a book from the school library and has already begun studying. He plans to go back to school under the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights and study engineering.

Asked about the "Ledo Language," which the men created on the road, Corporal Henry told how the men picked up Chinese phrases and converted them to their own use. For instance, the word "molem" in Chinese means understand, and the word "teak" is the equivalent of our OK expression, so the GIs combined the two and came up with, "T.K., I molem," meaning "OK, I understand."

Corporal Henry is now awaiting reassignment here in the United States.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

17 MORE "SHORT SNORTERS"
RETURN FROM OVERSEAS POSTS

MIAMI ARMY AIR FIELD, Miami, Florida---Veterans of nearly three years' duty overseas, 17 Negro soldiers today were able to announce themselves as "Short Snorters." They won their way to membership in this exclusive fraternity by flying across an ocean.

Flown here from Asia and Africa aboard fleet Air Transport Command planes, the following soldiers are now clearing Miami Army Air Field prior to leaving on furloughs:

Staff Sgt. Joseph C. Robinson, 909 25th St., Bessemer, Ala,; Staff Sgt. Odis L. Hitt, Margaret, Ala.; Tech. 5th Gr. Quince A. Jackson, Route 1, Alpine, Ala.; Pvt. Willie Young, 1503 West Savannah Ave., Valdosta, Ga.; Pfc. Andrew Moses, Farmerville, La.; Tech. 4th Gr. Gene C. Hall, 1208 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Tech. 5th Gr. Leroy Belle, Terrace Place, Belleville, N.J.; Staff Sgt. Augustus Finley, Jr., 511 D St., Washington, D.C.

Sgt. Sam H. Bradley, 612 Third St., Washington, D.C.; Pfc. Joseph L. Shepherd, 635 East 169th St., The Bronx, N.Y.; Pvt. John T. Price, 3521 Beaubien St., Detroit, Mich.; Sgt. Arthur F. Hilton, 438 Pleasant St., Monongahela, Pa.; Tech. 4th Gr. Augustus Warren, 803 Elm St., Marshall, Texas; Tech. 4th Gr. Leon J. Odin, 826 Cambronne St., New Orleans, La.; Tech. 5th Gr. Joseph V. Morris, 830 Merchant St., Coatesville, Pa., and Staff Sgt. Chester Lang, Carrollton, Miss.

Sergeant Robinson was overseas for 30 months, serving with the Quartermaster Corps in the European, Middle Eastern and China-Burma-India Theaters. Sergeant Hitt spent 26 months in the African-Middle East Theater. Technician Fifth Grade Jackson, also with a Quartermaster company, was in China-Burma-India for 2½ years.

Private Young, overseas for 27 months in India and Burma, wears the bronze star on his Asiatic Theater ribbon. Private First Class Moses, assigned to the Engineers, was in the China-Burma-India Theater for 27 months. Technician Fourth Grade Hall, also with the Engineers, was in the African-Middle East Theater for 34 months.

Technician Fifth Grade Belle also was with the Engineers in the African-Middle East Theater and was overseas for 34 months. Sergeant Finley spent 2½ years in the India-Burma Theater with the Quartermaster Corps. Technician Fifth Grade Chandler was with the Quartermaster Corps for 30 months, mostly in India and Burma.

Sergeant Finley's wife also wears the uniform of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. She is Corporal Isavell Finley, with a WAC detachment at Camp Swift, Texas.

Sergeant Bradley, 26, is back in the States after 26 months in Italy. Sergeant Bradley's wife, Elma, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Bradley, live at the same Washington address,

"The return trip by air was fast, but it wasn't fast enough," said Private First Class Shepherd. "I was overseas 34 months as a member of the 899th Aviation Engineers in the Middle East-African campaign. It's great to be back again in the good old U.S.A."

Private First Class Price, 26, and Staff Sergeant Arthur F. Hilton, 30, echoed the New Yorker's sentiment. Price and Hilton also were veterans of the 899th. Each was happy to be headed home after 33 months overseas.

Technician Fifth Grade Warren, 29, whose wife, Lola, lives at the Marshall, Texas, address, spent 18 months in Liberia assigned to a malarial control unit of the Medical Corps. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Warren, of RFD 1, Harleton, Texas.

Technician Fourth Grade Odin, 25, son of Philip Odin of the New Orleans, La., address, put in 33 months in Africa with an Aviation Engineer organization. He was a carpenter prior to his enlistment in the Army.

MORE

Technician Fifth Grade Morris, 22, son of Elizabeth Morris of the Coatesville, Pa., address, was on the same assignment with Technician Fourth Grade Odin, and both arrived in Africa and left there together.

Staff Sergeant Lang, 25, son of Mrs. Carrie Lang of Carrollton, Miss., spent 30 months with the Quartermaster Corps in the China-Burma-India Theater.

* * * * * * * *

LITTER BEARER EVACUATES
MEN DESPITE OWN WOUNDS

WITH U.S. FORCES IN BELGIUM---Unmindful of the pain in his back caused by particles of broken glass, Corporal Willie L. Baker, Box 537, Lufkin, Texas, refused medical aid until the last of 1,200 patients had been evacuated from a hospital that had been struck by a German robot bomb, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, announced today.

Corporal Baker, assigned to the 709th Medical Sanitary Company, was on duty at the hospital with his unit, serving as a litter bearer, when the flying bomb landed.

"Ducking under a table with a doctor when I heard the Robomb falling, was all I remember," Corporal Baker said. "I didn't hear the explosion but everything seemed to be in total darkness.

"I felt the pain in my back and little trickles of blood running down, but I was able to move around alright and I knew there were others who were more in need of help than I, so I just went to work helping them." Baker has been awarded the Purple Heart.

Before entering the Army, May 25, 1942 at Camp Wolters, Texas, Baker was a student at Texas College, Tyler, Texas, where he received his A.B. degree. He received basic training at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, and came overseas with the 709th in August 1944.

* * * * * * * *

FOOLING JAPS--RESCUING BUDDIES--WINNING AWARDS
ALL IN A DAY'S WORK FOR 93RD INFANTRY DIVISION

WITH THE 93rd INFANTRY DIVISION IN NEW GUINEA---A summary of one day's events in the 93rd Infantry Division reads like the evening edition of a small town newspaper.

Now rounding out its second year in the South and Southwest Pacific, the 93rd Division is typical of one of these small "division cities," found in our Army wherever our troops are located.

Highlight in the division's news this week is the award of a battle star, a campaign ribbon and the Purple Heart to Private First Class McKinley Cartwright, of 1052 Baker Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. The events leading up to his award make an even better story.

It was on Bougainville that Private First Class Cartwright was given the mission of locating a Jap machinegun. He located it all right, but they got the range on him at the same time and he went down in the withering fire.

To make sure that he would stay down a Jap sniper pumped two more bullets into his body and two Nips rushed from their cover to search the "dead" infantryman. However, a thundering artillery barrage forced the Japs to evacuate the area and Cartwright lay motionless on the ground.

Hours later, under cover of darkness, the "dead" infantryman crawled to the Torokina River where he was picked up by some aid men of his company, given first aid and taken to an evacuation hospital.

MORE

Five months later, when he was released from the hospital, he requested duty with his old company and is now serving with it in New Guinea.

Cartwright is a graduate of Central High School in Shreveport where he lived with his mother, Mrs. Edith Reams, at the Baker Street address.

It was all in the day's work when Sergeant James Crittenden, of 784 Rawls St., Enterprise, Alabama, risked his life to save his buddy.

Sergeant Crittenden was one of a group of men on their way to take a swim in the Pacific when someone noticed what appeared to be a human head bobbing in the water. Without a moment's hesitation, Sergeant Crittenden was in the water to the rescue. The victim had become exhausted while trying to swim out to a raft and was sinking rapidly. Sergeant Crittenden towed him in, gave him artificial respiration and took him back to his company.

The promotions and award columns show the advancement of First Lieutenant Edwin Hamilton, of Philadelphia, to the rank of captain, Private Charles Carter, of Port Arthur, Texas, to the grade of sergeant, and Sergeant Robert L. Duke, of Crosett, Arkansas, and Sergeant Robert H. Braden, of Woodbury, Tennessee, to the grade of staff sergeant.

Captain Hamilton, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D.C., is a veteran of 12 months' service in the Pacific Theater. Employed by the Pennsylvania State Commission on Urban Problems in civilian life, he is the Information and Education Officer for the division.

Sergeant Carter, a veteran of four years' service with the Infantry, is the wearer of the Good Conduct Medal. He also is a member of a rifle paltoon which was recently commended for action against the enemy.

Staff Sergeant Duke has been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge for meritorious performance in a combat area and Staff Sergeant Braden wears the Expert Infantryman Badge as a token of his proficiency in the use of infantry weapons.

As a student of Vienna High School in Vienna, Georgia, Techincian Fifth Grade George Hill, of 407 Second Street in that city, played a lot of basketball and baseball and as a soldier in New Guinea, he still finds time to do the same.

Sergeant Hill, who in civilian life was a movie projection operator at the Vienna Theater in Vienna, is now the mainstay of his unit's softball team in New Guinea and one of the reasons why they are looked upon as the coming champions of the Islands.

Among those learning new skills and planning for their future use while performing their daily duties are Technician Fourth Grade Arthur C. Bunch, of Milbrook, North Carolina, Technician Fifth Grade Theodore Smith, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and Private First Class Marcus G. Lockman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Bunch, while assigned to the motor maintenance section of his organization, has served as auto mechanic, tractor mechanic and battalion welder. He is mastering all these fields and plans to use them in civilian life after he is discharged.

Private First Class Lockman was recently crowned lightweight boxing champion of New Guinea and spends his spare time keeping in shape. He plans to continue his fighting career after the war. Before entering the Army, Lockman was boxing instructor at West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia. He is now boxing instructor in an infantry regiment within the division.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

SHIP SUNK UNDER POET,
HE PUTS IT IN RHYME

WITH THE 855th ENGINEERS IN NEW GUINEA---Corporal Travis Spencer, of Eatonville, Florida, has just completed a book of poems in New Guinea titled "Poetic Pathway," and if harrowing experiences are helpful in writing poetry, the corporal's book should be a best-seller for he has had more than his share of hair raising moments since being overseas.

One night while at sea, Corporal Spencer decided to write a poem and while he was searching his mind for a good subject, the Japs decided to sink his ship. The ship was sunk before Spencer found his subject and he spent the next 36 hours in the open sea before he was rescued. He tells all about these and other experiences in his book of poems.

Born in the State of Mississippi, Corporal Spencer entered Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1940, where he studied until he was inducted into the Army in 1940.

Chosen class poet when he graduated from high school, he won first prize in a college contest for creative writers during his freshman year at college and was elected to the Association of Young Writers and Artists at Birmingham, Alabama. In 1939 he served as a member of the Town Council of Eatonville.

While in Brisbane, Australia, Spencer appeared in recitals before various civic as well as military audiences. He plans to return to school and study writing under the GI Bill of Rights, when he is released from the Army.

* * * * * * * *

BLOWN IN RIVER BY BUZZ-BOMB

WITH U.S. FORCES IN BELGIUM---Private First Class Preston A. Giles, 1811 Hoveland Court, Evanston, Illinois, of the 4401st QM Service Company, recently was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries caused by a buzz-bomb.

"The one that got me seemed to follow me wherever I went," Giles said. "I ran toward the river. Next thing I remembered I was in the water about 20 feet from the shore. I can swim, so I made for the shore and when I reached the river bank, by buddies helped me out of the cold water."

Inducted January 10, 1943 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Giles was a former building construction employee. His wife, Elizabeth, a son, Wellington, and daughter, Joy, live at the Hoveland Court address. His father, the Reverend William L. Giles, is pastor of a church in Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * * * * * *

MEDICS MOVE 15,000 LITTER
PATIENTS IN SIX-WEEK PERIOD

SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM---The movement by litter of nearly 15,000 wounded soldiers during a six-week period, including the German December counter-offensive, was the outstanding accomplishment of the 723rd Medical Sanitary Company while serving with the 77th Evacuation Hospital in Belgium.

Working in an old building, with steep, winding stairways, when speed was essential, the 15,000 patients were all moved at least twice and many several times in and out of the hospital, and from wards to surgical and X-ray sections and treatment clinics.

Crews assigned to receiving and evacuation sections of the hospital were continually on call during heavy evacuations or admissions, working 18-hour shifts and maintaining a steady pace. Their mission was completed without mishap or accident to any patient.

MORE

Commanded by Captain Sidney P. Kozac, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the unit received training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, in medical sanitation, mosquito and insect control, water purification and drainage and disposal systems. In October 1944 they arrived on the Continent and recently were assigned to Advance Section, Communications Zone, front-line hospitals.

The following are assigned to the company:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Pvt. Tim Robinson, Jr., 1218 19th Ave.; Pvt. Samuel Maxwell, Route 7, Box 27; Branchville--Pfc. James F. Turnbough; Centerville--Pfc. Randall M. Harmon; Fackler--Pvt. Cupid Steward; Opp--Pfc. Charlie B. Brannon, Route 1; Sheffield--Tech. 5th Gr. John King, Jr., Route 1, Box 168; Uriah--Pfc. Lee R. English.

FLORIDA: Lakeland--1st Lt. Alex Diner, 2204 Fairmont Drive; Avon Park--Pfc. Golden Adam; Bartow--Cpl. John C. Ammons, 444 6th Ave.; Brooker--Pfc. Lee C. Ross, Route 2, Box 3; Chattahoochee--Tech. 5th Gr. Clevon Weslie, Route 1; Dade City--Pfc. Willie B. Southward, General Delivery; Fort Myers--Pfc. Jack Scurry, 412 Lincoln Blvd; Fort Pierce--Tech. 5th Gr. Oscar W. Brooks; Tech. 4th Gr. John H. Johnson, 240 Price St.; Haines City--Pfc. Johnny L. Graham, 69 Ave. J; Hallandale--Pfc. Thomas Williams; Hialeah--Pfc. Willie H. Sanders, Route 1, Box 208; Jacksonville--Pvt. John Jefferson, Jr., 725½ Union St.; Cpl. Willie Johnson, 1439 E. Union St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Thomas L.M. Holman, 1917 Broadway; Pfc. Isiah Goodson, Jr., 1304 Lee St.; Staff Sgt. Elwood L.J. Banks, Route 3, Box 25; Pfc. Joe Albert, 622 Court E, Blodgett Homes; Lloyd--Tech. 5th Gr. Allen Lawrence, Route 2, Box 110; Lynn Haven--Pfc. Willie M. Griffin, 10th St. & La. Ave.; Mariana--Pfc. Lewis McGriff, Route 3, Box 45.

Miami--Pfc. Jule White, 1835 NW 67th St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Ernest Hawkins, 1019 N.W. Place; Micanopy--Tech. 4th Gr. Ruster Peterson, Route 1, Box 45; Midway--Pvt. Buford Monroe; Molino--Tech. 5th Gr. Risten L. Sampson; Tech. 4th Gr. Nehemiah H. Maxey, RFD 4, Box 141; Palatka--Pvt. Hutcherson Henry, 812 N. 11th St.; Palm Beach--Tech. 5th Gr. Herman Days, 1010 21st St.,W.; Palmetto--Sgt. Litt C. Callaway, Route 1, Box 180B; Pensacola--Sgt. Oscar Welch, 601 E. Aragon St.; River Junction--Pvt. Gordon Dawkins, General Delivery; Sarasota--Pfc. Ned J. Mays, 250 15th St.; Cpl. Jack O. Roundtree, 309 W. 12th St.; Shamrock--Cpl. Ola Jones; South Bay--Pfc. Melvin Drayton; Tampa--Pfc. Lovyn Byrd, 2021 Lozona St.; Cpl. Virgil L. Edwards, 212 W. Palm Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. Rosell Sails, 2917 31st St.; Staff Sgt. Matthew H. Estaras, 2008 11th St.; Pvt. Frank Green; Tech. 4th Gr. Herbert Harris, 2801 Buffalo Ave.; Wildwood--Pfc. M.J. James, Route 1, Box 36.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Staff Sgt. Mack Carter, 95 Mason Ave.; Pfc. J.H. Williams, Route 9, Box 521; Brunswick--Pfc. Nathaniel Wesley, 2112 Bartow St.; Dawson--Pvt. Wardel Smith, 310 Church St.; Devereaux--Pfc. Henry Roberson, Route 1, Box 7; Fort Valley--Pfc. Louis J. Walker, Route 1, Box 44; Pfc. Roosevelt McCoy; LaGrange--Pfc. Claud Johnson, 709 Depot St.; Lumpkin--Pvt. J.T. Thornton, Route 1A, Box 53; Moultrie--Tech. 5th Gr. Johnnie L. Sabb, 221 6th St., N.W.; Preston--Pfc. Leroy Snelling; Savannah--Pfc. William Priester, 1007 W. 36th St.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans--Pfc. Earl R. Forstall, 2114 St. Ann St.; Thibodaux--Pvt. Olivier Ruffin.

MISSISSIPPI: Greenville--Tech. 5th Gr. Chester Wright, 207 8th St.; Sweatman--Pfc. Bryce Q. Hubbard, Route 2; Tchula--Pfc. Charlie P. Williams, Box 225.

NORTH CAROLINA: Asheville--Pfc. James Burton, 201 Edger St.; Charlotte--Pfc. Odell Thompson, 709 S. McDowell St.; Durham--Tech. 5th Gr. Johnnie Brown, 1503 Pine St.; Goldsboro--Sgt. Marsden R. Everett, 903 E. Elm St.; Raleigh--Pfc. Andrew G. Payne, 122 Lenoir St.; Winston-Salem--Pvt. Robert S. Worthy, 601 Maple St.; Pfc. Alphonzo Hickerson, Route 3, Box 39; Raleigh--Pfc. Reuben Overstreet, Route 3.

NEW JERSEY: Newark--1st Lt. William W. Young, 751 Summer St.

MORE

NEW YORK: New York--Pvt. Robert H. Taylor, 540 W. 159th St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Pfc. Leon Folks, 809 N. 19th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Henry A. Johnson, 1444 N. Camac St.

TENNESSEE: Pickesville--Pfc. Coker L. Swafford; Memphis--Pfc. Roosevelt McKinley, 480 Carpenter St.

TEXAS: Childress--Pvt. Wesley Reese, Jr., General Delivery; Forney--Pfc. James L. Malone, P.O. Box 385; Houston--Pfc. Garland E. Mack, 3001 Mt. Rose Blvd.; San Antonio--Staff Sgt. Reginald T. Pickard, 105 Cactus St.; Wiergate--Pfc. Mel J. Coleman.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Aiken--Pfc. Ranie Vouknight, Route 3, Box 7A; Blackstock--Pfc. Flemon Means, Route 1, Box 193; Blaney--Pfc. Banjamin F. Gaultt, Jr. Route 1, Box 90; Columbia--Pfc. Willie J. Curry, 1903 Gervais St.; First Sgt. Georges Rodgers, 2401 Haskell Ave.; Pvt. Robert L. Copper, 1317½ Lyons St.; Cpl. Dave Stephens, 1224 Legree St.; Eastover--Pfc. Richard L. Harris, Route 2, Box 27; Graniteville--Pfc. Warren H. Thomas; Greenville--Pvt. Homer Haygood, 202 Gibbs St.; Hartsville--Pfc. Frances McIver, Route 1; Henderson--Pvt. Leroy Vaughn, 761 Vaughn St.; Hopkins--Pvt. Elmer Jackson, Route 2, Box 47; Martin--Pvt. James Clark, Box 98; New Zion--Pfc. Samuel Epps, Route 1, Box 250; Rembert--Pfc. Eugene Brisbon, Route 1, Box 44.

VIRGINIA: Roanoke--Pfc. Charlie S. Witcher, Box 1815; White Sulphur Springs--Sgt. William M. Franklin.

END

Distribution: Ad.
3-21-45.

25-31267-400

FUTURE RELEASE

Service Record

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1945

* * * *

village, Mason's patrol, under the command of Second Lieutenant Wilbur E. Ledbetter, of Washington, D.C., surrounded the building and effectively covered all its aproaches. Staff Sergeant Mason then crawled to within 30 feet of the dwelling in the face of withering machinegun fire. He hurled three hand grenades into the building and shifted his position slightly. Out walked five Germans, including an officer, to surrender.

First Lieutenant William E. Porter, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, exposed himself to enemy arms while his company advanced on its objective under a hail of machinegun fire. With his unit pinned to the ground, Lieutenant Porter succeeded in eliminating the machinegun nest, killing the German officer in command, and forcing the gun crews to surrender.

Men of non-combatant units also won their share of awards. Private First Class Walter L. Gillis, of Jonesboro, North Carolina, a member of a medical detachment, administered first aid to members of an attacking platoon while intense enemy fire created havoc with the terrain. Although he was in full view of the Germans, he did not falter in his efforts to see that all who needed medical attention were treated. He then assisted in evacuating the casualties.

"Magnificent" is the way Major General Edward M. Almond, Commander of the 92nd, describes his division's artillery. Time and time again, "Buffalo" infantrymen, sweating out a tight spot, have seen perfectly placed artillery fire shatter hostile emplacements and break up repeated and determined German counter-attacks. "Boy, that artillery was great," said many 92nd doughboys upon return from skirmishes with the enemy.

General of the Army George C. Marshall was the first five-star general to inspect the 92nd Division. In an official statement, the Army Chief of Staff said that what he had seen in Italy was "very reassuring."

* * * * * * * *

93RD DIVISION ORDNANCE OUTFIT WINS MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE

WITH THE 93RD INFANTRY DIVISION IN NEW GUINEA---Presentation of the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to the Division Ordnance Company, awarded only to units which have demonstrated superior performance and outstanding devotion to duty, was announced today the the Commanding General of the 93rd Infantry Division.

The Negro Ordnancemen established an exemplary record in maintenance by keeping vehicles and weapons in operation under trying conditions and over long periods of time. First Lieutenant Virgil B. Fluegel of Charles City, Iowa, who entered the Army as a private in 1942, and worked his way up through the ranks, assumed command of the company a few months ago. He wears the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with two battle participation stars, in addition to the wreath insignia authorized by the latest award.

Other members of the company are:

ALABAMA: Anniston--Tech. 5th Gr. Harvey L. Herndon, 1527 Mulberry St.; Atmore--Tech. 4th Gr. Willie L. Lambert; Birmingham--Tech. 4th Gr. Henry Jackson, 1210 Cahaba St.; Coatopa--Tech. 4th Gr. Demus Ingram, Route 1; Gadsen--Tech. 4th Gr. Oscar P. Hart, 951 Avenue G; Gardendale--Pfc. Robert Denson; Montgomery--Tech. 4th Gr. Albert Tally, Jr., 23 Gray St.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--Tech. Sgt. Joseph E. Bronson, 828 E. 46th St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Laurence J. Sullers, 1414 Wall St.; Tech. 5th Gr. B.J. Toney, 444 E. 48th St.; Pvt. Louis D. Campbell, 10412 Grape St.; San Diego--Tech. 3rd Gr. Tennyson L. Lee, 3117 Oceanview Blvd.

FLORIDA: Jacksonville--Tech. 5th Gr. Harold A. Jones, 1135 Budier St.

MORE

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Tech. 4th Gr. Lilton Weems, 1140 Ridge Ave., S.W.; Pembrook--Pvt. James C. McMoore; Waycross--Tech. 5th Gr. Arnold Jenkins, 904 Highsmith St.

INDIANA: Indianapolis--Tech. 4th Gr. James E. Evans, 735½ S. Capitol St.; Marion--Tech. 5th Gr. Harry K. Wallace, 3605 Carey Ave.

LOUISIANA: Bastrop--Pvt. Joseph L. Crowder; Bunkie--Tech. 5th Gr. Clarence Gaines, 220 Spruce St.; Ethelsville--Pvt. Rufus L. Hudgins; Monroe--Staff Sgt. Hosie Davis, 416 N. 25th St.; New Orleans--Tech. Sgt. Ernest Wharton, 1528 Clouet St.; Tech. 3rd Gr. Andrew Thomas, 1919 Allen St.; Scotlandville--Tech. 5th Gr. Warren G.H. Moore; Waterproof--Pfc. Morris Moten.

MARYLAND: Appeal--Tech. 3rd Gr. Thomas E. Gross; Baltimore--Tech. 3rd Gr. Joseph Connick, 1530 E. Madison St.; Sgt. Thomas H. Imes, 544 Bergundy St.; Severna Park--Tech. 3rd Gr. Herbert B. Miller; Sunderland--Tech. 4th Gr. James Kent.

MISSISSIPPI: Holly Springs--Tech. 4th Gr. Ivy C. McKinney; Petal--Tech. 5th Gr. A.D. Gordon; Waynesboro--Tech. 5th Gr. Wilbert F. Jordon.

NORTH CAROLINA: Wilson's Mills--Tech. Sgt. Quincey C. Watson.

OHIO: Cincinnati--Tech. 3rd Gr. Walter E. Robinson, 856 Lincoln Ave.; Tech. 5th Gr. George W. Malone, 415 John St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Staff Sgt. Courtland W. Greene, 129 W. Rittenhouse St.; Sgt. Charles A. McQueen, 1207 S. 19th St.; Tech. 4th Gr. James Burden, 2310 Hutchinson St.

TENNESSEE: Belfast--Tech. 3rd Gr. James A. Williams; Chattanooga--Tech. 5th Gr. John L. Clay, 1025 Blackford St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Arthur A. Wilkins, RFD 2, Box 333; Tech. 5th Gr. John P. Franklin, 1003 E. 4th St.; Pfc. Forrest W. King, 815 W. Main St.; Memphis--Sgt. Milburn H. Russell, 606 Edith Ave.; Tech. 4th Gr. Daniel T. Roberts, 1329 Kentucky St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Cecil A. Kent, 1052 Shaw St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Willie Neely, 1664 Pecan St.; Nashville--Tech. 5th Gr. William E. Bransford, 2407 Heiman St.; Tech. 5th Gr. James C. Merritt, 625 Middleton Ave.; Spring Hill--Tech. 4th Gr. James H. Watson.

TEXAS: Austin--Pvt. Percy L. Robinson, 2000 Comal St.; Bellville--Tech. 4th Gr. Lee O.F. Johnson, Route 1; Fort Worth--Tech. 5th Gr. Oscar C. Raleigh, 3507 Horn St.; Galveston--Tech. 5th Gr. Willie Jackson, 3204 Avenue C; Galiad--Tech. 5th Gr. Marshall R. Taylor; Giddings--Tech. 5th Gr. Ernest H. Thurman; San Antonio--Master Sgt. Walter C. Middleton, 430 Dawson St.; Pfc. William E. Walsh, 2302 Wyoming St.

VIRGINIA: Newport News--Cpl. James T. Prigeon, 759 23rd St.; Norfolk--Tech. 5th Gr. Gilmore Crump, 2229 Maltby Ave.; Portsmouth--Tech. 3rd Gr. James L. Smith, 725 Edwards St.

WEST VIRGINIA: Bolivar--Tech. 5th Gr. William Twyman; Tralee--Pfc. Mervin E. McKenzie.

* * * * * * * *

DOUGHBOY AT WALTER REED
LOST LEG FIGHTING NAZIS

WASHINGTON, D.C.---His missing right leg bearing testimony to the action he has seen, Private First Class Tom Robinson, 92 Park Lane, Cambridge, Maryland, machinegunner of the 92nd Infantry Division in Italy, leaned forward in his bed at Walter Reed General Hospital and told how he was wounded by a German bazooka shell at an Italian city. He lay hiding for five days in the captured city without medical aid until his buddies retook the town and sent him to the hospital.

MORE

"We were supposed to attack on Christmas Day," Robinson said in beginning his story. "But something went wrong and the orders were changed. The Heinies seemed to know every move we were making because when they captured an Allied soldier the next day, the first thing they asked him was why we had not attacked on Christmas Day. On the 26th of December we were due to attack at seven o'clock but Jerry evidently knew about it, for he assaulted us at six.

"That was the day I got hit. I had set up my light machinegun in a little stone house at the end of the street. My gun commanded the entire street and I figured I had a good position because it was about the only way Jerry could come. I hadn't figured on the church steeple off to my left, however. A German bazooka man sneaked up a draw behind the church and climbed up into the steeple. I didn't see him until the rocket had hit. Just as I fell, I looked up and spied him in the steeple.

"I got it in the leg and at the same time the Jerry attack began and our troops had to withdraw leaving me and my platoon sergeant trapped in the house. The Jerries took the town and we hid for five days. Some Italians gave us bread and wine, and that kept us going until the Yanks retook the town. Then I was sent to the hospital."

The son of Mrs. Carrie Butts of the Cambridge address, Robinson is recuperating at Walter Reed after having his right leg amputated. He is now studying motor mechanics in preparation for the future.

Inducted in April 1942, he went overseas in March 1944 as a member of the 366th Infantry Regiment which subsequently joined the 92nd Division.

In addition to the Purple Heart, Robinson is authorized to wear the Combat Infantryman Badge and two battle stars on his European Theater of Operations Ribbon.

* * * * * * * *

INSEPARABLE BUDDIES QUIT
POST IN PACIFIC FOR OCS

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS---Two Negro soldiers who grew up together, chummed around as civilians and have been inseparable in four years of Army life, have realized a long-cherished ambition by qualifying for Officers' Candidate School

They are Staff Sergeant Charles E. Price, Jr., and Technician Fourth Grade Arthur E. Pryde, Jr., both from Brooklyn, New York, who were in an anti-aircraft battalion under Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, Jr.'s Pacific Ocean Areas command.

"It's been teamwork with us right along," Pryde said, as the two GIs were 'sweating out' their plane ride to Fort Benning, Georgia, the Infantry School. "We were reared together, attended the same grammar school classes, went to Alexander Hamilton High in Brooklyn together and have shared the same ideas about life--and the Army."

They have the same middle name--Edward. Their last names begin with a "P." Both are juniors. Oddly enough, Price's Army serial number is 20266762, and Pryde's 20266763.

Price, 26, and Pryde, 27, joined the National Guard in New York on December 2, 1939. A premonition that something "big" was going to happen led them to enlist together in Uncle Sam's Army on January 13, 1941.

"We had one fixed purpose in mind," Pryde said. "We hoped one of these days to become officers.

Overseas since June 16, 1942, Price and Pryde admit they crave action, but when Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur Lucas, Battalion Commanding Officer, recommended them for OCS, and their orders followed suit--their joy knew no bounds.

MORE

Before going to OCS, Price will visit his father at 522 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Pryde, his mother, Mrs. Edna Pryde, at 831 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

"We've got to live up to our names," Pryde remarked smilingly. "It's the 'Pryde' we've taken in this Army and the 'Price' in patience to get this crack at OCS."

* * * * * * * *

G-2 "SLEPT" TWO JERRY GUNS
BUT THE HOUSE HAD TO BE TAKEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.---The attack was moving along as planned. All except that little house sitting out there in the vale—that little house had to go. G-2 had figured it out that one Jerry machinegun was in the house. Just one. And the little house had to go.

Quickly the sergeant selected ten men—they knew the orders—go out and get that machinegun. Quickly they deployed and moved out.

They had crawled within 75 yards of the little house when the building suddenly became a "little hell."

A machinegun opened up from the east corner of the objective—the man nearest Sergeant Marion C. George went down, shot through the chest. Another machinegun spat lead from the doorway and the lead scout hit the dirt as a bullet passed through his shoe. A third gun joined the staccato chorus and a bullet whined its way through Texas-born Staff Sergeant Knoxie Hoyt's field jacket as he flattened out for cover. The one machinegun in the little house had turned out to be three—with plenty gunners. G-2 (Army Intelligence) had missed two.

The order came down to evacuate. It was a good place to get out of—if you could.

As the pinned-down Yanks started to withdraw, snipers hidden on both flanks of the little house began peppering them with rifle fire.

The above experience was just one of many that Sergeant Marion C. George, of Whiteville, North Carolina, reminiscenses about as he lies in bed at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington and relives his fighting days in Italy with the 92nd Infantry Division.

Shot in the left arm by a sniper during a German counter-attack at Gallicano, Italy, Sergeant George is now recuperating at Walter Reed after having his left arm amputated as the result of the sniper's bullet.

"We finally got everybody out of there alive," said Sergeant George. "But it wasn't an easy job.

"The battalion chaplain crawled up and got the man who was shot through the chest. I still don't know how that chaplain made it. They gave him the Silver Star, I heard, and he sure had it coming."

A member of the 370th Infantry Regiment of the 92nd Division, Sergeant George fought his way with the "Buffalo" division from the Arno River up through the stubborn Gothic Line into the Serchio Valley before he was wounded.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion C. George of Whiteville, North Carolina, Sergeant George was inducted into the Army in April 1943, and sent overseas in July of last year.

Wounded the day after Christmas, he returned to the States in February where he had his arm amputated at Walter Reed. In addition to the Purple Heart, he also has been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge and a bronze star for battle participation.

MORE

Undaunted by the loss of his arm, the young infantryman is now studying hard under Army supervision at Walter Reed to further equip himself for a useful civilian career.

* * * * * * * *

GRIDIRON TRAINING SAVED
HIS LIFE, SERGEANT AVERS

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---First Sergeant Otha B. Harris, 25-year-old Negro construction chief from Clarksdale, Mississippi, owes his life to the fact that he played football in high school and college.

Back at AAF Redistribution Station Number 1 here for reassignment after 18 months of airfield construction work in New Guinea and the Netherlands East Indies, Harris displayed a mean-looking, one-inch scar on his forehead.

"That's what I got when I made a dive for my foxhole and connected with a piece of coral reef," he explained.

"The Japs were bombing one end of our airfield while we were patching up the other," he went on. "All of a sudden they came toward us. I dove for a foxhole but the three guys I was with weren't so lucky. Shrapnel got all three of them. All I got was this scar."

Overseas, Harris had charge of 223 men whose work it was to build new airfields and rebuild damaged ones as the Japs were pushed out of each island stronghold.

"We established some sort of record," said Sergeant Harris, "when we built an airstrip and taxiing strip on one of those islands all in 30 days. Man, we really did work."

Now that he's back in the States, Harris only wants two things--he wants the war to end soon and he wants to go back to college under the provisions of the GI Bill or Rights.

Son of Mrs. Hattie Harris of 617 Grant Street, Clarksdale, Sergeant Harris entered the service in April 1941. He wears the Good Conduct Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon, and the American Defense Ribbon.

* * * * * * * *

JEEP DEADLIER THAN NAZI
PLANES, PILOT CONTENDS

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---The jeep is deadlier than the Messerschmitt in the opinion of Lieutenant William H. Walker, P-51 pilot with the all-Negro 332nd Fighter Group in Italy, and he offers a broken shoulder and a trip back to the States in a hospital ship as proof.

Now here at AAF Redistribution Station Number 1 to receive a new duty assignment, the lieutenant had "jeeped" over bad, mountainous roads to pick up a fellow pilot who had crash-landed on the beach. Coming back, the jeep capsized and Lieutenant Walker's right shoulder was broken in two places.

"The crashed pilot was unhurt," said Lieutenant Walker, whose wife, Viola, lives at 328 North Illinois Avenue, Carbondale, Illinois, " and he'd been up there where the ME-109s roam. Looks like that proves my contention.

A member of the famed 99th Fighter Squadron before it became part of the 332nd, Lieutenant Walker spent 15 months in Italy and had completed 28 combat missions before being laid up by his accident. It took but one mission--his first--to impress upon him the fact that a good pilot has eyes in the back of his head and can see out of his ears.

MORE

"I was guilty of a great sin," he said. "I got lost from my formation. My only excuse is that there was a bad haze around the target area."

Dive-bombing an installation in the mountains of Northern Italy, he hardly noticed the tracer fire and bursts of flak as he released his bombs and pulled up. He was intent upon making a success of his first job. As he regained altitude he realized he'd lost his wingman. He climbed back upstairs above the haze, looked around, and realized he lost the entire formation.

"I took a heading and hightailed it for home," he said. "Right then I was about the lonesomest boy in the world."

A 1937 graduate of Southern Illinois University, Lieutenant Walker spent three years as a teacher at the Douglas Junior High School in Marion, Illinois, before entering the service.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO PORT MEN DID PART
IN CROSSING OF THE RHINE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---Members of the 657th Port Company, an all-Negro unit of American troops at a large French port in the Normandy Section, worked day and night for weeks unloading supplies used in the drive across the Rhine River.

Activated in April 1943, at New Orleans, Louisiana, the company served in England before the invasion and helped load the boats for the trip across the Channel. Shipped to France shortly after D-Day, they have been unloading supplies at the port ever since.

The men were put on a round-the-clock schedule many weeks ago as the Army began its huge task of building up front-line stocks in anticipation of the present drive. They have unloaded thousands of tons of artillery and mortar shells, hundreds of tanks, guns and trucks from ships and loaded them onto trucks and trains for the combat areas.

* * * * * * * *

PORTMEN CONTINUE VITAL WORK
BEGUN PRIOR TO BIG INVASION

WITH 261ST PORT COMPANY, France---Immediately prior to D-Day in Normandy, when the entire world awaited the titanic invasion soon to be launched, the 261st Port Company proceeded secretly to an English south coast town on a special seven-day assignment.

There, they loaded landing ships, infantry assault boats, and numerous other craft with carefully planned supplies to sustain invading troops on the Normandy beachheads.

Now, at a key port in France, they are unloading thousands of tons of vital war materials from bulging freighters and swinging them swiftly on to trains and trucks bound for the front.

Soldiers of the company, working through all kinds of weater on round-the-clock schedules, load the trains and vans at the dockside. Guns, clothing, food, medical equipment and all the vast armory of weapons and equipment used by America's mechanized armies are included in the shipments.

Activated as part of the 499th Port Battalion at New Orleans, Louisiana, in August 1943, the company trained at New Orleans and Newport News, Virginia. It arrived at Southampton, England, in December 1943.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

NEGRO MEDICS SET UP FIRST
MEDICAL DEPOT IN BELGIUM

WITH U.S. FORCES IN BELGIUM---Working 24 hours a day despite robomb attacks, the 709th Medical Sanitary Company set up and operated the Medical Intransit Storage Point, nucleus for the largest medical base depot on the Continent.

Handling approximately 5,000 tons of medical supplies in the three months of its existence, the M.I.S.P. received and recorded requisitions for medical supplies from all general hospitals in Advance Section, Communications Zone. The filled requisitions were removed from the hospital trains at the M.I.S.P., where the units were contacted and received their supplies. The greater portion of medical supplies received were consigned to the First and Ninth United States Armies. When in carload lots, the supplies were either unloaded and forwarded by truck convoy, or re-routed to their proper destination.

Upon completion of duties at the M.I.S.P., the first installation of its kind in Belgium, the 709th was divided into two detachments. One was sent to the 77th Evacuation Hospital, and the other moved to a general hospital, where they served as litter bearers.

It was while the latter detachment was serving with the general hospital that the company received its first casualties from enemy activity. Three members of the unit were killed and 15 wounded when a robomb exploded in their area.

Despite the hazard, the men worked diligently in evacuating the hospital of approximately 1,200 patients in about two hours. After the removal of the hospital to another location, litter bearers not wounded seriously enough to require hospitalization continued to serve in the same capacity under greatly increased enemy activity.

Broken down into detachments, the personnel of the 709th is now serving as ambulance drivers, litter bearers, and prisoner of war guards in various parts of Belgium.

First Lieutenant Richard W. Stewart, Jr., 1306 Dawson Street, San Antonio, Texas, is the commanding officer of the company. It is composed of all-Negro personnel, including officers.

* * * * * * * *

COMMENDED FOR SUPERVISION
OF HEAVY ENGINEER MATERIEL

WITH U.S. FORCES, France---Staff Sergeant James C. Stevenson, of Marshall, Texas, has been commended by his regimental commanding officer for his supervision of engineer heavy equipment on construction work in France.

The commendation reads, in part: "Sergeant Stevenson has supervised the maintenance and operation of engineer heavy equipment on important construction jobs assigned to this unit. He has worked under the most trying conditions and the most adverse weather. He is responsible for the operation and maintenance of more the 100 Ordnance and Engineer items. The low turn-in and replacement of parts has been largely due to his thorough attention to this assigned job."

The unit has constructed railroads, rail marshalling yards, hospitals, prisoner of war stockades, and bridges. It is a part of the U.S. Supply Forces in France which struggle continuously to eliminate the problem of getting supplies to front-line troops.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

TRUCKERS WHO HAULED RANGERS
NOW SUPPLY U.S. SEVENTH ARMY

WITH THE 3424TH QUARTERMASTER TRUCKING COMPANY IN FRANCE---Veterans of North Africa and the Anzio beachhead in Italy, men of this trucking unit have been getting the supplies up to Seventh Army soldiers on the Western Front when all other transportation bogged down.

Although many soldiers of this Negro unit saw snow for the first time here in northeastern France, they came through the emergency with few accidents and with a record for getting supplies through. The heavy snowfall blew the roof off the officers' quarters and stopped the railroads, but the trucks ploughed on. Hauls took so long that the men had to stay in the truck cabs for three and four days at a stretch.

The unit has been living up to its own record. Landing with Western Task Force in Africa in November 1942, the men drove the Rangers in their daring sorties around the enemy flanks. They drove a total of four million miles in Africa, and won a commendation from Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr.

Transferring to the Anzio beachhead, the men averaged 21 round trips a day carrying ammunition under artillery fire. After Anzio the unit participated in the invasion of the French Riviera. It was the first truck unit to arrive in Marseilles.

Members of the unit boast six Battle Stars on their Campaign ribbons. They are:

ALABAMA: Ashford--Tech. 5th Gr. G.L. Jarrett, Route 1; Belaice--Cpl. James Powell, Route 1, Box 16a; Bankhead--Tech. 5th Gr. Tom O. Franks; Demopolis--Cpl. Richard G. Willis, Box 152; Duncanville--Pvt. Solomon T. Yarborough, Route 1, Box 5; Florence--Pvt. James L. Woods, 934w College St.; Leesburg--Sgt. George W. Pinson, Route 1; Montgomery--Tech. 5th Gr. Legistine R. Larkins, 111 Maggie St.; Mobile--Pvt. Damon Norwood, 1557 Springhill Ave.; Pvt. John W. Thomas, 754 St. Lawrence St.; North Birmingham--Pfc. John H. Johnson; Riderwood--First Sgt. Willie Johnson, Route 1, Box 4; West Blocton--Pvt. Benjamin F. Holmon; Magazine--Pfc. Leonard Bason.

ARKANSAS: Anseey--Tech. 4th Gr. Foncy C. Sims; Little Rock--Pvt. George R. Clark, Jr., 1802 Rock St.

CONNECTICUT: Brandford--Cpl. John W. Beamon, 37 West End Ave.; Hartford--Pfc. Julian P. Cobb, 50 Suffield St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Willie Hart, Jr., 135 Aven St.; Cpl. Arthur J. Murray, 60 Loomis St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pvt. John E. Briscoe, 62 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; Pvt. George C. Rolley, 719 Delaware Ave., S.W.

FLORIDA: Crystal River--Tech. 5th Gr. Claude Broocks; Leesburg--Tech. 4th Gr. Robert D. Boston, 215 S. East St.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Pfc. J.B. Williams, 90 Chester Ave.; Covington--Pvt. Rillous Fuller, Route 2, Box 225; Douglas--Cpl. Collins Paulk, Route 2, Box 37; Rome--Staff Sgt. Charlie D. Turner, RFD 7, Box 69; Swainsboro--Pfc. R.G. Williams; Warrenton--Cpl. Willie P. Johnson, Route 2, Box 48.

INDIANA: South Bend--Pvt. Joe E. Matthews, 429½ S. Chapin St.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pvt. Innis Y. Turner, 2661 W. Warren St.

KENTUCKY: Benham--Pvt. James Harris, Box 16.

LOUISIANA: Lake Charles--Tech. 5th Gr. Fred Harris, Route 1, Box 24.

MASSACHUSETTS: Lawrence--Tech. 5th Gr. Harold E. Mann, 409 Lowell St.; New Bedford--Tech. 5th Gr. Joseph L. Rose, 89 Acushnet Ave.

MORE

MARYLAND: Baltimore--Pvt. James Bailey, 135 N. Chapel St.; Georgetown--Tech. 5th Gr. Martin M. Reed.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--Pvt. Arthur H. Hill, 547 E. Palmer St.; Tech. 4th Gr. Leonard C. Lawhorne, 2250 Superior St.

MISSISSIPPI: Anguilla--Sgt. Wilbur Files, Box 72; Biloxi--Pvt. Fermen K. Sharp, Box 64; Braxton--Tech. 5th Gr. Gray E. Cox; Canton--Sgt. Clytie W. Coleman; Tech. 5th Gr. J.C. Applewhite; Gulfport--Pfc. Willard Stallworth; Port Gibson--Cpl. Joseph Woods; Prairie--Staff Sgt. Eli Thompson; Sardis--Pfc. A.B. Brooks, Route 1; Sunflower--Pfc. Willie McNeal, Route 1, Box 102; Vicksburg--Staff Sgt. Mitchell Hunter.

MISSOURI: Kansas City--Tech. 5th Gr. Henry Bronson, 1514 E. 18th St.; Pvt. Robert M. Kemp, 1509 E. 10th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Herman L. Matthews, 1414 Cypress St.; Neelyville--Tech. 5th Gr. Richard Duckworth; St. Louis--Pvt. Richard E. Gaines, 2324 Spruce St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Kinston--Pvt. Johnnie Graham, 315 Lincoln St.; Rockingham--Pvt. Lacy J. McRae, Route 1, Box 38; Rocky Mount--Pvt. Edward J. Dickens, 309 Pennsylvania Ave.; Wilmington--Tech. 5th Gr. John J. Murphy, 1419 Church St.; Wilson--Pvt. Dolly O. Brown, Jr., 500 E. Vance St.

NEW JERSEY: Trenton--Pvt. Christopher N. Conway; Sgt. Alfred Goolsby, 28 Plum St.; Tech. 5th Gr. William L. Knight, 59 Gordon Ave.

NEW YORK: Bronx--Pvt. Henry J. Pankey, 248 W. 136th St.; Brooklyn--Tech. 5th Gr. Samuel Willis, 128 Bay 19th St.; New York City--Tech. 5th Gr. Theodore E. Failton, 309 E. 99th St.; Tech. 5th Gr. Theodore L. Kennedy, 413 W. 144th St.; Pvt. Fred Murphy, 243 W. 137th St.; Pvt. Thomas W. Oates, 224 W. 140th St.; Tech. Sgt. James A. Riley, 53 Hamilton Terrace; Tech. 5th Gr. Elmo Rivera, 66 E. 113th St.; Cpl. Arthur A. Robinson, 2816 8th Ave.; Sgt. James Wilson, 20 W. 118th St.

OHIO: Cleveland--Pvt. William O. Boyd, 2324 Garden Court; Pvt. Alexander Howard, 6215 Hawthorne Ave.; Columbus--Tech. 5th Gr. Daniel L. Collins, 300 S. Oakley Ave.; Zaneville--Sgt. Dana J. Chandler, 1312 Keen St.

OKLAHOMA: Muskogee--Tech. 5th Gr. Booker Rider, General Delivery.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Cpl. Raymond Morelle, 1626 Ellsworth St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Anderson--Pvt. Roosevelt Brown RFD 1; Andrews--Pfc. Floyd Ervin, Route 1; Belton--Tech. 5th Gr. Marion Putnam, Route 2; Bradley--Cpl. Wade S. Perrin, Route 1, Box 50B; Camden--Tech. 5th Gr. Ezelle Spann, Route 3, Box 96; Compens--Pvt. James Littlejohn, General Delivery; Fairfax--Tech. 4th Gr. Mannie C. Cohen, Jr.; Kingstree--Sgt. Jesse W. Fulton; Jonesville--Tech. 5th Gr. William O. Gaffney, Box 122; McBee--Pfc. Lon C. Harris, General Delivery; Orangeburg--Pvt. John B. Emery, Route 2; Sumter--Pvt. Thomas M. Pringle, Jr., Route 3, Box 168A.

TENNESSEE: Cedargrove--Pfc. Comell Hutch, Route 4.

TEXAS: San Antonio--Pvt. Lorenzo McCall, 1606 Sherman St.; Chapel Hill--Tech. 5th Gr. Hamlis Fairchild.

VIRGINIA: Halifax--Pvt. Garland M. Smith; Norfolk--Pvt. Willie B. Morris, 903 E. Olney Rd.; Richmond--Pvt. Linwood A. Queen, 418 Catherine St.; Scottsville--Tech. 5th Gr. Lucheon C. Carter, Route 3; Stony Creek--Pfc. Leroy Shands, RFD 1; Vienna--Tech. 5th Gr. Roscoe E. Brown.

WEST VIRGINIA: Dry Branch--Pvt. Lloyd Carter; Franklin--Pfc. James A. Willis.

END

Distribution: Ad.
4-3-45

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

Service Records

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1945

* * * *

were Jerries still in front of them, they wanted to go ahead even after they had captured and cleaned out all sections of the town that they had been assigned.

Private First Class Harold Chandler, 359 W. 116th Street, New York City, who took a break to private from staff sergeant, volunteered to go and get an unknown number of Germans that had been spotted in dug-in positions near a house.

Armed with grenades and his M-1, Chandler advanced alone while his men covered him. Six Jerries, armed with Burke guns, gave up and came back with Chandler.

Private First Class Vincent R. Malveaux, who took a reduction from first sergeant to private, drew praise from his platoon leader for cool-headed work in helping to get the men out from under a mortar barrage. Malveaux, who lives at 5034 Just Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., was an attorney in the Capital before entering the service.

310th Regiment

Negro troops assigned to A Company of the 310th Regiment won the praise and respect of officers and enlisted men fighting with them in the Remagen bridgehead.

They are referred to as "the fightingest sons-a-guns you ever saw."

Lieutenant Millard G. Durham, their company commander from Steger, Illinois, says, "The colored troops, in all engagements, proved to be as courageous and aggressive as the veterans of any other company.

"Their first engagement was a terrific small arms battle. They never faltered. On the contrary, they were hard to control. Their sole desire seemed to be to close with the enemy, regardless of the scheme of maneuver. It was difficult to hold them on the company objective when there was an enemy in front of them."

"Shortage of ammunition was the only thing that stopped them from going too far ahead when two squads of the platoon spearheaded an attack at Wiese," says Lieutenant Robert R. Dobson, platoon leader from Charlotte, North Carolina.

After fighting for two days the platoon suffered its first serious casualty when one member was killed in a fire fight.

The way the men themselves size it up is best expressed by one of them, who said, "We always did want to get up here at the front. It kind of makes you feel good inside."

311th Regiment

The Negro platoon assigned to G Company of the 311th Regiment also has done well.

Lieutenant Lee Luther, their leader from 199 Elm Street, Ilion, New York, remarked, "They came through their baptism of fire in great shape. Sure they were scared at first, but who isn't!"

At the end of a week's fighting one had been killed and nine wounded out of the original platoon strength of 43.

Private George Hutchinson, of Brenham, Texas, who had been overseas for 18 months, said, "The Infantry is a heck of a lot better than some of the service outfits we have been in. Here a man's a man. Dangerous as Hades too."

Already they have taken shots at the Germans, killed some, captured some and routed others.

MORE

Private First Class Osborne B. Blanton, 1212 Delores Street, Fort Worth, Texas, recounted, "It was January 6. Boy, I'll never forget that date. That's when they asked for volunteers. First General Eisenhower asked, then General Lee asked, and finally they got around to asking me. I snapped it up in a hurry. There are plenty more who would like to get in the Infantry."

Private Jack (Pop) Walling, from Forkton, Kentucky, at 36 the "oldest" man in the platoon, said, "All we dread is those 88s--and that's all of us. But put this down, will you? I was going through this town and saw a Jerry stick his head out of a window. That was enough for me. I fired a clip at him. That was too much for Jerry."

Most of the men of G Company, fifth platoon, have had from 14 to 24 months' service overseas. All have received the coveted Combat Infantryman Badge and commendation from the regimental commander, Colonel Chester M. Willingham, of 308 E. Temple Street, College Park, Georgia.

Captain George Foelsch, their company commander from 22-63 21st Street, Astoria, Long Island, said, "They're making out all right. I told the colonel if he had any more I'll surely take them."

Private Willie Banerman, from Route 1225, Bargas, North Carolina, is impressed with his company commander. "That Captain Foelsch," he said, "is a tough man but a fair man. He always has a map and a compass in one hand and a pistol in the other. He walks right down the road with bullets going all around him. Sort of reminds me of Captain Gandy, colored company CO of the 92nd Division."

Among other Negro Infantrymen in the platoon are Pvt. Lee Robinson, 1000 N. 18th St., St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Warren H. Lyle, 203 Hickory St., Orange, N.J.; Pvt. James Everett, 5521 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Texas; Pvt. Abraham Harris, 1015 Springfield Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Pvt. Richard Scott, 51 Seaton Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.; Pvt. Henry Williams, 2134 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. Jesse Bailey, 630 Fifth St., Birmingham, Ala.; Pvt. George Bolling, 603 Herald Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.; Pfc. Lawrence Jones, 42 6½ St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

* * * * * * * *

LIEUTENANT IN ONE COMMAND,
HONORARY MAJOR IN ANOTHER

WITH U.S. FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES---First Lieutenant Sylvester G. Sheppard, 2026 Jefferson Avenue, Davenport, Iowa, who led his 608th Port Company into the Philippines on D-Day ahead of the infantry, has the unusual distinction of being a first lieutenant in one command and a major in another.

As a first lieutenant, Lieutenant Sheppard commands the veteran 608th Port Company of the battle weary 394th Port Battalion which has seen action from the plains of Mount Isa near Darwin, Australia, up through the Papuan Campaign in New Guinea and finally into the Philippines.

As an honorary major in the 62nd Infantry Combat Team, a Filipino Regiment, Sheppard's mission is the promotion of cordial relations between the American and Filipino armed units of the U.S. Eighth Army, fighting on the island. He was appointed an honorary major by General Order on March 28, 1945, issued by the commanding officer of the 62nd Infantry Combat Team.

* * * * * * * *

COURAGE ON FIRE-SWEPT HILLSIDE
WINS SILVER STAR FOR LIEUTENANT

STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, South Carolina---For leading his men under withering enemy fire over heavily mined terrain to defensive positions

MORE

along the face of a hill in Italy, and for personally supervising the evacuation of two casualties, First Lieutenant Aurelius B. Miles, Chicago, Illinois, has been awarded the Silver Star.

Company commander with an infantry regiment of the 92nd Division, Lieutenant Miles won his medal for heroism on February 8, 1945, at Forte di Marmi.

His citation asserts that the "enemy launched a counter-attack against Lieutenant Miles' company as it was moving into a new position on a hill under cover of darkness. The pressure of hostile attack forced the company to withdraw and brought much confusion to five other companies which occupied the hill.

"Lieutenant Miles realized the situation and gathered all the men, whether in his company or not, and led them under withering fire over heavily mined areas to defensive positions along the face of the hill. All night he personally checked the positions along the sector of the hill. He left the safety of his foxhole during the artillery barrage to personally supervise the evacuation of two casualties."

The lieutenant maintained his command post in a foxhole twenty yards from the frontline. When a mortar shell landed there, Lieutenant Miles was blown out of his foxhole, sustaining wounds which necessitated the amputation of his left leg.

He received immediate attention from Private First Class James Cooper, a medical aid man in his company. Sent to a hospital in Leghorn, Italy, Lieutenant Miles was presented with the Silver Star while still on the operating table by the commanding officer of the hospital. The presentation of the medal took place March 16 before an audience of nurses and doctors.

Lieutenant Miles tells of the time when he had a German captain as his prisoner. Apparently the Nazis had a great fear of the Negro troops because the captain kept screeching and asking when they would take his head off.

Lieutenant Miles has been in service since March 1942. He received his basic training as an enlisted man at Fort McClellan, Alabama, and remained there for a year as an infantry instructor. He attended OCS at Fort Benning, received his commission in July 1943, and went overseas in July 1944.

His parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. I. Miles, reside at 5218 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. His wife, Mrs. Ethel Miles, is teaching at the Douglas School there. Private First Class John Miles, his brother, is with a coast artillery unit in the South Pacific.

The heroic officer attended Northwestern University and was a postal clerk before he came into the Army. He was returned to the United States recently aboard the Hospital Ship Larkspur, was processed through Stark General Hospital, and is now at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan.

* * * * * * * *

TRUCKERS' RECORD IN FRANCE
MARKED BY IMPORTANT EVENTS

HEADQUARTERS, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS---The 3965th Quartermaster Truck Company is a bemedalled outfit. Since their arrival at Utah Beach on D plus 42, the men have earned three campaign stars.

They have been assigned missions in all important operations, from aiding in moving the 90th Division through Avranches, participating in the German counter-offensive in December where eight men earned the Bronze Star, to crossing the Roer River with the 30th Division. All missions asked of them were accomplished with outstanding results.

MORE

They earned a commendation from Major General Wade H. Haislip of the XV Corps for operations with the 90th and 79th Divisions driving across France and a commendation from 9th Army Quartermaster for their part in the Bulge operation.

The men captured 42 Germans in their sweep through France.

In the year the 3965th QM Truck Company has been overseas, eleven men earned the Bronze Star Medal; Private First Class Edward Pitts, Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, collected the Purple Heart, and Lieutenant Thomas H. Townsend of Waukegan, Illinois, earned the Soldier's Medal.

They claim to be among the most decorated truck companies in the ETO. The men holding the Bronze Star include: Staff Sergeant Joseph W. Raysor, Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Sergeant Wallace R. Bailey, 47th Street, Los Angeles, California; Sergeant Charles W. Lowe, Ridge Avenue, Lakewood, New Jersey; Sergeant Philemon T. Wickliffe, North Washington, Springfield, Missouri; Sergeant Albert M. Logan, South Boston, Virginia; Corporal Melvin C. Duncan, North Caroline Street, Baltimore, Maryland; Corporal Wesley L. Hudson, 27th Street, Omaha, Nebraska; Corporal Henry W. Green, South 5th Street, Leavenworth, Kansas; Corporal Charles A. Patten, Lombard Street, Wilmington, Delaware; Private First Class Charles H. Valentine, West Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey; and Private Collie Evans, Crawfordville, Georgia.

* * * * * * * *

CASUALTIES FROM ITALY
ADD TO COMBAT HISTORY

U.S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, Camp Pickett, Virginia---As each new train load of casualties arrives at this huge U.S. General Hospital, a new chapter is written in the combat history of the 92nd Infantry Division on the Fifth Army Front in Italy. Each train brings one or more men from the 92nd; each man brings new material for the chronicler.

Each page has a different plot--each plot its own odd twist--but the time and place are always the same--Somewhere in Italy.

They come from all walks of life, these casualties of the 92nd Division, Some were clerks, filling station operators, mechanics, lithographers, dental technicians, lumbermen and factory workers--a good cross section of American manhood.

Men of the 92nd had to have guts. Take the case of Captain Edgar B. Felton, of 727 Harvard Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., CO of Company A, 371st Infantry Regiment. After having one of his kidneys ripped out by shrapnel, Captain Felton refused medical aid for himself and ordered the medics to care for his wounded men. He then staggered unassisted back to his command post to report that his forward platoons were pinned down in a German minefield.

And the "Buffaloes" had to have grit. Private First Class C.V. Hudson of Wagoner, South Carolina, a rifleman with Company L of the 371st Infantry, lay in the snow near Gallicano with a bullet through his chest and listened to a searching party from his own company as they frantically called his name--a call he couldn't answer because each time he tried to speak his mouth choked up with blood. He was forced to lay there helpless and unnoticed as his only means of rescue passed within a few feet.

Hudson lay there all night choking and bleeding in the snow and when morning came, unable to crawl because of his gaping chest wound, he sat up with his back in the direction of his command post. His feet dragging behind him, looking over his shoulder in the direction of his own lines, he literally pushed his near lifeless body backward across the snow for a quarter mile before he was spotted by aid men and picked up.

MORE

Fast thinking is necessary in battle. Private First Class Dugar Lee, of 1020 House Street, Columbia, South Carolina, though wounded by mortar fire and cut off from his company by the Germans, stayed three days inside the German lines and is living today to add his bit to the story of the 92nd Division.

A member of Company G of the 366th Infantry, Lee was on an outpost near Borgia, Italy, when he and members of his squad were cut off from his company and trapped in an Italian house.

They fought off all German attempts to drive them from the dwelling and finally forced the Jerries to call for artillery.

When the artillery barrage came most of the men got out of the house but Lee was seriously wounded by shrapnel. Unable to go with his buddies, he unselfishly insisted that they leave him and save themselves.

That night, Lee crawled from the house and dragged his wounded body to the building where his command post had been, only to be told by a woman Italian Partisan that the Germans were now in possession of the town. Crawling into the basement of the house, the wounded infantryman lay there for three days watching the Germans prepare for a counter-attack by the Allies.

On the second day, Allied planes flew over and gave the town a terrific pounding, blowing up the house next to the one where Lee lay. At one time the Germans actually entered the house to set up an antiaircraft gun but changed their minds.

On the fourth day, the Allies attacked and retook the town and the wounded rifleman was saved.

There are others like Private Leander Robinson, of 135 N. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, BAR man, Sergeant Francis Thomas, 1305 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., a heavy weapons platoon leader, Private First Class Raymond Dantzler, 134 Peabody Street, Orangeburg, South Carolina, infantry lead scout and Private First Class Calison Roache of Swanson, South Carolina, rifleman--all brave, hard-hitting men, all wounded in action against the Nazis.

The story can't end here because there are guys over there who are still adding pages to the book--guys like First Lieutenant Alfred Savoy of Washington, D.C., who, when ordered to send out a squad of men from his platoon to take a certain hill, led the first squad himself. When the first squad couldn't do the job, he came back and led the second squad, and when they too failed, the fiery lieutenant took his third squad in, thus leading the assault on the hill three times in person.

Captain Felton, a stenciler for a machine corporation in civilian life, is a product of Howard University and entered the service in May 1942. His wife, Dr. Catherine M. Felton, is a resident surgeon at Harlem Hospital, New York City.

Hudson was a filling station operator in civilian life; Robinson was a lithographer; Thomas worked in a dental laboratory in Washington; Roach was a factory worker, and Dantzler was a South Carolina lumberman.

All of the above men who are now convalescing at the U.S. General Hospital at Camp Pickett, are wearers of the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantryman Badges with appropriate Battle Stars on their European Theater of Operations Campaign Ribbons.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

HONDO FIELD NAVIGATORS
WIN COMMISSIONS, WINGS

HONDO ARMY AIR FIELD, HONDO, Texas---A new class of 27 Negro combat navigators won wings and commissions at Hondo Army Air Field April 21, as the AAF Training Command continued its policy of "full speed ahead" in the prosecution of the war.

During 20 weeks of intensive air and ground training at the Texas airbase, not a moment has been wasted as battle-wise instructors readied their young charges for the important roles that they will play in administering the coup de grace to the floundering empires of Germany and Japan.

The young officers are steeped in the knowledge of maps, charts, radio, heavenly constellations, driftmeters, radio compasses and countless items of combat lore that make the American navigator the most highly-skilled aerial pathfinder in the world. They have studied under other young men who have already proved their mettle over China, Burma, India, Africa, Italy, England, France, Germany, Australia, the Philippines, New Guinea, Japan--every combat theater in the world.

Guest speaker during the morning graduation ceremony was Captain Frederick J. Underwood of Worcester, Massachusetts, (DFC, Air Medal with two clusters and five battle stars), who recently returned from duty with the AAF in the European, China and India-Burma theaters. Captain Underwood reminded the graduates that "it is American teamwork that the enemy fears above all else."

Parents and friends of the graduates were welcomed to the post theater by Colonel Robert B. Davenport, commanding officer. Graduates who took the course as cadets received commissions as either flight officers or second lieutenants. The entire Negro class, including a student officer, was awarded silver navigator wings and ratings as AAF combat navigators. They now await assignment.

Names and addresses of the graduates follow:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Edward W. Abernethy, 3218 Manzama Street, El Paso, Texas
Albert R. Burgess, 970 Rondo Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota
Eugene T. Butler, Jr., 4035 Webster Street, Brentwood, Maryland
Robert H. Cobbs, 1068 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, New York
Thomas E. Highsmith, Jr., 317 Centre Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey
Russell H. Jackson, Jr., 2736 Brooklyn Street, Kansas City, Missouri
Clarence S. Janifer, Jr., 208 Parker Street, Newark, New Jersey
Fred T. Johnson, St. James Road, Stanton, Delaware
Richard D. Johnson, 1475 McCrea Place, Plainfield, New Jersey
Clarke P. Newton, 2412 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland
Spaulding M. Ruffin, 703 Halifax Street, Emporia, Virginia
James H. Smith, 492 North 4th Street, Newark, New Jersey
James M. Sullivan, 1121 Hildreth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio
Frederick O. Wainer, 26 Commerce Street, Norwalk, Connecticut
Roger W. Wells, Wakeeney, Kansas
Frederick M. Yergan, 22 Hamilton Terrace, New York, New York

FLIGHT OFFICERS

William E. Ballard, 28 Jackson Street, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
George W. Biggs, 27 Mendibles Street, Nogales, Arizona
David C. Bowser, 8546 Bartram Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Henry H. Henderson, 1520 Fairmont Avenue, Joliet, Illinois
Lorenzo S. Morris, 1607 East 22nd Street, Los Angeles, California
Alvon O. Robinson, 13084 Greeley Street, Detroit, Michigan
Earl E. Sanderlin, 835 North Capitol Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Charles S. Stone, Jr., 34 Brook Street, Hartford, Connecticut
Philip H. Turner, 439 East 45th Street, Chicago, Illinois
Robert W. Williams, Jr., 31 Waumbeck Street, Boston, Massachusetts
John A. Wimberly, 828 Dakota Street, San Antonio, Texas

* * * * * * * *

MORE

A LITTLE P-51 GAS SWITCH
PUTS PILOT IN TIGHT SPOT

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Captain Samuel L. Curtis, of Yeadon, Pennsylvania, P-51 pilot with the all-Negro 332nd Fighter Group in Italy, can laugh about it now, but there was nothing funny about it when he was flying all over the South Germany sky wondering if he'd have to bail out.

Usually it's flak or fighters that put a pilot in a tight spot. With Captain Curtis it was nothing more than a little switch which governed the transferring of gasoline from one tank to another.

"The handle snapped off just as I was starting to switch on a full tank," said the captain, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Curtis, live at 188 Fairview Avenue, Yeadon. "I had only about two minutes of gas left in the tank I was on, and I was over enemy territory.

"Finally I found a flare gun in the cockpit and used it to pound the switch around. The fellows in the group I was leading must have thought I'd gone nuts, because I had to let go the stick and use both hands. I was flying all over the place."

Captain Curtis, here at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 to receive a new duty assignment after completing 70 missions, said that after he got one tank transferred he was all right until it came time to transfer another tank.

"Then the pounding routine started all over again," he said, "and I'd start cutting figure eights."

As far as Captain Curtis was concerned, that one trip gave him more trouble than any flak he picked up on the 69 other missions.

The 25-year-old pilot attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia during 1938 and 1939 and was working as a commercial artist before entering the service in 1942. He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf clusters.

* * * * * * * *

AMMO HAULERS ROLL OFF
500,000 MILES IN ITALY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy---In almost two years of overseas service, in Africa and Italy, the 105 Negro soldiers of the 3405th Quartermaster Truck Company have hauled several thousand tons of supplies and rolled up a total of more than 500,000 miles.

The outfit, a unit of the Allied Force Headquarters in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, was at Anzio hauling ammunition from dawn to dusk for six weeks, all the time under fire. The 3405th had been in the ammo hauling business back in Africa and later at Naples shortly after the first American convoy pulled into the harbor. When Naples port opened every man in the outfit worked seven months, 12 hours a day, seven days a week.

At Anzio the men backed their 2½-ton trucks into the water to pick up their loads of shells and then hauled the ammo through shellfire to forward troops at 10 miles an hour, so as not to kick up unnecessary clouds of dust.

Private First Class Harold L. Smith, husband of Mrs. Margaret Smith, of 5041 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, says the 3405th's method of unloading the shells from the trucks would have been considered unorthodox in civilian life:

MORE

"We'd come to a fast stop after we'd unloosed the tailgate and all the shells would come spilling out. It was a time saver. Of course, you had to make sure that the shells were not fused."

Smith, who is the father of four sons, Harold, Jr., Richard Lee, Boyd William and Andre Joseph, manages and plays on the outfit's baseball team. He is a former shortstop on the Chicago Giants.

The outfit's dispatcher, Sergeant Ira McCarter, 2045 Seifert Street, Youngstown, Ohio, claims to be one of the first Negro soldiers in Rome the day it fell. He was driving a jeep on the outskirts of the city when he got into the wrong convoy column.

It was a convoy of tanks pushing through the city on its way to attack the retreating Germans. "A general stopped the jeep and wanted to know if we thought we were a tank," he said. "We turned the jeep around and got out of that tank column as fast as we could."

The 3405th has had its quota of accidents, just as every other trucking outfit has either in the Army or in civilian life, but its injury toll has been remarkably low. One night a truck carrying mortar shells, manned by Technician Fifth Grade Warren G. Reid, of Lithonia, Georgia, Corporal Macey Williams, Jr., of Hurtsboro, Alabama, and Private James L. Covington, of Little Rock, Arkansas, hit the side of a train at a crossing near Naples. The truck was thrown through a stone wall, but the men were hospitalized only two days with bruises and cuts. Not a single shell exploded.

* * * * * * * *

SERGEANT LIVES TO TELL HOW
D.C. OFFICER WON SILVER STAR

U.S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, CAMP PICKETT, Virginia---It's hard to get Sergeant Roscoe Thompson, of Norfolk, Virginia, to tell you how he got wounded fighting with the 92nd Division in Italy, because the husky Virginia Union graduate always ends up by telling you what a great guy Captain Charles F. Gandy was.

Captain Gandy was Thompson's commanding officer in Company F of the 370th Infantry Regiment which was the first unit of the 92nd Division to cross the Arno River last fall. For his "gallantry in action" while leading Thompson and his company, Captain Gandy was posthumously awarded the Silver Star on March 5, 1945.

"Captain Gandy was a brave man," spoke Thompson admiringly. When he got killed, he was 75 yards out in front of the company. He always took the lead when we were attacking. A sniper got him first with a rifle shot and when we started up to get him, we got pinned down with machinegun fire. The Jerries turned a machinegun on him as he lay there on the ground--just to make sure they had him."

The citation accompanying the award of the Silver Star to Captain Gandy provides official concurrence to Thompson's eulogy. Released today by the War Department, the citation, in part, reads as follows:

"Captain Gandy was ordered to deploy his company in reinforcement of another company in position on difficult mountainous terrain. He personally led his company out in broad daylight and, through further reconnaissance and by personal example and leadership, succeeded in getting his entire company across a canal, with an abrupt twelve-foot wall. This was accomplished in rain and under extremely heavy enemy fire. Halting the company at its intermediate objective, Captain Gandy went forward alone to reconnoiter the route of the next movement. While engaged in this activity, he was mortally wounded by enemy machinegun fire. His outstanding gallantry and leadership in combat exemplifies the heroic traditions of the United States Army."

MORE

You can't forget the medics, either, when you are talking to Sergeant Thompson. "Those guys really deserve a lot of credit," he asserted. "They come right up in the lines where the bullets are flying and carry men out. The day I got hit, a medic drove a jeep right up on that hill to the front and got me, and in 45 minutes I was at the head aid station getting treatment."

"How I got hit? Oh, it was just one of those things, I guess," said Thompson. "I left my foxhole to go down to the command post to get the password for the night and was about three feet from my foxhole on my way back, when the Jerries fired a mortar from the reverse side of the hill. It landed next door to me."

Sergeant Thompson was wounded by shell fragments in his back, chest, throat and legs.

Convalescing at the United States General Hospital at Camp Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia, the former employee of the Norfolk Navy Base is looking forward to his first furlough in Norfolk. The son of Mrs. Viola Walker, of 910 Hanson Avenue, Norfolk, Virginia, Sergeant Thompson entered the service in March 1943 and went overseas in July 1944.

* * * * * * * *

ENGINEERS USE INGENUITY
IN REHABILITATION WORK

WITH U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY---With a resourceful display of improvisation, Company B, 375th Engineer General Service Regiment is rehabilitating railroad lines and bridges in support of our Armies pushing into the heart of Germany.

As one of the forward elements of Advance Section Communications Zone, the Negro Engineer soldiers of the 375th were assigned a project on the vital supply artery from Roermond, Holland, to Munchen-Gladbach, Germany.

The company is rated as a crack railway repair outfit, having restored over 200 miles of line in seven months on the Continent. During that time, however, it handled only one other bridge before receiving the task of spanning a 60-foot gap over the highway near the town of Wegberg.

The retreating Germans had effected a complete job of demolition on the former brick arch structure, totally smashing one abutment and severly damaging the other.

In preparing to pour concrete for the new abutments, the Engineer soldiers found themselves handicapped by the impossibility of bringing a mixer up the steep grade of the job site and the lack of a crane to use as a conveyor.

Under the direction of First Sergeant William A. Goodwin, of 124 Madison Street, Buffalo, New York, and Staff Sergeant David L. Blackman, construction sergeant, of 361 North Clayborn Street, Mobile, Alabama, they rigged a double cable across the gap with a tipping bucket suspended from a block.

The bucket was then manually pulled across the gap and dropped for filling to the mixer located on the highway.

By use of this expedient and stores of salvaged enemy timber and steel scrap, the unit completed the erection of the abutments in ample time before delivery of the pre-fabricated steel used in spanning the gap.

Sergeant Goodwin, whose wife, Mrs. Lucille Goodwin, lives at the Madison Street address, was employed by a coke company before his induction at Fort Niagara, New York, on April 4, 1942. Arriving in England in November 1943, Sergeant Goodwin has been on the Continent since August 1944, serving in France, Belgium and Germany.

MORE

Sergeant Blackman was a crane operator before his induction at Mobile in April 1942. He received basic training at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and arrived in England in November 1943. Since landing on the Continent in August 1944, Sergeant Blackman also has served in France, Belgium and Germany.

* * * * * * * *

FORMER FORT HUACHUCA WACs
SERVING IN UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM BASE, England---The first Negro Wacs to cross the Atlantic, arriving in England early in February as a United States Army Postal Unit for the entire European Theater of Operations, have already won commendation from many postal officers for efficiency in execution of their assignments.

An estimation of the work this unit performs is revealed in the fact that more mail is handled through the First Base Post Office than from New York City's General Post Office.

Many of the Wacs here had been and were soldiering at the largest encampment of Negro troops in the world, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, before shipment to England. Fort Huachuca, the first camp to receive a contingent of Negro Wacs, was the station of many of these Wacs for more than two years.

Among former Fort Huachuca officers here are: Captain Mary Frances Kearney, 406 Newfield, Bridgeport, Conn., Chief of Directory Service, who capably handles both shifts of workers. Captain Kearney was one of the first officers (second officer in the WAAC) to arrive in Fort Huachuca for duty on December 4, 1942. Prior to receiving orders for her overseas assignment, she was Assistant Chief of the Special Service Branch, Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.

Captain Vera A. Harrison, 1266 Lane Street, Hamilton, Ohio, served as the advance party to the first group of WAACs to arrive in Fort Huachuca in 1942 and became Executive Officer for the old 33rd WAAC Post Headquarters Company. In England she is Commanding Officer of Company C and just prior to this was a company commander at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

First Lieutenant Violet Askins Hill, 3104 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., who was living in Chicago, Ill., at the time she came into the service as one of the first officer candidates, served in Fort Huachuca for 2 years as Executive Officer in the old 32nd Company and later in the WAC Section. She is Assistant Chief of Directory Service for this overseas unit. Before shipment she had been serving as Executive Officer for the WAC Detachment at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Second Lieutenant Mercedes A. Jordan, 50 Grant Court, Long Branch, N.J., a postal officer for this overseas detachment, was lately Commanding Officer of the WAC Detachment at Douglas Army Air Base, Douglas, Arizona. She was one of the first auxiliaries to arrive at Fort Huachuca in 1942. Lieutenant Jordan's first assignment upon her graduation from Officer Candidate School was as WAC Special Service Officer at Fort Huachuca. She won popularity throughout the post and all the places she was stationed because of her fine piano and vocal work as well as her own compositions.

Second Lieutenant Colonia V. Powell, 2208 Bastrop St., Houston, Texas, was executive officer at Fort Bragg, N. C., previous to this assignment. Prior to her going to Officer Candidate School, she was a sergeant clerk at the Fort Huachuca Bakers and Cooks School and was one of the first auxiliaries to arrive in Fort Huachuca.

Second Lieutenant Lillian W. Duncan, 306 Range Line, Talladega, Ala., who was Plans and Training Officer for the WAC Section at Fort Know, Kentucky, before coming to England, is Executive Officer in Company C here.

MORE

First Lieutenant Corrinen Sherrard, 942 W. Fair St., Atlanta, Ga., Mess Officer for this Detachment, was one of Fort Huachuca's first women mess officers. She served in Fort Des Moines, Iowa, just prior to her overseas assignment.

List Other Personnel

Following are some of the former Fort Huachuca enlisted women now serving with this overseas detachment: First Sergeant Cleopatra Daniels, 34 St. Nicholas Pl., New York City, is the battalion sergeant major and the ranking non-com. Staff Sergeant Mattie L. Garrett, 392 Jefferson, Brooklyn, N.Y., is a non-com in charge of one of the mail rooms here.

Sergeant Lucia M. Pitts, who claims Chicago and Washington as her home towns, is permanent day secretary to Captain Mary F. Kearney, Chief of Directory Service. She worked for seven years in Washington, D.C., as secretary to Clark Foreman, first adviser on Negro affairs, and for two years as assistant to Dr. Robert C. Weaver. Just before donning the WAC uniform, she was the first Negro official in the Personnel Office of the United States Treasury's Bureau of Public Debt in Chicago.

Among the former Huachucans in the Company B Choral Group are: Sergeant Alice Allison, 530 E. Washington, Wytheville, Va.; Sergeant Creadell Haley, 916 Oak St., Quincy, Ill.; Corporal Cecelia Goldsby, 5363 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.; Corporal Doris L. Paige, 107 Handy, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Private First Class Phyllis Branch, 1695 Elliott Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Private Marie Gillisslee, 595 E. 167th St., N.Y.; Private First Class Ruth Gaddy, 2304 Davis St., Charlotte, N.C.; Private First Class Millie M. Taylor, 204 Nolan St., Marshall, Texas; Corporal Novella Auls, 421 Armory Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Among other well-known Huachuca Wacs now stationed in the ETO are the following:

Sergeant Evelyn C. Martin, 125 Woodlawn Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.; Corporal Doris Stewart, 259 W. 152nd St., New York City; Corporal Hazel M. Russell, 222½ N. 20th St., Columbus, Ohio; Private First Class Beulah Patten, 259 Newport St., Atlanta, Ga.; Private First Class Catherine Lee, Route 1, Greenville, Texas; Private Charlotte G. Cartwright, 4006 Boring St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sergeant Odessa Taylor, 4564 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Corporal Edna C. Burton, Sanford, Fla.

Other Huachucans here in the Postal service are Sergeant Edith Linzey, 713 S. 11th St., Newark, N.J., who was the head WAC in Message Center at Fort Huachuca; Private First Class Mildred Gates, 608 18th Ave., Middletown, Ohio; Private Theodosia E. Lee, Route 1, Box 67, Payson, Oklahoma, who was assistant in the Huachuca Post printing shop; Corporal Gertrude E. Cruse, Company A Supply Sergeant, who was WAC supply sergeant at Huachuca; Corporal Ernestine E. Hughes, 2509 Bryan St., Dallas, Texas, who is non-com here in charge of the alphabetical breakdown section from "Q" to "Z" in the directory service, with seven Wacs under her supervision.

END

Distribution: Ad
4-24-45

25-36969-450

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

June 2, 1945

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

FOUR NEGRO FLIERS, TWO DOUGHBOYS
ARRIVE HOME FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION, Camp Shanks, New York---Four Negro Mustang fighter pilots of the 332nd Fighter Group and two hardened Doughboys of the 92nd Infantry Division, who had distinguished themselves in combat against the Nazis until they were captured in spirited engagements, arrived here May 29, the War Department announced today. They were included in a shipment of 2,675 American soldiers liberated from German prison camps by the surging Allied armies.

These veterans of the Italian campaign, whose numerous decorations were indicative of their war-winning endeavors, had suffered indignities and deprivations while in the hands of the Germans. But their hardships of the past were only unpleasant memories today as they cheered enthusiastically the announcement that they would receive 60-day furloughs.

Interesting stories were related by the repatriated Americans. First Lieutenant Roger B. Gaiter of 136 Sheridan Avenue, Seaside Heights, New Jersey, a graduate of New Jersey State Teachers College at Glassboro, took the lead in the recitation of experiences. He enlisted in the Army in October 1942, and subsequently joined Colonel Benjamin O. Davis' 332nd Fighter Group.

Shipped overseas in July 1944, the handsome, 23-year-old lieutenant went to Italy by way of Oran. He flew 37 missions over France, Germany and the Balkans, destroying five Nazi planes on the ground. But misfortune overtook him late in November on his 38th mission while he was engaged in low level bombing and strafing of Wehrmacht installations in the Lake Balaton area of Hungary. Flak riddled his plane, forcing him to parachute out of his burning craft with an injured knee.

After eluding his pursuers for four days by keeping under cover during the day and crawling toward Allied lines at night, Lieutenant Gaiter finally was captured. He recounted what followed:

"I was taken to Gyor in Hungary along with six other captured airmen, all of whom were white. As we were being marched to the Gyor railroad station for shipment into Germany, a mob of civilians gathered in the streets and began to assault us. The guards did little to stave them off, and we were beaten up pretty badly. A captain from St. Louis was clubbed on the head with a brick and knocked unconscious.

"Cut and bleeding, we arrived at the Gyor station and took the train to Vienna. People spat at us and cursed us there, and when we got to the prison camp in Germany, the living conditions were extremely bad. We got practically nothing to eat, and were fortunate in being rescued by Allied armies in time."

Lieutenant Gaiter wears the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Purple Heart and the European Theater of Operations Ribbon with three battle stars.

A typical example of the treachery and deceit employed by the Germans in Italy for propaganda purposes was described by Private Rothacker C. Smith of 10226 Delmar Street, Detroit, Michigan.

A former student at Emmanuel Missionary College in Michigan, Private Smith battled with the 366th Infantry Regiment of the 92nd Division until

MORE

the outfit reached a position near Pisa. A tremendous enemy artillery and mortar barrage shattered a building in which Private Smith and his squad had taken positions, leaving him unconscious with a fractured arm, smashed shoulder and deep lacerations of the face.

But despite his weakened condition and mutiple injuries, the Nazis forced him and his buddies to march 35 miles in the freezing weather of late December. Then, after receiving treatment at a hospital, he was interned in a prison camp.

"Shortly after I arrived at the POW camp," Smith recalled, "the Germans handed me a form similar to a radiogram and told me I could send a message home to my parents saying that I was treated well, healthy and not lacking in comforts. I was happy as a lark to let my father and mother know of my safety, so I filled it out.

"About three months later, when some captured Doughfeet of my old outfit were brought to the camp where I was kept, I got the surprise of my life. One of the boys came over to me and pulled a four-page newspaper from his pocket. Right on the front page was the radiogram I thought I had sent to my parents.

"The Germans had never sent the message but had used it for propaganda purposes. They took my message and others like it and printed them in a newspaper. They then shot these papers into the American lines to tell the boys how well they treat men who surrender to them. But the trick didn't work because not a single GI surrendered without a fight."

First Lieutenant Walter L. McCreary, of 509 South Pine Street, San Antonio, Texas, went overseas in January 1944, and was attached to the 100th Fighter Squadron of the 332nd Fighter Group. He flew 90 patrol and strafing missions over Italy, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and France.

On McCreary's 90th mission on October 12, 1944, flak disabled his plane over Hungary and he bailed out at 7,000 feet west of Lake Balaton. He landed uninjured, but the mob of civilians which gathered about struck and reviled him.

As the Germans retreated before the indomitable Soviet Armies, he was forced to march through the bitterest weather of the winter. He recalls one particular 90-mile forced march which many prisoners did not survive. His last POW camp was located near Nuremberg, the shrine city of Nazism.

Second Lieutenant Richard D. Macon of the 332nd Fighter Group's 99th Fighter Squadron, took his Air Corps training with Lieutenant Gaiter at Tuskegee, Alabama, and went overseas with him. He was strafing German radar equipment in France in his fifth mission when his plane was shot down. Suffering from a fractured neck, he was taken prisoner by the Nazis and hospitalized for three months.

The food served him was as vile, he asserted, as the prison accomodations and survival was possible only with the aid of the Red Cross parcels he received weekly. He was marched long distances from one camp to another, and was finally freed from Moosburg on April 29 by units of General Patton's Third Army. Lieutenant Macon's home is at 524 South 63rd Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

First Lieutenant Charles T. Williams of 1669 East 113th Street, Los Angeles, California, was assigned to the 301st Fighter Squadron of the 332nd. Arriving overseas last July 27, he flew nine missions before engine trouble forced him down in central Yugoslavia. He eluded enemy searching parties for four days but was seized at Sarajevo.

Subjected to several forced marches, he finally wound up in Moosburg. Said Lieutenant Williams: "On April 29, General Patton's troops freed us. Fighting for the town began at 0915 and the Krauts quit at 1145. The best sight I've yet seen was Old Glory flying over Moosburg. It's a feeling you can't describe."

Private James V. Gray, of Dixie, Georgia, also was a member of the Buffalo division. A veteran of 10 months overseas and 120 days of combat fighting in Italy, Private Gray was taken prisoner after he had been knocked unconscious by a shell concussion and pinned to the ground by a fallen tree. He was placed in a box-car jammed with 50 other prisoners and taken to Moosburg.

The journey lasted 17 days, the Georgian declared, during which time the prisoners were locked in cars for as long as seven days at a stretch. The food rations consisted of one loaf of bread a day for 12 men and a thin, watery bowl of soup .

DISTRIBUTION: Ad. 6-2-45

END

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D.C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1945

* * * *

Immediately, the Nazis opened up on the patrol, still on the banks of the river, with all they had. The Negro doughboys, who by this time had over a month of combat, hit the ground. Five of the patrol were wounded, but they accounted for 20 Germans and took 34 wounded prisoners.

Returning by way of the bridge was impossible as mortar shells had demolished it, so Private Edward H. Rhynes, of 342 East 42nd Street, Chicago, Illinois, ducked and dodged down the river bank until he found a fording spot and crossed the river to get Private Bill Ballis, the white medic of 465 2nd Avenue, San Francisco, California, to take care of the wounded. Private Rhynes then lead the patrol and the wounded back across the ford to safety behind the 69th's lines.

The mission was accomplished. After a larger body of the division wiped out the pocket, it was learned that those Germans the patrol had encountered made up the tail end of Elienberg pocket.

Before reaching the Mulde River, the Tan Yanks had joined the regiment near Waldorf, Germany, where the platoon had captured 34 Nazis and killed 20 others in their first action. From there they marched to Pachwiz and captured 120 Nazis disguised as members of the medical corps.

After the declaration of VE-Day, they helped guard a portion of the Reich Autobahn that the generals of the Allied armies used to meet the Russians.

The only Negro platoon in the 69th Division to be assigned a basic company spot has performed so well that the battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Thompson, of New Rochelle, New York, said that he wished he could command a battalion of Negro infantry soldiers like his first platoon of K Company.

Among members of the platoon are:

1st Lt. James P. Van Schaeck, 352 E. Main St., Manasquan, N.J. (white)
Tech. Sgt. William Peklinsky, 3560 West St., Holiday Cove, W. Va. (white)
Staff Sgt. James C. Foster, 346 E. Union St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Pfc. Melvin Floyd, 9135 S. Van Raybarn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Pfc. B. H. Bayless, 465 2nd Ave., San Francisco, Cal. (white)
Pvt. Rudolph Mays, 1227 Spruce St., Coatsville, Pa.
Staff Sgt. Lorenza Davis, 1945 A. North 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Sgt. Charles L. Simms, 1560 E. Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Pfc. Alumus N. Stewart, 4857 Evans Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Pfc. Vernon Hopkins, 3728 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Pfc. Albert Barthell, 1103 10th St., S., Cordele, Ga.
Pfc. Amos Grice, Selma, Ala.
Pvt. Moses C. Jackson, 4744 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Edward Rhynes, 342 E. 42nd St., Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Johnnie B. Nunn, 5800 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. William Aldrich, 520 E. Lander, Pocatello, Ind.
Pvt. Wilbert Jackson, 809 E. 41st St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Pvt. Booker T. Miles, 4703 Pearl St., East St. Louis, Ill.
Sgt. Henry G. Bergagne, Jr., 212 S. Tonti St., New Orleans, La.
Sgt. Clarence L. Richardson, Bownemont, W. Va.
Pfc. David C. Jackson, 3410 Anita Ave., Houston, Texas
Pfc. Richard C. Tucker, 6371 Beechwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Pfc. Alphonza Windley, 2109 N. Camas St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. Thomas Swain, 936 Main St., Mound City, Ill.
Pvt. General S. Easlly, 2904 Brick Church Peak, Nashville, Tenn.
Pvt. Ozie Dubose, Senica, S.C.
Pvt. Robert R. Sampson, Clinton, N.C.
Pvt. John H. Brown, 408 Stedman St., Greensboro, N.C.
Pvt. Crisp Cooper, 1240 N. Hutchinson St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. Norman King, 105 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove, Fla.
Sgt. Eric F. Jones, 323 N. 56th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cpl. S.C. Kirkland, 529 W. 152nd St., New York, N.Y.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

92ND DOUGHBOYS, CAPTURED
BY GERMANS, EN ROUTE HOME

NORMANDY BASE SECTION, France---Recently released from the German prison camp at Mooseberg, Private First Class Raymond White, 27, 231 East Lindem Street, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and Private First Class Maceo Collins, 3292 East 128th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, are en route to the United States following medical examinations, issuance of new clothing, and necessary administrative processing at Normandy Base Section Recovered Allied Military Personnel Camp No. 1.

A mortar man with the Fifth Army, White was captured on December 29, 1944 near Lugar, Italy. He was liberated by Third Army tanks near Mooseberg, Germany, one week before the cessation of hostilities. The Pennsylvania soldier arrived overseas in April 1944.

Collins was a rifleman in the 370th Infantry Regiment of the 92nd Division in Italy before his capture by the Germans. The mission of his platoon of Company L was to take the last big mountain before the Po River Valley on the Italian front. The Germans had dug a network of caves in the mountain and were well concealed. The attack by Collins' platoon began at night fall. Many men were wounded on both sides and by morning the platoon had dug in to await the counterattack of the Germans.

The attack came in the afternoon and bitter fighting followed. Collins was wounded by the concussion of an exploding hand grenade, captured by the German scouting party and held in a cave where he received first aid treatment. He was later interned in a prisoner of war camp in Bologna on the northern side of the Po River. An important bridge situated near the camp was a favorite target for the Allied aircraft, so the POWs were moved to Mooseberg, Germany, by freight train.

* * * * * * * *

WOUNDED DUCK DRIVERS SAW
COLORS PLANTED ON IWO JIMA

FORT SHAFTER, Hawaii---Two wounded corporals from Army amphibious truck companies that hit Iwo Jima's death-ploughed beaches with the assault forces today retold how the Stars and Stripes was planted on Mount Suribachi. For the two, the conquest of Iwo was no picnic.

Corporal Curtis J. Buckner, 608 North Bond Street, Baltimore, Maryland, weary from days of frantic work and nights of unsound sleep under the pyrotechnics of battle, huddled with a buddy in a foxhole. Their cans of K-rations looked like a feast. Buckner started to open one, when an exploding shell caught the two men and called off the party.

Corporal Emerson W. Maness, 624 Uwharrie Street, Asheboro, North Carolina, still has his souvenir from the bitter invasion---a .31 caliber bullet which a Jap sniper whanged through Maness's shoulder while he was working desperately to get his sea-going "duck" back in operation.

In an Oahu Army Hospital of Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, Jr.'s Pacific Ocean Areas Command, the pair exchanged notes on their battle experiences.

Buckner went ashore four hours after the first Americans hit the beaches; Maness's company didn't reach the chaotic scene until the next day. Both soldiers saw Iwo at its deadliest, when Jap fire made the shore a hell of crunched vehicles and dead and wounded men, while fresh troops floundered weirdly in the boggy, volcanic ash that dragged them down like quicksand.

They had a two-way job, loading supplies from ships onto their ducks, and carrying them to the beach, then taking loads of stretcher cases back from the beach to hospital ships.

MORE

A dozen wounded men could be carried on each trip. "We hardly ever stopped except to load up on gas or water," Buckner asserted. "As long as we kept working, we didn't feel tired, but when we stopped....."

Told about Joe Rosenthal's now-famous photo of the flag-raising, the coproral said: "Every soldier who saw that flag inching up higher just had a split second to turn his head and look. But he felt it."

Their impressions of Iwo are a fantastic, blood-smeared kaleidoscope of deafening fire, yelling men, hundreds of ships, streams of vehicles lurching and grinding through the treacherous ash, and a sky swarming with American planes that dived and swooped to punish the Jap without let-up.

* * * * * * * *

MAINTAINS COMMUNICATION
FACILITIES DESPITE FIRE

WITH THE 14TH ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND, New Guinea——Technical Sergeant Levy Carter, 30, son of Mrs. Beatrice Smith, 1825 East 11th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in New Guinea.

Following an enemy artillery barrage which scored a direct hit on a communication hut of the 742nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, he quickly installed an emergency system which enabled the battalion to conduct counter-battery fire against the enemy. "Without regard for his personal safety," his citation read, "Sergeant Carter maintained communication despite enemy artillery."

In addition to the battle participation star for the Bougainville Campaign, Sergeant Carter wears the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon, American Defense Ribbon and the Good Conduct Medal. He was inducted into the Army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in March 1941, and received his basic training at Camp Wallace, Texas. He has over 31 months' service overseas.

* * * * * * * *

ALL-NEGRO MP PATROL
FOR INDIA-BURMA THEATER

NEW DELHI, India——An all-Negro Military Police patrol—first in the India-Burma Theater—has been authorized by the War Department, Lieutenant Colonel Charles Meyers, acting theater provost marshal, announced this week.

Composed of one Negro officer and 60 enlisted men, the bulk of the unit will be stationed in the Ledo area. It is contemplated that the remainder will be on detached service in the Calcutta area.

"To improve control and increase understanding among Negro troops, we requested permission to form the patrol unit," Colonel Meyers explained.

Members of the unit will be picked from troops already in the theater. Selection will depend to a large extent on civilian background and former military assignments. Preference will be given to men who were MPs at stateside installations or who have had civilian police experience.

The platoon will be commanded by a Negro officer.

* * * * * * * *

DOUGHBOYS, PINNED DOWN BY NAZIS,
TURNED ARTILLERYMEN AT NAUMBERG

WITH THE 69TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN GERMANY——During the siege of Naumberg, Negro infantrymen of F Company of the 272nd Infantry Regiment serving as supporting elements for the 880th Field Artillery Battalion

MORE

dropped their weapons and manned the 155-mm howitzers when white cannoneers were wounded.

The platoon under the command of Second Lieutenant Lynn C. Johnson, 22, white, of Berwind, West Virginia, was serving as reinforcement troops to the artillery battalion, which was part of the corps artillery. They were firing upon Naumberg some three miles away and the Negro doughboys, some of whom had volunteered for duty as foot soldiers out of tank, tank destroyer and field artillery units, couldn't get a shot at the Germans because they were out of range.

Holding foxhole positions not far from the American guns, the Negro soldiers could only hug the ground as the Jerry 88-mm shells came singing over. Several landed close and wounded some of the already seriously reduced white cannon crews.

Immediately, Staff Sergeant John D. Reid, of 622 2nd Avenue, Columbus, Georgia, platoon guide, ordered some of the soldiers near him to man the guns. The Tan Yanks jumped from their foxholes and began ramming the shells into the breeches and firing the guns along with the white cannoneers.

The murderous fire from the artillery battalion subdued the Germans in Naumberg and allowed the 69th Division assault teams to close on the town.

Members of the F Company platoon are:

Headquarters

2nd Lt. Lynn C. Johnson, Berwind, W. Va. (white)
Tech. Sgt. Robert Morris, Elido, Ohio (white)
Staff Sgt. John D. Reid, 622 2nd Ave., Columbus, Ga.
Pfc. James Champion, Henderson, N.C.
Pvt. David Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio

First Squad

Staff Sgt. William R. Holloway, 3017½ Sherman Ave., Washington, D.C.
Sgt. Kenneth N. Sands, 1154 S. 36th St., Louisville, Ky.
Pfc. Sylvester Russell, 539 Josephine St., New Orleans, La.
Pvt. Theodore L. Terry, 191 Lefferts Pl., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pvt. Ivery Waters, 1326 Wood St., Oakland, Cal.
Pvt. Cleophus George, Dumaska, Ark.
Pvt. J.C. Jackson, 56 Kearney Ave., Jersey City, N.J.
Pvt. Daniel F. Edmondson, 444 Hickcock St., Scranton, Pa.
Pvt. John Taylor, 110 S. 6th St., Dennison, Ohio
Pvt. Robert A. Tyler, 2365 E. 16th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Pvt. Eddie Jones, 10 Hicks St., Orlando, Fla.

Second Squad

Sgt. Ernest McQuiller, 1157 N. Washington St., Wichita, Kan.
Cpl. Thomas Curry, Jr., 741 Kenyon Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Pfc. Emile Dubriville, 505 Bloom St., Jackson, Miss.
Pvt. William A. Bradshaw, 356 W. 124th St., New York, N.Y.
Pvt. Clifford Green, 1209 Wash St., Gary, Ind.
Pvt. James Kenney, 426 148th St., New York, N.Y.
Pvt. Henry G. Bernard, 925 Charles St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Pvt. James Williams, New York, N.Y.
Pvt. Robert E. Ellison, 874 Doyle St., Waynesboro, Ga.
Pvt. Eddie C. Walker, Madison, Fla.
Pvt. Columbus Ross, 3612 E. Chelsea Ave., Tampa, Fla.

Third Squad

Sgt. Walter Hardy, 1422 St. Auben St., Detroit, Mich.
Pfc. Samuel G. Perry, 141 N. New York Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.
Pvt. James Wills, Edenton, N.C.

MORE

Pvt. Edward Douglas, 1347 W. 111th St., Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Edgar Deal, 2419 E. 63rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Pvt. Humphrey Shortridge, 3928 2nd St., New Orleans, La.
Pvt. M.C. Stepgen, 31 Bay St., Montclair, N.J.
Pvt. James H. Stenson, 13 Price St., Opelika, Ala.
Pvt. Pvt. Otis Young, 43 Boyd St., Atlanta, Ga.
Pvt. Norman Beadle, 5417 S. Michigan, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. John L. Smith, 1617 16th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

* * * * * * * *

GI DRIVES INTO INFERNO;
AWARDED SOLDIER'S MEDAL

WITH THE 1312TH ENGINEERS IN LINGAYEN GULF, Luzon---By fighting a raging fire in New Guinea, Technician Fifth Grade Logan Williams, of Dayton, Ohio, became the first member of this outfit to be awarded the coveted Soldier's Medal. Called to the aid of soldiers attempting to check a blazing fire, Technician Fifth Grade Williams, with complete disregard for his own safety and at great personal risk, drove his bulldozer into the flames which towered high over his machine. By persistent effort, he finally gained control of the blaze.

The award was made to the dauntless operator by the commanding officer of the 1312th Engineer General Service Regiment, Colonel John Wade, at a decoration ceremony held shortly after his arrival in the Philippines with advance elements of the regiment.

The citation read:

"FOR HEROISM—Upon receiving an order to bring his bulldozer to help fight an uncontrollable fire raging in the dry kunai grass, Technician Fifth Grade Williams proceeded to the scene and drove his machine into the fierce flames which were over 15 feet high. Without instructions and using cool headed judgment, he covered the flames and prepared against the advancing conflagration which threatened destruction to a large amount of supplies and damage to a nearby camp area. By his initiative, calm courage and devotion to duty, Technician Fifth Grade Williams performed an outstanding act of heroism at the risk of his own life."

His company commander, Lieutenant Guy Hanks, stated that Williams' act of heroism was no surprise to him or the men of his company as he had always displayed excellent qualities of a soldier.

Technician Fifth Grade Williams, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, lives at 484 S. Broadway, Dayton Ohio.

* * * * * * * *

SURVIVOR OF DOOMED SHIP
REALLY HAD SHARE OF SALT

MIAMI BEACH, Florida---Clinging to a life raft for 39 hours after his troopship was torpedoed and sunk by a Jap sub, Private First Class Samuel Michaux swallowed so much sea water he "never wants to see another grain of salt again."

Overseas for 13 months with the 855th Engineers, a Negro outfit, attached to the Fifth Air Force in New Guinea, the 39-year-old soldier is now recuperating at the AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital, Miami District.

Michaux, who hails from Toledo, Ohio, and formerly resided in Lenoir, North Carolina, recalled that harrowing day some 500 miles off the Fiji Islands when a Jap torpedo sent his ship and many of his buddies to the bottom.

MORE

"I guess I was lucky that morning," Michaux declared, "I awoke at dawn and as I headed upstairs for a bit of fresh air, the torpedo struck us amidship."

The resounding crash and explosion knocked the Pacific veteran off his feet, momentarily stunning him; but he recovered in time and groped through the semi-darkness of the ship's passageway to the deck. He and his mates scrambled for the nearest life raft, shoved it over the side, dived into the churning sea and clambered aboard the raft. They cleared the stricken vessel just in time to escape its suction as it rolled over and sank.

For the next 39 hours Michaux and his surviving buddies clung to the raft.

"The sea was plenty rough when we sank but it grew worse as night fell," continued Michaux. "Wave after wave swept over the raft and nearly swamped us. All we could do was hang on for dear life, and pray.

"I swallowed so much salt water that night I never want to see another grain of salt again as long as I live. I can still taste that stuff."

Just before sundown the following day they sighted a ship on the horizon and after some frantic signaling the Yanks were picked up.

As the rescue ship neared New Guinea, Jap aircraft attacked the vessel. Evasive action by the ship's master saved the day and the boat managed to escaped serious damage.

Michaux, who wears the Asiatic-Pacific Service Ribbon with two bronze battle stars for major campaigns which followed in New Guinea, has been in service since October 1942.

Son of Mrs. Mattie, Michaux, Route 7, Lenoir, North Carolina, the Pacific veteran's daughters, Mrs. Mattie Perison and Eloise Michaux, live at 83 Port Lawrence Street, Toledo.

* * * * * * * *

JUST MENTION HIS COMPANY,
TOP-KICK WILL DO THE REST

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Army top-kicks aren't generally noted for their smiles, but there's one question which will bring a broad grin to the face of First Sergeant Cornelius E. Stantian, who lists his home address as Route 10, Box 542, Birmingham, Alabama.

Just ask him about the overseas record of his trucking outfit.

"We never lost a vehicle through accident or neglect of the driver," said the sergeant here at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1, where he has reported for a new assignment. "We lost some men and trucks through mine fields, strafing and dive-bombing, and a sniper picked off one of my boys in Libya, but that's the fortunes of war. When it came to highballing supplies through, my boys were on the beam."

Sergeant Stantian's aviation trucking company highballed bombs and ammunition for an advanced fighter group during 18 months in Egypt and Libya. It spent 14 months hauling Air Forces supplies and ammunition in India.

The 27-year-old top-kick, who will be given a thorough physical examination here and will be interviewed by personnel specialists before being given a new assignment, was a student at Tuskegee Institute at the time he entered the service.

When the day comes for him to put on civilian clothes again, he plans to continue his study of construction engineering and architecture.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

NON-COMS' INVENTION
CUTS SHIP LOADING TIME

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS——Technical Sergeant George Gillispie, 3138 Mocomb Street, Detroit, Michigan; Technician Fourth Grade James Wooten, 1729 Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Technician Fourth Grade Herman Veauchesne, 203 East 22nd Street, New York, New York, have won the hearty gratitude of their comrades for an ingenious new loading sling, devised by the three Negro non-commissioned officers to facilitate handling of heavy artillery equipment at Pacific Ocean Areas ports.

The new sling, already adopted as standard gear for the port of Honolulu, was designed primarily for the Army's 155-mm howitzer and M-6 tractor, but with minor adjustments can be made to perform numerous other tasks. The three non-coms, all members of Brigadier General Roy E. Blount's Army Port and Service Command, by the success of their device, have been responsible for considerable savings in manpower and time required to load and unload from a ship artillery equipment so vitally needed on the fighting fronts.

After conducting a series of tests on the Hawaiian capital island of Oahu, the new sling was perfected by the three non-coms and several models manufactured for use in standard operations by Army Port Battalions. The improved sling is being considered for adoption by Field Artillery units to facilitate unloading operations in combat zones.

Simplicity of design and balance feature the sling, which is used in conjunction with a standard jumbo boom. When used to load or discharge the 155-mm howitzer, a 23-foot-long steel cable cradles the trail of the gun, while a 15-foot cable strap supports the carriage. Maintaining balance and equalizing tension are reinforced spreaders, which are joined to the sling by U-bolt shackles.

* * * * * * * *

200 SNIPERS FAILED TO ROUT
NEGRO TRUCKERS EAST OF RHINE

THE 185TH GENERAL HOSPITAL, England——On his fifth day beyond the Rhine, Private Jefferson Butler, of New Roads, Louisiana, was in one of seven trucks racing toward the front to establish an ammunition dump when his convoy ran into an enemy occupied town and was pinned down by 200 German snipers for more than two hours. The 24-year-old Quartermaster Corps soldier was wounded in the arm. He was flown to this United States Army general hospital.

"About 90 of us were riding up towards the front lines in seven trucks," said Private Butler, "and we had been going through town after town. We just about got into a town called Offenau when shipers opened up all around us. In the first few minutes they smashed radiators and flattened tires on all but the last truck, which was able to turn around and get away.

"The rest of us scrambled out of the disabled vehicles and fought as best we could from the ground. I fired from a ditch with my carbine until I was hit just above the right elbow. There were about 200 Germans but they got only about nine of our men in two hours. Then a dozen reconnaissance cars with heavy machineguns came up to relieve us. I was carried to safety. When I left the fight was going pretty good for us."

Private Butler entered the Army in March 1941 and trained at Camp Lee, Virginia, Camp Blanding, Florida, and Camp Pickett, Virginia. He was sent overseas in August 1942 with a Quartermaster Corps unit and served in Africa, Italy, and France.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

TRUCKERS HELD NIPS AT BAY
UNTIL MARAUDERS ARRIVED

MIAMI BEACH, Florida---Top-kick of a Negro Quartermaster outfit that pushed vitally needed supplies and ammunition over the reopened Burma Road, Master Sergeant Robert Cash, Atlanta, Georgia, veteran of over 17 years' service, asserts that "although the Allies are at last moving in China, the road to Tokyo is still a hard one."

Resting at AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital, Miami District, where he is awaiting honorable discharge from the Army, Sergeant Cash told of hardships entailed in keeping our motor life-line to China open. Strafings from enemy aircraft, bombed-out roads, monsoons and fog are but a few of the difficulties besetting GIs who pilot the Army's big 2½-ton cargo trucks that haul everything from ammunition to surgical dressings.

At one time, Sergeant Cash's men, traveling over the Burma Road with a combat engineer outfit that had gone along to clear roads and bridges, were ambushed by Jap infantry. Armed only with small weapons and heavily outnumbered, the Tan Yanks, nevertheless managed to keep the enemy at bay until relieved by a detachment of the famed Merrill's Marauders who put the Nips to rout.

Sergeant Cash enlisted in 1928, saw service with the infantry, artillery and engineers before being assigned to the Quartermaster Corps. He spent two years in the China and India-Burma Theaters of Operations.

His mother, Mrs. Leila Dorsey, lives at 916 W. Hunter Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

* * * * * * * *

THREE GIs OPERATE
EFFICIENT AID STATION

MARSEILLE, France---The 780th Military Police First Aid Detachment is said to be one of the most efficiently managed stations of its kind in Delta Base Section, Southern France. The station is operated by three MP Medical soldiers who are technicians in medicine and surgery.

Operating with Company C is Private Edward A. Linder, 1513 18th Street, Santa Monica, California, the medical technician. He gives immunization shots and answers emergency calls in addition to administering medical care to the wounded on piers. Others in the station are Corporal Clayton A. Lisbon, East 3511 Garnet Avenue, Spokane, Washington, and Corporal John A. Smith, Jr., 1283 East 59th Street, Los Angeles, California, surgical specialists.

Thirteen months overseas, they wear the Good Conduct Medal and are entitled to the bronze service star for participation in the invasion of Southern France.

* * * * * * * *

MILLION PATIENTS CARRIED
BY AMBULANCE BATTALION

WITH U.S. FORCES EAST OF THE RHINE---Working with divisions at the front since the days before St. Lo, Companies 558, 559, 560 and 592 of the 428th Medical Battalion have carried more than 1,200,000 patients in their ambulances operating with the U.S. First Army.

The battalion is one of the important links in the Army Medical Corps between the armies and Communications Zone for the evacuation of wounded to rear areas.

MORE

Two of the companies are now engaged in moving all patients evacuated by air east of the Rhine to base hospitals in Paris, the United Kingdom and United States. The companies first removed the patients from the First Army's evacuation hospitals. From there the wounded are carried to Air Holding units for evacuation by air.

Of the 230,000 patients hauled by the 592nd Ambulance Company, only two were lost, those being caused by enemy action when an ambulance was strafed by enemy aircraft at Malmedy during the German counter-offensive last winter.

Praising the performance and ability of the men under his command, Major John Moring, Fort Wayne, Indiana, said, "I believe and I'm almost certain that this battalion has hauled more patients than any other of its kind on the Continent."

The strength of the companies include four officers and 85 enlisted men. The battalion arrived overseas April 21, 1944, and landed on the Continent last June 28.

The 592nd is servicing an air strip near the Berlin front, where large transport planes unload food supplies and are loaded with wounded soldiers for the return trip.

* * * * * * * *

END

Distribution: Ad
5-30-45

25-43080-450

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

Service Record

June 9, 1945

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

FIRST NEGRO GIs BACK FROM PACIFIC
FOR DISCHARGE UNDER POINT SYSTEM

FORT MASON, California---Thirty Negro soldiers came back from the Pacific war June 6 for discharge from the Army after doing their part in combat and service units for periods ranging from two to more than three years overseas, the War Department announced today.

They came back to a rousing welcome accorded by the Army and the Navy to the first group of dischargees arriving at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation from the Central Pacific Area. The Army's Fort Mason and Fort McDowell bands and the Navy's Treasure Island bands serenaded them as they debarked from the Navy Transport USS Bergen and boarded a Transportation Corps harbor boat for the short ride to Fort McDowell, the staging area where their transportation to separation centers and some of their processing was arranged.

Red Cross workers gave them fresh milk and cookies; Women's Army Corps enlisted women from Fort Mason provided them with telegraph blanks to be filled out for immediate transmission of safe arrival messages to their homes, and Colonel James Hogan, Post Commander of Fort McDowell, gave them a big dinner, topped by ice cream, and welcomed them officially on behalf of the Army.

Few of the returnees were more widely traveled in the Pacific than Private First Class Arnold Perkins of New York City. Veteran of 36 months in the western area, Perkins had seen action on Saipan, Tinian, Leyte, Two Shima and Okinawa as a member of an amphibious group. In that period he had accumulated 144 points toward discharge. Private Lorenzo Williams, of Chicago, Illinois was out there 30 months and he too saw service on Saipan, Leyte and Okinawa in the same amphibious unit to which Perkins was attached.

Veterans of the 24th Infantry's hard campaigns on Bougainville came back too. Among them were Private First Class Robert Bailey of Atlanta, Georgia and Private First Class Thomas Bartley of Shaw, Mississippi. Bartley had won the Combat Infantryman Badge for his daring and skill in front-line action.

One soldier who almost didn't make it was Private First Class Charles A. Brown, of Salem, New Jersey. He was in a depot company overseas for 36 months and his point total was 86, just one over the present number needed for discharge. Private First Class Frank Bivins, of Nyack, New York, on the other hand had 120 points and a record which included action on Okinawa during his three years overseas.

Two New York soldiers with almost the same number of points came back: Sergeants John Tompkins and Richman Mankertz, with 125 and 121 respectively, and with records of three years service chiefly in the Hawaiian area. They were assigned to what was originally a New York National Guard regiment.

These GIs and all the others who came back with them remained at Fort McDowell less than 24 hours before heading east, north and south by train for the next stops on their way to discharge and return to civilian life by way of the separation centers nearest their homes.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
2:30 P.M.

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

Bureau Records

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1945

* * * *

NEGRO ENGINEERS SPEED
REDEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS

WITH U.S. TROOPS, SOUTHERN FRANCE---As Allied powers map plans for the rehabilitation of Europe, Negro troops of the 41st Engineers speed supplies to elements engaged in maintaining supply dumps, construction Prisoner of War camps, hospitals, and staging areas for the processing of troops leaving the European Theater of Operations.

Men of the 41st keep their trucks at high speed conveying rations and clothing to their units in Delta Base Section, under the command of Brigadier General John P. Ratay. Their trucks fan the highways around the clock.

A large number of these troops have seen service in North Africa, Corsica and Southern France. They have supplied their units under enemy fire with their vehicles operating in hub-deep mud.

Among key personnel of the 41st are the following:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Pvt. Cornelious V. Willinghamm

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Cpl. Robert C. Sanford, 58 South St., N.W.

GEORGIA: Leesburg--Pvt. Jesse L. Simmons; LaGrange--Pvt. B.J. Gilbert, Route 1

INDIANA: Indianapolis--Cpl. Howard Johnson, 2034 Highland St.

KENTUCKY: Louisville--Sgt. Johnson Moran, 439 S. 15th St.

LOUISIANA: Hodge--Pfc. Otis D. Gray

NORTH CAROLINA: Raeford--Staff Sgt. Cleveland McDougald

SOUTH CAROLINA: Conway--Cpl. Joseph Johnson; Charleston--Pvt. Samuel Green, No. 2 Bogart St.

VIRGINIA: Norfolk--Tech. Sgt. Charles W. Gray, 805 Avenue B; Claremont--Cpl. Eugene B. Luster

TENNESSEE: Rogerville--Cpl. Philip Fugate, Fugate St.

* * * * * * * *

THREE NEGRO VETS AMONG
FIRST R-DAY RETURNEES

MIAMI, Florida---Three Negro veterans of the China-Burma-India campaign were among the first returnees flown here under the Army's Redeployment Plan.

Brought here from India by ATC plane, the three vets have cleared Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field en route to their homes on furlough.

Veteran of the trio in point of overseas service was Technician Fourth Grade Ralph W. Garrett, 28, Kildare, Texas, who served 24 months with the Signal Corps in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations. He plans to open a business of his own when he returns to civilian life.

Farming is the objective for Corporal H. B. Jones, 27, Goldsboro, North Carolina, when he goes into mufti again. Corporal Jones was overseas 22 months.

Wearing the Bronze Star, Private First Class Vincent A. Crowe, 33, is looking forward to returning to his home at 1126 Union Avenue, the Bronx, New York City, after 15½ months overseas.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

52 TRUCKS SENT TO INDIA
OPERATING AFTER 2½ YEARS

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---A man after the heart of all good taxpayers is Captain Wilbur R. Robinson, of Birmingham, Alabama, commanding officer of an all-Negro Air Service Group truck company in India.

Here now at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1, where he has reported for a new duty assignment, Captain Robinson said that when his company started operations in India, trucking Air Forces supplies from sea ports back to inland bases, it had 52 vehicles in operation.

Two and one-half years later when the Captain brought his company back to the United States, it still had the original 52 vehicles in operation.

"That's a good record when you consider we were rolling up from 75 to 100,000 miles a month," said the captain, son of Mr. and Mrs. W.D. Robinson, 2721 6th Avenue, S., Birmingham, "but what makes me feel better is the fact that during the 30 months we were over there I lost only one man--and that was through illness."

Captain Robinson worked as a property manager with the Tennessee Valley Authority before entering the service. Now on "indefinite leave" from the TVA, he hopes to return to that organization "after Japan signs on the dotted line."

* * * * * * * *

OFFICERS WIN OAK LEAVES
AFTER TWO YEARS' SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.---Captain Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, a 1943 graduate of West Point and executive officer of the 742nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion in New Guinea, and Captain Lee V. Futrell, of Sylvania, Ohio, commanding officer of an all-Negro Engineer General Service Battalion in the Philippines have been promoted to the rank of major, the War Department announced today. Both officers rose from the rank of second lieutenant in a little more than two years.

Major Davenport was the first Negro from the state of Michigan to receive an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point after maintaining a brilliant scholastic record at the University of Detroit, where he was a pre-medical student.

A resident of Detroit, Major Davenport is the husband of Mrs. Yolandie Davenport and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Davenport, Sr., of 272 Hague Avenue in the Motor City.

His first assignment was to the 207th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion as a platoon leader, from which position he advanced in rapid succession to adjutant, battalion operations officer and finally battery commander. When the 742nd AAA Gun Battalion was converted into an all-Negro unit early this year, Major Davenport was selected for the responsible position of executive officer and earned his promotion in this capacity.

He was erroneously reported as killed in action at Bougainville several months ago, as a result of his being confused with Lieutenant James Davenport, who was killed in action during a beach assault in the Solomons. The mistake was not discovered until the family and friends of Major Davenport had held memorial services in his honor.

The rugged West Pointer has completed 20 months service in the Southwest Pacific.

Major Futrell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reat Futrell of Sylvania, Ohio. Inducted into the Army December 9, 1941, Major Futrell is married to Mrs. Francis Futrell, 1125 City Park Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. He took his basic training as an engineer at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, and was commissioned in August 1942, at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

MORE

He attended schools in Sylvania and Toledo, Ohio, and has a brother, Sergeant Thomas D. Futrell, assigned to a Quartermaster truck company in India.

In addition to the Asiatic Pacific Theater Ribbon, Major Futrell also has been awarded the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with a Bronze Star. He has been overseas 16 months.

* * * * * * * *

FIRST GIs FROM 207TH
AA UNIT BACK IN STATES

WITH THE 14TH ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND, Southwest Pacific Area---The first group of enlisted men to return to the United States on temporary duty from the all-Negro 207th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion include the following:

Technical Sergeant Elias Moore, 318 West 6th Street, Washington, North Carolina; Staff Sergeant Herman Robinson, 138 D Alexander Street, Charleston, South Carolina; Sergeant Alex Stewart, 2302 Livecak Street, Houston, Texas; Corporal Dock V. Smith, 718 18th Avenue, Belmar, New Jersey, and Technician Fifth Grade John R. McDonald, 501 Lakin Street, Houston, Texas.

These men have been members of the 207th since its activation at Camp Stewart, Georgia, in 1942, and came overseas in September 1943, serving first in Australia. Two months after their arrival overseas, the unit was ordered to New Guinea, and after serving many months in that area, went to the Netherlands East Indies.

They are entitled to wear the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon with a Bronze Service Star attached to denote participation in the New Guinea Campaign. They also have been awarded the Good Conduct Medal.

The 207th is under Major General William F. Marquat's 14th Antiaircraft Command. General Marquat, who heads all of General MacArthur's antiaircraft troops, has two all-Negro units under his command, the 207th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion commanded by Major Cato L. Baskerville and the 742nd Antiaircraft Gun Battalion, recently staffed with Negro officer personnel, under Lieutenant Colonel De Maurice Moses, of New York City.

* * * * * * * *

SPECIAL MP UNIT ON DUTY
IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

FORT MASTON, California---One of the snappiest and proudest military units in the San Francisco Bay Area is the Special Police Detachment, formed recently of Transportation Corps and Quartermaster Corps personnel stationed at Camp John T. Knight, San Francisco Port of Embarkation.

Under command of First Lieutenant Monroe D. Dowling, of 270 Convent Avenue, New York City, the unit has the job of patrolling the Oakland Seventh Street district during evening hours.

Each man was selected on the basis of intelligence, military bearing, discipline, judgment and physical fitness.

The roster of the group follows:

First Lieutenant Monroe D. Dowling, 270 Convent Avenue, New York, N.Y., Commanding Officer; Second Lieutenant David L. Daniel, 5839 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, second in command.

Staff Sgt. John M. Dunn, 29 Seattle St., Boston, Mass.
Sgt. Conway Maupin, 1511 Bolser, Trenton, Mo.
Cpl. John H. Nunn, Route 2, Box 68, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Cpl. Bennie Warren, 2523½ Michigan Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Cpl. James A. Stevenson, 6118 Hawthorne Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

MORE

Cpl. Sidney White, 705½ W. 27th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Cpl. Lonnie C. McDowell, 224 N. Ceadar St., Charlotte, N.C.
Cpl. William A. Wilson, 1720 N. Caroline St., Baltimore, Md.
Cpl. Abraham Fields, 1639 O'Fallon St., St. Louis, Mo.
Cpl. Leonard Johnson, 1217 E. 4th St., Waterloo, Iowa
Cpl. Luther Droney, 6326 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cpl. William Graham, Box 15, Burgaw, N.C.
Cpl. James C. Daniels, 218 N. Rosemary Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.
Pfc. M.L. Dillon, Route 8, Tylertown, Miss.
Pfc. John H. Johnson, 67 Chalkstone Ave., Providence, R.I.
Pfc. Ogenie Majette, 1022 30th St., Newport News, Va.
Pfc. Wesley Ormond, 404 White St., Williamston, N.C.
Pfc. Zery Poole, Star Route, Danville, Va.
Pvt. Edward Brandon, Route 2, Box 43, Oxford, N.C.
Pvt. Clarence Jenkins, 709 Layton Ave., Monroe, La.
Pvt. Charles Turner, 4526 Vincennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.

* * * * * * * *

AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT
FOR ASSISTING LIBERIAN ARMY

FORT BENNING, Georgia---Staff Sergeant Isaac J. Davis of the Third Student Training Regiment, The Infantry School, proudly displays the Legion of Merit.

At present a mess cadre overseer in the Second Battalion of this regiment, Davis won this coveted award for exceptionally meritorious conduct while serving with the Army in North Africa.

Entering the Army in 1941, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, he was sent to Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, where he helped to organize the 367th Infantry Regiment. After training in Louisiana, the outfit was sent to Camp Davis, North Carolina, and then to Camp Jackson, North Carolina. After completing lengthy training, the outfit was sent to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, where they remained until they were shipped overseas in February 1943.

Landing at Casablance at the time Rommel was driving through Africa, the 367th was selected to guard important air bases throughout Liberia, then the gateway for European Theater aerial operations. Leaving Casablanca, they were sent to Liberia by way of Freetown and Dakar.

Soon after arriving in Liberia, Sergeant Davis was one of 38 men to be chosen as cadre for an American operated Liberian Officer Candidate School, which, according to Sergeant Davis, differs little from the Officer Candidate School here in Fort Benning.

He was a specialist in bayonet and machinegun training, but at one time or another served as an instructor in every phase of the officer candidate training. After completing two cycles of training, the school was disbanded and Sergeant Davis was at this time awarded the Legion of Merit for his outstanding service as an instructor.

The official citation follows: "For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as instructor in the Officer Student's Company, Officer's Training School, Liberian Frontier Force, from 7 September 1943 to 19 April 1944. By his knowledge of his subjects, skill in instructional methods, patience and ability to understand the pupils' problems, he contributed in a marked degree to the success of the training program and his work has been an important factor in the development of a uniform standard of training among the students.

"His military bearing, courteous manner, ability, and devotion to duty have earned him the respect and admiration of the students under him and the officers over him and have been a direct contribution to the mission of the United States Army Forces in Liberia."

At the same time Sergeant Davis also was decorated by the president of the Liberian Republic.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

SERGEANT CITED FOR LEADERSHIP
IS AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDAL

WITH THE 93RD INFANTRY DIVISION, Southwest Pacific Area---Sergeant Eligah Malachi, husband of Mrs. Eligah J. Malachi, 761 Nixon Street, Biloxi, Mississippi has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic action against the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, from May 15, 1944, to May 19, 1944.

While on combat patrol into enemy territory, Sergeant Malachi and members of an artillery observer's party became separated from the remainder of the patrol when ambushed by the enemy. Sergeant Malachi immediately took charge of his party and reassembled them into a defensive position and was successful in repulsing several enemy attacks during the night. The next day he successfully led his men back to the remainder of the patrol.

"Sergeant Malachi's leadership," according to the official citation, "was undoubtedly responsible for the successful maneuver and it reflects credit upon himself and the Military Service."

* * * * * * * *

ENGINEERS BUILD POW ENCLOSURES,
TAKE ARMY COURSES IN SPARE TIME

WITH ADVANCE SUPPLY TROOPS IN GERMANY---Building transient prisoner of war enclosures for 100,000 of Hitler's former "supermen" has kept the 384th Engineer Battalion's A Company busy since VE-Day, but the Engineer soldiers still find enough spare time to take advantage of the Army's Post-Victory Educational Plan.

In their time off, members of this Negro unit, assigned to the Continental Advance Section in Germany, are taking part in an extensive program of lectures, debates, roundtable discussions, and courses in business administration. Plans are also taking shape for other recreational activities, including athletics and amateur theatricals.

"These two-hour courses given three times weekly are proving valuable, especially in teaching basic fundamentals of post-war living conditions which must be faced," said Lieutenant Carroll E. Henry, Asheville, North Carolina, commanding officer of the company.

Prior to arriving in France, the company was commended by Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, Commanding General of the American Seventh Army, for the construction of a 10-mile practice invasion course at Salerno Beach in Italy. Although handicapped by lack of equipment and limited personnel, the company completed the job ahead of schedule.

This invasion course was considered one of the prime factors in the success of the invasion of Southern France. After the invasion, the company cleared the beaches of mines, and moved supplies from the beaches to forward depots. These operations won an additional commendation from General Patch.

"Building the practice invasion course is work of the kind requiring the skill and equipment of an Engineer General Service Regiment," explained Staff Sergeant Jerry Ladd, construction foreman, of Chicago, Illinois, "but we did it in record-breaking time."

* * * * * * * *

TWO NEGRO OFFICERS ASSIGNED
TO JAG DEPARTMENT IN PARIS

PARIS, France---The first Negro officers to be assigned to the Judge Advocate General's Department, European Theater of Operations, have arrived in Paris, SHAEF announced today. The officers are Captain James A. McLendon, 409 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, and Captain Willard B. Ranson, 828 North California Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MORE

Captain McLendon, assigned to duty in Paris, was commended for his work on Army Regulations while he was with the Army Regulation Restatement Branch at the Adjutant General's School, then located at Fort Washington, Maryland. Before entering the Army in June 1941, when he served with the 184th Field Artillery, he practiced law in Chicago. He is married to the former Miss Elnora Davis, daughter of Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, on duty with the Inspector General's Department.

Assigned to duty in the Normandy Base Section, Captain Ransom entered the Army in June 1941 and was commissioned in the Chemical Warfare Service in July 1942. He transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department in May 1944 and served as Assistant Trial Judge Advocate at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, Alabama.

He is a graduate of Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, and Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

* * * * * * * * *

30 PIONEER WACS MARK
THIRD YEAR IN SERVICE

WITH THE WACS IN ENGLAND---Thirty members of the 6888th Central Postal Directory in England, the only WAC Negro Battalion now serving overseas, this month marked their third year in the service.

These women soldiers represent the first class of officer candidates and enlisted women to be trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Among the first group of Wacs to serve at Army posts and installations in the United States, they were already veteran soldiers when the original Women's Army Auxiliary Corps became the Women's Army Corps in July 1943.

Former school teachers, secretaries, switchboard operators, beauticians and entertainers, this pioneer group exemplifies the high qualifications of the four hundred women chosen to attend the first WAC basic training course, who upon completion of their training formed the nucleus of the organization which now numbers 99,000 women.

One member of the group was formerly an assistant director of war production training, another managed a department store, still another was a newspaper editor and recreational instructor.

The Postal Unit, second all-WAC battalion in the European Theater, changes daily an average of 30,000 addresses of soldiers who are battle casualties, reinforcements or transfers. The detachment is self-sustaining with its own mess, supply, transport and special service personnel.

Names of the 30 Wacs follow:

ALABAMA: Tuskegee--Capt. Abbie N. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Battalion Executive Officer.

CONNECTICUT: Bridgeport--Capt. Mary F. Kearney, 406 Newfield Ave., Chief of Directory Service.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--1st Lt. Corrine Sherrard, 942 W. Fair St., Mess Officer; Marietta--Pvt. Lettie R. Williams, 507 Lemon St., Mail Clerk.

ILLINOIS: Alton--1st Lt. Dorothy Scott, 1218 Willis St., Postal Officer; Chicago--1st Lt. Violet W. Hill, 4559 S. Wabash Ave., Assistant Chief of Directory Service.

INDIANA: Indianapolis--1st Lt. Doris N. Cable, 423 N. West St., Postal Officer.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans--Cpl. Velma L. White, 4626 Allen St., Postal Clerk.

MORE

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston--Capt. Mildred D. Carter, 522 Columbus Ave., Special Service Officer.

MICHIGAN: Detroit--1st Lt. Mildred V. Dupee, 7273 American Ave., Postal Officer; 1st Lt. Willia G. Cherry, 5758 Woodrow Ave., Postal Officer; Sgt. Ruth Wade, 4609 Pangor St., Postal Clerk; Cpl. Annie L. Braceful, 634 Holbrock St., Postal Clerk.

NEW JERSEY: Newark--Sgt. Edith M. Linzey, 713 S. 11th St., Postal Clerk.

NEW YORK: Brooklyn--1st Lt. Fannie A. Griffin, 1891 Bergen St., Postal Officer; Sgt. Mattie E. Garrett, 392 Jefferson Ave., NCO in Charge of Directory Room; New York City--First Sgt. Cleopatra Daniels, 34 St. Nicholas Pl., Battalion Sergeant Major; Cpl. Doris E. Stewart, 259 W. 152nd St., Switchboard Operator.

OHIO: Columbus--Cpl. Hazel Russell, 222½ N. 20th St., Switchboard Operator; Hamilton--Capt. Vera A. Harrison, 1266 Lane St., Commanding Officer Company D.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Sgt. Lillian Jones, 2330 Catherine St., Postal Clerk; Washington--Cpl. Helen Streibling, 241 Burton St., Corporal of the Guard.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Columbia--Maj. Charity Adams, 217 Lacy St., Battalion Commander.

TEXAS: Dallas--Cpl. Ernestine E. Hughes, 2509 Bryan St., Public Relations NCO; Houston--2nd Lt. Colonia V. Powell, 2208 Bastrop St., Postal Officer.

WEST VIRGINIA: Kimball--Cpl. Lelia M. Watkins, Mail Clerk Company D.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee--Sgt. Evelyn S. Ross, 3340 W. Stevenson St., Cook.

VIRGINIA: Ashland--1st Lt. Vashti B. Tonkins, Commanding Officer Company B.

* * * * * * * *

CHAPLAIN AWARDED
BRONZE STAR MEDAL

PARIS, France--Chaplain (Captain) Beverly M. Ward, of 1112 N. 13th St., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "Meritorious service in connection with military operations from October 10, 1944 to December 31, 1944."

The citation read in part: "Chaplain Ward delivered lectures to over 25,000 troops during this period. He conducted orientation courses with other chaplains concerning the best methods of combatting the crime situation. As a result of his untiring efforts, there has been a marked improvement in the morale and behavior of these troops. Chaplain Ward's display of sound judgment and initiative on this important mission have been of beneficial value to the troops whom he has lectured."

Before entering the Army in July 1943, Chaplain Ward was the pastor of Capitol Street Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg. His wife, Mrs. Pearl E. Ward and their two children, Beverly M., Jr., 17, and Louis Conway, 8, live at the 13th Street address.

Chaplain Ward has been on detached service with the Provost Marshal from the 64th Ordnance Battalion. Major General Milton A. Reckord, Provost Marshal, European Theater of Operations, made the presentation.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

FIRST TRIP ALOFT DECIDED
CAREER FOR FIGHTER PILOT

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---His first ride in an Army plane decided the career of Captain Harry Sheppard, Negro P-51 pilot of Corona, New York. It was then, he told interviewers at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 here, that he decided to take to the air for life.

The captain entered the Army Air Forces as an airplane mechanic, but no sooner did he land after that first flight than he put in for flying cadet school and was accepted.

"It was the happiest day of my life when they pinned those silver wings on me," he said. "I was up in the air with my feet still on the ground, and before the effect of that had worn off I was on a boat headed for Italy."

There he flew 123 combat missions and won the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

"My tour was pretty easy," he recalls. "Most of my missions were escorting 15th Air Force bombers and Jerry never seemed to come around when I was up. Guess I was lucky, because the worst damage I had over there was on one low level raid when I got a few flak holes in the bottom of my fuselage."

Captain Sheppard is now awaiting his next Air Forces assignment at this station. While here he will be examined by doctors and interviewed by personnel specialists to determine where he can best fit into the AAF set-up and continue to aid the war effort. Here he will be given an opportunity to relax after his overseas tour and to be in the best physical condition to take up his new duties.

The captain is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert A. Sheppard, who live in Shrub Oak, New York. His wife is the former Amy D. Casserly, of 31-36 98th Street, New York City.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO DOUGHS OF 78TH DIVISION
GO ON FURLOUGH TO ENGLAND

WITH THE 78TH INFANTRY DIVISION---Thirty months add up to 2½ years. That's a long time to be "sweating out" a pass. But for eight men of the Negro volunteer infantry platoon of the 309th Regiment, 78th "Lightning" Division, a big day has arrived.

For eight of them there is a seven-day furlough to England, and it's the first genuine pass they have had in the European Theater of Operations.

Most of the men in the platoon have served 30 months over here, having landed in North Africa, fought in Italy, then France and Germany. They were with service units when they volunteered for the the infantry in France.

And since the Remagen bridgehead they have fought gallantly with the men of the 78th Division.

"This is a real treat," said Private First Class Joseph W. Thomas, Jr., 446 Fenchurch Street, Norfolk, Virginia. "The infantry sure takes care of you."

"I always wanted to go to England," grinned Private First Class Otis Taylor, Jr., 3530 South Street, Chicago, Illinois, "My original outfit landed in North Africa way back there."

MORE

Other members of the Negro platoon who drew furloughs to England are Sergeant John H. Hawkins, Jr., 5354 East Capital Street, Washington, D.C., Private First Class Eugene Hoskins, 3225 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Private First Class Oscar Lewis, 6 Rooker Street, Bluefield, West Virginia; Private First Class Sheard Humphrey, Covington, Georgia; Private First Class Richard P. Williams, Jr., 1005 K Street, Sparrow Point, Maryland, and Private First Class William H. Smith, 2339 Alvin Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

END

Distribution: Ad.
6-6-45

25-44303-450

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

Service Record

June 15, 1945

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

In answer to a query, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, today released the following statement:

SHAEF has issued no instructions written or verbal that UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) Negro personnel may not be used in positions of authority or in any other positions at displaced persons camps.

SHAEF has fully supported provisions of UNRRA Resolution Number 37 in all its discussions with UNRRA on personnel policy.

* * * *

NOTE TO EDITOR: Attached hereto is a list of numbered vehicles and their occupants who will comprise General Eisenhower's motorcade in Washington, D.C., June 18. Negro personnel include Master Sergeant Sylvester E. Buckner, assigned to Car No. 8 and Technical Sergeant Eugene Jackson, who will ride in Car No. 10. A total of 23 enlisted men will accompany General Eisenhower.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
3:30 p.m.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

June 15, 1945

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

LIST OF NUMBERED VEHICLES AND THEIR OCCUPANTS
WHO WILL COMPRISE GENERAL EISENHOWER'S MOTORCADE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Herewith is a list of the vehicles and their occupants as they will appear in order in the cavalcade of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as the General and his party of officers and enlisted men pass through Washington, D. C. Monday, June 18, en route to the Capitol.

Occupants of the first two cars will vary between National Airport and The Pentagon and between The Pentagon and the Capitol. From the Air Transport Command Terminal at National Airport Car No. 1 will transport General of the Army George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army; General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force, and Captain Harry C. Butcher, USNR, Aide to General Eisenhower.

Car No. 2 will transport General Thomas T. Handy, Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Army; Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force; Colonel Woodrow W. Stromberg, Aide to General Eisenhower, and Master Sergeant Michael J. McKeogh, from National Airport to The Pentagon.

At The Pentagon, where the Secretary of War, the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, will greet General Eisenhower, General Marshall will leave the motorcade. Car No. 1, bearing General Eisenhower and General Smith, and Car No. 2, bearing Captain Butcher, Colonel Stromberg, and Master Sergeant McKeogh, will lead the motorcade from The Pentagon to the Capitol.

CAR NO.	
1	General George C. Marshall (to Pentagon only) General Dwight D. Eisenhower Captain Harry C. Butcher, USNR (Car No. 2 from Pentagon)
2	General Thomas T. Handy (to Pentagon only) Lt. General Walter Bedell Smith (Car No. 1 from Pentagon) Colonel Woodrow W. Stromberg Master Sergeant Michael J. McKeogh
3	Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk Lieutenant Commander Richard T. Craff, USNR Sergeant Millard R. Lewis
4	Major General Harold Roe Bull Captain Dick M. Campbell Technical Sergeant Morris H. Smith
5	Major General Robert H. Littlejohn Captain Chauncey B. Scott Sergeant R. W. Davisson
6	Major General David M. Schlatter Lieutenant Colonel Ernest R. Lee Technical Sergeant Eugene L. Pottier
7	Brigadier General Thomas Jefferson Davis Lieutenant James Gordon Grayson, USNR Technical Sergeant Virgil F. Clubb
8	Brigadier General Butler B. Miltonberger Lieutenant Richard K. Reed Master Sergeant Sylvester E. Buckner

MORE

CAR NO.	
9	Colonel Edward M. Fickett Captain Sanford K. Moats Sergeant Earl R. Kauffman
10	Colonel Albert G. Duncan Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Garton Technical Sergeant Eugene Jackson
11	Colonel Jacob W. Bealke, Jr. Major Edward E. Beaty Private First Class Vernon H. Jancen
12	Colonel Frank Dunkley Captain Frank R. Marshall, Jr. Staff Sergeant Howard A. Lundblade
13	Lieutenant Colonel Arthur M. Briggs Staff Sergeant Oscar K. Fettig Staff Sergeant Herbert J. Crawford, Jr.
14	First Sergeant Calvin D. Hammel Technical Sergeant Donelson Technician Third Grade Ernest F. Koerterich
15	First Sergeant Walter P. Sapp Staff Sergeant Ulysses C. Farmer Technician Fifth Grade Elmer C. Ball
16	Captain Raymond E. Hartley, Jr. Sergeant Gerald I. Ball Corporal Richard T. Corridan
17	Captain Lester B. Johnson Sergeant Dale G. Irick Technician Fourth Grade Albert M. Graves
18	First Lieutenant Charles V. Neath Technical Sergeant Cleo A. Dekat Technical Sergeant John D. Moody

END

DISTRIBUTION: N, Y.

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

Service Board

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS:

Following is an excerpt from the Secretary of War's Press Conference held June 14, in The Pentagon:

"Two Negro port companies, both now in the Hawaiian Islands, have been awarded Meritorious Service Unit Plaques. One, commanded by First Lieutenant Lewis E. Koppitch, 4033 Martin Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, landed with assault troops January 20, 1944 on Carlson Island in the Marshalls to prepare port installations in support of the Kwajalein invasion. The other, commanded by First Lieutenant Glenn E. McCreary, 22 Wright Street, Willoughby, Ohio, was cited for maintaining high standard efficiency in ship loading operations in the port of Honolulu."

* * *

Brief biographical data on the two Negro enlisted men who have been selected to accompany the party of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, at public ceremonies, follows:

MASTER SERGEANT SYLVESTER E. BUCKNER, 27, born in Seminole, Oklahoma. He served as chief clerk of the 613th Quartermaster Depot Supply Company which operated in the European Theater of Operations. A graduate of Central High School, Omaha, Nebraska, Buckner joined the Army in 1939 while a student at the University of Omaha. He arrived overseas in 1942 and wears the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement and the ETO ribbon. His wife, Mrs. Delores Buckner, and son, Stephen, live at 14057 Orleans Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT EUGENE JACKSON, 25, born in Mepia, Texas. He served as a warehouseman for the 613th Quartermaster Depot Supply Company. Jackson joined the Army in 1939 and arrived overseas in 1942. His wife, Mrs. Ruth Jackson, and daughter, Betty Jeanne, live at 514 Emmitt Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina. He wears the bronze service star on his ETO ribbon.

Both of the above are eligible for discharge under the point system.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.

Service Records

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1945

* * * *

Those receiving awards and the text of the official citations, in part, are as follows:

SILVER STAR

To: PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JUNE JEFFERSON, JR., 343 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, New York.

"....then private, Infantry, Company A, 414th Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in Germany on April 9, 1945. When an enemy tank crashed through a road block and entered a recently captured town, Private Jefferson voluntarily and at great risk to his life, crossed open, fire-swept terrain in the face of direct fire from the tank, made his way to the house where the tank was located, and dropped incendiary and fragmentation grenades into the open turret of the tank, causing it to catch fire. As the crew emerged, he killed them with his rifle. He then returned to his position and quickly organized an assault on the enemy riflemen who were supporting the tank, killing, wounding or capturing all of the enemy infantrymen. Private Jefferson's audacious gallantry and intrepidity in attacking and destroying an enemy tank single-handedly exemplify the finest traditions of the American combat soldier."

To: PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BEN T. BROWN, 5018 Washington Avenue, Charleston, West Virginia.

"....then private, Infantry, Company G, 413th Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in Germany on April 1, 1945. Courageously and at great risk to his life, Private Brown crawled one hundred yards under withering, aimed enemy machinegun fire to the side of his platoon leader. After administering first aid, he moved the wounded man to a position of defilade and returned across the same treacherous route until he found an aid man. Guiding the aid man, he crawled back to the wounded man's position where first aid was administered, saving the life of the seriously wounded man. By his intrepidity and courage in the face of enemy fire, Private Brown saved the life of his leader, and his action, far above and beyond the call of duty, exemplifies the finest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."

To: STAFF SERGEANT CLAUDE PIERCE, JR., 308 South 5th Street, Easton, Pennsylvania.

"....then private first class, Infantry, Company A, 414th Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in Germany on April 13, 1945. When a tank was hit and set afire by enemy artillery, Sergeant Pierce dashed across open terrain in the face of devastating enemy fire to remove the trapped crew. Although twice knocked from the tank by the concussion of near misses from direct enemy artillery fire, he climbed back on the flaming tank, extinguished the fire, and removed the crew from the tank. After administering first aid, he carried the more seriously wounded men across two hundred yards of fire-swept terrain to safety and medical aid. The gallantry and cool courage in the face of grave danger displayed by Sergeant Pierce, far above and beyond the call of duty, exemplify the finest tradition of the American combat soldier."

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

To: SERGEANT OCIE J. CALHOUN, 612 East Trent Street, Flint, Michigan.

"....Advancing into a town to make contact with elements of another battalion, Sergeant Calhoun's squad encountered heavy enemy fire. Undaunted, he skilfully deployed his men and courageously exposed himself to enemy fire to lead them into the town and complete the mission. He then led his squad in flushing out enemy soldiers in the town, capturing several prisoners. The courage and intense devotion to duty displayed by Sergeant Calhoun are in keeping with the finest traditions of the American combat soldier and reflect distinct credit on this non-commissioned officer and the military service."

To: TECHNICAL SERGEANT HOWARD WILLIAMS, 284 East Warren Street, Detroit, Michigan.

"....After being driven back three times in attempting to reach

MORE

a wounded man lying exposed to enemy fire on open terrain, Sergeant Williams enlisted the aid of a tank. Using it for partial cover from the hail of enemy fire, he crossed six hundred yards of open terrain, and guided two litter bearers to the spot. After administering first aid, the three men evacuated the seriously wounded man. The fearless determination and undaunted courage displayed by Sergeant Williams exemplify the highest traditions of the American combat soldier, and reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service."

To: PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SILAS SMITH, 473 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, New York.

"....then private, Infantry, Company A, 414th Infantry, United States Army, for heroic achievement in connection with military operations in Germany on April 13, 1945. Voluntarily and at great risk to his life, Private Smith crossed a fire-swept bridge to reconnoiter the territory on the other side and determine the strength of the enemy forces. Despite the heavy fire, Private Smith made his way to an advantageous position, but his observation revealed nothing. Starting back, he discovered an enemy half-track and several soldiers covering the bridge. Without hesitation he threw his last grenade, setting the vehicle on fire, and then killed or captured the enemy troops, thus paving the way for his safe return. His courage and devotion to duty reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service."

To: PRIVATE FIRST CLASS PETER DODSON, 81 Orchard, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, New York.

"....leading a patrol into enemy territory, Private Dodson (then private) was wounded in the hand, but he tenaciously continued his mission. Observing an enemy tank two hundred yards distant, he advanced alone, threw a rock at the tank to attract attention, and shot the tank commander with a captured pistol when he emerged from the tank. The remainder of the tank crew were so terror-stricken that they immediately surrendered. The audacious intrepidity and cool courage displayed by Private Dodson exemplify the finest traditions of the American combat soldier, reflecting the highest credit upon himself and the military service."

To: STAFF SERGEANT GARNET A. TRAVIS, 1 Columbus Street, Lawton, Oklahoma.

"....then private first class, Infantry, Company A, 414th Infantry Regiment, United States Army, for heroic achievement in connection with military operations in Germany on April 10, 1945. In order to gain vital information about the enemy in the territory through which his company was to advance, Sergeant Travis led a patrol toward enemy lines. When the patrol was held up by gun fire, Sergeant Travis, locating a self-propelled gun, set out alone to eliminate it. As he neared the objective, he found an enemy bazooka in working order and scored a direct hit on the gun with it. Two enemy soldiers surrendered and the others fled. The completion of his self-assigned mission enabled his company to take its objective against a minimum of resistance."

To: PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES E. HALLUMS, 218 Lee Street, Anderson, South Carolina.

"....then private, Infantry, Company A, 414th Infantry, United States Army, for heroic achievement in connection with military operations in Germany on March 27, 1945. When his companion was seriously wounded by enemy fire while engaged in clearing a town of enemy snipers, Private Hallums called for aid men and continued the mission alone. Spotting an enemy sniper he dashed across an open street, hurling a grenade in a window as he ran, and killing the enemy soldier. As a result of Private Hallums' fearless courage and willingness to close with the enemy, the task force was able to proceed through the town without further casualties, and his actions, above and beyond the call of duty, reflect the highest credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

MORE

To: TECHNICAL SERGEANT LEON A. WHITCROFT, R.F.D. 1, Clay, Pennsylvania.

"....when one of the tanks in an armor-infantry column was immobilized by enemy fire, Sergeant Whitcroft, on his own volition, set out to reconnoiter the enemy road block and supporting enemy tank. Quickly taking an azimuth of the enemy tank with his compass, he returned to the column and reported the location of the tank to a tank commander. Using this information, the tank commander fired several rounds and disabled the enemy tank, forcing the supporting infantry to withdraw. The skilful leadership and fearless courage displayed by Sergeant Whitcroft exemplify the finest traditions of the American soldier and combat leader."

* * * * * * * *

EIGHT BULLETS AND LOUD VOICE
ROUTED NAZI PATROL IN ITALY

BATTLE CREEK, Michigan---Eight rounds of ammunition and a loud voice were all that Corporal James L. Humes of Detroit, Michigan, had to halt a Nazi patrol in Italy and save his litter squad and some wounded Yanks--but he did the job. Now a patient in Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan, this veteran of the 92nd Infantry Division has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for rescuing six wounded men under fire.

Corporal Humes lost his right leg on April 6 when he set off an anti-personnel mine during the second day of the big Allied push which led to the complete collapse of the German troops in Italy.

The story of how Corporal Humes won the Bronze Star Medal is another "truth is stranger than fiction" testimonial to the courage and ingenuity shown by American fighting men when faced by larger odds.

It goes back to the night of November 7, 1944. Humes had been on observation posts for three days when the big attack began and he was ordered to accompany his battalion commander and a guide to the top of a hill while communication lines were being laid.

At the top of a hill, the commander stepped on a mine and was seriously wounded. The Italian guide was wounded by the same mine fragments. Staying with them under fire until nightfall, Humes loaded the wounded Italian on his back, put his arm around the captain and somehow staggered and plunged through the darkness to the American lines.

No sooner had the two wounded men been taken over by the first aid men when a call came from the top of the same hill that four more lay wounded.

"I was assigned to the job of guide," said Humes. "I had just dropped off my ammunition belt and was all set to fall in to that much-needed sleep when the call came. I grabbed my rifle and eight rounds of ammunition and we started out, two medics and 14 'pizons' or Italian litter bearers and myself.

"When we were half way up the hill, one of the Italians spotted about 12 Jerries on patrol 25 yards above us. The Jerries saw us about the same time and headed in our direction.

"There we were, 14 Italians, two medics and myself, with one rifle and eight rounds of ammunition among us. The Italians were all for getting out of there. I talked to them, using what little Italian I knew, and they decided to stay. In the excitement, we lost track of the two medics. Then I began yelling at the approaching Germans to stop, threatening them that if they came any nearer, we'd let them have all the grenades we had--which were exactly none."

When asked what he really told them, Humes grinned.

"Well, I promised to blow them straight to hell," he admitted.

MORE

"And believe it or not, those Jerries stopped in their tracks. But I sure sweated. The bluff worked all right. We didn't have a grenade in the crowd--just those eight rounds of ammunition and one rifle. We wouldn't have had a chance at all."

While the Germans were talking it over, the young corporal wasted no time in leading his party around the side of the hill and up over, sneaking above the Germans until they found the four wounded men. Two were litter cases. The job of getting those litters and the other two wounded men down a narrow trail that dropped 300 feet in the pitch darkness was not an easy one, Humes admits.

Corporal Humes, who gives his address as 5245 Williams Avenue, Detroit, has been in service since January 1942, and went overseas last September. His parents live in Beckley, West Virginia.

* * * * * * * *

HERO OF SHIP DISASTER
FLOWN HOME FROM ITALY

MIAMI, Florida---Flown back to the States from Italy by an ocean-spanning plane of the Air Transport Command, Staff Sergeant Arnett W. Lee, of Memphis, Tennessee, who last March was awarded the Soldier's Medal for outstanding courage in effecting the rescue of a number of his fellow soldiers trapped on a torpedoed ship, is en route home on furlough after clearing ATC's Miami Army Air Field.

A veteran of 37 months in the service, of which he spent 29 months overseas, Sergeant Lee was in charge of a group of men aboard a transport in the Mediterranean when, without warning, an enemy torpedo struck the ship, killing a number of his men outright, and wounding and trapping others in debris in the hold.

Despite the danger of the continually rising water and the shifting debris, Sergeant Lee let himself down into the hold with a rope and with feverish work managed to clear away enough debris to rescue the wounded men. He left the hold only on orders of the captain of the ship, when rising waters made further rescue work impossible.

In addition to the Soldier's Medal, Sergeant Lee wears five battle stars on his theater ribbons and the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. His original assignment overseas was with an antiaircraft organization, and he was later transferred to a Quartermaster Corps truck company.

Before entering the Army he was employed as an assistant chemist with a textile finishing company in Memphis, and plans to return to that job following his discharge from the Army.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee, who live with his two daughters at 1023 North Manassas Avenue, Memphis.

* * * * * * * *

THREE MORE NEGRO GIs
HOME UNDER R-DAY PLAN

MIAMI, Florida---Returned to this country under the recently announced Army redeployment plan, three Negro GI's last week cleared Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Base on the last lap of their homeward journey.

They were Corporal Joe N. Jones, 35, 916 NW 6th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Private Norman White, 26, RFD 2, Box 76B, Tallahassee, Florida, and Private Robert Motley, 31, 3332 Chestnut Street, Prattsville, Alabama, and were flown here from their overseas bases in ocean-spanning ATC planes.

A veteran of 26 months' combat duty with the Quartermaster Corps in Italy, Corporal Jones wears the European Theater ribbon with five battle stars. He is the husband of Mrs. Claudas M. Jones of Fort Lauderdale.

MORE

Private White, who served 15 months with the 366th Infantry Regiment in Italy, plans to go into defense work upon release from service. He is the son Mrs. Ida Mae White, 360 West Oake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A former power plant employee, Private Motley was on duty with the Army Engineer Corps in the China-Burma-India theater for 22 months. He is the husband of Mrs. Clara May Motley, Prattville

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO MEDICS PROCESS
U.S. MAIL IN SCOTLAND

724th MEDICAL SANITARY COMPANY, SCOTLAND---Because of the lack of United States Army postal personnel in this sector, a group of men of this medical unit are processing and assorting incoming and outgoing U.S. mail.

In addition to their chief assignment as medical-aid technicians these men have acquired much skill in processing approximately 7,000 bags of mail of an average of 50 pounds each in 48 hours. The mail is loaded on mail trains and ships which transports it to towns and cities throughout the British Isles.

Men working with this group are:

ALABAMA

Cpl. Richard L. Lockhart, Route 3, Waverly.

GEORGIA

Cpl. Willie R. Banks, Route 1, Box 88, Hartwell.
Pfc. Johnnie Bankston, Route 1, Molena.
Pfc. Robert Bailey, 208 Atlanta Avenue, Winder
Pfc. Fred Barkley, Route 4, Forsythe.
Cpl. Otha L. Bonner, 911 Albany Street, Bainbridge.
Pfc. McKinley J. Bowman, Route 1, Macon.
Pvt. Sam Green, 809 River Road, Albany.
Pfc. Sam Grice, Amsterdam.
Staff Sgt. J.D. Herring, Wigham.
Pfc. J.D. Johnson, Route 1, Union Point.
Pfc. Marion Jones, Route 1, Williamson.
Sgt. Jack McCullough, Pelham.
Pfc. Andrew Moore, Route 1, Bolingbrook.
Pfc. Ernest Oliver, Hartwell.
Pfc. Conolus Scott, Route 1, Danielsville.
Cpl. Eddie B. Heard, 14 Old Decatur Road, Atlanta.
Pfc. Charlie Paden, Stonemountain.
Cpl. Sam Hunt, Route 2, Monticello.

FLORIDA

Staff Sgt. Andrew Pooler, Route 4, Lake City
Pfc. Ben Thomas, Cross City.

INDIANA

Cpl. James A. Hill, 222½ Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis.

NEW YORK

Pfc. John D. King, 13 East Peckham Street, Buffalo.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sgt. Oliver Scott, 926 N. 43rd Street, Philadelphia.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Pvt. Johnnie E. Benson, Route 3, Lancaster.

MORE

TENNESSEE

Sgt. James Adams, 500 Poster Street, Clarksville.
Cpl. Wilburn Carr, 793 Edith Street, Memphis.
Pfc. J.C. Flinn, 1786 Euclid Avenue, Memphis.
Pvt. Nathaniel Haynes, Route 1, Henry.
Sgt. Isiah Sermon, 1485 Barton Street, Memphis.

VIRGINIA

Pfc. James L. Carter, Route 2, Chatham.

* * * * * * * *

MEDICS ARE COMMENDED
FOR PERFORMANCE IN ETO

WITH THE U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE---The 1st Engineer Medical Detachment in France has been commended for efficiency and meritorious service in the fight against the Germans.

Staff Sergeant Robert Wilson, Jr., 1216 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the NCO in charge of the enlisted men of the detachment.

The unit maintained a staff of surgical technicians, medical staffers, a sick and wounded personnel staff, first aid men, ambulance drivers, vehicle operators, instructors, supply men, dental experts and malaria control teams.

The following personnel comprise the detachment:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Private First Class Alonzo H. Johnson, 1759 R Street, N.W.

MISSOURI: St. Louis--Technician Fifth Grade Charles W. Batt, 250 A Taylor Avenue.

NORTH CAROLINA: Charlotte--Private First Class Alphonso Davidson, 1814 Lloyd; Reidsville--Private First Class Johnson Richardson, 35 Branch Street; Winston Salem--Private First Class Arthur J. Peterson, 821½ Cleveland Avenue.

TENNESSEE: Savannah--Technician Fifth Grade Leonard V. Thornton.

TEXAS: Kingsville--Private Jacob C. Williams, Jr., 1523 West Johnson.

VIRGINIA: Portsmouth--Technician Fifth Grade Joseph Ray, Jr., 2005 Green Street.

* * * * * * * *

VETERAN OF TWO WARS
LANDS IN SAME PORT

WITH U.S. TROOPS, SOUTHERN FRANCE---Disembarkation at the same southern French port in two wars is the unusual experience of First Sergeant Samuel Devaughn, 330 Braggsmith Street, Columbus, Georgia, now serving with Company A, 41st Engineers. Sergeant Devaughn enlisted in 1917 with the old 24th Infantry and in 1918 went overseas and fought in France.

"What's different from the last war in France," he said, "is that this time there are far more Negro soldiers in action." He added that in the last World War, the old 92nd Division with elements of the 8th Illinois, 15th New York National Guard and the 370th were the only Negro outfits in combat.

In 1940, he was assigned to the 41st Engineers and in the same year went overseas with them to North Africa. Here he had the pleasure of meeting President Roosevelt while acting as his chauffeur when the late President toured the country in company with President Barclay of Liberia.

MORE

"I have a deep and profound admiration for the people of the Liberian Republic," said Sergeant Devaughn adding, "they are so warm, sympathetic, understanding, and hospitable to all." He took an active part in promoting closer relations between the United States and the Liberian Republic and received the coveted Legion of Merit award for his services.

His wife, Mrs. Katherine Devaughn, lives in Columbus, Georgia.

* * * * * * * *

REVIEW COMBAT HISTORY OF FIRST
NEGRO UNIT TO LAND IN FRANCE

WITH THE 1104th ENGINEER COMBAT GROUP, GERMANY---Since June 6, 1944 men of the 582nd Engineer Dump Truck Company have been in the thick and thin of the Normandy, Northern France, and Germany campaigns. At the beginning of May, they had spent only 30 days in rear echelon areas. The other ten months found them at one time or other in one of nine different engineer combat groups of two armies--the First and the Ninth, as they fought and worked on the beachhead, in the Carentan region, at St. Lo, on the fringe of the German's Ardennes breakthrough in December, at the Roer and Rhine Rivers assault crossings, and now, deep in the heart of Germany.

They made up the first company of the initial assault forces to land intact on Utah Beach, and they were the first Negro troops to touch European soil, landing on D-Day, H-plus-two hours.

Within three hours after the order, "GO IN LCT X ! GOOD LUCK AND GOD BLESS YOU," was barked from a patrol boat off the beach, they had 44 trucks loaded with TX (hasty) bridge equipment ashore. They preceded many seaborne infantry troops in the rush of the enemy held bluffs overlooking the beaches; they roared ahead in support of the 4th Infantry Division of the First U.S. Army; they scored another "first" when they established the first kitchen on the beachhead at 1300 hours.

First Sergeant Norman Day, 303 Washington Avenue, Danville, Illinois, directed beach traffic on June 6 in such an efficient, meritorious manner that his efforts were singled out by a British general and he was awarded the British Distinguished Service Medal. In the vicinity of Ste Marie du Mont a few days later, he saved the life of an American lieutenant colonel by administering prompt first aid when a Nazi bomb landed in the area. The explosion killed six infantrymen.

On the beachhead, the 582nd carted away thousands of mines dug out from the vast German defensive system by engineers of the 1106th Engineer Combat Group. Servicing the 82nd and the 101st Airborne Divisions in addition to the 4th Infantry, they assisted in keeping front-line troops supplied with ammunition, food, mines, mine detector equipment, and bridging materials. They hauled 6,000 mines for the famed 101st, to provide for defensive protection against a frontal attack south of Meautis in the Carentan region. On one such trucking mission, Sergeant James L. Harris, Lexington, North Carolina, downed a strafing German fighter plane with his truck-mounted .50 caliber machinegun.

When ploughing Doughboys were unable to keep in contact with the retreating enemy, men of the 582nd inaugurated a unique taxi system ferrying infantrymen to the front lines and returning with casualties and prisoners of war. After unloading a band of paratroopers near Carentan, Sergeant William Goodwin, Abbeville, South Carolina, and his fellow drivers, Private Mose Green, Lanes, South Carolina, Private Hayward Riddick, Suffolk, Virginia, Private First Class Milton Penn, Washington, D. C. and Private First Class William P. Mayer, Little Mountain, South Carolina, joined the attack. Moving into a French courtyard, the group met enemy machinegun fire. A paratrooper companion, hit by the deadly fire, died in Goodwin's arms. Goodwin, returning for reinforcements, later led a party in cleaning out the machinegun replacement

Prisoners, too, have given the "Paradumpers" exasperating moments. A Nazi colonel captured near Carentan, arrogantly refused to climb into a truck

MORE

driven by Private Andrew Brown, Columbia, South Carolina. The nattily dressed colonel was a firm believer in "Master Race" theories. But Brown wasn't. He simply unsheathed his convincing machete and waved it menacingly. The colonel, as did many others in the future, quickly hopped into the truck.

On one of his taxi missions, Private David Collins, Greensville, South Carolina, spied a dead German officer along the side of the road. Stopping his truck, he went to the body and searched it. He found a complete German tactical map of the Carentan area disclosing extensive, complex mine fields. He turned it over immediately to a colonel in the 101st and it was undoubtedly responsible for saving the lives of many American soldiers.

The 582nd Engineer Dump Truck Company was activated in September 1943 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. The majority of the men are from North and South Carolina. At one time there were 513 enlisted men in the unit, but that number was quickly pared down to authorized organizational strength--110 men. For the next five months they studied and trained in engineer subjects and prepared for overseas duty.

In January 1944, they boarded ship and sailed from New York harbor, arriving in Glasgow, Scotland, several weeks later. They participated in extensive maneuvers and went through a thorough course in water-proofing of vehicles.

It wasn't until April 2, nine weeks before the invasion, that the 582nd was issued its first consignment of trucks. Up to that time, 95 per cent of the men had never driven a 2½-ton, 6x6 dump truck.

Thirty-eight of their original 44 dump trucks have been salvaged because of wear and tear. The remaining six, still in good running order, have an average of 25,000 miles. Now assigned 48 vehicles, the 582nd has, according to the conservative estimate made by First Sergeant Frank Shuford, 302 Monastery Street, Hampton, Virginia, rolled up a grand total of approximately one and a quarter million miles since June 6.

One of their biggest single jobs was the transportation of a First U.S. Army engineer dump from Longville, France, to La Madalene and then to Modave, Belgium. Two months' time was required to complete the job.

During the Rhine River crossing, the 582nd truckers, working in the XVI Corps' sector in the vicinity of Rheinberg hauled crushed rock necessary to build the bridge approaches. Presently assigned to the 1104th Engineer Combat Group, they are again moving an engineer dump, the equipment of which will be used to bridge rivers and maintain roads leading to Berlin.

* * * * * * * *

ENGINEER, ISOLATED ON ISLAND,
CHECKS FLOOD WATERS; DECORATED

WITH THE 839th ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION IN THE PHILIPPINES---Staff Sergeant Mazorne Elmore, son of Mr. Willie Elmore, 332 East Hudson Street, Shelby, North Carolina, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic and meritorious achievement. A member of the veteran 839th Engineer Aviation Battalion, he is one of the top non-commissioned officers in the heavy equipment section.

The North Carolinian distinguished himself when, alone and in complete disregard for his own personal safety, he used a bulldozer for several hours to build a levee around engineer equipment worth many thousands of dollars and thus saved it from the violent current of flood waters caused by a dam-break farther upstream. Others were powerless to either rescue or assist Sergeant Elmore because the crossing to the island was washed out. Forced to remain on the island overnight, he kept constant vigil against the surging tide.

Sergeant Elmore entered the Army at Fort Meade, Maryland, in October 1942. He has been overseas 22 months and has seen service in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines. In addition to the Bronze Star Medal, he is entitled to

MORE

wear a battle star on his Asiatic-Pacific and Philippine Liberation Campaign ribbons.

A brother, Carmie Elmore, also is in the Philippines.

* * * * * * * *

SILVER STAR TO MOTHER
OF HEROIC ARTILLERYMAN

CAMP FANNIN, Texas---The Silver Star has been presented to Mrs. Parthenia Foreman, General Delivery, Kennard, Texas, for her son, Private First Class Robert L.S. Foreman, who was killed in action in Luxembourg last November after he had volunteered to re-establish artillery communications lines cut by the enemy.

The posthumous award was presented to Mrs. Foreman by Major Dale E. Kennedy on behalf of the War Department, in a brief ceremony held at Camp Fannin, Texas.

Text of the official citation follows:

"For gallantry in action....Private First Class Foreman was acting as lineman and telephone operator on an outpost when an enemy artillery barrage was layed down and wire communication blown out. Private First Class Foreman voluntarily went out to re-establish communication. After checking the wire for a distance of half a mile, he found the broken wire on a road which was under enemy observation and artillery fire. Disregarding his personal safety, he began to repair the lines and while doing so, he was fatally wounded by shell fire. The devotion to duty demonstrated by Private First Class Foreman is in keeping with the highest military traditions."

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
6-12-45

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

June 21, 1945

I M M E D I A T E R E L E A S E

(The following story appeared in the June 14, 1945 Paris edition of Stars and Stripes, Daily newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations. It may be used in whole or in part.)

NEGRO TROOPS TO FORM 10.4 PERCENT OF U.S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN ETO

By Allan Morrison
Stars and Stripes Staff Writer

Negro troops will comprise 10.4 percent of the U.S. Army of Occupation in Germany, it was learned from ETOUSA Headquarters yesterday.

The great majority of these troops will be members of service units "performing their primary mission," it was revealed, though it has not yet been determined which Negro units will remain as occupation forces.

This will be decided when the War Department instructs this theater of the types of units it desires to retain in Europe.

The 10.4 percentage is the standard one, set by Congress, and used by the War Department in computing the proportions of Negroes in the U.S. Army. The proportion is not standard for all theaters, however.

Since the AEF arrived in the ETO the proportion of Negro troops of total U.S. forces averaged 8.4 percent and that percentage has been maintained, with small fluctuation, to the present time.

As of May 15, there were in the ETO 259,173 Negro troops of a grand total of 3,082,142 U.S. personnel here at that time.

This figure was broken down as follows:

Field Forces	84,681
USSTAF	11,867
Com Z	155,530
Non-operating	7,095

Non-operating includes patients, PWs and casuals, while field forces includes Army Groups, armies ETOUSA and SHAEF Hq. personnel.

Until recently, approximately 25 percent of Com Z troops were Negro, while field forces were made up of four percent Negro personnel.

These figures do not include the Mediterranean Theater where there was a higher percentage of Negro combat troops, including one Infantry Division, the 92nd.

Under redeployment plans, the Army intends that 10.4 percent of all U.S. personnel returned to the U.S. for demobilization shall be Negro troops.

"We are striving to send a Negro total of 10.4 percent of all troops returned to the States for eventual discharge," stated Col. C. W. Powell, head of Troop Division, Redeployment Branch of G3 at ETOUSA. "We will not necessarily reach this figure, but we are aiming at it."

MORE

Landed On D-Day

Figures obtained from the AG section, ETOUSA revealed that the increase of Negro troops in this theater roughly corresponded with the increase of all U.S. forces in Europe.

Thus, on May 31, 1944, one week before the invasion of Europe, there were 126,877 Negro soldiers in the theater, divided as follows: Field Forces, 21,156; USSTAF, 10,062; Com Z, 95,659.

Negro units participated in the Normandy landings on June 6. These included the 320th Anti-aircraft Barrage Balloom Bn., 490th Port Bn., 494th Port Bn., 582nd Engineer Dump Truck Co., 3683rd QM Truck Co. and a number of others.

Nineteen other Negro combat units saw service in Europe during the campaign: the 333rd FA Bn., 349th FA Bn., 350th FA Bn., 351st FA Bn., 777th FA Bn., 686th FA Bn., 969th FA Bn., 999th FA Bn., 452nd AAA Bn., 761st Tank Bn., 784th Tank Bn., 614th Tank Destroyer Bn., 827th Tank Destroyer Bn., 183rd, 184th, 1696th, 1697th, 1698th and 1699th Engr. Combat Bns.

Two Negro units received Presidential Unit Citations. The 969th FA Bn. was cited for its action in Bastogne, Dec. 18-27th, when it fired in support of the cut-off 101st Airborne Div. The third platoon of "C" Co. of the 614th Tank Destroyer Bn. received the citation for "outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy" at Climbach, France, last Dec. 14.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Special
6-22-45

25-46787-450

Source Reports

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ADDRESS BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
BEFORE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 477th COMPOSITE GROUP
GODMAN FIELD, KENTUCKY
AT 10:30 A.M., CWT, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1945

General Eaker, and comrades in the service, I am very happy to have this privilege of being present at what I understand is to be an activation of a new group. To me an assignment to duty with a new organization carries with it a serious responsibility in that the new unit has not the advantage of the tradition and history of an old established unit. It means that the new unit will be very closely observed, and all of its acts will be given very close scrutiny and evaluated more closely than similar acts by an older, well-established unit.

The department is sparing no pains to give you the advantage of experience. Your new commanding officer, Colonel Davis, and the officers accompanying him from his former assignment are men fresh from the European combat zone. Nearly all of them have not only been in combat, but they have been awarded decorations for meritorious services performed in combat. It has been my privilege to know something about our enemy, having visited his country and observed him in training.

The Jap is a tough soldier, and in most cases he has to be killed. To the veterans of World War I who may be with you now and have not had combat experience in the present war, I would like to say that the experience of the soldier of the present war is far different from that of yours. As Americans, we have our own way of thinking, but I want to emphasize this one point with those of you who have not had actual combat experience in the present war, that it is necessary for you in your thinking, in your training and in your performance to give full support to the officers who command you.

The only people who know how to fight this war to the best advantage are the people who have had actual combat experience with the enemy. I wish to congratulate you on the calibre of the officers to be assigned to you. They have the confidence of the department; they have the respect of the men they have fought with and against. I urge you to give them your whole-hearted loyalty, support and maximum effort to bring about a victory.

Again I want to assure you that I feel greatly honored having the privilege of being here today because I know that your performance is going to make this one of the most outstanding events of our history.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
6-22-45

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

Service Record

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
PRESS BRANCH
Tel. - RE 6700
Brs. 3425 and 4860

F U T U R E R E L E A S E

FOR RELEASE, 2 P.M., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1945

COLONEL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS ASSUMES
COMMAND OF 477th COMPOSITE GROUP

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., former commanding officer of the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy, today assumed command of the 477th Composite Group, formerly the 477th Bombardment Group (Medium), at Godman Field, Kentucky, the War Department announced.

The 32-year-old West Point graduate of 1936 earned his pilot's wings at the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, in 1942. Placed in command of the 99th Fighter Squadron, he went overseas with it in April 1943. The colonel, then a lieutenant colonel, served as commanding officer of the 99th in the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns.

On October 5, 1943, Colonel Davis, a native of Washington, D.C. returned to the United States and assumed command of the 332nd Fighter Group, which was activated October 13, 1942. The Group trained under Colonel Davis until January 13, 1944 and then went overseas and into action against the enemy as a part of the 12th Fighter Command of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces under Lieutenant General Ira E. Eaker.

Flying the sturdy P-40 Warhawk and P-47 Thunderbolt with the 12th Fighter Command, the Group strafed enemy shipping and did low lovel skip-bombing at Cassino, Anzio and other points in Italy. They were later assigned to the 15th Air Force, and equipped with P-51s. The Mustang became a favorite with the pilots.

On February 28, 1945, Colonel Davis' Group had completed 200 combat missions with the 15th Air Force and had served as escort to heavy bombers without losing a single bomber to enemy fighters. Up to that time, members of the 332nd Fighter Group had been awarded 63 Distinguished Flying Crosses, and had completed 8,000 sorties while destroying more than 200 enemy aircraft in aerial and ground strafing assaults.

Working in close cooperation with the U.S. Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army, the fighter group performed all types of missions, ranging from escorting heavy bombers over the Ploesti oil fields to low level strafing raids on retreating Germans in Northern Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria and finally over Germany itself.

Colonel Davis has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters.

He recently returned to the United States to take command of the reconstituted 477th Bombardment Group, which will be known as a Composite Group. Elements of the 477th will include two bomber squadrons, and one fighter squadron from the 332nd Fighter Group. The remaining elements of the 332nd Fighter Group will be held in strategic reserve.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1945

* *
* NOTE TO EDITORS: The following material originates with the Public *
Relations Officers of United States Army camps, posts, stations and Theaters
*of War. It concerns the activities of Negro soldiers. The date of release *
*appears above. Similar informative releases will be sent to you weekly. *
* *

NEGRO DOUGHBOYS ALERTED
FOR SHIPMENT TO STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.---One of the four Infantry divisions of the First Army which have been alerted for shipment to the United States in June is the 104th Timberwolf Division in which Negro platoons, fighting with white companies, made an impressive record, the War Department announced today.

Members of the Division will get furloughs in the States before being sent on to the Pacific.

Major General Terry Allen, Commanding General of the 104th, recently decorated twelve Negro Doughboys with Silver and Bronze Star Medals for gallantry and heroism in action in its push past the Rhine.

The First Army of General Courtney Hodges will operate in the Pacific, but the divisions which comprised it in the European Theater will not neccessarily be sent to that area. Just how many units will be retained for combat has not been announced.

As of April 12, 1945, the First Army consisted of four corps and the 18th Airbourne, 3rd, 5th, and 7th Infantry Divisions. These corps included 13 divisions, the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 28th, 69th, 78th, 99th, 104th, and 106th Infantry Divisions; the 3rd and 7th Armored and the 82nd Airborne Divisions.

Negro platoons composed of volunteers from rear echelons service units fought with the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 69th, 78th, 99th, and the 104th Divisions.

The veteran 1st Infantry Division was assigned to the 3rd Army of General George S. Patton, Jr. in its final campaign of the European war. When the fighting stopped, the divisions remaining in the first Army were assigned to the Ninth Army of Lieutenant General William H. Simpson, giving him command of 25 divisions and nearly one million men.

* * * * * * * *

REVIEW WORK OF NEGRO AA
TROOPS IN THE PACIFIC

WITH THE 14TH ANTIAIRCRAFT COMMAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA---Negro combat soldiers of the 14th Antiaircraft Command, recruited from almost every State in the Union, have rendered invaluable service in the prosecution of the war against the Japanese, the War Department announced today. They have established a good record in the destruction of enemy aircraft.

The role of the thousands of Negro antiaircraft artillery troops in the Pacific dates back to April 1942, at a time when the Japanese had over-run most of New Guinea and were driving on Australia. The Nips' overwhelming air superiority in the first months of the war warranted the need for immediate antiaircraft defense.

MORE

At the height of the Battle of the Coral Sea, the 77th Coast Artillery Regiment, commanded by Colonel A. D. Fiskin, was four days out of Tonga Tabu in the Friendly Isles. After 18 months of maintaining antiaircraft positions in the Friendly Isles and New Hebrides, the 77th—now an antiaircraft artillery group—moved up to New Georgia Island, where it saw its first action against the enemy.

With anxiety and apprehension, men of the 77th Antiaircraft Artillery Group looked at the mud-covered coral island as they debarked at Munda early in December 1943. The whole place "stunk to high heaven" from hastily buried dead. For miles along the beach coconut trees had been toppled by naval bombardment which had preceded the initial landings. This bleak spot was supposed to be "hot."

Though the island was secure, Marines were still mopping up isolated enemy pockets. Everyday and night there were alerts. Hours were spent in foxholes. But the Japanese didn't come during the entire month of December—not even on the 13th, a date on which Japanese planes had never failed to attack in previous engagements. Action in the New Georgia Islands was no more than going into tactical position and hitting the foxhole. New Georgia appeared not as "hot" as Intelligence had reported.

The Japs, however, hadn't forgotten us. On the morning of January 13th, at 1 A. M., a lone Japanese bomber sneaked in for an attack. The guns of the 77th immediately went into action. Due to the terrific barrage of flak, the attacking plane was unable to drop his bombs with accuracy—most of them fell harmlessly in the bay.

At 11 P. M., on the 13th, two "Bettys" came. This time the antiaircraft units had a one-minute warning. The strip under the bright moonlight was like a diamond under arcs. One of the planes glided in at 10,000 feet and succeeded in bombing the air-strip and knocking out a 40-mm gun before it was blown to bits. Credit was given for hits on the other bomber. Said one gun sergeant, "We threw up everything we had into the sky. I don't see how that one bomber got away. One of the guns fired 91 rounds."

In subsequent air attacks and submarine shellings, the guns of the 77th were credited with forcing the Japanese to abandon their missions to New Georgia.

In June 1942, the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment, an all-Negro unit, under command of Colonel Chauncey M. Hooper of New York City, departed for the Hawaiian Islands where it maintained defensive positions for 34 months. The following September, the 76th Coast Artillery Regiment, under the command of Colonel Charles French, landed in the New Hebrides where they remained in combat position for 13 months. In January 1944, the regiment which became the 76th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, moved up to the Russell Islands. During their 31 months, the 76th went into action more than a dozen times, repulsing enemy air and submarine attacks.

Some 15 months following the arrival of the first group of Negro antiaircraft troops in the Pacific Theatre, additional battalions went to Australia and proceeded to take up defensive positions in New Guinea. Others landed in the New Hebrides Islands.

Included in the units that landed in New Guinea was the 207th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel DeMaurice F. Moses of New York City. Leading the first all-Negro unit into combat, Lieutenant Colonel Moses was an attorney prior to his induction with the New York National Guard. He now commands the 742nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion which was recently made an all-Negro unit.

Colonel Moses reports that his men are working hard to aid in ending the war as soon as possible. Their ability in antiaircraft gunnery has won them the admiration and respect of their fellow artillerymen. As one inspecting officer put it, "Those soldiers can certainly shoot!"

MORE

Battery D of the 741st Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion received credit for the first plane brought down by 90-mm gun fire in the New Guinea area when they destroyed an attacking Japanese bomber over the Kiriwinis in January 1944.

Battery A, also of the 741st, arrived at Arawe shortly after the initial landings made by Marines and elements of the 1st Cavalry Division. Soon after emplacing their guns, they repulsed a daylight attack by Japanese dive bombers on their gun positions. They destroyed one plane and prevented accurate bombing. In less than two months the battery went into action 15 times, getting two probables During the months of February and March, the battery supported the field artillery with terrestrial fire from their antiaircraft positions.

* * * * * * * *

24TH REGIMENT VETERANS
IN STATES FOR DISCHARGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.---Veterans of Infantry combat on Bougainville and in the Marianas Islands, Sergeant Melvin Demas, 25, of 10402 Grape Street, Los Angeles, California, and Private first class Thomas S. Bartley, 35, of Shaw, Mississippi, are back in the United States and civilians, two of the first soldiers to be returned from the Pacific for discharge under the Army's point system.

More than three years overseas, most of that time with the 24th Infantry Regiment, contributed to the 113 and 104 points credited to Demas and Bartley, respectively.

Both soldiers wore the Combat Infantryman Badge, earned by exemplary conduct in action against the enemy on Bougainville and in the Marianas Islands, when interviewed at a West Coast port.

"For the last few months," Sergeant Demas said, "I've been in a noncombatant job in Hawaii. While we were fighting on Bougainville I hurt my leg, and while I was able to go back into action later and went on to the Marianas with the outfit, I found I wasn't in good enough shape to keep up with the Infantry."

In the Marianas, where B-29s now take off regularly to keep things hot for Japan, his regiment has killed a number of Jap stragglers from holdout units in recent months. The rifle company in which he was an assistant squad leader had a respectable share in the job, he said.

"I don't know how many Japs I killed, but I fired at quite a few and saw them fall," the sergeant declared. "With an M-1 rifle that's about all you have to do, get the first shot."

Formerly employed by a Los Angeles drug store, Demas entered the service in March 1941. After basic training with another Infantry regiment at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, he joined the 24th Infantry Regiment shortly before it went overseas in April 1942.

Sergeant Demas is the son of Mrs. Lottie Kinsey of the Grape street address.

Private Bartley, whose two children and his mother, Mrs. Oliver Holt, live on Highway 61, near Shaw, was in the service 50 months, all but the first year of which he spent overseas.

There were many times, the Negro Doughboy said, when he felt none too sure of living to receive his discharge papers. Most notable instance in his memory is the time when he and a Jap played a grim game of hide-and-seek across a log beside the Torokina River on Bougainville.

MORE

"When our scout signalled that he had sighted Japs," he related in an interview at a West Coast port, "all the men on the patrol spread out a little and took cover, then continued to move up on them. I took a firing position behind a big log when the fire fight started. It was a good spot, except there was a Jap on the other side of the log."

"I had several shots at him and he had some at me, but neither one of us was taking a chance on raising up very much, of course. One of my buddies killed the Jap, and I was glad to get out of that spot. When the intelligence men went back there the next day, they found eight Jap bodies. We had only one casualty, a sergeant wounded by a grenade."

He told with pride of how his battalion was assigned one day to drive the enemy back 1000 yards and gave good measure by pushing the Japs nearly a mile.

"We were in the Marianas," he said, "when I was told my 113 points were getting me out of the Army. We were on a security mission there, mopping up Jap stragglers on an island that has been used as an American base for months. I was notified one day that I was leaving, and I started home the next day."

Even with the 12 points each for his son and daughter, he was above the 85-point minimum.

Private Bartley, who received his basic training with another Infantry unit at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, joined the 24th Infantry Regiment shortly before it left for overseas. Before entering the service, he worked for a grocer in Shaw.

* * * * * * * *

MISSING FOOT FAILS TO DAMPEN
DOUGHBOY'S BASEBALL AMBITIONS

CORAL GABLES, Florida——Even though his leg was blown off below the knee by a German hand grenade in Italy last November, a 28-year old infantryman and former baseball pitcher still hopes to take the mound and throw with the best of them in the Negro semi-pro ranks around Charlotte, North Carolina.

The veteran, Private first class James M. Craig, of Waxhaw, North Carolina, former member of the Charlotte Blue Sox, one of the leading semi-pro nines in the state, led a platoon which stormed a hill while the Fifth Army's 92nd "Buffalo" Division was driving up the Po Valley.

Craig's brave little band held the hill all the first night and the following day. Finally superior German forces counter-attacked during the second night and in the fierce battle that followed, the North Carolina doughfoot, repelling a charge of four Jerries on his sector, killed two of them before a hand grenade landed in his foxhole and shattered his right leg.

Captured by the Germans, Craig was liberated four months later when the British over-ran his prison camp. Flown home from Italy, he is now recovering at the AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital here.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Stacks Craig of Route 2, Waxhaw, Private First Class Craig wears the Purple Heart, European Theatre ribbon with three bronze stars and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. Overseas for ten months, the Waxhaw veteran entered the service over three years ago.

Two other Craig boys are also in the service. Private First Class Willie Craig is still in Italy and Private First Class Sanders Craig is fighting the Japs in the Southwest Pacific.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

MAFFIN BAY ONE OF "HOT COBBLES" ON ROAD TO TOKYO

MIAMI BEACH, Florida—If you asked 999 out of 1,000 people about the Battle of Maffin Bay, Dutch New Guinea, they'd probably give you a blank stare. But Sergeant Tom L. Irvin, a 13th Air Force engineer who spent 18 months in some of the worst hellholes of the Pacific—Guadalcanal, Leyte, Wakde Island—will tell you that there was no hotter cobble on the road to Tokyo than Maffin Bay.

Now a patient at AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital, Sergeant Tom was platoon leader of a combat engineering outfit that went in to build roads and installations for troops invading Jap strongpoints. Maffin Bay is an important link with main American bases in Dutch New Guinea and the Philippines. A few weeks after the important Hollandia operation, U. S. ground forces, closely followed by the engineers, seized the important obstacle to the philippines.

"Our line along the beach stretched only 2500 yards, exposing us to air attack and to sniper fire," Irvin related. "Nip planes buzzed around every night and didn't let us get much sleep. What few movies we had were broken up by uninvited visitors. And speaking of mosquitoes—we forgot the ones we'd seen at Guadalcanal when we had a good look at the choice variety they grow on Maffin Bay. Up there mosquitoes are bats with stingers." Sergeant Irvin's outfit prepared runways for planes which later were used to soften up the Japs on other stepping stones to the Philippines, built a road for the 33rd Division and a hospital of 14 buildings—all at Maffin Bay.

Son of Mrs. Pearl Irvin, 2728 Anna Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, the veteran received the Asiatic Pacific ribbon with two battle stars. His wife is the former Miss Ella Mae Littier, also of Shreveport.

While recovering from his arduous duty in the tropics, the platoon "sarge" spends much of his time working on a lathe in the hospital's machine shop. This is part of the regular rehabilitation program for soldiers.

* * * * * * * *

DOUGHBOY, HIT WHILE ASSISTING BUDDY, RECOVERING IN ENGLAND

THE 185TH GENERAL HOSPITAL, England—Sergeant William Hagens, 24-year old Infantryman from of 8 Locust Street, Madison, New Jersey, who was wounded by a German sniper in an attack on a town near Paderborn, Germany, as he paused to give water to a fallen buddy, is well on the road to recovery at this U. S. Army General Hospital.

"Just east of Paderborn, we had to cross a river to get to a little town," recalled the Negro doughboy. "The Germans blew up the bridge, but the Engineers quickly put up another and we got across without a casualty. We were advancing up the road towards the first houses in the town when our platoon leader and first scout were killed by snipers. My platoon was supposed to take the first house on the right, which was infested with snipers.

"As I was going forward I saw a wounded buddy in a ditch. He needed water to take his sulfa tablets, so I stopped for a few seconds to give him some. As I did so, a sniper in one of the houses to the left shot me in the right hip. I fell into the ditch and stayed there until some of our men had cleaned out a few houses. Then they got me in and patched me up. I was there for about four hours, while the battle went on, loading clips of BAR ammunition."

Sergeant Hagens entered the Army in October 1942, trained at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, went on maneuvers in Louisiana, and was stationed at Camp Clipper, California, before being sent overseas with an Engineer Corps unit in September 1943. Early this year he was transferred to the Infantry.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

MP HOPES TO CAPITALIZE
ON MILITARY EXPERIENCE

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Staff Sergeant Odie McNichols, of 4017 Cook Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, has definitely decided what he is going to do when he is discharged from the Army.

"I'm going to follow a profession I learned and liked while in the army," said the sergeant at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1. "I'm going to change uniforms and become a policeman."

Sergeant McNichols has had a thorough grounding in the work he wants to do in civilian life, having served 18 months overseas with a battalion of Military Police.

"Under all kinds of conditions I guarded any and everything from Air Force headquarters and German prisoners in Oran, North Africa to gas cans and C-rations in Naples, Italy," said the Negro returnee, "and when I'm discharged I expect to put what I learned to work again."

Sergeant McNichols entered the service on March 12, 1941, and was sent overseas on August 21, 1943. He wears the European theater ribbon with battle star.

* * * * * * * *

PORTMEN SET RECORD
FOR LOADING OF MTVs

WITH THE U. S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS IN EUROPE---Specially converted Liberty ships have ferried 133,654 vehicles from England to the Continent since D-Day, the Transportation Corps disclosed today. Negro port companies perfected the loading technique at Southampton and established a record by loading a complete craft in three hours.

Known as "Motor Transport Vessels," the Liberties had four of their five hatches modified for handling of vehicles. Each MTV carries an average of 124 vehicles and 272 men in addition to its crew. The fifth hatch was equipped as sleeping quarters for men who were to accompany each load of vehicles.

Before D-Day the MTVs were ordinary Liberty ships, making normal runs between ports in the British Isles and the United States. As plans for the invasion took shape, the need for a type of vessel which could carry large numbers of vehicles was recognized. These vessels would supplement LSTs and LCTs whose use was limited by the number of loading "hards" available. It was decided to convert some Liberty Ships.

Weeks before D-Day, dock workers started making the changes. Lashings and other equipment were installed to prevent the heavy vehicles from rolling when the vessel was at sea.

During the first 90 days after June 6, these Port companies labored under terrific pressure in order that the American troops in France might be mobile. On one day - June 21 - eighteen MTVs loaded and sailed from Southampton - a smashing testimonial to the work of the Negro stevedores who refused to change shifts until the ship had been "put to bed." For their work, two of these units, the 552nd and 554th Port Companies, have recently received the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque.

The last MTV has sailed from Southampton, and no more are being loaded. They have made 1072 trips across the channel, carrying more vehicles than are registered in the States of Vermont and Montana combined.

In addition they carried 292,988 United States Army personnel. This is equivalent to the 1940 population of Memphis, or more than 22 divisions. And all the divisions rolled on through Germany on tanks, trucks, and jeeps carried, in large part, on the MTVs.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

98TH ENGINEERS AWARDED
MERIT PLAQUE FOR SERVICES

PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS, Italy---The 98th Engineer General Serviee Regiment, veteran of thirty-five months overseas service in England, North Africa, and Italy, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for superior performance of duty in the accomplishment of exceptionally difficult tasks in the Peninsular Base Section for the period January 1,1944 to April,1, 1945.

The variety of work accomplished by the regiment included hazardous mine sweeping operations conducted by the following: Staff Sgt Virgil Fletcher, Houston Texas; Staff Sgt Esker L. Walker, Oakwood, Texas; Staff Sgt Ras E. Holt, Jr., Wynne, Ark.; Staff Sgt Elgin Springfield, Smithfield, Texas; Staff Sgt Noah B. Croff, Muskogee,Okla.; Staff Sgt. James J. Price, Chicago, Ill.; Staff Sgt Early Steward, Hearne, Texas; Staff Sgt Charlie Burch, Farmersville, La.; Sgt Lawrence Redden, Jacksonville, Texas; Cpl Hollins Sampson, Cans, Mo.; Cpl Elisha Beckham, Jackson Ala.; Cpl Julius R. Rogans (deceased), Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Frank J. Newson, Needville, Texas; Pvt Archie McBryde, Maxton, N. C.; Pvt Jessie Whisenant, Ashville, Ala.; and Pvt E. J. Frazier, Italy, Texas.

Craftsmen like Tech. 4th Grade William Hill, Miami, Fla., and Tech. 5th Grade Ernest D. Green, Chicago, Ill., provided the carpentry work for hospitals. Electrical installations were handled by specialists like Tech. 4th Grade Lovest A. Hinderman, Jr., Houston, Texas, and Tech, 5th Grade Ardis Hall, Mt. Enterprise, Texas.

Great hulks of earthmoving machinery were made to perform tremendous tasks when handled by expert and concientious operators, among them being Tech. 4th Grade Curtis Smith, Zavalla, Texas, who has received many commendations. The continual operation of this valuable equipment may be traced to the expert mechanical ability of Tech. 4th Grade Percy Dorsey, Pallulah, La. and Pvt. Tilman Beavers, Bar Springs, Miss. Enviable records were made in constructing the famous British Bailey Bridge and a great deal of this success was due to the excellent work of Staff Sgt Elgin Springfield, Smithfield, Texas.

* * * * * * * *

RETURNEES FLOWN HOME;
OVERSEAS FOR 35 MONTHS

MIAMI, Florida---Three Negro overseas returnees, two from North Carolina, and one from Detroit, Michigan were included in a group just flown back from Italy by the Air Transport Command as part of the Army plan to return 50,000 men a month by air from the European theater.

The North Carolinians now clearing ATC's Miami Army Air Field before continuing to redistribution stations, and proceeding from there on furloughs home are Privates First Class Claude E. Torrence, 28, of Gastonia, and Eugene A. Raleigh, 27, of Greensboro. Both returnees spent 35 months overseas with a regiment of the Corps of Engineers, and each wears four battle stars on his theater ribbon.

Torrence is a chauffeur in civilian life and resides in East Gastonia with his wife, Miss Bertha Lee Torrence, and his mother, Mrs. Nanny Torrence. He plans to resume his work as chauffeur when he leaves the Army.

Raleight is the son of Mrs. Judith Miller of 1116 Gray Street, Greesnboro. He was a chef before entering the service and will go back to that work when he gets his discharge. Sergeant Leamon Streety, 25, of Detroit, a machinist in civilian life, completed a total of 37 months in Italy and the Mediterranean theater with a unit of the engineers. His wife, Mrs. Helen Streety and their child live at 9654 Russell Street, Detroit. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Streety of 9208 Cardoni Avenue, in the Motor City.

MORE

Sergeant Streety will be sent from MAAF to Camp Blanding, Florida, and from there will be routed to the separation center nearest Detroit, where he will be given a furlough, after which he will return for either reassignment or release from the service.

* * * * * * * *

LANDLUBBER TURNED SEAMAN
AWARDED LEGION OF MERIT

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---How the Army made a first-class seaman out of a "landlubber" is told by Tech. 4th Grade Oscar J. Thomas, 27-year-old Negro returnee, of 1109 5th Avenue Drive, Palmetto, Florida.

With no nautical experience, Thomas became skipper of a landing craft in Liberia on Africa's West Coast. In that capacity he performed his duties so well that he was decorated with the Legion of Merit. Now assigned to the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station here, he was overseas 35 months.

Thomas' chief duties were bringing supplies and men in his boat to shore from ships and picking up survivors from torpedoed ships and crashed planes. Serving under him was a crew of three deck hands and a mechanic.

The harbor where he was stationed was too shallow to accomodate large ships, so the supplies and men had to be unloaded in landing craft. It was a difficult undertaking for Thomas to pilot his boat through the swift undertow and land safely on the rough shore, past the billowing surf.

But that was one of the minor problems for the skipper. Enemy planes afforded considerable danger. When they appeared on the scene he pursued a zigzag course. His small craft especially was imperiled when he was far out at sea.

* * * * * * * *

WAC POSTAL UNIT
ARRIVES IN FRANCE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN NORMANDY---The only Wac postal battalion in the European Theater, the 6888th Central Postal Directory, has now arrived in France, where it will redirect and re-route soldiers' mail at its headquarters in Rouen.

The detachment, with 824 enlisted women and 31 officers, is the only all-Negro unit in any branch of the Army Post Office. In England, where it was stationed in Birmingham, the unit set new records in handling the tremendous daily volume of mail.

The postal battalion is responsible for re-routing to their proper destinations letters and packages which have not been delivered because of troop movements, and the mail of soldiers who moved without leaving a forwarding address.

Commanding officer of the battalion is Major Charity E. Adams, 217 Lacy Street, Columbia, North Carolina.

* * * * * * * *

CHIEF OF ONLY ALL-NEGRO
FINANCE UNIT BACK IN U.S.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina---Commander of the only all-Negro finance section in the Army's Finance Department, Major Lloyd M. Sparks, of Junction City, Kansas, has returned to the States after eighteen months spent in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

The major was a temporary patient at Stark General Hospital early this month, where he recounted the story of his unique outfit and his own twenty-eight years in the Army.

MORE

In November, Major Sparks will round out twenty-five years of continuous service in the Finance Department. His twenty-eight years in service have encompassed duty in much of the United States, on the Mexican border following the incidents of 1916 and the Philippine Islands from 1937 to 1940.

Major Sparks was appointed Warrant Officer in 1940 and two years later received a direct commission with the rank of Captain. In December of 1942, while at Tuskegee Army Air Field, Alabama, his 15-man finance section was activated.

The Major personally trained all of his crew. He handpicked his personnel from among the men at TAAF and then proceeded to teach them the systems he had been using for so long. Before the section left the States and as part of the training program, they operated a finance office at a base in Oscoda, Michigan.

In Italy the section was attached to both the 12th and 15th Air Service Commands. The unit encountered a variety of difficulties in the performance of tasks while overseas. Payment was in cash and in the native currency as often as was feasible.

The section's exchange department handled currencies of all the Allied countries. "It wasn't uncommon," said the Major, "to handle Yugoslav, Polish, Russian, Greek, English and French money in one day."

Major Sparks came into the Army on April 22, 1917. His first tour of duty was along the Mexican border. In 1920 the Finance Department was established as a separate Army branch. Prior to this activation each arm of the service had its own finance section and the overall business was handled by the Quartermaster Corps.

He attended the first session of the Army's finance school held at Fort Washington, Maryland. This first class graduated in November of 1920 and the major has been with this department ever since. In his 25 years in Finance, Major Sparks has worked in almost all of its branches.

He has seen finance grow from small and unsteady beginnings to its present world-wide proportions. From a struggling babe trying to avoid amalgamation into the U.S. Treasury Department to an organization which today transacts business for over 10,000,000 people.

While in Manila he was chief clerk of the property auditing section. There he was in charge of reports on Army Properties used and also of subsequent reports on claims made against the Government by people from whom the Army had leased land. Claims today are handled by the Judge Advocate General's Office.

* * * * * * * *

JUST COULDN'T KEEP
MIND ON HIS WORK

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—If there were any errors on Staff Sergeant Charles S. Rogers' statistical report that day, you can blame it on an exploding bomber. Rogers, clerk in a Negro Ordnance outfit near Algiers, told of the experience at the AAF Redistribution Station, where he is being examined and interviewed for his next AAF assignment. He lives at 110 Patton Avenue, N. E. Roanoke, Virginia.

"Deep in a mass of figures at the time, I wasn't even thinking about the war," he said. "One moment things were peaceful. The next thing I knew I was sailing through the air. My chair skidded off to a corner and my desk overturned, showering papers and reports all over the office."

Cause of the commotion, Rogers explained, was a Liberator, laden with bombs, which exploded about 400 yards away.

MORE

"I scrambled out to the flaming wreck to see if there was anything I could do. But we had to keep our distance from it. All but two of the crew were killed when the bombs exploded. I went back to work, but my mind wasn't on it."

The sergeant, who spent 28 months overseas, was formerly a railroad company messenger. After the war he expects to study for advancement through the GI Bill of Rights. Hif wife, Estelle, is studying nursing at Henryton Hospital, Maryland.

* * * * * * * *

FLIER WHO BLASTED KRAUTS
WANTS TO DO SAME FOR NIPS

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Having completed 124 combat missions as a fighter pilot with the 12th and 15th Army Air Forces in Italy, First Lieutenant Spurgeon N. Ellington of Winston-Salem, North Carolina hopes to return soon to combat and show the Japs a few of the things he learned in the Air over Germany and points North, South and East.

Now stationed here at the Army Air Forees Redistribution Station No. 1, Lieutenant Ellington spent 16 months overseas where he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters. He wears three stars on his theater ribbon.

The Lieutenant was a member of the 332nd Fighter Group and has had battle experience flying P-51,P-47 and P-39 types of fighters. Of his missions, he flew 46 with the 15th and the remainder with the AAF.

Lieutenant Ellington says that although his experiences in the ETO were nothing extraordinary he did get a "big thrill" out of strafing missions.

"I sure hope to get a chance to do a lot of that in the Pacific", he exclaimed, pointing out that on several occasions he did solo strafing when returning from otherwide routine flights. A graduate of Winston-Salem Teachers College, Lieutenant Ellington was a teacher before entering the Army in May of 1942. His first duties were with the Quartermaster Corps in which he served as an enlisted man before commencing his flying training later in the same year.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
2-25-45

25-46591-450

Davis to lead new air unit in Pacific War

F.E.P.C. FATE TO BE DECIDED THIS WEEK

5¢ Tribune LOS ANGELES

A MODEL OF JOURNALISM

Vol. 5—No. 19 Monday, June 25, 1945 Los Angeles 11, California

Commission on Interracial Coopera
Standard Bldg
Atlanta, Ga

Eisenhower in careful comment on Race G.I.

Eisenhower makes statement on Negro soldiers in Europe

NEW YORK—In a press conference, given in Paris at the Supreme Hearquarters of the Allied Expeditionary forces just before leaving for the United States, General Dwight D. Eisenhower made a statement on the contribution of Negro soldiers to the European war.

Asked by an unidentified newspaperman to comment on the work of the Negro soldiers, Gen-

Georgia registrar sued for blocking Negro voting

"If I Could Be With You One Hour Tonight . . .

And I were free to say the things I might; I want you to know that you couldn't go until I told you, baby," just how much you owe. . . . My heart hath a stone in its shoe for every last delinquent subscriber among you. For pity's sake, for man's humanity to man, for the decent feeling you must have for a fellow and his job, please send in your "due and

must be voted this week

WASHINGTON—Unless the bill, appropriating funds for continuance, is brought to the floor of the House of Representatives this week for passage by Saturday, the Fair Employment Practices committee, functioning since President Roosevelt's executive order of 1942, will die.

Defeated in the House Rules committee June 12 by a 6-6 vote, the bill to appropriate $599,000 for continuance of the Committee's work needed some 218 signatures last week to bring it to the floor of the House. Restoration of the appropriation would continue the agency for the fiscal year of 1945-46.

Following the tie vote, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People threw the full force of its machinery to work to prevent the bill's death. In order to help secure the balance of the 218 signatures needed, the NAACP sent wires to 155 Republican congressmen and 43 democrats in northern and border states where Negroes vote. In urging the 198 Congressmen to sign the discharge petition immediately, the NAACP said:

temporary FEPC because legislation for permanent FEPC was pending is heavy blow not only to minorities whose sole protection against job discrimination is imperiled, but to all decent Americans. We respectfully but vigorously urge you to sign discharge petition No. 4 today so that bill may come to floor of house for debate and vote before June 30 deadline. Please be good enough to notify us when you have signed petition.

In addition, NAACP secretary Walter White wired all presidents of Association State Conferences giving them names of representatives to whom urgent wires must be sent. Besides this the NAACP is working now with the Senate Appropriations Committee. In written pledges to the Council for a permanent FEPC the following Senate members have given promises of support for appropriations: Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.); Joseph Ball (R., Minn.); Theodore F.

F.E.P.C. FATE TO BE DECIDED THIS WEEK

5¢ Tribune LOS ANGELES

A MODEL OF JOURNALISM

Vol. 5—No. 19 Monday, June 25, 1945 Los Angeles 11, California

Commission on Interracial Coopera
Standard Bldg
Atlanta, Ga

Eisenhower in careful comment on Race G.I.

Eisenhower makes statement on Negro soldiers in Europe

NEW YORK—In a press conference, given in Paris at the Supreme Hearquarters of the Allied Expeditionary forces just before leaving for the United States, General Dwight D. Eisenhower made a statement on the contribution of Negro soldiers to the European war.

Asked by an unidentified newspaperman to comment on the work of the Negro soldiers, General Eisenhower was quoted by the Associated Press as answering thusly:

"I do not differentiate among soldiers. I do not say white soldiers or Negro soldiers and I do not say American or British soldiers. To my mind I have had a task in this war that makes me look upon soldiers as soldiers. Now I have seen Negro soldiers in this war and I have many reports on their work where they have rendered very valuable contributions and some of them with the greatest enthusiasm. In late November, when we were getting short of reinforcements, replacements, some 2,600 Negro soldiers volunteered for front-line service and they did good work. All my commanders reported that those volunteers did excellent work. But their major job has been in services of supply, engineer units, quartermaster units, ordnance units."

Dewey names members of commission

NEW YORK — Its membership including one Negro, the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, was appointed here last week by Governor Thomas Dewey.

The Negro member is Elmer A. Carter, member of the New York State War council and of the unemployment insurance appeal board. He is a native of New York state and was graduated from Harvard in 1922.

Chairman of the Commission is Henry C. Turner, white, a lawyer and former Board of Education member.

Nisei unit detached from 92nd infantry division

WASHINGTON — The 442nd Infantry regiment, composed of Japanese-Americans, has been detached from the 92nd Infantry division, made up of Negroes, and is now a part of the 34th division. The 442nd fought with the 92nd in the Po Valley campaign in Italy.

Georgia registrar sued for blocking Negro voting

ATLANTA, GA.—Suit has been filed in the Federal District Court here against T. E. Suttles, local tax collector and registrar for his refusal to forward the list of Negro electors eligible to vote in the 1944 democratic primaries. The plaintiff, Wallace Van Johnson, Negro registered voter of Georgia, is being represented by NAACP special counsels Thurgood Marshall and A. T. Walden, of the NAACP National Legal committee. The action in behalf of the plaintiff and other Negro registered voters in Georgia is a class suit which seeks a declaratory judgment and injunction.

The camplaint alleges that Suttles in violation of the United States Constitution, kept separate lists for Negro and White registered voters; and that last year he sent only the white list of voters to the polls on primary days.

Ground to be broken today for health center

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new quarter-of-a-million dollar southeast district health center will be held on the site of the new structure at 49th and Avalon blvd. today at 12 noon, it was announced yesterday.

Among civic officials expected to speak at the ceremony are Mayor Fletcher Bowron, Charles A. Allen, councilman of the district in which the center is being built, Dr. George M. Uhl, city health officer, and Dr. Ruth J. Temple, southeast district health officer.

Councilman Carl C. Rasmussen, chairman of the health and welfare committee of the City Council, will be master of ceremonies.

Michigan man elected to River Rouge school board

RIVER ROUGE, Mich. — Dr. S. B. Milton, local physician, was elected to the school board here June 12, the first Negro in local board history.

"Everything nourishes what is strong already."—Jane Austen.

"If I Could Be With You One Hour Tonight . . .

And I were free to say the things I might; I want you to know that you couldn't go until I told you, baby," just how much you owe. . . . My heart hath a stone in its shoe for every last delinquent subscriber among you. For pity's sake, for man's humanity to man, for the decent feeling you must have for a fellow and his job, please send in your "due and payables" to the Los Angeles Tribune, 4225 S. Central Ave., Dunbar Hotel, Los Angeles 11. It will be appreciated by one small, unwilling jobholder.

Minneapolis woman wins city office

MINNEAPOLIS — In what amounted to a near-sweep of the city elections here last last week by the liberal forces, a Negro woman, Mrs. Nellie Stone, was elected to the library board, the first political office ever to go to a Negro in this city.

Mrs. Stone, a check room girl, door checker and elevator operator in the Minneapolis Athletic club, received 67,314 votes to place second in the library board race and win a place. Her election was all the more amazing because the Negro vote in this city is negligible, compared to the white.

Elected also was Hubert Humphrey, 34-year-old acknowledged liberal, to the office of mayor. Liberal forces also elected 8 out of 13 alderman to bring their number in the city council to a majority of 14 to 12.

Mrs. Stone has strong labor union connections. She is vice president of the Hotel, Restaurant Worker's union No. 665, AFL of Minneapolis, a member of the Minneapolis Urban League auxiliary and of the NAACP.

She was born in Dakota county near Lakeville where her father was a farmer. She attended public schools there.

Illinois to seek law against racial restrictions

CHICAGO — An endorsement of the movement to secure a law against racial restrictions on property, has been endorsed here by the Mayor's committee on race relations.

TRIBUNE classified ads work.

[illegible] must be voted this week

WASHINGTON—Unless the bill, appropriating funds for continuance, is brought to the floor of the House of Representatives this week for passage by Saturday, the Fair Employment Practices committee, functioning since President Roosevelt's executive order of 1942, will die.

Defeated in the House Rules committee June 12 by a 6-6 vote, the bill to appropriate $599,000 for continuance of the Committee's work needed some 218 signatures last week to bring it to the floor of the House. Restoration of the appropriation would continue the agency for the fiscal year of 1945-46.

Following the tie vote, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People threw the full force of its machinery to work to prevent the bill's death. In order to help secure the balance of the 218 signatures needed, the NAACP sent wires to 155 Republican congressmen and 43 democrats in northern and border states where Negroes vote. In urging the 198 Congressmen to sign the discharge petition immediately, the NAACP said:

Tie vote in rules committee on fair employment practice commission bill following appropriation committee's withholding funds for temporary FEPC because legislation for permanent FEPC was pending is heavy blow not only to minorities whose sole protection against job discrimination is imperiled, but to all decent Americans. We respectfully but vigorously urge you to sign discharge petition No. 4 today so that bill may come to floor of house for debate and vote before June 30 deadline. Please be good enough to notify us when you have signed petition.

In addition, NAACP secretary Walter White wired all presidents of Association State Conferences giving them names of representatives to whom urgent wires must be sent. Besides this the NAACP is working now with the Senate Appropriations Committee. In written pledges to the Council for a permanent FEPC the following Senate members have given promises of support for appropriations: Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.); Joseph Ball (R., Minn.); Theodore F. Green (D., R.I.); Dennis Chevez (D., New Mexico); James M. Mead (D., N.Y.); Abe Murdock (D., Utah).

B. O. Davis to take 477th bombardment group to Pacific

WASHINGTON—A promotion to brigadier general reportedly in store for him, Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., and a staff of officers of the 332nd fighter group have arrived in the United States form Italy to replace Col. Robert Selway in command of the 477th Bomber Group.

Col. Davis and staff are en route to Godman Field, Kentucky to replace the white officers who have been under fire for the arrest of 100 Negro flying officers at Freeman Field, Ind., two months ago. The men were arrested when they refused to accept a jim crow officer's club. Three of the 100, assertedly the instigators of the protest, still remain in custody.

Col. Davis is expected to take the 477th overseas for action in the Pacific. The unit will be his third pioneer command. He led the 99th Pursuit Squadron to Europe, then was recalled to command the 332nd Fighter group and take it to Italy. West Point graduate, he is the son of the highest ranking Negro Army officer, Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis.

Among his staff of 9 officers was one Californian, Major Vance H. Marchbanks, Jr., a flight surgeon; others are: Major Thomas J. Money, of Chicago, the Colonel's adjutant; Major Edward C. Gleed, Lawrence, Kansas; Major William A. Campbell, of Tuskegee; Major Andrew D. Turner, of Washington; and Captains Morris T. Johnson, San Antonio, Tex.; Dudley W. Stevenson, Washington; John R. Beverly, Richmond, Va.; and William R. Thompson, Pittsburgh.

"It is wretched taste to be gratified with mediocrity when the excellent lies before us." — Disraeli.

Ben Davis, Jr. gets Silver Star

ROME—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., until recently commander of the 332nd fighter group, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, it has been announced here. He became the first Negro pilot ever to receive the award.

Col. Davis already holds the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Cross. He is the son of Brigadier General B. O.

Seven die in bomber crash

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — In the most serious air tragedy involving Negro airmen of the war, 7 members of the 477th Bombardment group crashed near here last week and were killed.

The 7, in a B-25 training plane, came down in a swamp shortly after taking off from an air field here for Godman Field, Ky., base of the group. There was one survivor, Cpl. Selwyn Wilson.

The dead, including four flight officers and three enlistees, are: Flight officers Denny C. Jefferson, Little Rock; Charles E. Wilson, Chicago; Edward Glover, Chicago; Raymond F. Noches, Junction City, Kansas; also Corporals Henry H. Valentine, Kansas City, Mo.; Luther A. Cox, Jackson, Ga., and Pvt. James H. Ewing, Springfield, Ohio.

Navy chief orders special movie on Negroes on Iwo Jima

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Because Secretary James D. Forrestal saw 2,000 Negro Marines in action on Iwo Jima and saw none appearing in the Navy's film of the invasion, he has ordered a special movie showing Negroes in the various branches of Naval service, reports Drew Pearson in his political column in the New York Mirror, June 10.

Businessmen confer with Sec'y. of Commerce Wallace

WASHINGTON — A delegation of businessmen conferred here Tuesday with Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. They were: Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City, president of the National Negro Business league; N. S. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.; George W. Cox, Durham, N. C.; O. K. Manning, Houston, Tex.; Leroy Crayton, Cleveland; and Willars S. Allen, Baltimore.

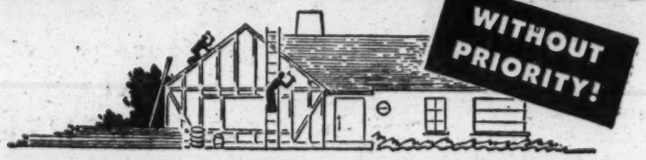
TRIBUNE classified ads work.

Ohio State awards 2 Negroes Ph.D.'s

COLUMBUS—Among those receiving degrees at the June convocation of Ohio State university were two Negroes, Arnett Gillian Macklin and Booker T. W. White, both of whom received the degree Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Macklin, associate professor of Virginia State university, took his degree in education; Dr. White took his in agricultural chemistry. He is assistant professor of natural science at A. and M. Institute of Alabama.

$1000 FOR ALTERATIONS



Now is the time to PAINT, REPAIR *and* MODERNIZE *your home!*

● UNCLE SAM has eased restrictions—you can spend $1000 for alterations or modernization of your home *without priorities.* So now is the time to add that extra room you've been wanting, to build your garage, or make other needed additions. And, with summer just ahead, it's a good time to think about repairs too. Whatever is needed, do it now—painting, re-roofing, building new fences, landscaping, installation of sprinkler systems, etc.

● CALIFORNIA BANK has money to lend to help you "put your house in order." Loans are made in amounts up to $2500 ($1000 without priorities for alterations and modernization); repayment is in easy monthly instalments over periods as long as three years. Ask about an improvement loan (either an FHA Title 1 loan or a bank loan) at any office of **CALIFORNIA BANK**

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

(CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY IS OWNED BY CALIFORNIA BANK)

Immigrant Negroes leaving L. A. area, survey shows

The end of the War in Europe has already begun to reshape economic patterns for Negroes in Los Angeles, the immigrants and the natives, according to the local United States Employment Service offices. Although USES made no explanation, perhaps had none at hand, the decline in the number of Negroes applying for job placement in war industries through its service patently shows them leery of reconversion. The natives-sons are getting back their prewar jobs, while getting is good, and the immigrants are hightailing it back home, with the same thing in mind.

"The percentages of Negroes seeking jobs in the Los Angeles area is decreasing," said C. M. Von Dietz, field supervisor of the three Los Angeles U.S.E.S. offices in discussing the local employment situation.

"A recent survey shows that of the 17,565 persons served by the three offices during a 6 day test period, 4,041 or 23% were Negroes. In January a similar check showed 24.3% Negroes.

"The decline is most noticeable in the Labor Office at 8th and San Pedro st.," Von Dietz stated. "In January 79.0% of the applicants were Negroes. In June the load had dropped to 56.0%. In our main office at 11th and Flower, the January survey showed 14.2% colored; the June survey, an increase to 17.1%.

"In January, 13.0% of our colored applicants were immigrants; in June the percentage had dropped to 8.7%. Only one out of every 11 Negroes is an immigrant, while one of every 6 is a veteran."

Need for "war-time policy" in peace told by educator

ATLANTA — "Until we have understanding among the peoples of the world, since we are going to have contacts, there will be no possibility for world politics and world diplomacy to build a permanent peace." This statement by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, opened University's Summer Forums this year with the theme, "Problems of a Shrinking World."

The discussion led by Dr. Clement was entitled "World Politics and Diplomacy in War and in Peace." "Any consideration of world politics," he told his audience, "must take into account for an over-all structure, stronger than any nation, which has authority over all nations."

Asserting that the ideas of nationalism and sovereignty must be examined critically since the world has been reduced to a "very small and closely compact globe where no individual is more than

tionalism must be radically modified if we are to have developments which will make for a permanent peace."

The difference between diplomacy in war and diplomacy in peace time, according to the educator, is that countries push aside their ideologies and become realists when war is on. "Nations tend to get together for their own benefit in time of war and side with certain other nations, working for victory for survival and progress. But when peace comes, they lose sight of the fact that the war only could have been won by working together, with each nation subordinating its rights to the needs of the joint enterprise." War-time diplomacy should be continued into peace, he said.

Ethiopian treasures found

MILAN, Italy—Many treasured objects belonging to Ethiopia and

2,000 Negro Marines in action on Iwo Jima and saw none appearing in the Navy's film of the invasion, he has ordered a special movie showing Negroes in the various branches of Naval service, reports Drew Pearson in his political column in the New York Mirror, June 10.

were: Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City, president of the National Negro Business league; N. S. Stewart, Memphis, Tenn.; George W. Cox, Durham, N. C.; O. K. Manning, Houston, Tex.; Leroy Crayton, Cleveland; and Willars S. Allen, Baltimore.

TRIBUNE classified ads work.

both of whom received the degree Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Macklin, associate professor of Virginia State university, took his degree in education; Dr. White took his in agricultural chemistry. He is assistant professor of natural science at A. and M. Institute of Alabama.

$1000 FOR ALTERATIONS

Now is the time to PAINT, REPAIR *and* MODERNIZE *your home!*

● UNCLE SAM has eased restrictions—you can spend $1000 for alterations or modernization of your home *without priorities.* So now is the time to add that extra room you've been wanting, to build your garage, or make other needed additions. And, with summer just ahead, it's a good time to think about repairs too. Whatever is needed, do it now—painting, re-roofing, building new fences, landscaping, installation of sprinkler systems, etc.

● CALIFORNIA BANK has money to lend to help you "put your house in order." Loans are made in amounts up to $2500 ($1000 without priorities for alterations and modernization); repayment is in easy monthly instalments over periods as long as three years. Ask about an improvement loan (either an FHA Title 1 loan or a bank loan) at any office of **CALIFORNIA BANK**

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

(CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY IS OWNED BY CALIFORNIA BANK)

★ BUY MORE WAR BONDS

natives, according to the local United States Employment Service offices. Although USES made no explanation, perhaps had none at hand, the decline in the number of Negroes applying for job placement in war industries through its service patently shows them leery of reconversion. The native-sons are getting back their pre-war jobs, while getting is good, and the immigrants are hightailing it back home, with the same thing in mind.

"The percentages of Negroes seeking jobs in the Los Angeles area is decreasing," said C. M. Von Dietz, field supervisor of the three Los Angeles U.S.E.S. offices

test period, 4,041 or 23% were Negroes. In January a similar check showed 24.3% Negroes.

"The decline is most noticeable in the Labor Office at 8th and San Pedro st.," Von Dietz stated. "In January 79.0% of the applicants were Negroes. In June the load had dropped to 56.0%. In our main office at 11th and Flower, the January survey showed 14.2% colored; the June survey, an increase to 17.1%.

"In January, 13.0% of our colored applicants were immigrants; in June the percentage had dropped to 8.7%. Only one out of every 11 Negroes is an immigrant, while one of every 6 is a veteran."

Need for "war-time policy" in peace told by educator

ATLANTA — "Until we have understanding among the peoples of the world, since we are going to have contacts, there will be no possibility for world politics and world diplomacy to build a permanent peace." This statement by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, opened University's Summer Forums this year with the theme, "Problems of a Shrinking World."

The discussion led by Dr. Clement was entitled "World Politics and Diplomacy in War and in Peace." "Any consideration of world politics," he told his audience, "must take into account for an over-all structure, stronger than any nation, which has authority over all nations."

Asserting that the ideas of nationalism and sovereignty must be examined critically since the world has been reduced to a "very small and closely compact globe where no individual is more than 60 air hours distant from any part of the world," the speaker declared that the old ideas of "spheres of influence, and of nationalism must be radically modified if we are to have developments which will make for a permanent peace."

The difference between diplomacy in war and diplomacy in peace time, according to the educator, is that countries push aside their ideologies and become realists when war is on. "Nations tend to get together for their own benefit in time of war and side with certain other nations, working for victory for survival and progress. But when peace comes, they lose sight of the fact that the war only could have been won by working together, with each nation subordinating its rights to the needs of the joint enterprise." War-time diplomacy should be continued into peace, he said.

Ethiopian treasures found

MILAN, Italy—Many treasured objects belonging to Ethiopia and to Emperor Haile Selassie, have been found in Italy. The treasures were stolen by Mussolini's troops during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

PENICILLIN....

The discovery of penicillin has created more public and professional interest than the discovery of any other therapeutic agent. Laymen, as well as everyone concerned with the public health, eagerly awaited the time when penicillin could be produced in quantities sufficiently above military demands to permit its distribution to civilians.

The DOCTOR'S PHARMACY immediately became one of Los Angeles' leading retail distributors of penicillin. This is wholly in keeping with our policy of procuring for this community the latest discoveries and the most modern developments in science and medicine, and of promptly supplying physicians with biologicals that have been tested, proven and properly stored and refrigerated.

Your utilization of the facilities of this modern professional pharmacy assures for your prescription accuracy in compounding, promptness of service and the finest available ingredients.

TAKE YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS TO THE

DOCTORS' PHARMACY

Prescriptions Exclusively

4012 South Central ave. **Elks Building** **ADams 3236**

American Labor Party cold on endorsement of Ben Davis

NEW YORK—The hesitation of the American Labor Party to endorse City Councilman Ben Davis for re-election, has Harlem political circles in a quandary. The ALP, which endorsed Councilman Davis in his first campaign, has refused thus far to break its silence and make a choice for the Harlem councilmanic post.

Davis, a Communist, was endorsed a few weeks ago by the Democratic party. It was a coalition between the Democrats and the ALP two years ago which first placed him in office.

A newspaperman, connected with the Communist Daily Worker, Davis was chosen to run for councilman by the first Negro to win a seat, Adam Clayton Powell, who declined to run in order to make his successful race for Congress.

Mississippi born, Davis is the son of a Republican committeeman from that state.

Tribune hires Nisei girl on editorial staff

A 23-year-old Japanese-American Nisei, this week became a member of the staff of the Los Angeles Tribune, working on the re-write desk and as a special feature writer.

The young woman, a graduate of Compton Junior college and former editor of a newspaper published at the relocation camp at Posten, Ariz., is Miss Hisaye Yamamoto, a native Californian. Miss Yamamoto, a brilliant student at Compton, who was graduated from there at the age of 18, has been contributing to newspapers since she was 14 years of age.

The decision to hire a Japanese-American was made by executives of the TRIBUNE in line with the paper's ultimate goal of achieving inter-racial status. In the past, a Gentile white and a Jew have been regular staff members.

Miss Yamamoto debuts as a feature writer this week with a column, "Small Talk", which appears in the editorial-feature section of this issue.

Hold 5 women for stealing G.I. mail

NEW YORK — Five women, accused of looting soldiers' mail, returned from overseas because the Army couldn't find the servicement, have been arrested. They looted packages containing cigarettes, lighters, jelly, candy. One was the wife of a Navyman; another the wife of an Army sergeant.

Clevelander gets Ph.D.

CLEVELAND — First Negro to win a Ph.D. in American culture from Western Reserve university, was Leslie Morgan Collins, 28, who secured it while working the past term on a Rosenwald scholarship and a Western Reserve graduate fellowship.

Walton successor to Liberia expected to be announced

WASHINGTON — The name of the successor to Lester A. Walton, for 10 years American minister to Liberia, is expected to be announced this week, following State Department receipt of an okay from Channing Tobias, member of the so-called Black Cabinet.

The appointment, again of a Negro, has already been approved by the White House and by two of the recognized Negro Democratic leadership, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Congressman William L. Dawson.

Mr. Walton, former Republican leader, resigned shortly after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was said he did so in a dispute over the American instigated rehabilitation program in Liberia which he is accused of holding at a standstill.

Quality and manners of students declining, educator

ATLANTA, GA. — Educational standards are on the skids, president Florence M. Read of Spellman college told nearly 1000 of the South's teachers, principals and supervisors this week on Spellman campus. Said she: "Education has come a long way, but good care must be taken that progress continues for unless we are careful, we shall be slipping back instead of going forward." She expressed the opinion that to maintain academic standards already set, teachers must work twice as hard. Quoting from several educators who are in accord with her thinking, she stated "it is discouraging, when steady improvement should be taking place."

She lashed at the lack of ability undergoing the necessary sweat it takes to earn those fruits. Men and women cannot be built on an easy plan," she stated.

Crowd cheers man's execution

BERLIN, La. — One thousand whites stood cheering and the wife of the slain policeman sat in her car outside the courthouse when Herbert Anderson, whose case had twice been to the Supreme Court, was executed here last week for the murder of W. H. Bishop, Oakdale chief of police.

The crowd went wild when it was told Anderson had been pronounced dead. During the minutes

Dining Room Furniture

FINE SUITES OF EVERY DESIGN AND STYLE

Also Bedroom and Living Room Now on Hand

Many fine items.

New — Nearly New — Used

TERMS MAY BE HAD

Bekins Storage Co.

FURNITURE SALES DEPT.

PICO COR. CRENSHAW

(Open Every Evening)

Accent on Summer . . . .

NOW . . .

As always, ladies, Bronson Clothes is your guarantee of being the well-dressed woman. Bronson clothes are sold exclusively at the Victor Clothing Company, 214 South Broadway, in downtown Los Angeles.

Smart SUITS

With broad shoulder detail and pencil-slim skirts in both the tai-

for re-election, has Harlem political circles in a quandary. The ALP, which endorsed Councilman Davis in his first campaign, has refused thus far to break its silence and make a choice for the Harlem councilmanic post.

Davis, a Communist, was endorsed a few weeks ago by the Democratic party. It was a coalition with the Communist Daily Worker. Davis was chosen to run for councilman by the first Negro to win a seat, Adam Clayton Powell, who declined to run in order to make his successful race for Congress.

Mississippi born, Davis is the son of a Republican committeeman from that state.

Walton successor to Liberia expected to be announced

WASHINGTON — The name of the successor to Lester A. Walton, for 10 years American minister to Liberia, is expected to be announced this week, following State Department receipt of an okay from Channing Tobias, member of the so-called Black Cabinet.

The appointment, again of a Negro, has already been approved by the White House and by two of the recognized Negro Democratic leadership, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Congressman William L. Dawson.

Mr. Walton, former Republican leader, resigned shortly after the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was said he did so in a dispute over the American instigated rehabilitation program in Liberia which he is accused of holding at a standstill.

Quality and manners of students declining, educator

ATLANTA, GA. — Educational standards are on the skids, president Florence M. Read of Spellman college told nearly 1000 of the South's teachers, principals and supervisors this week on Spellman campus. Said she: "Education has come a long way, but good care must be taken that progress continues for unless we are careful, we shall be slipping back instead of going forward." She expressed the opinion that to maintain academic standards already set, teachers must work twice as hard. Quoting from several educators who are in accord with her thinking, she stated "it is discouraging, when steady improvement should be taking place."

She deplored the lack of skills and discipline evidenced in freshmen entering college, and plead that teachers should strive for "thoroughness, accuracy, and the development of responsibility and self-reliance on the part of students." We have to start with students, wherever they may be, she pointed out, whether in the nursery, elementary or high school, college or graduate school. We ought to see to it that they know the fundamentals, the basic three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic." Form, according to President Read, is as important as content in its relation to logic, thinking and accuracy.

Pointing to the general decline in manners, nationally and internationally, President Read asserted that it is next to impossible to maintain a good society if schools and homes fail in their part. She listed as one prime reason for the quality decline in students the fact that too much is done for them and too little required of them. "They should not be given the fruits of education, without undergoing the necessary sweat it takes to earn those fruits. Men and women cannot be built on an easy plan," she stated.

Crowd cheers man's execution

BERLIN, La. — One thousand whites stood cheering and the wife of the slain policeman sat in her car outside the courthouse when Herbert Anderson, whose case had twice been to the Supreme Court, was executed here last week for the murder of W. H. Bishop, Oakdale chief of police.

The crowd went wild when it was told Anderson had been pronounced dead. During the minutes preceding the execution, the crowd had chanted, "You black ....., it'll soon be over now."

Immediately after Anderson had been pronounced dead, the sheriff escorted Mrs. W. Bishop, wife of the slain police chief, to the execution chamber to let her see that her husband's slayer had been put to death.

Oregon CIO raps race terrorism

PORTLAND — In an action paralleling that of the Los Angeles auto workers, the Oregon State CIO Council has gone on record as condemning terroristic attacks against Japanese Americans who have returned to the West Coast.

In its protest, the Oregon CIO Council specifically names the Hood River post of the American Legion which won nation-wide notoriety when it erased the names of Nisei from its World War II honor roll. This action was characterized as "regrettable and unjustifiable" and, "conducive to "race hysteria".

can Nisei, this week became a member of the staff of the Los Angeles Tribune, working on the re-write desk and as a special feature writer.

The young woman, a graduate of Compton Junior college and former editor of a newspaper published at the relocation camp at Posten, Ariz., is Miss Hisaye Yamamoto, a native Californian. Miss Yamamoto, a brilliant student at Compton, who was graduated from there at the age of 18, has been contributing to newspapers since she was 14 years of age.

The decision to hire a Japanese-American was made by executives of the TRIBUNE in line with the paper's ultimate goal of achieving inter-racial status. In the past, a Gentile white and a Jew have been regular staff members.

Miss Yamamoto debuts as a feature writer this week with a column, "Small Talk", which appears in the editorial-feature section of this issue.

icement, have been arrested. They looted packages containing cigarettes, lighters, jelly, candy. One was the wife of a Navyman; another the wife of an Army sergeant.

and a Western Reserve graduate fellowship.

Dining Room Furniture

FINE SUITES OF EVERY DESIGN AND STYLE

Also Bedroom and Living Room Now on Hand

Many fine items.

New — Nearly New — Used

TERMS MAY BE HAD

Bekins Storage Co.

FURNITURE SALES DEPT.

PICO COR. CRENSHAW

(Open Every Evening)

Accent on Summer . . . .

NOW . . .

As always, ladies, Bronson Clothes is your guarantee of being the well-dressed woman. Bronson clothes are sold exclusively at the Victor Clothing Company, 214 South Broadway, in downtown Los Angeles.

Smart SUITS

With broad shoulder detail and pencil-slim skirts in both the tailored or dressmaker versions — priced from

$29.95 to $55.00

Dresses

for the hot summer days ahead, that can easily be tubbed. 9.95 to 29.95.

Fitted Coats

for dressy wear in all the new bright shades — velvet collars and the new turn back cuffs — Yes, Milady.

SUMMER SUITS by Bronson for MEN priced $20 to $80

Tune in Hank the Nightwatchman Sunday afternoon 3:30 to 4:30— Station KFKD, 1020 on your dial

VICTOR CLOTHING COMPANY

214 SOUTH BROADWAY

IN DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

OPEN 9:30 A. M. 'TIL 6 P. M. . . . SATURDAY NIGHT 'TIL 9 P. M.

DRINK Coca-Cola

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BOTTLED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANY BY

"Watch me while I watch Your Watch"

Floyd's Watch Repair Shop

Phone ADams 9271

OHREE FLOYD & SON, Proprietors

4808 S. CENTRAL AVENUE

Los Angeles 11, California

BRUCE'S

B

A GOOD SPRING TONIC

BRUCE'S DRUG STORE

4400 S. Central Avenue Phone CEntury 2-9956

● LONG HOURS?

● PRECISION WORK?

Watch Out for Eye Strain!

Your eye-sight is especially important on your wartime job. And eye-strain causes fatigue and production losses. Let us check your vision.

COME TO 4365½ S. Central

CALL CE. 2-6272 For An Appointment

DR. L. D. JOHNSON

— OPTOMETRIST —

Safer . . . Saner

GIs overseas give $10,220 to colleges

NEW YORK—As an indication of their interest in America's future, Negro enlisted men and their officers in the armed forces have already contributed $10,220 to the 1945 United Negro College Fund campaign for the war time needs of 32 private accredited colleges and universities, it was announced this week by Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman.

Some $8,500 of the amount has been sent from overseas.

One of the largest contributions received was from the 25th Infantry, fighting in the South Pacific theater which sent a check totaling $4,523.13. Four companies of the 1887th Engineers Aviation battalion in the same theater contributed $1,137.99.

Negroes in the armed forces contributed $35,000 to the Fund in last year's campaign. On the basis of the $10,220 received thus far, it is expected that 1945 armed service contributions will surpass that.

College Fund drive near close; all-out effort starts

Drawing rapidly to a close, the Los Angeles Area campaign for the United Negro College Fund moved into the churches last Sunday, where members were asked to subscribe to the Fund, in an all-out effort to meet the local quota before the closing date, July 2, Dr. Harold M. Kingsley, co-chairman, announced today. Results of the church-to-church solicitations were not known as yet, he said.

The closing date for the drive was set by the local Fund committee last Monday night, at the 28th st. YMCA, at its regular

Co-eds win first prizes in Negro Digest contest

CHICAGO— Two co-eds walked away with the $100 first prizes in the Negro Digest's College Essay contest last week. Taking opposite sides of the fence on "Should Negro Students Attend Mixed or Negro Colleges," the two winners were Lelia B. Strayhorne of Kansas City, Kan., a freshman at Lincoln university, and Miss Vivian Freeman, of Huntington Valley, Pa., a junior at Fisk university.

Miss Strayhorne, though a student in a Negro college, wrote:

"Negro students should attend mixed colleges even if it were possible to obtain an equal education in a Negro college. If Negroes do not attend in large numbers the existing mixed colleges, the contribution that higher education can make to the integration of the Negro into American society will be pushed further and further into the future. As long as Negro students make demands upon the various states for "separate but equal" education, Negro colleges will be enlarged. As Negro institutions grow, jim crow education becomes more firmly rooted."

Miss Vivian Freeman, of Fisk, in her essay favoring Negro colleges suggested, "In a mixed college the Negro student has to spend time breaking down barriers, often in preference to his studies, without assurance of favorable results. A college education is too serious to take such chances. In the Negro college, students have greater opportunities for social and extra-curricular activities."

The judges who selected the winners were: Edwin R. Embree, John Temple Graves, James E. Shepard, Charles S. Johnson, Howard W. Odum and Langston Hughes. Honorable mention was awarded to the following — For mixed colleges: Kay Cremin,

21 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

EYE GLASSES by MAIL as low as $1.95

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE!

Prescriptions Expertly Filled — PROMPT SERVICE — BROKEN GLASSES REPAIRED — DIRECTING LENS TESTER

SEND NO MONEY!

Our scientific HOME USE eye-glass tester assists you in the proper selection of glasses. Improve your sight with stylish good-looking glasses at BIG SAVINGS. We guarantee perfect fit, highest quality and expert workmanship. Just send name and address for FREE catalogue and complete information. Write today.

HOME SERVICE SPECTACLE CO.

1011 JN CHESTNUT ST., PHILA. 5, PA.

Floyd's Watch Repair Shop

Phone ADams 9271

OHREE FLOYD & SON, Proprietors

4808 S. CENTRAL AVENUE

Los Angeles 11, California

BRUCE'S

B

A GOOD SPRING TONIC

BRUCE'S DRUG STORE

4400 S. Central Avenue — Phone CEntury 2-9956

● LONG HOURS?

● PRECISION WORK?

Watch Out for Eye Strain!

Your eye-sight is especially important on your wartime job. And eye-strain causes fatigue and production losses. Let us check your vision.

COME TO 4365½ S. Central

CALL CE. 2-6272 For An Appointment

DR. L. D. JOHNSON

— OPTOMETRIST —

Safer . . . Saner

The Scientific Way to a Healthy Body

Dr. A. Thomas King's

CHIROPRACTIC HEALTH SERVICE

Complete Examinations

— GENERAL PRACTICE —

WE FIND AND TREAT THE CAUSE

DR. KING

SPECIALIZING IN HEMORRHOIDS

NO CUTTING — NO LOSS OF TIME

SPOT REDUCING — INCHES AND POUNDS OFF

GLANDULAR THERAPY

4365 AVALON BLVD. — AD. 1-2274

Use

BENTOLINE

For Beautiful Hair

50¢

Buys A 75c Jar WITH THIS AD

On Sale At All Drug Stores and at

BENTON'S

4715 S. Central Avenue

Recommended for Hot Oil Treatments, Pressing and Glossing the Hair

Benton Laboratory

Manufacturing Chemists

NEW YORK—As an indication of their interest in America's future, Negro enlisted men and their officers in the armed forces have already contributed $10,220 to the 1945 United Negro College Fund campaign for the war time needs of 32 private accredited colleges and universities, it was announced this week by Thomas A. Morgan, national chairman.

Some $8,500 of the amount has been sent from overseas.

One of the largest contributions received was from the 25th Infantry, fighting in the South Pacific theater which sent a check totaling $4,523.13. Four companies of the 1887th Engineers Aviation battalion in the same theater contributed $1,137.99.

Negroes in the armed forces contributed $35,000 to the Fund in last year's campaign. On the basis of the $10,220 received thus far, it is expected that 1945 armed service contributions will surpass that.

College Fund drive near close; all-out effort starts

Drawing rapidly to a close, the Los Angeles Area campaign for the United Negro College Fund moved into the churches last Sunday, where members were asked to subscribe to the Fund, in an all-out effort to meet the local quota before the closing date, July 2, Dr. Harold M. Kingsley, co-chairman, announced today. Results of the church-to-church solicitations were not known as yet, he said.

The closing date for the drive was set by the local Fund committee last Monday night, at the 28th st. YMCA, at its regular meeting. However, Dr. Kingsley said short-term pledges will be solicited after July 2.

To date, Lincoln Congregational church is the leading contributor among the churches to the Fund, with $130 contribution. Mrs. A. R. Mosely headed Lincoln Memorial's drive.

Fraternal organizations are still sending in donations, Dr. Kingsley reported. Last Monday night, the B. F. Talbot masonic lodge, through Dr. Herbert Greenwood, gave $100.

4 ships named for Negroes reported sunk

WASHINGTON — Only two out of 18 Liberty ships named for outstanding Negro civilians and seamen who have lost their lives in this war were among the 570 United States flag merchant ships lost from direct war causes between Sept. 1, 1939, and May 8, 1945, the War Shipping administration announced this week.

The two ships sunk by direct enemy action were the SS Frederick Douglass, named for the famed abolitionist leader and editor, and lost in the northwest Atlantic Sept. 20, 1943, and the SS Robert L. Vann, designated in honor of the founder and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, and sunk in the northeast Atlantic last Mar. 1.

The WSA report did not include American-owned vessels under foreign flags. Two of the Negro-named vessels are in this category. They were the SS Paul Laurence Dunbar, bearing the name of the famous Negro poet, and the SS Robert S. Abbott, the Liberty ship which honored the founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender.

The TRIBUNE welcomes all social, civic and everyday news-stories. It does not charge for the printing thereof.

YOUR FEET NEEDN'T HURT

See Dr. Ruth Wade

SURGICAL CHIROPODY

Rm. 211 Fay Bldg. 326 W. 3d st.

Hours: 9:30 to 5:30

MUtual 7828

in the Negro Digest's college essay contest last week. Taking opposite sides of the fence on "Should Negro Students Attend Mixed or Negro Colleges," the two winners were Lelia B. Strayhorne of Kansas City, Kan., a freshman at Lincoln university, and Miss Vivian Freeman, of Huntington Valley, Pa., a junior at Fisk university.

Miss Strayhorne, though a student in a Negro college, wrote:

"Negro students should attend mixed colleges even if it were possible to obtain an equal education in a Negro college. If Negroes do not attend in large numbers the existing mixed colleges, the contribution that higher education can make to the integration of the Negro into American society will be pushed further and further into the future. As long as Negro students make demands upon the various states for "separate but equal" education, Negro colleges will be enlarged. As Negro institutions grow, jim crow education becomes more firmly rooted."

Miss Vivian Freeman, of Fisk, in her essay favoring Negro colleges suggested, "In a mixed college the Negro student has to spend time breaking down barriers, often in preference to his studies, without assurance of favorable results. A college education is too serious to take such chances. In the Negro college, students have greater opportunities for social and extra-curricular activities."

The judges who selected the winners were: Edwin R. Embree, John Temple Graves, James E. Shepard, Charles S. Johnson, Howard W. Odum and Langston Hughes. Honorable mention was awarded to the following — For mixed colleges: Kay Cremin, Wheaton college, Norton, Mass.; Obedia Cunningham, LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tenn.; Hugh S. Deale, Indiana university; Mercedes L. Rehm, Northwestern university. For Negro colleges: Mildred E. Delaney, Talladega college; Margaret P. Schwinn, Ohio state; Dorothy Bernice Jones, Virginia State college; Maggie F. Kirkendall, Tennessee A. & I.

SCHW insists Ala. wants poll tax ousted

BIRMINGHAM—The recent defeat of anti-poll tax legislation in the Alabama State legislature does not represent the will of the of the people, according to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The Conference said it had taken a poll of white registered voters and of the Negro community and had found 69 percent of the people against the poll tax.

EYE GLASSES by MAIL as low as $1.95

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE!

PROMPT SERVICE

Prescriptions Expertly Filled

BROKEN GLASSES REPAIRED

SEND NO MONEY!

Our scientific HOME USE eye-glass tester assists you in the proper selection of glasses. Improve your sight with stylish good-looking glasses at BIG SAVINGS. We guarantee perfect fit, highest quality and expert workmanship. Just send name and address for FREE catalogue and complete information. Write today.

HOME SERVICE SPECTACLE CO.

1011 JN CHESTNUT ST., PHILA. 5, PA.

COMPLETE EXAMINATION

FLUOROSCOPIC

X-RAY

$2 See for Yourself What the X-Ray Fluoroscope Shows.

Let US HELP you find the CAUSE of your illness. Eliminate guesswork.

- X-Ray (Fluor.) Lungs and Bronchial Area
- X-Ray (Fluor.) Heart, Stomach, Intestines (small and large)
- X-Ray (Fluor.) Ribs, Pelvis and Bony Parts of Body
- Special Examinations of Sinuses
- Mouth, Nose, Throat, Ears
- Lungs and Bronchi
- Heart
- Gall Bladder
- Kidneys
- Blood Pressure
- Spine and Nervous System
- Pelvic Examination
- Prostate
- Rectal
- Temperature

—FREE: SPECIAL DIET THIS WEEK WITH THIS AD—

Especially prepared and checked diet to suit your own particular case

UNITED DIAGNOSTIC OFFICE

Dr. Wm. L. Corey, D.C.

405 S. Hill St., Suite 1100 — Ph. MI-6091

1201 S. Alvarado St. — EX. 1253

HOURS: Mon., Wed., Fri., 8 A.M. - 8 P.M.

Tues., Thurs., 8 A.M - 5 P.M. Saturday Till Noon

Boy Scouts to spend $30,000 in Negro recruiting program

The General Education Board has appropriated $30,000 to the Boy Scouts of America for a three-year project to carry the programs of scouting to more Negro boys, it was announced last week by Elbert K. Fretwell, chief scout executive.

This was in addition to $17,000 granted by the Board in 1941, which made possible the employment of Negro field executives by 36 local scout councils in the South.

Any local scout council in the South wishing to employ a Negro field executive or add an additional one to its staff may receive a grant from the General Education board fund. One-third of the field executive's salary and traveling expenses will come from the fund if one-third is provided by Negroes and one-third by white persons in the community, or if the last two-thrids is provided by the Community Chest or War Chest.

This program makes possible the employment of 30 to 40 additional Negro field executives who will devote their full time to the organization and supervision of club scout packs, boy scout troops and senior scout units, the recruiting and training of suitable volunteer leaders and the supervision of camps and other Scout activities.

Since the 1941 grant, Negro participation in scouting has increased to a membership of over 100,000 boys and adult leaders.

New Jersey minister becomes first Negro Freeholder

ATLANTIC CITY — The election of the Rev. John Hester as freeholder for the thrid ward in the recent primary elections, marked the first time in the history of state politics that a Negro has won such an office. The Rev. Foster had the support of a metropolitan daily paper in his campaign. It was the New Jersey Herald News.

Ads in the TRIBUNE pay off.

Come In and See Our Large Assortment of
RATION-FREE
DRESS AND PLAY SHOES
FOR THE LADIES
$1.99 to $4.99

Here's your chance, girls!

Four lonely sailors who "receive mail, but not enough", appealed this week to the TRIBUNE to put them in touch with "some nice young ladies to write to us".

Ranging in age from 18 to 21, the youths apparently are seabees on duty at a Pacific port. D. E. O'Hern, S/1c, wrote the letter for himself and his buddies, whose names are: C. K. Small, G. L. Silva, and W. B. Brownlow. Their addresses are all the same: USS Atlanta (CL-104), c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California, 3rd Division.

Here's your chance, girls. The line at the post office forms to the right.

Marine tells of wounding on Okinawa

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC—Curiosity about heavy anti-aircraft barrage on Okinawa during his first night caused Marine Pfc. Alvin A. Fitzpatrick of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be hit by a small piece of falling flak from Marine guns, according to a War Department relase this week. The scratch was a prophetic one because 11 days later he was wounded by Japanese mortar shell fire in the same leg.

Fitzpatrick explained that he left his foxhole during the anti-aircraft barrage. Later he was wounded while helping to take ammunition and food to the front.

Said the Marine, "I was with a supply company on the north end of the island. We started forward in two amtracs and were supported by three tanks. Suddenly the Japanese opened up with mortar fire. While scrambling for cover, one landed too close and I was hit."

He was evacuated by air and is recovering at a Naval hospital in the Pacific.

A graduate of Pittsburgh Schenley High school in 1941, Fitzpatrick also studied metallurgical engineering at Carnegie Tech. He has a wife and infant daughter

Pasadena to have new VFW post

PASADENA — All returned veterans of both World Wars are urged to join the new Veterans of Foreign Wars post which is being organized in the Pasadena area.

Tentative steps have been taken towards forming the new post with a temporary cabinet of acting officers and Women's Auxiliary in the process of organization. Thost desiring further information are asked to call Mr. Clarence Guy, at SY 32816, or the Sanitary Barber shop, 119 W. Green st., Pasadena.

Negro sergeant represented southern students at S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO — Sgt. Maurice C. Clifford of Meharry Medical college, with a white youth, Douglas Hunt, of the University of North Carolina, represented Negro and white southern students as unofficial observers at the San Francisco conference. Sgt. Clifford, assigned to the Army Specialized Training corps, is a sophomore medical student at Meharry and a native of Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of Hamilton college and the University of Chicago and is a Phi Beta Kappa.

Come . . . See . . . Compare!
$695 DOWN
and low monthly payments
will buy one of these
BRAND NEW, INVITING
2 and 3-BEDROOM
HOMES
in the delightful
new subdivision for
Negro families at
120th STREET

week by Elbert K. Fretwell, chief scout executive.

This was in addition to $17,000 granted by the Board in 1941, which made possible the employment of Negro field executives by 36 local scout councils in the South.

Any local scout council in the South wishing to employ a Negro field executive or add an additional one to its staff may receive a grant from the General Education board fund. One-third of the field executive's salary and traveling expenses will come from the fund if one-third is provided by Negroes and one-third by white persons in the community, or if the last two-thrids is provided by the Community Chest or War Chest.

This program makes possible the employment of 30 to 40 additional volunteer leaders and the supervision of camps and other Scout activities.

Since the 1941 grant, Negro participation in scouting has increased to a membership of over 100,000 boys and adult leaders.

New Jersey minister becomes first Negro Freeholder

ATLANTIC CITY — The election of the Rev. John Hester as freeholder for the thrid ward in the recent primary elections, marked the first time in the history of state politics that a Negro has won such an office. The Rev. Foster had the support of a metropolitan daily paper in his campaign. It was the New Jersey Herald News.

Ads in the TRIBUNE pay off.

Come In and See Our Large Assortment of

RATION-FREE

DRESS AND PLAY SHOES FOR THE LADIES

$1.99 to $4.99

Half-Pint Editions of Grown-up Styles

Buskens

BY CORTELL

RATION-FREE

How wonderful to find nationally-famous BUSKENS in little girls' sizes . . . 8½-3! Yes . . . all the style-appeal of America's favorite casuals. Brown non-marking and long-wearing rubber soles. Get several pairs . . . they're ration-free. In colors . . . or white.

$1.99 to $2.99

ADVERTISED IN MADEMOISELLE, CLAMOUR, CALLING ALL GIRLS, SEVENTEEN AND SCREEN GUIDE.

REEVES SHOE STORE

VERNON AND CENTRAL AVENUE

Los Angeles

on duty at a Pacific port. D. E. O'Hern, S/1c, wrote the letter for himself and his buddies, whose names are: C. K. Small, G. L. Silva, and W. B. Brownlow. Their addresses are all the same: USS Atlanta (CL-104), c/o Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, California, 3rd Division.

Here's your chance, girls. The line at the post office forms to the right.

Marine tells of wounding on Okinawa

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC—Curiosity about heavy anti-aircraft barrage on Okinawa during his first night caused Marine Pfc. Alvin A. Fitzpatrick of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be hit by a small piece of falling flak from Marine guns, according to a War Department relase this week. The scratch was a prophetic one because 11 days later he was wounded by Japanese mortar shell fire in the same leg.

Fitzpatrick explained that he left his foxhole during the anti-aircraft barrage. Later he was wounded while helping to take ammunition and food to the front.

Said the Marine, "I was with a supply company on the north end of the island. We started forward in two amtracs and were supported by three tanks. Suddenly the Japanese opened up with mortar fire. While scrambling for cover, one landed too close and I was hit."

He was evacuated by air and is recovering at a Naval hospital in the Pacific.

A graduate of Pittsburgh Schenley High school in 1941, Fitzpatrick also studied metallurgical engineering at Carnegie Tech. He has a wife and infant daughter living in Pittsburgh.

33 attacks on Japanese reported

Thirty-three attacks against Japanese-American returnees have occurred in California since January 2, when the mass exclusion orders were revoked, War Relocation Authority Dillon S. Myer revealed this week in an address at Occidental college.

Twenty of the attacks were shootings, one a dynamite, three involved arson, and in 2 instances, Japanese were threatened and warned to stay away from a given area, he said. Nine of these have happened in the last two weeks.

Two of the incidents resulted in court cases, he added. The defendants in one case were acquitted and the other case brought about a light sentence.

Even more dangerous than the "incidents," Mr. Myer said, was the "rationalization — public and private — which permits the perpetrators to go unpunished."

Retiring USO director and associated honored

The board of directors and staff of the Avalon USO, 4200 Avalon blvd., were "at home" last Sunday afternoon from 4 to 7, in honor of Ben Ellison, the retiring director of the center, and Mrs. Armstrong, the associate director.

Sponsors of the fete invited all USO volunteers and friends to attend.

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE
Vol. 5—No. 19 June 25, 1945
A Model of Journalism
is published every Monday by the Tribune Publishing Co., at 4225 S. Central ave., Los Angeles 11, Calif. Printed in U. S. A. Subscription rates: 1 year, $2.00; 6 mos., $1,25; 3 mos., 75c. 5 cents per copy. Entered as second class matter July 27, 1942 at the post office at Los Angeles, Calif., under the act of March 3, 1879.

towards forming the new post with a temporary cabinet of acting officers and Women's Auxiliary in the process of organization. Thost desiring further information are asked to call Mr. Clarence Guy, at SY 32816, or the Sanitary Barber shop, 119 W. Green st., Pasadena.

Francisco conference. Sgt. Clifford, assigned to the Army Specialized Training corps, is a sophomore medical student at Meharry and a native of Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of Hamilton college and the University of Chicago and is a Phi Beta Kappa.

Come . . . See . . . Compare!

$695 DOWN

and low monthly payments will buy one of these

BRAND NEW, INVITING 2 and 3-BEDROOM

HOMES

in the delightful new subdivision for Negro families at

120th STREET

AND

AVALON BLVD.

PLEASE NOTE!

AS LITTLE AS $100 WILL HOLD YOUR RESERVATION

It is necessary to have a "V" card

BIG 50' LOTS!
PRE-WAR CONSTRUCTION

Think of it! Just one low price pays for a roomy home and homesite and such features as . . . lawn and shrubs . . . vented gas floor furnace . . . tile kitchen . . . tile floor in bath . . . hardwood floors. Streets, sidewalks, curbs and sewers to be installed AT NO EXTRA COST! Bus transportation right to these homes.

Don't Delay Come Today!

COMMUNITY HOME BUILDERS

120th ST. and AVALON BLVD.

THornwall 2841

Cues for Difficult Times

Sunday Thoughts for Week-day Living

Week of June 25 to July 1, 1945

"What is man that Thou shouldest magnify him? and that Thou shouldest set thine heart upon him?

"And that Thou shouldest visit him every morning, and try him every moment?

"How long wilt Thou not depart from me, nor let me alone till I swallow down my spittle?

"I have sinned; what shall I do unto Thee, O Thou Preserver of men? why hast Thou set me as a mark against Thee, so that I am a burden to myself?

"And why dost Thou not pardon my transgression, and take away mine inquity? for now shall I sleep in the dust and Thou shalt seek me in the morning, but I shall not be."

—Job 7: 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

Chicago pastor takes over the late Rev. Beane's charge

Arriving Monday of last week, with his family, the Rev. Mr. D. DeWitt Turpeau, of Chicago, preached his first sermon at his new charge, Hamilton Methodist church, East 18th and Naomi sts., last Sunday.

He is the former pastor of the Indiana Avenue Methodist church, Chicago, and succeeds the late Dr. S. M. Beane. The youthful Rev. Turpeau is recognized as one of the Methodist church's most prominent leaders.

Christian Science radiocast

A lecture on the subject "Christian Science: The Science of Divine Mind" will be radiocast over station KFWB (980 kc), next Thursday at 8 p.m., from Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist. The lecuturer, Florence Middaugh, C. S., of Los Angeles, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Your Gas Company offers
Practical Canning Aids

FOR YOUR 1945
FOOD SAVING PROGRAM

You are invited to call on your gas company's Home Service Department for any of the helpful information listed below

Negroes lead Methodists in paying missionary pledges

CHICAGO — Negroes of the Methodist church have paid in 80% of their "crusade askings" as against 53% for the entire church, it was revealed by Methodist church last week.

The New Orleans area, headed by Rishop Robert N. Brooks was the first area to pay in full and the Central West conference of the St. Louis area, headed by Bishop E. H. Kelly, was second.

Negro Methodists are segregated into separate jurisdictional conferences by the union in 1939 of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Methodist Episcopal church, South and the Methodist Protestant church, split almost 100 years ago over the slavery issue.

Four active bishops now serve the 19 Negro conferences. They are: Bishop A. P. Shaw, Baltimore; Bishop L. H. King, Atlanta, Bishops Brooks and Kelly, aforementioned. Bishop Willis J. King was elected to serve last year in Liberia, Africa.

Durham church ends $50,000 debt

DURHAM, N.C.—Four years to the day after they first entered their new $50,000 structure, the members of the Mt. Vernon Baptist church here paid off their last dollar of indebtedness on June 10.

Church members participated in a rally which raised a total of $5,000, almost twice as much as was needed to clear the debt. The Rev. J. H. Thomas is the pastor of the church, and it was under his leadership that the new building, whose architecture rivals that of any church in the city of Durham, was erected and paid for.

Southern paper editorializes on the death of a Negro

BIRMINGHAM — Treating the subject with surprising dignity, the Birmingham News, one of the South's leading daily newspapers, editorialized on the death of the Rev. W. D. Hargrove, radio minister and pastor of the United Bethel Independent church. The newspaper said the Rev. Hargrove "was a 'good man'—a fine example of what we mean by that term. He was a faithful servant of his Lord and his people. His death leaves this community the poorer."

"For just experience tells, in every soil,
That those who think must govern those who toil."
—Oliver Goldsmith.

Twenty-Ninth Church of Christ Scientist
1316 East 46th Street
Christian Science Services
Sunday, 11 A.M.
Wednesday evening meetings, testimonials of Christian Science healing, 8 P.M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A.M. for pupils up to 20 years.
Reading Room open daily from 2 to 5 P.M. except Sundays and Holidays.
All are cordially invited to attend our services and visit our Reading Room.

FOR COURTESY—SERVICE AND CONSIDERATION

South Los Angeles Mortuary
1750 East 102nd Street
JE-4778
"Maximum Service at Minimum Cost"

★ In your time of need
HUMAN SYMPATHY
is what you value most

Listen every Monday night to "SPOTLIGHT NEWS OF COLORED AMERICANS from Coast to Coast." It's refreshing, different, informative! Sponsored by PEOPLE'S FUNERAL HOME. Le Roy S. Hart, newscaster. Monday night, KFOX (1280), 8:15 to 8:30.

People's Funeral Home
4250 S. CENTRAL AVE. ADams 7181

Sunday Thoughts for Week-day Living

Week of June 25 to July 1, 1945

"What is man that Thou shouldest magnify him? and that Thou shouldest set thine heart upon him?

"And that Thou shouldest visit him every morning, and try him every moment?

"How long wilt Thou not depart from me, nor let me alone till I swallow down my spittle?

"I have sinned; what shall I do unto Thee, O Thou Preserver of men? why hast Thou set me as a mark against Thee, so that I am a burden to myself?

"And why dost Thou not pardon my transgression, and take away mine inquity? for now shall I sleep in the dust and Thou shalt seek me in the morning, but I shall not be."

—Job 7: 17, 18, 19, 20, 21

Chicago pastor takes over the late Rev. Beane's charge

Arriving Monday of last week, with his family, the Rev. Mr. D. DeWitt Turpeau, of Chicago, preached his first sermon at his new charge, Hamilton Methodist church, East 18th and Naomi sts., last Sunday.

He is the former pastor of the Indiana Avenue Methodist church, Chicago, and succeeds the late Dr. S. M. Beane. The youthful Rev. Turpeau is recognized as one of the Methodist church's most prominent leaders.

Christian Science radiocast

A lecture on the subject "Christian Science: The Science of Divine Mind" will be radiocast over station KFWB (980 kc), next Thursday at 8 p.m., from Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist. The lecuturer, Florence Middaugh, C. S., of Los Angeles, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

80% of their crusade asking as against 53% for the entire church, it was revealed by Methodist church last week.

The New Orleans area, headed by Rishop Robert N. Brooks was the first area to pay in full and the Central West conference of the St. Louis area, headed by Bishop E. H. Kelly, was second.

Negro Methodists are segregated into separate jurisdictional

The Methodist Episcopal church, South and the Methodist Protestant church, split almost 100 years ago over the slavery issue.

Four active bishops now serve the 19 Negro conferences. They are: Bishop A. P. Shaw, Baltimore; Bishop L. H. King, Atlanta, Bishops Brooks and Kelly, aforementioned. Bishop Willis J. King was elected to serve last year in Liberia, Africa.

Durham church ends $50,000 debt

DURHAM, N.C.—Four years to the day after they first entered their new $50,000 structure, the members of the Mt. Vernon Baptist church here paid off their last dollar of indebtedness on June 10.

Church members participated in a rally which raised a total of $5,000, almost twice as much as was needed to clear the debt. The Rev. J. H. Thomas is the pastor of the church, and it was under his leadership that the new building, whose architecture rivals that of any church in the city of Durham, was erected and paid for.

Southern paper editorializes on the death of a Negro

BIRMINGHAM — Treating the subject with surprising dignity, the Birmingham News, one of the South's leading daily newspapers, editorialized on the death of the Rev. W. D. Hargrove, radio minister and pastor of the United Bethel Independent church. The newspaper said the Rev. Hargrove "was a 'good man'—a fine example of what we mean by that term. He was a faithful servant of his Lord and his people. His death leaves this community the poorer."

Rev. Jordan in Cleveland

The Rev. Frederick D. Jordan, pastor of First AME church, is in Cleveland, attending the summer session of the Bishops' and Connectional Councils of the AME church. In his absence, the Rev. H. C. White was guest preacher at yesterday's worship services.

Baha'i lecture

"The 20th Century Mothers A World Civilization" is the title of a talk to be given next Sunday at 3 p.m., at the Los Angeles Baha'i headquarters, 1709 W. 8th st., at Beacon. Willard Hatch, the speaker, is well-known to those following these talks on Baha'i teachings on what he describes as "the oneness of the world of humanity," the basic and fundamental unity of religions, the agreement between science and religion, its unequivocal position regarding the abandonment of all prejudices and superstitions, and advancement of divinely conceived plans for a world-wide civilization, conceiving the world as one home, and mankind, whatever their race or persuasion, as its citizens."

Women's Political Study Club Council meeting Thursday

The regular monthly meeting of the Council of the Women's Political Study club will be held next Thursday at 1 p.m. at Republican headquarters, Room 200, Spring Arcade building, 541 S. Spring st. Visitors are invited.

BAHA'I WORLD FAITH
1709 W. 8th Street at Beacon
"The 20th Century Mothers A World Civilization"
Willard P. Hatch, Speaker
SUNDAY, JULY 1, 3 p.m.
No Admission Fee No Collection
KMTR—SUNDAYS—7:15 to 7:30 p.m.

FIRST AME CHURCH
8th and Towne Ave. VA-7543
Frederick D. Jordan, Pastor
SCHEDULE OF SUNDAY SERVICES:
6:00 a.m.—Sunrise Prayer.
9:30 a.m.—Church School.
10:45 a.m.—Morning Worship.
6:00 p.m. — Allen Christian Endeavor League.
7:15 p.m.—Hymn Sing.
7:30 p.m.—Evening Worship.

Christian Science Services
Sunday, 11 A.M.
Wednesday evening meetings, testimonials of Christian Science healing, 8 P.M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A.M. for pupils up to 20 years.
Reading Room open daily from 2 to 5 P.M. except Sundays and Holidays.
All are cordially invited to attend our services and visit our Reading Room.

FOR COURTESY—SERVICE AND CONSIDERATION
South Los Angeles Mortuary
1750 East 102nd Street
JE-4778
"Maximum Service at Minimum Cost"

★ In your time of need HUMAN SYMPATHY is what you value most
Listen every Monday night to "SPOTLIGHT NEWS OF COLORED AMERICANS from Coast to Coast." It's refreshing, different, informative! Sponsored by PEOPLE'S FUNERAL HOME. Le Roy S. Hart, newscaster. Monday night, KFOX (1280), 8:15 to 8:30.
People's Funeral Home
4250 S. CENTRAL AVE. ADams 7181

'Unsurpassed Service For Over 25 Years'

A FAMILIAR LANDMARK . . . .
And preferred by hundreds of families for over 25 years because of that DISTINCTIVE QUALITY in a Conner-Johnson memorial.
CONNER-JOHNSON CO., INC.
1400 EAST 17th STREET PR-3195

A DIGNIFIED MEMORIAL

(SINCE 1905)
ROBERTS MORTUARY
(A. J. Roberts, Sons & Co.)
1415 S. Central PRospect 3477
Our 40 Years of continuous service have rewarded us with many faithful and lasting friendships.

Your Gas Company offers Practical Canning Aids
FOR YOUR 1945 FOOD SAVING PROGRAM
You are invited to call on your gas company's Home Service Department for any of the helpful information listed below; or to bring in your pressure cooker for a free gauge-test report which takes about 15 days' time.

1 FREE INSTRUCTION MANUAL
A handy Manual crowded with information about canning is yours for the asking at your nearest gas company office. Tells about the boiling water bath method; how to use the steam pressure cooker; and all the a-b-c's of canning.

2 FREE CANNING INFORMATION
Just call your Gas Company's Home Service Department about printed Information and Recipes, Lectures for Women's Organizations—and Canning Classes in certain areas.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
It's the FLAME that makes it perfect
GAS MODERN PRACTICAL

"U" of Chicago holding race relations summer institute

CHICAGO — Designed to permit the exchange of actual experiences and encourage development of new techniques and organizing methods, a new kind of summer institute on "Race Relations and Community Organizations" is under way at the University of Chicago under joint sponsorship of the University and the American Council on Race Relations.

The close to 30 registrants in the institute, which started June 18 and runs through June 29, all are active in race relations work in their home communities, and represent a geographical as well as an organizational cross-section of the country.

Panel discussions deal with practical problems which arise in every community, such as housing, employment and industrial relations, police protection and law enforcement, public services, organization, education, public relations, and federal agency policy.

Authorities and experienced workers in each of the fields listed present their views at the daytime panels, followed by evening seminar discussion by the registrants. The last two sessions are being reserved for discussion of specific plans and recommendations for more effective community organizations and programs.

Among those attending the institute are: Dennis Dowdell, executive director, Southwest Community center, Pontiac, Mich.; Thomas Elliot, professor of sociology, Northwestern university; Robert Gibson, executive secretary, Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco; Sven Godfredson, educational director, United Packinghouse Workers, Chicago; George Goodman, director, North End Community Center, Inc., Hartford, Conn.; Goldie Greenfield, Jewish Community Center, Youngstown, Ohio; Frank Horne, national Public Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.; Harry Jones, War Manpower Commission, Chicago; Miss Capitolia Jones, member of Mayor's Interracial Committee, Kansas City, Mo.; Lloyd Lewis, Morehouse college, Atlantic, Ga.; Miss Jean McKenzie, acting dean of students, Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Emily Miller, Parkway Community House, Chicago; Mrs. Irene Miller, race relations adviser, Federal Public Housing authority, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; John O'Brian, information section, OPA, Washington; John Provinse, War Relocation Authority, Washington; C. E. Singer, executive secretary, YMCA, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Stewart, Akron Council on Race Relations, Akron, Ohio; Robert Strozier, race relations consultant, International House, Chicago, Ill.; Ellen Turner, field representative, ACRR, San Francisco; Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary, Urban League, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Beulah Whitby, ass't. director, City of Detroit Interracial Committee; Thomas Wright, executive director, Mayor's Committee, Chicago.

Hit-run driver convicted, given 5-year sentence

Tried for hit-and-run driving and involuntary manslaughter, Henry Watson, Jr., of 846 E. 32nd st., has been acquitted of the latter charge and given a five-year sentence, the first 6 months to be spent in County Jail.

The manslaughter charge involved the death of Mrs. Nellie McLacklin, who died last May 6 of injuries received when she was struck down at Vermont and W. 50th sts., by the car Watson was driving.

Watson was having his preliminary hearing on May 7 before Judge Louis W. Kaufman, when

New tract announced

The Sun Village corp. this week announced the opening of a new tract, known as Sun Village, near Palmdale, in Little Rock, 48 miles from Los Angeles. According to the promoters, the climate is ideal for the raising of rabbits, turkeys and chickens and the land will be available in acre or lot sizes, 66 by 165 feet. A cooperative community with schools, hotels, stores, swimming pool is planned.

In order to make the proposition attractive, a low down payment has been set with terms. For those who are postwar planning, Sun Village offers an opportunity to own a self producing ranch or home.

The offices of Sun Village, Inc., are located at 416 W. 8th Street, Room 308.

U. S. Japanese suffered over 2,000 casualties

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS — More than 2,000 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry suffered casualties in the European war, according to an Army compilation, a U.P. dispatch reported this week.

The total covered battles in Italy and France, and included 361 killed in action, 49 dead of wounds, 1,651 wounded, 34 missing, and 6 captured.

Most of the soldiers belonged to the 100th battalion, composed mainly of Hawaiian Japanese, and the 442nd Combat team, which includes volunteers and draftees from the relocation centers and Hawaii.

Shaw university professor to administer German relief

WASHINGTON — John Francis Price, former registrar of Shaw university for Negroes at Raleigh, N. C., has been appointed to an administrative position with the displaced persons program in Germany, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration announced this week. Mr. Price is now taking a special training course given by UNRRA at the University of Maryland.

Meharry School of Dentistry approved by dental ass'n.

NASHVILLE — The Council on Dental Education of the American Dental association has designated the School of Dentistry of Meharry Medical college as one of the dental schools listed as "approved."

The Angelus is centrally located with Chapel facilities, Organ music and modern equipment under experienced personal supervision.

The ANGELUS FUNERAL HOME

1030 East Jefferson Blvd.
ADams 5188

L. G. ROBINSON
President and Manager

LORENZO BOWDOIN
Secretary and Treasurer

Prepare Now for Your Future——

mit the exchange of actual experiences and encourage development of new techniques and organizing methods, a new kind of summer institute on "Race Relations and Community Organizations" is under way at the University of Chicago under joint sponsorship of the University and the American Council on Race Relations.

The close to 30 registrants in the institute, which started June 18 and runs through June 29, all are active in race relations work in their home communities, and represent a geographical as well as an organizational cross-section of the country.

Panel discussions deal with practical problems which arise in every community, such as housing, employment and industrial relations, police protection and law enforcement, public services, organization, education, public relations, and federal agency policy.

Authorities and experienced workers in each of the fields listed present their views at the daytime panels, followed by evening seminar discussion by the registrants. The last two sessions are being reserved for discussion of specific plans and recommenda-

Among those attending the institute are: Dennis Dowdell, executive director, Southwest Community center, Pontiac, Mich.; Thomas Elliot, professor of sociology, Northwestern university; Robert Gibson, executive secretary, Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco; Sven Godfredson, educational director, United Packinghouse Workers, Chicago; George Goodman, director, North End Community Center, Inc., Hartford, Conn.; Goldie Greenfield, Jewish Community Center, Youngstown, Ohio; Frank Horne, national Public Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.; Harry Jones, War Manpower Commission, Chicago; Miss Capitolia Jones, member of Mayor's Interracial Committee, Kansas City, Mo.; Lloyd Lewis, Morehouse college, Atlantic, Ga.; Miss Jean McKenzie, acting dean of students, Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Emily Miller, Parkway Community House, Chicago; Mrs. Irene Miller, race relations adviser, Federal Public Housing authority, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; John O'Brian, information section, OPA, Washington; John Provinse, War Relocation Authority, Washington; C. E. Sanger, executive secretary, YMCA, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Stewart, Akron Council on Race Relations, Akron, Ohio; Robert Strozier, race relations consultant, International House, Chicago, Ill.; Ellen Turner, field representative, ACRR, San Francisco; Thomas A. Webster, executive secretary, Urban League, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Beulah Whitby, ass't. director, City of Detroit Interracial Committee; Thomas Wright, executive director, Mayor's Committee, Chicago.

Hit-run driver convicted, given 5-year sentence

Tried for hit-and-run driving and involuntary manslaughter, Henry Watson, Jr., of 846 E. 32nd st., has been acquitted of the latter charge and given a five-year sentence, the first 6 months to be spent in County Jail.

The manslaughter charge involved the death of Mrs. Nellie McLacklin, who died last May 6 of injuries received when she was struck down at Vermont and W. 50th sts., by the car Watson was driving.

Watson was having his preliminary hearing on May 7 before Judge Louis W. Kaufman, when word was received by the court that Mrs. McLacklin had died. The court held him to answer a manslaughter charge, and bail was raised from $500 to $2,000.

He was represented by Attorney H. L. Richardson.

Fisk to hold race relations institute

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Fisk university will hold its second annual institute of race relations July 2-21 under auspices of the race relations division of the American Missionary Association. Nine institutes on major minority problems in the United States will be conducted by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, of Atlanta university; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Howard; W. W. Alexander, of the Rosenwald fund; Dr. Allison Davis, University of Chicago; Frayser T. Lane, Chicago Urban League; Willard Townsend, labor unionist; Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago; and Charles H. Houston, member of the FEPC.

'Christian Science' Lesson-Sermon Text

"Lift up the hands which hang down, and the feeble knees; and make straight paths for your feet, lest that which is lame be turned out of the way; but let it rather be healed." This admonition of Paul to the Hebrews is the Golden Text of the Sunday Lesson-Sermon on "Christian Science" in all branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

A Lesson-Sermon citation from I Samuel records that when Goliath sent his challenge to the armies of Israel, "David said to Saul, Let no man's heart fail because of him; thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine. . . . And he took his staff in his hand, and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, . . . and his sling was in his hand: . . . Then said David to the Philistine, Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, . . . whom thou hast defied. . . . And David . . . smote the Philistine in his forehead, . . . and he fell upon his face to the earth."

tract, known as Sun Village, near Palmdale, in Little Rock, 48 miles from Los Angeles. According to the promoters, the climate is ideal for the raising of rabbits, turkeys and chickens and the land will be available in acre or lot sizes, 66 by 165 feet. A cooperative community with schools, hotels, stores, swimming pool is planned.

In order to make the proposition attractive, a low down payment has been set with terms. For those who are postwar planning, Sun Village offers an opportunity to own a self producing ranch or home.

The offices of Sun Village, Inc., are located at 416 W. 8th Street, Room 308.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS — More than 2,000 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry suffered casualties in the European war, according to an Army compilation, a U.P. dispatch reported this week.

The total covered battles in Italy and France, and included 361 killed in action, 49 dead of wounds, 1,651 wounded, 34 missing, and 6 captured.

Most of the soldiers belonged to the 100th battalion, composed mainly of Hawaiian Japanese, and the 442nd Combat team, which includes volunteers and draftees from the relocation centers and Hawaii.

administrative position with the displaced persons program in Germany, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration announced this week. Mr. Price is now taking a special training course given by UNRRA at the University of Maryland.

Meharry School of Dentistry approved by dental ass'n.

NASHVILLE — The Council on Dental Education of the American Dental association has designated the School of Dentistry of Meharry Medical college as one of the dental schools listed as "approved."

The Angelus is centrally located with Chapel facilities, Organ music and modern equipment under experienced personal supervision.

The ANGELUS FUNERAL HOME

1030 East Jefferson Blvd.
ADams 5188

L. G. ROBINSON
President and Manager

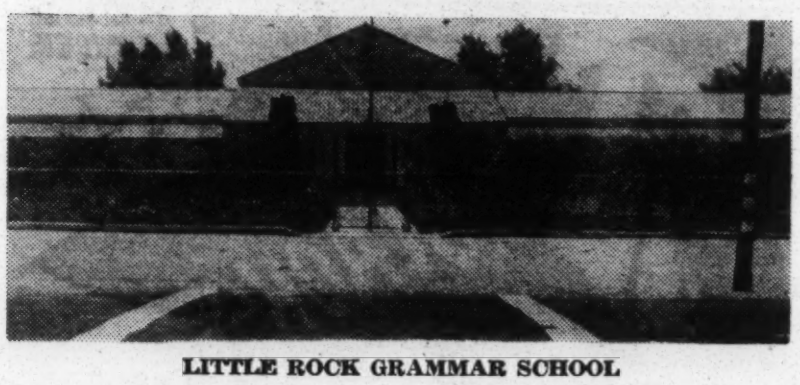
LORENZO BOWDOIN
Secretary and Treasurer

Prepare Now for Your Future—
Become Independent for Life

"You Will Love to Live" In Beautiful Sun Village
"Your Place In the Sun," Little Rock, California

Only 48 miles from Los Angeles (Near Palmdale)

"The Most Healthful Climate In the World"



LITTLE ROCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Here is your chance to be your own landlord—
No more rent receipts—
Here you can build your own model home away from city noise and congestion
Ample acreage available in one and three acre tracts—
A proven paradise for turkey, chicken and rabbit farms (Ready market—quick turnover)—
Fertile soil

Also residential lots.....66x165—
Already plenty of business activity in the locale—
Low down payment.....suitable terms—
(Pre-development prices)
Free Life Membership in Sun Village Country Club when completed—
Low taxes—no assessments—water and streets — good schools nearby — adequate transportation facilities—
— Unrestricted —

ACT NOW!

Call in person or mail coupon.

SUN VALLEY INCORPORATED
416 West Eighth Street Los Angeles, Calif.
Suite 203 — Telephone TR. 5581

Without obligation on my part send sales representative or mail descriptive literature.

Name .....
Address .....
City .....
Phone .....

Should have made out he was asleep

Instead of answering the rap at his door last Sunday night, Bill Pilkin, 1110 E. 12th st., should have "stood in bed". When he did answer, as he shouldn't have, an unidentified man bashed him with a brickbat, entered his lodgings, and made off with $35 in cash.

He should have been singing in the bathtub

If Lewis Johnson had been singing in his bathtub early last Wednesday morning, the thief who broke into his lodgings via the W. C. would have had an awkward moment, and Johnson would not have been minus his ring and watch, valued at $205.

THE COTTON CLUB
Vallejo's Newest and Smartest Spot
Located at VIRGINIA and BRANCIFORTE
Operated in conjunction with the
CAPITAL HOTEL and CIGAR STORE
COCKTAIL LOUNGE FOR THE LADIES
Serving All Fine and Choice Wines and Liquors
Courtesy Services Pay Roll Checks Cashed

CHARLES E. DELONG
Your Used Car Dealer in Vallejo, California
SEE US FIRST BEFORE YOU BUY FOR THE BEST BUY IN USED CARS
— ASK FOR SCOTTY —
Our Motto Is: "When You Are Right With the World, the World Is Right With You"
128 Virginia St. Phone 33013
Vallejo, California

For the Best in Rest—
TRY THE
LA JOLLA HOTEL

NEWS LETTER . . . VALLEJO

VALLEJO — (By Howard Jeffers)—The month of June at the Georgia Street USO was full of interesting programs. The monthly "Grand Slam Party" was held each Thursday night at 9:00 p.m. Scores for the month were tabulated and a grand prize given at the end of month for highest scorer.

Musical teas on Sunday afternoon have become a favorite at the club. On Sunday, June 3rd, the "Awakening Echoes" of the Second Baptist church presented a program through the cooperation of the Rev. H. J. James, pastor. On June 10, Kyles Temple AME church gave a musical sing at the club with Rev. J. E. McCorkle as sponsor. These programs will continue on Sunday afternoons at 7:00 p.m., after which tea will be served by volunteers.

The four Monday nights in the month were set aside for Junior Hostess training courses. Speakers were: Captain Garfield Steward, "Morale Factors in the Army"; Miss Juanita Baker, associate director of USO caravan; Miss Gertrude McGhee, NCCS Consultant on Volunteers. Lt. James Dunn spoke on "The Important role of the Junior Hostess in the life of the Military."

Each Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. Miss Eleanor Wood, of the Vallejo Nursing Service, conducts a series of lectures on "Parenthood." Certificates are awarded at the end of the course which lasts nine weeks.

The John King post of the American Legion, since its installation May 24 has been regular business meeting at the club. On June 17, they served as hosts for the Father's Day breakfast for servicemen.

A very much needed service has been added for military personnel in the form of a "Mending Corner." Miss Gladys Scott has started this service and has been on hand on Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m.

Local NAACP sparking fight for bomber officer's release

The local branch of the NAACP, through its Citizens Emergency Committee, is conducting a campaign to secure the release of Lieutenant Roger Terry, Marsden Thompson, and Shirley Clinton, Negro officers of the 477th Bomber squadron, who were arrested two and a half months ago for entering a white officers' club at Freeman Field, Ind., and are now "in arrest of quarters" at Godman Field, Kentucky.

In spite of the War Dept. order prohibiting such segregation, Freeman Field restricted the use of the club to white officers. More than 100 other Negro officers were arrested for refusal to sign a statement accepting this segregation but were released after a few days. No formal charges have been made against the officers now being held except "refusal to obey a direct order," the order apparently being to "stay out of the white officers' club."

At the time of the occurence the national office of the NAACP sent a member of its legal staff to Freeman Field, but the Army refused to let the officers have legal counsel because charges had not yet been made. Pressure from the NAACP and other quarters has failed to net any action to date.

Two of the officers, Lts. Terry and Thompson, are residents of Los Angeles.

Telegrams have been sent to the national office of the NAACP, urging that the full weight and influence of the organization be used, and to President Truman urging that, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, he give his attention to the delay in bringing the officers to trial and requesting a thorough investigation.

102 Van Buren in Carquinez Heights, entertained Nathaniel V. Burgess and Julius Stewart, both seaman 1/c, last Saturday evening. After dinner, the following guests joined in an evening of dancing and games: Miss Sarah L. Durham, Mrs. Elmett J. Butts, Bernice Driskell, Deldert Halliburton, Miss Nellie Driskell, Mr. and Marion Toney, Cornelius Toney, Mrs. Doris Gilbert, Walter J. Haynes, Gunner's Mate Francis E. Johnson and Seaman 1/c Montroce J. Brock and Mrs. Brock.

The Juvenile Court of the Heroines of Jericho, Harmony Court No. 18, will have their first event since being organized, a grand picnic July 4 at Blue Rock Spring

Motorman sues autoist for assault

O. L. Evans, 1006 E. 28th st., a motorman for the L. A. Transit co., filed suit last week in municipal court for $2,000, against Henry H. Grossman, 322 Camden drive, Beverly Hills, for assault and battery.

According to Evans, on June 21, Grossman parked his car in a safety zone on Lucas and 7th sts., blocking the passage of the streetcar. After the streetcar driven by Evans, hit Grossman's car, the driver allegedly jumped on the car and assaulted the motorman.

Grossman claims Evans deliberately struck his car. Trial date has not been set. Walter Gordon Jr., represents Evans.

College in North Carolina to admit Negroes

TUSKEGEE—A Negro student and faculty member will take part for the first time in the summer session of Black Mountain colledge, Black Mountain, which opens next week.

The student is Mrs. Elaine Thomas, a Rosenwald scholar who was awarded a scholarship for

answer, as he shouldn't have, an unidentified man bashed him with a brickbat, entered his lodgings, and made off with $35 in cash.

W. C. would have had an awkward moment, and Johnson would not have been minus his ring and watch, valued at $205.

THE COTTON CLUB
Vallejo's Newest and Smartest Spot
Located at VIRGINIA and BRANCIFORTE
Operated in conjunction with the
CAPITAL HOTEL and CIGAR STORE
COCKTAIL LOUNGE FOR THE LADIES
Serving All Fine and Choice Wines and Liquors
Courtesy Services Pay Roll Checks Cashed

CHARLES E. DELONG
Your Used Car Dealer in Vallejo, California
SEE US FIRST BEFORE YOU BUY FOR THE BEST BUY IN USED CARS
— ASK FOR SCOTTY —
Our Motto Is: "When You Are Right With the World, the World Is Right With You"
128 Virginia St. Phone 33013
Vallejo, California

For the Best in Rest—
TRY THE
LA JOLLA HOTEL
721 East Sixth Street
or
THE HOTEL ELLIS
802 East Sixth Street
For the Good in Food
The La Jolla Cafe
Mackel-Corp.

ly "Grand Slam Party" was held each Thursday night at 9:00 p.m. Scores for the month were tabulated and a grand prize given at the end of month for highest scorer.

Musical teas on Sunday afternoon have become a favorite at the club. On Sunday, June 3rd, the "Awakening Echoes" of the Second Baptist church presented a program through the cooperation of the Rev. H. J. James, pastor. On June 10, Kyles Temple AME church gave a musical sing at the club with Rev. J. E. McCorkle as sponsor. These programs will continue on Sunday afternoons at 7:00 p.m., after which tea will be served by volunteers.

The four Monday nights in the month were set aside for Junior Hostess training courses. Speakers were: Captain Garfield Steward, "Morale Factors in the Army"; Miss Juanita Baker, associate director of USO caravan; Miss Gertrude McGhee, NCCS Consultant on Volunteers. Lt. James Dunn spoke on "The Important role of the Junior Hostess in the life of the Military."

Each Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. Miss Eleanor Wood, of the Vallejo Nursing Service, conducts a series of lectures on "Parenthood." Certificates are awarded at the end of the course which lasts nine weeks.

The John King post of the American Legion, since its installation May 24 has been regular business meeting at the club. On June 17, they served as hosts for the Father's Day breakfast for servicemen.

A very much needed service has been added for military personnel in the form of a "Mending Corner." Miss Gladys Scott has started this service and has been on hand on Wednesdays at 7:00 p.m. Chevrons are sewed on, coat linings mended and other services performed.

The whole month has been dedicated to the recruiting and training of volunteers and this program will continue throughout the month of July.

O.E.S. NEWS

Fidelus Chapter No. 19 O.E.S. had its regular meeting Friday night during which initiation of five candidiates in the first degree was conducted.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Toney, of 102 Van Buren in Carquinez Heights, entertained Nathaniel V. Burgess and Julius Stewart, both seaman 1/c, last Saturday evening. After dinner, the following guests joined in an evening of dancing and games: Miss Sarah L. Durham, Mrs. Elmett J. Butts, Bernice Driskell, Deldert Halliburton, Miss Nellie Driskell, Mr. and Marion Toney, Cornelius Toney, Mrs. Doris Gilbert, Walter J. Haynes, Gunner's Mate Francis E. Johnson and Seaman 1/c Montroce J. Brock and Mrs. Brock.

The Juvenile Court of the Heroines of Jericho, Harmony Court No. 18, will have their first event since being organized, a grand picnic July 4 at Blue Rock Spring.

* * *

Shore Patrolman J. Jones is tearful since his lovely wife, Carrie, left for her home in Philadelphia, to visit relatives and take care of business which will keep her there until near the last of the year. Hubby has moved to the "Y".

* * *

Send all news to P.O. Box 750 or call 3-4148 not later than Tuesday morning. Please pay up on your subscriptions at once.

* * *

Theodore P. Higby, son of Mrs. Beatrice Jackson, aid grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Toney, died Sunday afternoon after more than a year of lingering illness.

Mrs. Collia Scruggs has been seriously ill during the past week. Mother Dunn is considerably improved.

Evangelist, Rev. Hazel Brownrig is conducting a series of meetings here at Kyle Temple. Three persons have connected with the church, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin and Florence Banks, of Cabot Terrace and Mr. Harry Camper, of Floyd Terrace.

Lieutenant Roger Terry, Marsden Thompson, and Shirley Clinton, Negro officers of the 477th Bomber squadron, who were arrested two and a half months ago for entering a white officers' club at Freeman Field, Ind., and are now "in arrest of quarters" at Godman Field, Kentucky.

In spite of the War Dept. order prohibiting such segregation, Freeman Field restricted the use of the club to white officers. More than 100 other Negro officers were arrested for refusal to sign a statement accepting this segregation but were released after a few days. No formal charges have been made against the officers now being held except "refusal to obey a direct order," the order apparently being to "stay out of the white officers' club."

At the time of the occurence the national office of the NAACP sent a member of its legal staff to Freeman Field, but the Army refused to let the officers have legal counsel because charges had not yet been made. Pressure from the NAACP and other quarters

Los Angeles.

Telegrams have been sent to the national office of the NAACP, urging that the full weight and influence of the organization be used, and to President Truman urging that, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, he give his attention to the delay in bringing the officers to trial and requesting a thorough investigation.

Motorman sues autoist for assault

O. L. Evans, 1006 E. 28th st., a motorman for the L. A. Transit co., filed suit last week in municipal court for $2,000, against Henry H. Grossman, 322 Camden drive, Beverly Hills, for assault and battery.

According to Evans, on June 21, Grossman parked his car in a safety zone on Lucas and 7th sts., blocking the passage of the streetcar. After the streetcar driven by Evans, hit Grossman's car, the driver allegedly jumped on the car and assaulted the motorman.

Grossman claims Evans deliberately struck his car. Trial date has not been set. Walter Gordon Jr., represents Evans.

College in North Carolina to admit Negroes

TUSKEGEE—A Negro student and faculty member will take part for the first time in the summer session of Black Mountain colledge, Black Mountain, which opens next week.

The student is Mrs. Elaine Thomas, a Rosenwald scholar who was awarded a scholarship for study in music and art.

Roland Hayes, internationally known in the field of music, is to be on the faculty.

Black Mountain College was founded in 1933 by a group of teachers and students as a coeducational college of liberal arts.

South must take a chance on the Negro, says white

CHICAGO — The South must take 7 chances, one of which is on the Negro, declares John Temple Graves, noted writer for the Birmingham News and the Age-Herald (White). "For decency's sake, for economy's and society's, the 10,000,000 Negroes who live there must be not only permitted but encouraged to continue advancements which have carried them far since the first World War."

This analysis of the South appears in the July issue of New Vistas magazine, a new interracial publication, published at 366 E. 47th st., Chicago.

"The best tunes of all"
on our Juke "Boxes"
BRONZE AMUSEMENT CO.
OUR MACHINES IN YOUR FAVORITE SPOTS
A Race-owned business—Eddie Atkinson & Phil McGee, Props.
24-Hour Service 3719 Griffith Ave. VA-5533
Call us for Machines for Business or Parties

TIMBERWOLVES COMMENDED—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the Inspector General's office, European Theatre of Operations, congratulates troops of the famed 104th Timberwolf division on their commendable record in combat. "You have proven white and Negro troops can serve—and fight—side by side," General Davis told them. "You have won the respect and friendship of your comrades." Ten of the division received Silver Star and Bronze star

Afro-American papers get extra newsprint grants

WASHINGTON — Seven Negro newspapers have obtained extra-quota grants of newsprint, aggregating 157 tons, on appeals before the War Production board's appeal board. The Negro periodicals were included among 28 newspapers obtaining extra-quota grants totaling 921 tons.

The following Negro newspapers obtained the extra-quota grants: Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, 65; Baltimore (Md.) Afro American, 27; National Afro American, 34; New Jersey Afro American, 3; Philadelphia Afro American, 13; Richmond Afro American, 5; Washington Afro, 10. All of the five last names are published by the Afro-American publishing co. at Baltimore, Md.

Southern university bars student from examination

COLUMBIA, S. C. — A student wishing to take an examination for entrance to Vassar college for women in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and directed to the University of South Carolina which is a clearing house for Vassar applicants, was barred from the examination on grounds that "only one racial group could be examined on the campus."

Woman sentenced to die

PHILADELPHIA — Corine Sykes, 20-year-old housemaid, has been sentenced to the electric chair for the murder last December of her employer, Mrs. Freda S. Woodlinger.

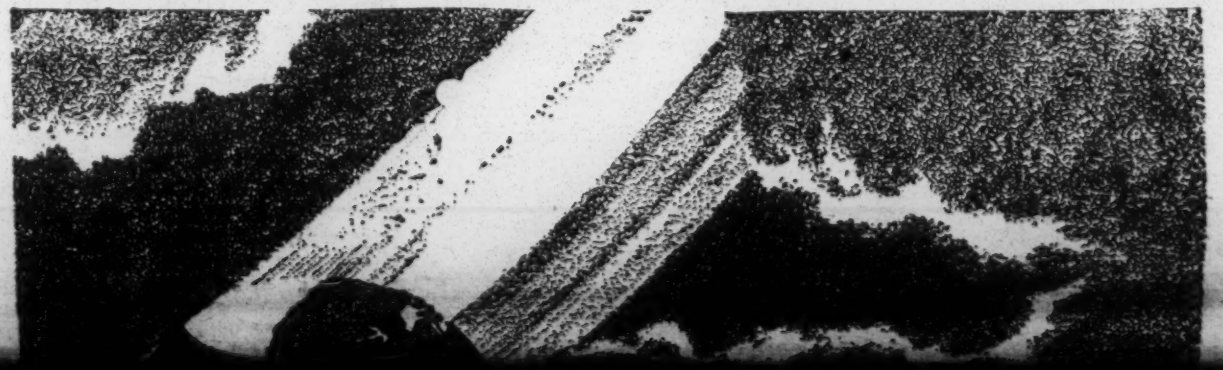
Eastsiders work with Chest youth agencies

Although less than 10 per cent of the children of the war-boomed population of the Los Angeles area have been included in character building and citizenship training groups, 38 youths agencies of the Community Chest have 100,000 enrolled, including some 25,000 boys and girls active in clubs, classes, athletic groups and other groups in the Los Angeles

Terrorism against Nisei is protested

Sharp condemnation of West Coast terrorism against returning Japanese-Americans has been made by World War II veterans who are members of the United Auto Workers' Union, in a resolution passed and adopted by the Los Angeles District Auto and Aircraft Council.

The resolution included a demand that law enforcement officers bring an end to the recent



TIMBERWOLVES COMMENDED—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the Inspector General's office, European Theatre of Operations, congratulates troops of the famed 104th Timberwolf division on their commendable record in combat. "You have proven white and Negro troops can serve—and fight—side by side," General Davis told them. "You have won the respect and friendship of your comrades." Ten of the division received Silver Star and Bronze star

quota grants of newsprint, aggregating 157 tons, on appeals before the War Production board's appeal board. The Negro periodicals were included among 28 newspapers obtaining extra-quota grants totaling 921 tons.

The following Negro newspapers obtained the extra-quota grants: Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, 65; Baltimore (Md.) Afro American, 27; National Afro American, 34; New Jersey Afro American, 3; Philadelphia Afro American, 13; Richmond Afro American, 5; Washington Afro, 10. All of the five last names are published by the Afro-American publishing co. at Baltimore, Md.

Southern university bars student from examination

COLUMBIA, S. C. — A student wishing to take an examination for entrance to Vassar college for women in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and directed to the University of South Carolina which is a clearing house for Vassar applicants, was barred from the examination on grounds that "only one racial group could be examined on the campus."

Woman sentenced to die

PHILADELPHIA — Corine Sykes, 20-year-old housemaid, has been sentenced to the electric chair for the murder last December of her employer, Mrs. Freda S. Woodlinger.

Eastsiders work with Chest youth agencies

Although less than 10 per cent of the children of the war-boomed population of the Los Angeles area have been included in character building and citizenship training groups, 38 youths agencies of the Community Chest have 100,000 enrolled, including some 25,000 boys and girls active in clubs, classes, athletic groups and other groups in the Los Angeles Youth project, it was learned last week at the annual meeting of the group work division of the Welfare council.

Election of officers for the coming year was held at the same time, and Floyd C. Covington, of the L.A. Urban League, and Mrs. Walter L. Gordon, Sr., of the Eastside settlement, Woodlawn Branch YWCA and Sojourner Truth home, were both elected members-at-large.

Largest summer school on record at Atlanta University

ATLANTA—Enrollment figures at the Atlanta University summer school had reached an all-time high last week. Eleven hundred students are registered in the graduate and undergraduate courses in 14 different departments. The Summer School is operating 7 dormitories on four different campuses and two dining halls.

Terrorism against Nisei is protested

Sharp condemnation of West Coast terrorism against returning Japanese-Americans has been made by World War II veterans who are members of the United Auto Workers' Union, in a resolution passed and adopted by the Los Angeles District Auto and Aircraft Council.

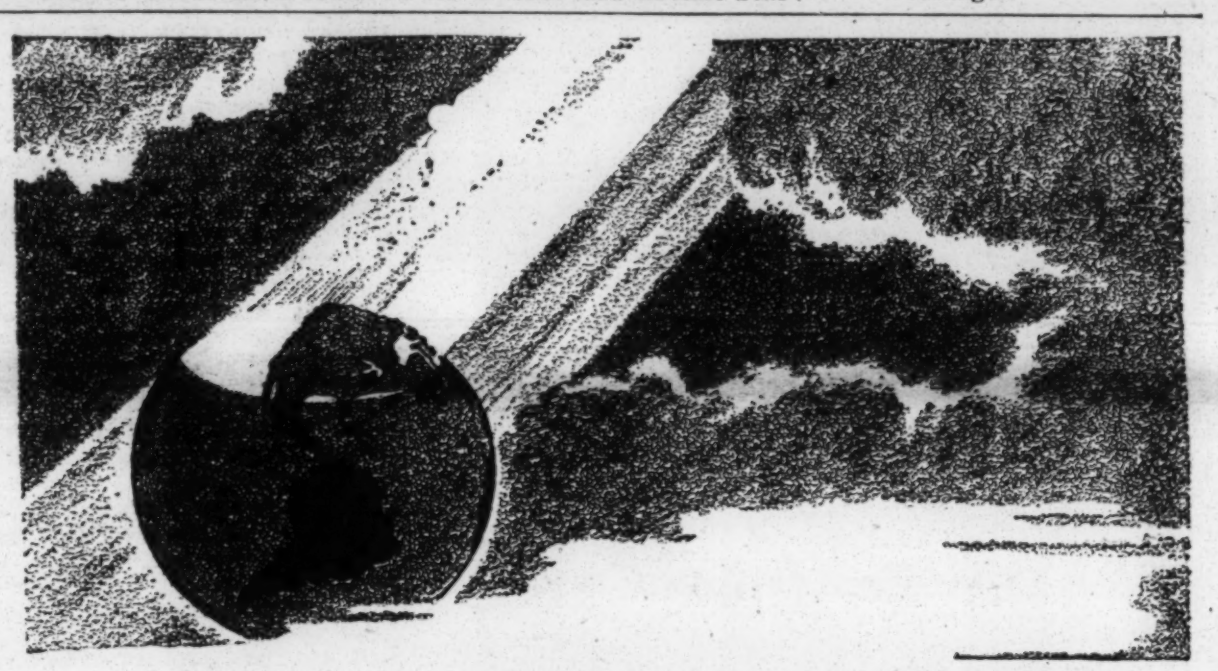
The resolution included a demand that law enforcement officers bring an end to the recent campaign of violence and intimidation. Pointing out that a jury in Placer County, (Calif.) had acquitted three persons who were accused of shooting into the homes of returned Japanese-Americans, the resolution also called upon the governors of the three Pacific Coast states to "take public steps to prevent further recurrences," and demanded that police be instructed to carry out their duty of protecting the residents of their various communities.

Wednesday's children

Wednesday's child is full of woe, the saying is. Anyway, last Wednesday night Nathaniel Hinton, 867 E. 52nd st., and Alonzo Mills had slight proof of the above. Unidentified thieves broke into both their lodgings, robbed Hinton of pants, money, and keys, valued at $25; and Mills of his wrist watch.

FORD CLEANERS
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
All Garments Insured
Expert Alterations — Fast Service
TAILOR MADE SUITS BY BISHOP TAILORING CO.
Now Available — Ask to See Our Samples
2027 S. CENTRAL PRospect 7-9113
H. FORD, proprietor

THE THRIFTY
Let Thrifty furnish your home, 3 rooms complete, including pictures on the wall, $119.50. Ask to see our deluxe 4 room outfit, including stove and refrigerators, $298.50.
— Thrifty Special —
5 Piece Breakfast Set, $16.95.
THRIFTY FURNITURE CO.
4350 SOUTH BROADWAY
The Corner for Household Values



A NEW TRANSIT SERVICE DAY
is Dawning

Soon, now, you'll hear visitors to Los Angeles inquire, "What's going on? What is your street railway company doing in every neighborhood, on almost every street?" They'll exclaim, "Why, Los Angeles is a different place! Your transit service is the best in the world. It is delightful to travel around your beautiful city now."

Right now we are arranging to buy over $6,000,000.00 worth more of swift and comfortable Transitliners as a partial investment to start promised improvements. Other fine and modern equipment will be rushed into this area and important improvements made. Before long, Los Angeles residents and visitors, alike, will have nothing but praise for our transportation service.

The sun has broken through the clouds of some of our past difficulties. In a railroad man's language, it will be, *"High ball, full speed ahead!"* with us in the future.

LOS ANGELES
TRANSIT LINES
SAFETY COURTESY SERVICE
BUY BONDS NOW
HOLD UNTIL MATURITY

Hooper avenue PTA holds school closing exercises

The Hooper Avenue PTA held school closing exercises last Thursday afternoon at which new officers were installed by Mrs. Fay Allen, former Board of Education member. Mrs. M. Smith is president; Mrs. Ivy Oliver, secretary.

Buy War Bonds!

SUPPORT RACE BUSINESS
TIP-TOP CLEANERS
DYEING & ALTERATIONS
6 day laundry service
1501 East 23rd Street
(23rd & Hooper) PR. 1507
Thekla Coleman - Owner

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, Curtains, Drapes, etc.
See MRS. WHITE
4420 So. Central Ave.
Terms Arranged Without Red Tape

Jackson-McNeil engagement is announced

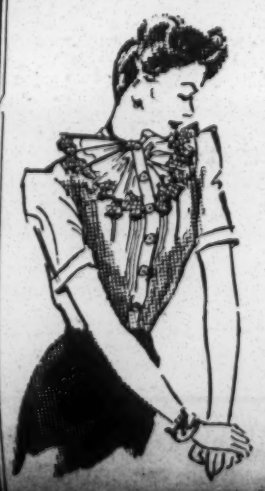
Mrs. Ella Jackson announces the engagement of her daughter, Marilyn Elizabeth, to Albert J. McNeil. The announcement was made at a party Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Robinson, 2170 E. 29th st. During the evening, a beautiful ball was rolled down the center of the floor, and the one receiving it was instructed to read the note attached. Dr. Isadore Mitchell caught the ball and read the announcement.

Miss Jackson is a student at the University of Southern California, and is director of the choir at the Morning Star Baptist Church. Mr. McNeil teaches school here and is musical director at Independent Church of Christ. The wedding is planned for September.

Ardie C. Dials home

Ardie C. Dials, former postoffice clerk, is home after two years and 10 months in the South Pacific with the Navy as first class cook.

At present he is stationed at San Pedro Naval recruiting base.


Welcome to the Westside
Now Open for Your Pleasure
ALVINA & CAROL'S
Ladies' and Men's Style Shop
All Clothes Tailor Made
3563 S. WESTERN AVE.
Los Angeles 7, California
Phone PArkway 4607
Open Daily Until 8 P.M.
Open Saturday Until 10 P.M.
"Come in and get clothes to suit your individual personality"

109 veteran nurses are reclassified

Together with other Veterans Administration nurses, 109 Negro nurses in four veterans hospitals have been ordered reclassified from a subprofessional to professional status, effective July 1, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, announced this week.

Negro nurses now on duty in veterans institutions include 74 at Tuskegee, Ala.; 15 at Oteen, N. C.; 15 at Kecoughtan, Va., and five at Fort Bayard, N. M. Vacancies for nurses at these facilities include 25 at Tuskegee, 15 at Oteen, and one each at Kecoughtan and Fort Bayard.

The reclassification order, which will bring pay increases, making the salary range extend from $2,000 to $4,600, plus overtime, is designed to place nurses in the Veterans Administration service on a parity with Army, Navy and Public Health nurses, and, it is believed, will help recruit nurses to meet the demand for 2,000 needed immediately in the Veterans facilities.

In addition to reclassification, a new policy of automatic rotation from isolated stations after two years of service and an advanced educational program have also been announced.

Women protest Argentine clamp on women's body

WASHINGTON—In a telegram to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius last week, the National Council of Negro Women urged that the United States send a sharp protest to the Argentine government on the dissolution of the Junta de Law Victoria, leading woman's international relief organization in Argentina.

Concerned with the fight of

Participation in protest before Truman discouraged

SAN FRANCISCO — Joseph James, local head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week questioned the integrity of Edgar Brown and branded his National Negro Council a "highly questionable" organization in a warning against participation in a planned demonstration before President Truman when he arrives here for the closing of the UNCIO.

The demonstration is planned to present a signed petition to Truman asking "pardon" for the 50 Negro sailors who were court-martialed for alleged "mutiny and conspiracy" at Yerba Buena last fall, following the Port Chicago explosion.

James said:

"One is not pardoned unless one is guilty, or judged guilty through legal procedure. It is the position of the NAACP that these 50 sailors are innocent. All of our efforts have been based on that premise. Hence, this move to demand 'pardon' jeopardizes a favorable outcome of the case by admitting that the men are guilty. The decision of the Yerba Buena court-martial has been appealed by the NAACP before the navy board of review. The case is not before President Truman and he is therefore in no position to take action. The demonstration is for that reason ill-advised at this time, and should not be staged.

"This movement is being inspired by Edgar Brown and the 'National Negro Council.' It should be generally known that this man and this 'organization' are highly questionable from the standpoint of integrity. Irresponsible playing upon a highly emotional issue such as this can only have unfortunate results. Gross irresponsibility is shown in this case, where appeals for mass action are being made without first making certain that such action fits the situation."

Eastsider elected treasurer of L. A. Youth council

Ike Adams, of 1615 E. 41st st., president of the Junior NAACP, was elected to serve as treasurer of the Los Angeles Youth council at an organizational meeting of that group Sunday.

As treasurer of the newly-formed council, young Adams will work with a committee of young people from various cultural, religious, social, racial, and nationality groups of this area in making plans for an Institute of Youth Problems, scheduled for the Fall.

At that time, the Los Angeles Council's delegate to the August World Youth Conference in London, Mrs. Elizabeth McCandless of the Los Angeles Youth Project, will report to youth of this area.

Ration calendar

SUGAR

Sugar stamp No. 36 continues good for five pounds of sugar through Aug. 31.

MEATS, FATS

Red stamps E-2 through Z-2 are valid for 10 points each. Last date for use of E-2 through J-2, June 30.

PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Blue stamps N-2 through Z-2 and A-1 through H-1 continue useable for 10 points each. Last date for the use of N-2 through S-2, June 30.

GASOLINE

A-16 coupons, good for six gallons each, are now valid.

SHOES

Airplane stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Book Three continue valid indefinitely. No new shoe stamp will be validated until Aug. 1.

Who wouldn't? Wouldn't you — in these days and times?

Allen, former Board of Education member. Mrs. M. Smith is president; Mrs. Ivy Oliver, secretary.

Buy War Bonds!

SUPPORT RACE BUSINESS

TIP-TOP CLEANERS

DYEING & ALTERATIONS

6 day laundry service

1501 East 23rd Street
(23rd & Hooper) PR. 1507
Thekla Coleman - Owner

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Blankets, Pillows, Quilts, Curtains, Drapes, etc.

See MRS. WHITE
4420 So. Central Ave.

Terms Arranged Without Red Tape

the engagement of her daughter, Marilyn Elizabeth, to Albert J. McNeil. The announcement was made at a party Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Robinson, 2170 E. 29th st. During the evening, a beautiful ball was rolled down the center of the floor, and the one receiving it was instructed to read the note attached. Dr. Isadore Mitchell caught the ball and read the announcement.

Miss Jackson is a student at the University of Southern California, and is director of the choir at the Morning Star Baptist Church. Mr. McNeil teaches school here and is musical director at Independent Church of Christ. The wedding is planned for September.

Ardie C. Dials home

Ardie C. Dials, former postoffice clerk, is home after two years and 10 months in the South Pacific with the Navy as first class cook.

At present he is stationed at San Pedro Naval recruiting base.

Welcome to the Westside

Now Open for Your Pleasure

ALVINA & CAROL'S

Ladies' and Men's Style Shop

All Clothes Tailor Made

3563 S. WESTERN AVE.
Los Angeles 7, California
Phone PArkway 4607

Open Daily Until 8 P.M.
Open Saturday Until 10 P.M.

"Come in and get clothes to suit your individual personality"

FURS

From Manufacturer Direct To You

At 40% Discount

Cold Storage

We remodel any fur coat for only $35.00

— Budget Plan or Cash —

M. BRANDSTATTER

635 S. Hill Street, Room 607 VA-2832

Together with other Veterans Administration nurses, 109 Negro nurses in four veterans hospitals have been ordered reclassified from a subprofessional to professional status, effective July 1, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, announced this week.

Negro nurses now on duty in veterans institutions include 74 at Tuskegee, Ala.; 15 at Oteen, N. C.; 15 at Kecoughtan, Va., and five at Fort Bayard, N. M. Vacancies for nurses at these facilities include 25 at Tuskegee, 15 at Oteen, and one each at Kecoughtan and Fort Bayard.

The reclassification order, which will bring pay increases, making the salary range extend from $2,000 to $4,600, plus overtime, is designed to place nurses in the Veterans Administration service on a parity with Army, Navy and Public Health nurses, and, it is believed, will help recruit nurses to meet the demand for 2,000 needed immediately in the Veterans facilities.

In addition to reclassification, a new policy of automatic rotation from isolated stations after two years of service and an advanced educational program have also been announced.

Women protest Argentine clamp on women's body

WASHINGTON—In a telegram to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius last week, the National Council of Negro Women urged that the United States send a sharp protest to the Argentine government on the dissolution of the Junta de Law Victoria, leading woman's international relief organization in Argentina.

Concerned with the right of women everywhere to organize, and to exercise their responsibility as citizens of the world, Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive secretary, called the dissolution of Junta de Law Victoria, "a most regrettable and flagrant violation of democratic principles."

Junta de Law Victoria is reported to be the strongest and most democratic-minded women's organization in Argentina, created for the exclusive purpose of giving aid to the United Nations and to the liberated countries. The organization was closed by the Minister of the Interior of Argentina and ordered to suspend all further activities.

At gun point

At gun point, Clarence Fitzgerald, 3622 Griffith ave., was robbed of $55 last Friday night by three unidentified hiesters.

of Colored People, this week questioned the integrity of Edgar Brown and branded his National Negro Council a "highly questionable" organization in a warning against participation in a planned demonstration before President Truman when he arrives here for the closing of the UNCIO.

The demonstration is planned to present a signed petition to Truman asking "pardon" for the 50 Negro sailors who were court-martialed for alleged "mutiny and conspiracy" at Yerba Buena last fall, following the Port Chicago explosion.

James said:

"One is not pardoned unless one is guilty, or judged guilty through legal procedure. It is the position of the NAACP that these 50 sailors are innocent. All of our efforts have been based on that premise. Hence, this move to demand martial has been appealed by the NAACP before the navy board of review. The case is not before President Truman and he is therefore in no position to take action. The demonstration is for that reason ill-advised at this time, and should not be staged.

"This movement is being inspired by Edgar Brown and the 'National Negro Council.' It should be generally known that this man and this 'organization' are highly questionable from the standpoint of integrity. Irresponsible playing upon a highly emotional issue such as this can only have unfortunate results. Gross irresponsibility is shown in this case, where appeals for mass action are being made without first making certain that such action fits the situation."

Eastsider elected treasurer of L. A. Youth council

Ike Adams, of 1615 E. 41st st., president of the Junior NAACP, was elected to serve as treasurer of the Los Angeles Youth council at an organizational meeting of that group Sunday.

As treasurer of the newly-formed council, young Adams will work with a committee of young people from various cultural, religious, social, racial, and nationality groups of this area in making plans for an Institute of Youth Problems, scheduled for the Fall.

At that time, the Los Angeles Council's delegate to the August World Youth Conference in London, Mrs. Elizabeth McCandless of the Los Angeles Youth Project, will report to youth of this area.

Tuskegee to open veterinary medicine school

TUSKEGEE—A school of veterinary medicine will be opened at Tuskegee Institute here in the Fall. It will be headed by Dr. E. B. Evans, of Prairie View college, Tex. Head of its department of pathology and parisitology will be Dr. Theodore S. Williams, recruited from a 9-year post as veterinary meat inspector of the War Foods administration at the Iowa Packing co., Des Moines.

Veterinary medicine is a special interest at Tuskegee since Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute, is a veterinarian.

Californians stationed at Pearl Harbor

PEARL HARBOR, T. H.—Willie Collins, seaman, first class, USNR, of Los Angeles, Calif., is stationed at the Naval supply depot link here as a gas watcher. He enlisted in the Navy in June, 1943, and has been overseas for 19 months. His mother, Mrs. Mamie Wilson, lives at 1232 Coral st., Los Angeles.

Also stationed here is Alfred J. Bradford, boatswain's mate, second class, of Bakersfield, Calif. Bradford is a cargo handler. He enlisted in the Navy in August, 1942, and has been overseas 21 months. His mother, Mrs. Adelene Bradford, makes her home at Route 2, Bakersfield.

PAC wires Senate in behalf of FEPC

NEW YORK — The Senate Appropriations committee was urged last week by the National Citizens Political Action Committee (PAC) to restore to the War Agencies Appropriation bill funds for the Fair Employment Practices committee which were stricken from the bill last week by the House Appropriations committee.

At the same time, the NCPAC sent a wire to President Truman congratulating him upon his "unequivocal message to Congress urging prompt passage of legislation for a permanent FEPC" and assuring him of PAC support.

Ration calendar

SUGAR

Sugar stamp No. 36 continues good for five pounds of sugar through Aug. 31.

MEATS, FATS

Red stamps E-2 through Z-2 are valid for 10 points each. Last date for use of E-2 through J-2, June 30.

PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Blue stamps N-2 through Z-2 and A-1 through H-1 continue useable for 10 points each. Last date for the use of N-2 through S-2, June 30.

GASOLINE

A-16 coupons, good for six gallons each, are now valid.

SHOES

Airplane stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Book Three continue valid indefinitely. No new shoe stamp will be validated until Aug. 1.

Who wouldn't? Wouldn't you — in these days and times?

A kid stopped Tony Robinson, 783 E. 18th st., last Saturday night and asked to see his wrist watch. Touched by the kid's admiration for the trinket, Robinson took the watch off, handed it to him for closer inspection, and, of course, the lad ran off with it.

The Best Place to Eat Is At

WOODSON'S

Woodson is known throughout the West for his delicious new flavors of fried chicken. Eat at Woodson's where the soft lighting and quiet atmosphere are conducive to a splendid dinner out.

— CALL FOR RESERVATIONS —

Caterers to Parties and Clubs

Avanna Cotton

Playing and Singing Your Favorite Songs

Saturday & Sunday Nights

Woodson' Chicken Shack and Steak House

Open Week Days 6 P.M. Until 2 A.M. Saturday and Sunday 6 P.M. Until 4 A.M.

On Jefferson Blvd. at Raymond St.—1427 W. Jefferson Blvd. REpublic 9485

Newest Style

SPORTSWEAR

Bigger Savings

SLACK SUITS $8.95 up

No Extra Charge for Credit

SWEATERS $3.95 up

BLOUSES $3.95 up

SKIRTS $3.95 up

MRS. WHITE
4420 S. Central

Postscripts

By S. C. Bottler

AU MILITAIRE—Friendship is the most priceless stuff above the worms and below the stars. I thought so once and now I know it. There comes a time in the affairs of all men, when taken at low ebb, that each will know this—and well!

Proof of this bit of wisdom came forcibly to mind last weekend when we attended the stag-buffet for 1st Lt. Charles Williams, given by his formr postal buddies, at the home of Elmo Phelps. As most of you know now, Lt. Williams, AAF, was recently released from a German prisoner of war camp. He was captured after being forced down by engine trouble over central Yugoslavia. Well, anyway, the party was their real friendly way of welcoming him back to the way of life he had left behind. God bless 'em.

The lieutenant, after a little urging, recited his military history. He began with his Air cadetship, went on to his combat experiences in Italy and other European sectors, his final capture, and prison camp experiences. Thereafter, his audience moved on to a game of chance, at which your correspondent remained inept and puzzled by raucous cries of "snake-eyes" and etc., always having the wrong spots before his eyes, and sadly never collecting a sou. Several times, he thinks, others were chancing on his fortune, and he was mightily offended to hear rough words when he happened on a five-duce, he thinks they called it, after having come out on what they called a point . . . Well, the food was much better, anyhow.

Later, Lt. Williams was called on for another word or two. Said he: We must keep on our toes, ready for every opportunity. Furthermore, we must be ready to defend to the last drop of blood every gain we make. "If it's worth fighting for, in the first place, over there, it's a whole lot more worth the fight over here." He commended the American Red Cross, its bounty and kindness to the fighting man on the fighting front. And ended saying, "America is the dearest thing in the heart of G.I. Joe."

The gang included: Marion D. Walker, J. Bradley, Charles R. Jones, Arthur Green, W. C. "Willie" Bartlett, William S. Sutton, Leroy Beaman, A. Wallace, Samuel McPherson, James White, Curtis V. Thompson, Jerry C. Baldwin, Harry Walker, Roland Bell, Charles Thorton, Revious Morris, Audolph Minkus, Henry Hunter, Dan Postell, Elmo Phelps, Carl L. Waters, Carey Jenkins, Joe C. Moore, Mac Boyd, Lambert Greene, Lantz Baltzer, Frank Braxton, Dan Walker, Granville W. Norman, Merle J. Anthony, Joseph T. Sides, Eddie Abrams, Charles W. Thrash, Alvin Watkins, Milton J. Ammons, Samuel Cummings, Garnell Burwell, and Ben

Especially for YOU . . .

Have your hair style created just for you. Skilled operators, professional services—at

Sherwood's

'Hairdresser for those who care'
5113 South Central Ave.

AD-7886

FACIALS AND MANICURES GIVEN
Plenty of Operators to Serve You

Sigmas fete press at supper

Members of the press will be feted tonight (Monday) at supper in the Blue Room of the Clark hotel by Phi Beta Sigma chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

The newsmen will be direct guests of Sigma president, Dr. Charles W. Hill, and of the vice president, Horace P. Clark. Other chapter officers are: William Perry, secretary-treasurer; the Rev. George R. Garner, sergeant-at-arms; S. P. Johnson, chaplain; James J. McGhee, paliamentarian; Harry G. Mercer, editor.

Executive board members are: Dr. Frank G. Zetar, chairman; Clarence Muse, national vice president; Cecil Davis, Edgar S. Browne, Dr. R. P. Williams, Albert Maddox and Harry G. Mercer.

Lt. Roscoe C. Washington heads the committee on juvenile delinquency; Bertrand B. Bratton, Sidney P. Dones and William Nickerson Jr.

Mrs. Ernest Shelby installed as PTA president

The 36th st. school PTA held its final meeting recently at which officers headed by Mrs. Ernest Shelby were installed.

Mrs. George Eckfelt, newly elected president of Exposition Council, conducted the installation, presenting each officer with a different colored lei, and with poetry and quotations explained the meaning of the color and its symbolic connection with the office.

Officers installed were: Mrs. Ernest Shelby, president; Mrs. Cecil McLinn, first vice president; Miss Judith Liknaitz (teacher), second vice president; Mrs. James Akers, secretary; Mrs. Velma Pickard, financial secretary; Mrs. Leota Gantt, treasurer; Mrs. Ellen Garrott (teacher), auditor; and Mrs. Pauline Alexander, historian.

Talbot Masonic Lodge celebrate 43rd anniversary

One of the most colorful social events of the season was held June 16, at Second Baptist Church, when B. F. Talbot lodge No. 8, of the Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated its 43rd Anniversary.

The evening began with a cultural program in the church auditorium, the assemblage recessing afterwards to a banquet in the lower hall of the church, where dinner was served to approximately 300 members and guests.

Special guests of honor were past masters of the lodge, to whom were presented special certificates of merit by the Deputy Grand Master, S. J. Hopkins.

Other special guests were the worthy matrons and patrons, the Queen of Sheba chapter, the Daughters of Isis, the Visiting Masters and Past Masters of other affiliated lodges and also the wives of both the past masters and of the present officers of B. F. Talbot lodge.

The worshipful master of the lodge, Julius C. Hall, together with his staff, was formally presented. Mr. Hall was congratulated on the service he is rendering to the lodge and was openly credited with having made greater and more rapid advancement for the lodge than any previous master.

Anniversary pamphlets were distributed to all persons attending in which was set forth a brief history of the Talbot Lodge.

Mrs. Marguerite Chapman was the featured soloist for the occasion.

Other special guests were Joe L. Oliver, Imperial Potentate and Imperial Assistant Chief Rabban; Titus P. Martin, Grand Inspector; Mrs. W. W. Tatum, Illustrious Potentate, and Mrs. Alberta Parker, Illustrious Commandress.

REDUCE

TO A SLIM FIGURE

Easily and Quickly

By these Healthful Treatments. All that is needed to start Reducing is to start. No where else can you see results so quickly.

LOW RATES

Dr. Frank G. Zetar, D. C.

4803 S. Central Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone CE. 2-7621

BRIDGE PLAYERS ATTENTION

Golden West Bridge Club . . .

starting the year 1945, will have instruction for beginners and advanced players.

Tuesday nights there will be instructions from 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the play of the hand, the strength, etc.

Registration for evening play will begin at 8:45; plays from 9:00 to 11:00 p.m.

We are soliciting registration of all bridge players in Los Angeles and vicinity to join our national organization which involves many social benefits throughout the United States.

For further information contact our President,

CLARENCE ENNIS

AU MILITAIRE—Friendship is the most priceless stuff above the worms and below the stars. I thought so once and now I know it. There comes a time in the affairs of all men, when taken at low ebb, that each will know this—and well!

Proof of this bit of wisdom came forcibly to mind last weekend when we attended the stag-buffet for 1st Lt. Charles Williams, given by his formr postal buddies, at the home of Elmo Phelps. As most of you know now, Lt. Williams, AAF, was recently released from a German prisoner of war camp. He was captured after being forced down by engine trouble over central Yugoslavia. Well, anyway, the party was their real friendly way of welcoming him back to the way of life he had left behind. God bless 'em.

The lieutenant, after a little urging, recited his military history. He began with his Air cadetship, went on to his combat experiences in Italy and other European sectors, his final capture, and prison camp experiences. Thereafter, his audience moved on to a game of chance, at which your correspondent remained inept and puzzled by raucous cries of "snake-eyes" and etc., always having the wrong spots before his eyes, and sadly never collecting a sou. Several times, he thinks, others were chancing on his fortune, and he was mightily offended to hear rough words when he happened on a five-duce, he thinks they called it, after having come out on what they called a point . . . Well, the food was much better, anyhow.

Later, Lt. Williams was called on for another word or two. Said he: We must keep on our toes, ready for every opportunity. Furthermore, we must be ready to defend to the last drop of blood every gain we make. "If it's worth fighting for, in the first place, over there, it's a whole lot more worth the fight over here." He commended the American Red Cross, its bounty and kindness to the fighting man on the fighting front. And ended saying, "America is the dearest thing in the heart of G.I. Joe."

The gang included: Marion D. Walker, J. Bradley, Charles R. Jones, Arthur Green, W. C. "Willie" Bartlett, William S. Sutton, Leroy Beaman, A. Wallace, Samuel McPherson, James White, Curtis V. Thompson, Jerry C. Baldwin, Harry Walker, Roland Bell, Charles Thorton, Revious Morris, Audolph Minkus, Henry Hunter, Dan Postell, Elmo Phelps, Carl L. Waters, Carey Jenkins, Joe C. Moore, Mac Boyd, Lambert Greene, Lantz Baltzer, Frank Braxton, Dan Walker, Granville W. Norman, Merle J. Anthony, Joseph T. Sides, Eddie Abrams, Charles W. Thrash, Alvin Watkins, Milton J. Ammons, Samuel Cummings, Garnell Burwell, and Ben Nance.

* * *

Histrionically: With apologies to our theatrical editor, this department again took in the 4-star light Opera Carmen Jones. This time with love-doves Jimmy Robinson-Albertina Parrish and Chrys Armstrong. For saying what I'm about to say, here is my neck for Muriel Smith, diva of the show, to take a whack at, in case I can't get out of arms reach. The performance of Inez Matthews in the titled role on this particular evening was tops. Deserving the thunderous applause that greeted her, eye-arresting little Elton Warren was so wonderful. She is as demure and sweet in everyday life as she is as "Cindy Lou."

Of our set, I saw Messrs. and Mmes. Lorenzo Bowdouin, Richard Bagnerise, Attorney and Mrs. Willis O. Tyler, and Vivian Walker.

* * *

USO: It was doubly nice for those attending the spagetti spread staged by the service men for the members of the Carmen Jones Show last Friday.

Aside from the delicious food, the entertainment was superb. USO had the decor of a swank night spot, with all the trimmings that the servicemen had superimposed on its recreation hall for the occasion. And it was added delight, the gracious manner in which Mrs. Ethel Atkinson and her corps of canteen hostesses served their guests.

Yesterday (Sunday) the USO center held open house in appreciation of retiring Ben Ellison, who for 21 months directed the activities of the center, and for the new director, lovely Chrys Armstrong.

* * *

The Open Door: There will be a house full at Patriotic Hall, 18th and Washington blvd., when the Guild of the People's Independent church presents "Always Tell The Truth." Watch the papers for the date.

Mrs. Gwendolyn Russell is the president of the Guild; and the affair is for the benefit of the Guild's scholarship fund.

Members of the press will be feted tonight (Monday) at supper in the Blue Room of the Clark hotel by Phi Beta Sigma chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

The newsmen will be direct guests of Sigma president, Dr. Charles W. Hill, and of the vice president, Horace P. Clark. Other chapter officers are: William Perry, secretary-treasurer; the Rev. George R. Garner, sergeant-at-arms; S. P. Johnson, chaplain; James J. McGhee, paliamentarian; Harry G. Mercer, editor.

Executive board members are: Dr. Frank G. Zetar, chairman; Clarence Muse, national vice president; Cecil Davis, Edgar S. Browne, Dr. R. P. Williams, Albert Maddox and Harry G. Mercer.

Lt. Roscoe C. Washington heads the committee on juvenile delinquency; Bertrand B. Bratton, Sidney P. Dones and William Nickerson Jr.

Mrs. Ernest Shelby installed as PTA president

The 36th st. school PTA held its final meeting recently at which officers headed by Mrs. Ernest Shelby were installed.

Mrs. George Eckfelt, newly elected president of Exposition Council, conducted the installation, presenting each officer with a different colored lei, and with poetry and quotations explained the meaning of the color and its symbolic connection with the office.

Officers installed were: Mrs. Ernest Shelby, president; Mrs. Cecil McLinn, first vice president; Miss Judith Liknaitz (teacher), second vice president; Mrs. James Akers, secretary; Mrs. Velma Pickard, financial secretary; Mrs. Leota Gantt, treasurer; Mrs. Ellen Garrott (teacher), auditor; and Mrs. Pauline Alexander, historian.

Couple surprise friends with marriage

Arthur Houston, 1005 E. 51st, Central avenue businessman, stole a march on his friends last Wednesday by motoring to Santa Ana where he was married to Mrs. Thelma Ford Brousseau, of 703 E. 45th st. This is the third marriage for the groom and the second for the bride.

The couple will be at home after next week to their many friends and well wishers at 3719 S. Van Ness.

Passes: Pretty Johnye Osborne, choo-chooed back to San Francisco after a fortnight laze hereabouts with friends, last Wednesday . . . Jimmy Robinson, ass't. director of the Avalon USO, and the petite and lovely redheaded Albertina "Teena" Parrish will middle-aisle it Aug. 12th . . . Jerry and Viola Sample will do a re-take on their silver anniversary, June 29 . . . Mrs. Lillian Hammond entertained a houseful at her Arlington manse last Friday afternoon, for the Charioteers' farewell and again for the Carmen Jones cast . . . Young Carl Peterson nervously awaits the clarion call to "enter" the ranks of the Holland Masonic lodge come August — Nothing to get nervous about, Carl, please believe me . . . Impressive is the brilliant young Ted Reed, San Francisco barrister and labor representative . . . Had an interesting GI note from Sgt. Joe Oliver, Jr., somewhere in the Phillippines . . . Chit-chat visit with lovely Lois Siegel, of Honolulu, and the Curtis Thompsons . . . Finally we meet the fetching Jean Himes, and she is as interesting as the advance notices . . . If Wrenna Clarke gives me the proper info re her club, I'll know just how nervous to get for the address I am suppose to give before the lovelies . . . As it is I can only say, as "Carmen" herself would say, "arrest me," before I say, as Lt. Charles Williams would say, that's it just at —deadline!

TRIBUNE classified ads work.

One of the season was held June 16, at Second Baptist Church, when B. F. Talbot lodge No. 8, of the Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated its 43rd Anniversary.

The evening began with a cultural program in the church auditorium, the assemblage recessing afterwards to a banquet in the lower hall of the church, where dinner was served to approximately 300 members and guests.

Special guests of honor were past masters of the lodge, to whom were presented special certificates of merit by the Deputy Grand Master, S. J. Hopkins.

Other special guests were the worthy matrons and patrons, the Queen of Sheba chapter, the Daughters of Isis, the Visiting Masters and Past Masters of other affiliated lodges and also the wives of both the past masters and of the present officers of B. F. Talbot lodge.

The worshipful master of the lodge, Julius C. Hall, together with his staff, was formally presented. Mr. Hall was congratulated on the service he is rendering to the lodge and was openly credited with having made greater and more rapid advancement for the lodge than any previous master.

Anniversary pamphlets were distributed to all persons attending in which was set forth a brief history of the Talbot Lodge.

the featured soloist for the occasion.

Other special guests were Joe L. Oliver, Imperial Potentate and Imperial Assistant Chief Rabban; Titus P. Martin, Grand Inspector; Mrs. W. W. Tatum, Illustrious Potentate, and Mrs. Alberta Parker, Illustrious Commandress.

Especially for YOU . . .

Have your hair style created just for you. Skilled operators, professional services—at

Sherwood's

'Hairdresser for those who care'
5113 South Central Ave.
AD-7886
FACIALS AND MANICURES GIVEN
Plenty of Operators to Serve You

ALWAYS . .

THE BEST

In

FOOD

and

SERVICE

The Fawn

29th at Western

RE. 0853

Open Daily 4 to 10 P.M.
Sundays, 12 Noon to 10 P.M.
Closed Mondays

Food to Take Out

REDUCE

TO A SLIM FIGURE

Easily and Quickly

By these Healthful Treatments. All that is needed to start Reducing is to start. No where else can you see results so quickly.

LOW RATES

Dr. Frank G. Zetar, D. C.

4803 S. Central Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone CE. 2-7621

BRIDGE PLAYERS ATTENTION

Golden West Bridge Club . . .

starting the year 1945, will have instruction for beginners and advanced players.

Tuesday nights there will be instructions from 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on the play of the hand, the strength, etc.

Registration for evening play will begin at 8:45; plays from 9:00 to 11:00 p.m.

We are soliciting registration of all bridge players in Los Angeles and vicinity to join our national organization which involves many social benefits throughout the United States.

For further information contact our President,

CLARENCE ENNIS
3932 S. Main, Los Angeles, Calif. Phone ADams 1-2497

DOLORES DRESS SHOP

Classic Sportswear

114 S. San Pedro Street
Los Angeles 12 Calif.

● THE RUM CONNOISSEUR

RED RUMMIE

1½ oz. rum
A quarter of a lime (optional)
Sparkling Papaya Drink

Pour rum into a 10-oz. highball glass. Add 2 cubes of ice. Fill glass with Sparkling Papaya—then add lime if desired.

dunbar

imported & domestic
LIQUORS
WINES and
BEERS

GUARANTEED QUALITY

MAE CROWDER, Prop.
4223 S. Central Avenue

Thrifty
CUT RATE DRUG STORES
4351 S. Central Ave.

Bring Your Films to Thrifty for
Expert Photo-Finishing
GIANT-SIZE PRINTS
Made 2 to 6 times larger than original on sizes 35 mm to 116.
AT NO EXTRA COST!

At Our Ice Cream Department

Fresh Fruit
DE LUXE
SHERBET
Full Pint **13c**
Delicious true-fruit flavors.

67¢ Mosso
MINERAL OIL
Full Quart

49¢!

Pure, first quality, crystal-clear oil . . family size bottle at 18c saving!

It's a Fact! THE BIGGEST BARGAINS Are AT THRIFTY!

GOLDEN FLEECE

Scouring CLOTH

Non-Metallic
Long-lasting, specially prepared cloth for scouring, cleaning, peeling.

9¢

REGULAR 25c

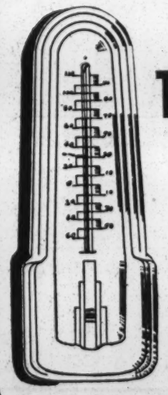
Ova-Nite GLOVES

To Beautify Your Hands
Put them on over softening hand cream at night to protect bed linen.

19¢

STURDY 4-INCH

Genuine
DUNBAR
DOUBLE BOILER
1½-Quart Size
$1.89



DEPENDABLE HOUSEHOLD THERMOMETER

Metal Holder **24c**

Others at 34c and 39c

Registers equally well, both summer and winter . . outdoors or inside. Double checked for accuracy, with easy-to-read markings.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

MENNEN'S BABY SET

Gift Boxed **89c***

- *Antiseptic Oil*
- *2 Tubes Borated Baby Talc*

Two famous Mennen necessities for baby . . . a welcome shower gift.

GLASS COOKWARE

Scouring CLOTH

9¢

Non-Metallic

Long-lasting, specially prepared cloth for scouring, cleaning, peeling.

REGULAR 25c

Ova-Nite GLOVES

19¢

To Beautify Your Hands

Put them on over softening hand cream at night to protect bed linen.

STURDY 4-INCH

SINK PLUNGER

14¢

For Clogged Drains

Handy size with heavy rubber suction cup - durable.

LAMBSWOOL

SHOE BUFFER

9¢

Wooden Back

Genuine, fleecy lambswool for long and efficient service. Bargain!

PURE U.S.P.

GLYCERIN

17¢

4-Ounce Bottle

Purest quality obtainable for so many home medicine chest needs.

GRACE BROS.

Imperial BEER

10¢

11-Ounce Steinie

Refreshing, pale dry beer . . keep some on ice for warm days ahead.

6-CUP GLASBAKE

TEA POT

$1.10

6-Cup Size

Graceful, streamlined teapot or coffee server . . heatproof glass.

Genuine DUNBAR DOUBLE BOILER

$1.89

Popular 1½-Quart Size

"See what's cookin'" in heatproof glass utensils. Fine for custards, puddings, fillings or cereal. Use separately for cooking vegetables . . . save time, fuel and vitamins.

TOILETRY SPECIALS

Reg. $3 Kingsley

WAFER-THIN METAL COMPACT

Sifter Type

$1.39

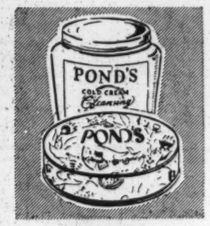
Rich, dull-finish in extremely flat type with large beveled mirror and puff.

Regular 49c

HOLLYWOOD LIPSTICKS

3 for 25c*

Buy one for each purse . . a shade for every dress, at this amazing low price.



POND'S Beauty Bargain

49c Value Both for **39c***

- 10c Dreamflower Powder
- 39c Cold Cream

LADY ESTHER 4-Purpose Cream

Medium Size **59c***

Cleanses, refines, softens and acts as a lovely foundation for powder.

85c Daggett & Ramsdell

Deodorant Cream

Special Price! **69c***

Creamy-soft, vanishing type, checks perspiration 1 to 3 days. A saving!

EATON'S LEG MAKE-UP

16-Ounce Bottle **69c***

Cool comfort and sleek sun-tanned beauty for bare legs. Budget-price!

BETTY WOODS BANDOLINE

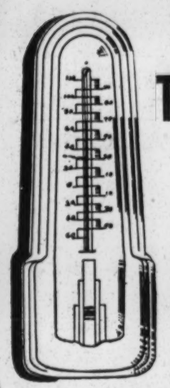
6-Ounce Size **14c***

A perfect, long-lasting wave set . . . non-sticky, delightfully fragrant.

39c Ann Meredith Hair-Glo Shampoo

3-Ounce Size **23c**

Save 16c on rich, lathering shampoo . . leaves hair soft and sparkling.



DEPENDABLE HOUSEHOLD THERMOMETER

Metal Holder **24c**

Others at 34c and 39c

Registers equally well, both summer and winter . . outdoors or inside. Double checked for accuracy, with easy-to-read markings.

MENNEN'S BABY SET

Gift Boxed **89c***

- ***Antiseptic Oil***
- ***2 Tubes Borated Baby Talc***

Two famous Mennen necessities for baby . . . a welcome shower gift.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Box of 6 Waldorf
Steel Wool Pads 9c

25, 40 and 60-Watt
Mazda Light Globes . . 10c

Full Pint — Spirits of Gum
Turpentine 25c

Standard Size
Ironing Board Pad . . . 19c

Choice of Colors
Toothbrush Holder . . 17c

Heavy Mesh Cotton
Dish Cloths . . . . . 3 for 20c

Sturdy Made
Metal Scour Pads . 3 for 20c

FAMOUS DENTIFRICES

Large Size Dr. West's
39c Liquid Dentifrice . . 19c

Large Tube
Spearmint Tooth Paste . 9c

3-Ounce Size
Teel Liquid Dentifrice . 39c

Large Size
Pepsodent Powder . . 39c

Giant Size
Colgate Tooth Powder . 37c

Medium Size
Calox Tooth Powder . . 43c

Large Tube —
Dr. Kyle's Tooth Paste . 29c

GLASS COOKWARE

Genuine Dunbar
2-Qt. Sauce Pan . . . $1.69

Family Size Glasbake
Loaf Pan 35c

1½-Quart Size — With Pie Plate Cover!
Fire-King Casserole . . 50c

4-Ounce Size Glasbake
Custard Cups . . . 6 for 25c

Individual Size Fire-King
Casserole with Cover . 10c

Heatproof Glasbake
9½-Inch Pie Plate 20c

Glasbake
Utility Roaster 50c

SOAP SPECIALS

A Favorite Beauty Soap
Woodbury . . . . . 3 bars 19c

Delicately Fragrant
Cashmere Bouquet . 3 bars 27c

Regular Size
Palmolive Soap 6c

Medium Size
Ivory Soap . . . . . 2 bars 11c

Gentle to Sensitive Skin
Camay Soap 6c

Regular Size
Swan Soap . . . . . 2 bars 11c

Medium Size
Lava Mechanics . . 2 bars 11c

ALL SET TO GO—Edward Brent, Jefferson high's pride and joy, is shown receiving a 1946 Southern California Sportswriters' award, designating him as number one dash man of the city. Handing him the award is Bill Schroeder of Helm's Athletic Foundation; at extreme left is Charles Matthews of Liberty Savings and Loan Ass'n., sponsor of the award banquet; at the right is Harry Campbell, LACC's track coach. Brent left over the week-end for New York City and the NAAU meet June 29-30.

Rematch Montgomery, Moran in Philadelphia July 9th

Nick Moran, who beat Bob Montgomery in an upset here at the Olympic two months ago, left last Thursday for Philadelphia, where he will fight the New York and Pennsylvanian holder of the world's lightweight title in a 10-round rematch July 9.

TRIBUNE classified ads work.

The Kid and Holman Williams fight again; New Orleans this time

NEW ORLEANS — Kid Cocoa, New Haven veteran, and Holman Williams, Detroit, middleweights, met in a 15-round bout here in Pelican stadium last Friday night. (The result was not known at press time.)

It was the 14th meeting for

Schwind Bonding Agency
Bail Bonds
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE
MIchigan 3979 510 West First Street

Jeff and Carver Hi-Ys win 'Y' meet

Arthur Roberts spearheaded the runaway victory of Jefferson's Hi-Y senior team in the 28th st. YMCA's Annual track meet June 16 at Fulton field, personally accounting for 25 of its 45 points.

Claude Jackson and Millard Johnson led the junior division, jointly scoring 2τ points for the took the junior division title in a took the Juniior division title in a walkaway, 79-7.

The teams finished in the following order: senior division—

Jefferson Hi-Y	45
Poly Hi-Y	25
Manual Arts Hi-Y	24
"Y" Counts	16
Dorsey Hi-Y	0
Carver junior high Bulldogs	79
28th Street "Y"	7
Junior division:	
Carver Junior high	79
"Y" Counts	7

Individual winners, senior division: 100-yd. dash, Arthur Roberts, 10.6; 220-yd., Arthur Roberts, 24s.; 120-yd. high hurdles, Arthur Roberts, 15s.; 120-yd. low hurdles, Arthur Roberts, 14s.; 440-yd. dash, Hollard Martin, 56.2; 880-yd. run, Harry Dyer, 2:11:4; 1 mile, Johnny Delgado, 5 min. 5 s.; broad jump, Leonard Evans, 20-ft. 2 in.; high jump, Arthur Roberts, 6 ft.; shot put (12 lbs.), Richard Ford, 38 ft. 10 ins.; 880-yd. relay, Poly Hi-Y, 1 min. 39 sec.

Individual winners, junior division: 100-yd. dash, Millard Johnson, 11s.; 220-yd. dash, Claude Jackson, 25.7; 120-yd. low hurdles, Millard Johnson, 15.5; 660-yd. run, Edwin Young, 1 min. 40 sec.; 1320-yd. run, Marion Person, 4 min. 8 sec.; broad jump, Claude Jackson; high jump, Ollie Wade, 5 ft. 8½ ins.; shot put (10 lbs.), Charles Lewis.

McDuffie stricken;

SO WHAT?

By HALLEY HARDING

Dear Reader, bear with us this day as we lay down our hammer, for a brief moment. Not that everything's all right by any means. We've been using it so much lately that it needs re-heading for our summer anvil chorus. In the meanwhile, we'll hand out a few of those very rare "So What" bouquets, in commemoration of one more summer.

Our first bunch of posies go to those spirited Eastside citizens who raised money enough to send Edward Brent, of Jefferson high, the city sprint champion; Henry Williams, formerly of Belmont, the 880-yard star; and Sylvester Bell, high and broad jump ace of LACC, back to the National AAU in New York City. They left last week-end along with four other city trackmen. There was more than enough collected to see these boys go, so the remainder, through Herman Hill and J. Cullen Fentress, of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Eddie Burbidge, of the California Eagle, was turned over to Sgt. Don Barksdale, who is also on his way, now, to the track meet. As things go financially with servicemen, we think this was a fine gesture. Helping in getting the fund together was the Neighborhood News.

Harry Campbell, of LACC, was chosen as coach for the group. Some of the boys will try their luck in the junior competition this Friday, and some will get into the senior doings Saturday. We're sure all of them will make a showing to make us proud. And we think a couple of them may cop top honors. Anyway, we wish them Godspeed.

Then, Lee Young, one of the outstanding local musicians, who's made good beyond the city limits, has had a group of ball-playing kids for three years, over which time they have grown considerably. Just now they're waiting for the Legion playoffs that come off soon.

Lee Young deserves a lot of praise and thanks for all the time and money, out of his own pocket, that he's spent on them over at Ross Snyder playground. And a lot of parents owe him a gratitude that covers a good deal more than those items. He's turned a lot of that reckless energy kids abound with down innocent lanes.

If you want to see some whopping good games, just you go over to Ross Snyder and watch his boys romp. They play for all they're worth, are good sports, and respectful and mindful of his bidding. We remember when he started out it wasn't all peaches in the behavior department, but his patience and understanding was more than a match for the toughest kid on the lot. Take your bow, Lee, you've done a head-up job.

We have a very special award for L. M. Blodgett of the Liberty Savings and Loan Association. When local sportswriters, in a kindly moment, thought to honor the 1945 city champion tracksters of Jefferson high with a banquet, a sponsor was needed, for whoever heard of a sportswriter having an extra nickel in his jeans? Mr. Blodgett thought it a good idea, too, so the kids had a full course and trimmings at the toney Villa Arlington.

It was the first time we'd ever met the boys, and they turned out to be as nice a lot as you'd hope to run into anywhere. They have their faults, we hope, but we're just as glad they don't have [illegible]

ALL SET TO GO—Edward Brent, Jefferson high's pride and joy, is shown receiving a 1946 Southern California Sportswriters' award, designating him as number one dash man of the city. Handing him the award is Bill Schroeder of Helm's Athletic Foundation; at extreme left is Charles Matthews of Liberty Savings and Loan Ass'n., sponsor of the award banquet; at the right is Harry Campbell, LACC's track coach. Brent left over the week-end for New York City and the NAAU meet June 29-30.

Rematch Montgomery, Moran in Philadelphia July 9th

Nick Moran, who beat Bob Montgomery in an upset here at the Olympic two months ago, left last Thursday for Philadelphia, where he will fight the New York and Pennsylvanian holder of the world's lightweight title in a 10-round rematch July 9.

TRIBUNE classified ads work.

The Kid and Holman Williams fight again; New Orleans this time

NEW ORLEANS — Kid Cocoa, New Haven veteran, and Holman Williams, Detroit, middleweights, met in a 15-round bout here in Pelican stadium last Friday night. (The result was not known at press time.)

It was the 14th meeting for these two fighters. Cocoa has won 9, Williams two, and two were draws.

The last time they met in New York, the Kid jabbed his way to a clear-cut decision; and on the strength of that, entered the ring here a 2-to-1 choice.

Schwind Bonding Agency

Bail Bonds

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

MIchigan 3979 — 310 West First Street

Anson Schwind and Max Spielberg

Established 1923

August M. Nardoni

NARDONI

BOND & INSURANCE AGENCY

State—Federal—Immigration

BAIL BONDS

Complete BOND and INSURANCE Service

Bill Nardoni, Mgr. Ins. Dept.

"Vic" Nardoni, Mgr.* Bail Bond Dept.

GUS SAYS! Buy more War Bonds and less Bail Bonds.

24-HR. NATION WIDE SERVICE

Main Office, 312 W. First Street, Near Old Central Sta. — MIchigan 7781, Los Angeles — Lincoln Heights Branch, 330 No. Ave. 19, Near Lincoln Heights Sta.

Frank says:

THANKS A MILLION!

To Everyone of You!
You've Got Me So Busy I Had To
Put In More Phones

4 PHONES NOW

ALL PHONES

AD. 1-4251

PRESCRIPTIONS
DRUGS
COSMETICS
FOUNTAIN LUNCH
OR ANY DRUG SERVICE

Maxwell's Prescription Pharmacy

"See Frank First"

Frank S. Maxwell

— 26 Years Experience in Drug Field —

Arthur Roberts spearheaded the runaway victory of Jefferson's Hi-Y senior team in the 28th st. YMCA's Annual track meet June 16 at Fulton field, personally accounting for 25 of its 45 points.

Claude Jackson and Millard Johnson led the junior division, jointly scoring 2τ points for the took the junior division title in a took the Juniior division title in a walkaway, 79-7.

The teams finished in the following order: senior division—

Jefferson Hi-Y	45
Poly Hi-Y	25
Manual Arts Hi-Y	24
"Y" Counts	16
Dorsey Hi-Y	0
Carver junior high Bulldogs	79
28th Street "Y"	7
Junior division:	
Carver Junior high	79
"Y" Counts	7

Individual winners, senior division: 100-yd. dash, Arthur Roberts, 10.6; 220-yd., Arthur Roberts, 24s.; 120-yd. high hurdles, Arthur Roberts, 15s.; 120-yd. low hurdles, Arthur Roberts, 14s.; 440-yd. dash, Hollard Martin, 56.2; 880-yd. run, Harry Dyer, 2:11:4; 1 mile, Johnny Delgado, 5 min. 5 s.; broad jump, Leonard Evans, 20-ft. 2 in.; high jump, Arthur Roberts, 6 ft.; shot put (12 lbs.), Richard Ford, 38 ft. 10 ins.; 880-yd. relay, Poly Hi-Y, 1 min. 39 sec.

Individual winners, junior division: 100-yd. dash, Millard Johnson, 11s.; 220-yd. dash, Claude Jackson, 25.7; 120-yd. low hurdles, Millard Johnson, 15.5; 660-yd. run, Edwin Young, 1 min. 40 sec.; 1320-yd. run, Marion Person, 4 min. 8 sec.; broad jump, Claude Jackson; high jump, Ollie Wade, 5 ft. 8½ ins.; shot put (10 lbs.), Charles Lewis.

McDuffie stricken; Willie Wells quits as Eagle manager

NEWARK, N. J.—Ace twirler Terris "the great" McDuffie, of the Eagles was stricken while pitching a game in Portsmouth, Va., June 17, and was left behind under a doctor's care when the team moved on to New York. The scheduled pitching duel between him and Satchel Paige last Wednesday in Ruppert stadium has been postponed until later in the season.

Len Hooker, former number one righthander of the Eagles, is back with the team after a short try-out with the Mexican leagues. He was recalled by his local draft board, and is now taking a regular turn on the Eagle mound.

Willie Wells, all-time great shortstop, has given up his managership of the Eagles, saying it interferred with his playing. Wells, who is rated with Honus Wagner in the gallery of great shortstops, has been playing at sand-lot speed, batting a bust-out .143. The new manager is the first string Eagle catcher, Biz Mackey.

Hudson vs. Don Lee; Jackson vs. Sierra at Olympic tomorrow

Fast-punching Cecil Hudson, the Central ave. wildman, will give Don Lee the toughest test of his ring career at the Olympic auditorium tomorrow night, when the pair square off in one of the two 10-rounder main events.

In the second main event, lethal-fisted Bobby Jackson will take on Humberto Sierra, Cuban featherweight, undefeated in this country.

Toledo cubs play Ethiopian Clowns

TOLEDO — The first inter-league play between the newly formed United States and the veteran American Leagues is scheduled for June 29th, when the Toledo Cubs meet the Ethiopian Clowns.

Dear Reader, bear with us this day as we lay down our hammer, for a brief moment. Not that everything's all right by any means. We've been using it so much lately that it needs re-heading for our summer anvil chorus. In the meanwhile, we'll hand out a few of those very rare "So What" bouquets, in commemoration of one more summer.

Our first bunch of posies go to those spirited Eastside citizens who raised money enough to send Edward Brent, of Jefferson high, the city sprint champion; Henry Williams, formerly of Belmont, the 880-yard star; and Sylvester Bell, high and broad jump ace of LACC, back to the National AAU in New York City. They left last week-end along with four other city trackmen. There was more than enough collected to see these boys go, so the remainder, through Herman Hill and J. Cullen Fentress, of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Eddie Burbidge, of the California Eagle, was turned over to Sgt. Don Barksdale, who is also on his way, now, to the track meet. As things go financially with servicemen, we think this was a fine gesture. Helping in getting the fund together was the Neighborhood News.

Harry Campbell, of LACC, was chosen as coach for the group. Some of the boys will try their luck in the junior competition this Friday, and some will get into the senior doings Saturday. We're sure all of them will make a showing to make us proud. And we think a couple of them may cop top honors. Anyway, we wish them Godspeed.

Then, Lee Young, one of the outstanding local musicians, who's made good beyond the city limits, has had a group of ball-playing kids for three years, over which time they have grown considerably. Just now they're waiting for the Legion playoffs that come off soon.

Lee Young deserves a lot of praise and thanks for all the time and money, out of his own pocket, that he's spent on them over at Ross Snyder playground. And a lot of parents owe him a gratitude that covers a good deal more than those items. He's turned a lot of that reckless energy kids abound with down innocent lanes.

If you want to see some whopping good games, just you go over to Ross Snyder and watch his boys romp. They play for all they're worth, are good sports, and respectful and mindful of his bidding. We remember when he started out it wasn't all peaches in the behavior department, but his patience and understanding was more than a match for the toughest kid on the lot. Take your bow, Lee, you've done a head-up job.

We have a very special award for L. M. Blodgett of the Liberty Savings and Loan Association. When local sportswriters, in a kindly moment, thought to honor the 1945 city champion tracksters of Jefferson high with a banquet, a sponsor was needed, for whoever heard of a sportswriter having an extra nickel in his jeans? Mr. Blodgett thought it a good idea, too, so the kids had a full course and trimmings at the toney Villa Arlington.

It was the first time we'd ever met the boys, and they turned out to be as nice a lot as you'd hope to run into anywhere. They have their faults, we hope, but we're just as glad they don't happen to include bad public manners. For instance, take Edward Brent, the city sprint champion, he's a modest and well behaved youngster. We liked the way he wears his laurels. And so it was with the rest of them.

Yours truly gave an impromptu post-prandial speech, unaccustomed as we are to that sort of thing, on a 15-seconds notice from the chairman, and did right smart, if we do say so ourselves. Leastways the kids were nice enough to come up to us afterwards and say as much, and they looked like an honest lot, God bless 'em.

Their coach, Chuck Cascales, made us feel like worthwhile fellows, too, for having gone to the trouble for the team. It was pretty nice hearing him say we had bolstered the morale several hundred percents. The team was beginning to feel like a community-less child, he said. Well, we do forget sometimes to say so just when it most needs saying, but I can assure every one of those boys that the community is just as proud as punch of them. What the local sportswriters did for them was just a little thing, but it was from the heart. It wasn't any more than the rest of the community would have done, if it had just thought of it.

NOTES FROM OUR LITTLE BLACK BOOK

Bob Abernathy, local fly catcher who has been playing with the Pacific Pipeline Co., left here last week to join the Kansas City Monarchs, in New York City. He is one of the best semi-pro outfielders on the coast, and has an even-up chance of making the grade.

Chet Brewer, Olin Dials, B. Banks, and yours truly are playing with a Mexican team, Lupe's Inn, in the double "A" league. In the first game, the team beat Frank's Garagers 21-to-0. And, in case you are interested, our arm was so sore we had to eat left-handed the rest of the week; and we're only trying to get off some of the excess poundage, so don't smirk.

Jackie Robinson is hitting .360 in the National Negro League and is playing some fine shortstop. One wag has it that he's really only hitting .120 and is running .240. He has something there; Jackie can beat out a lot of balls.

Soon as Sgt. Don Barksdale returns from the National AAU in New York City, he's going to put his plans for a summertime basketball series in action. Along with some other interested souls, we will make the supreme effort, which is way beyond the call of duty, to get the Elk patriarchs to let him use their hall for a staging area. However, it would be right up the alley for a commando outfit, whereas these old bones may not make it.

A Preview: Next week, after a heart-to-heart talk with some of the friendlier bangtails out at Santa Anita, we intend to write about a few of them who take the racing business to heart and use a jockey in the races. Besides, we'll throw in for free the tale of a horse that never won a race.

A note to prexy Don Stewart of the Los Angeles ball club: An

(Continued on Page 16)

BOXING 18th & Grand PR-5171

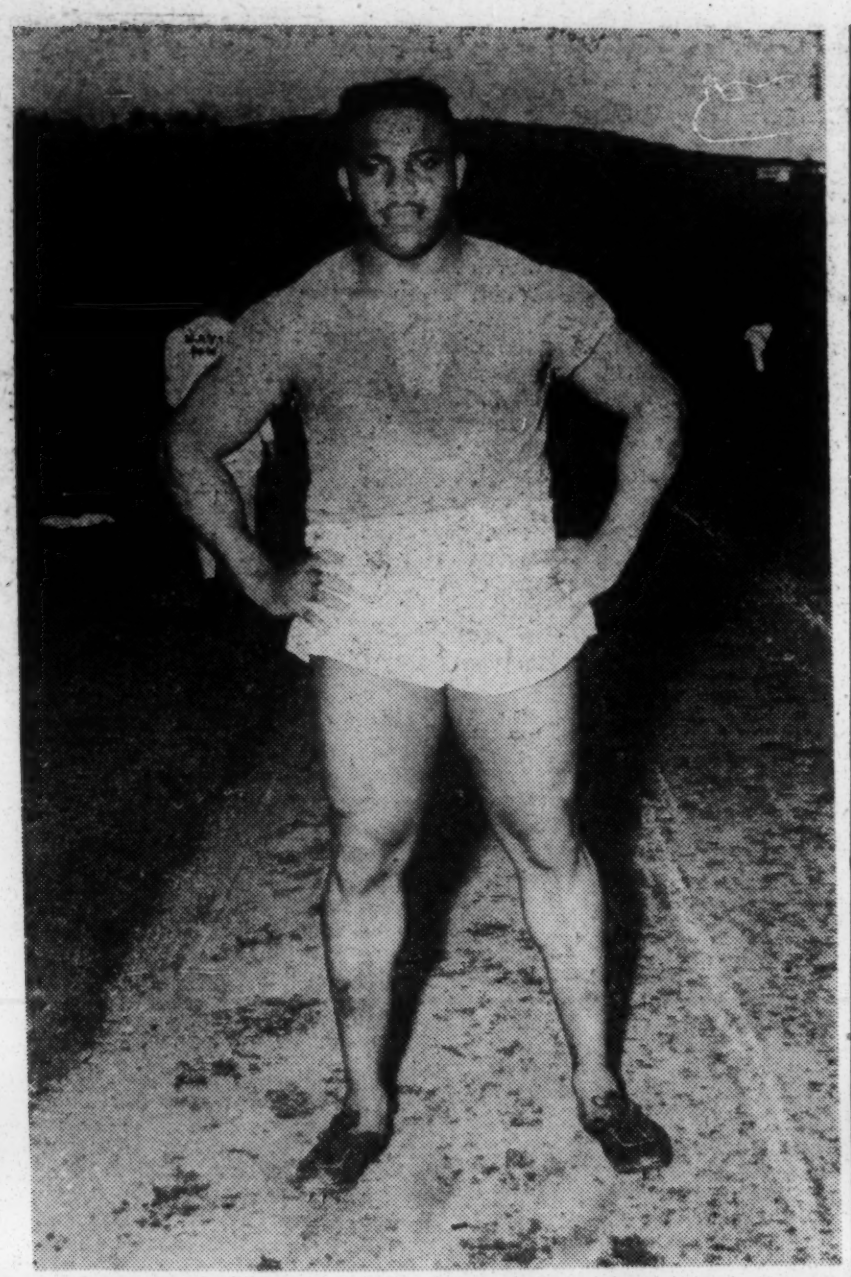
OLYMPIC — Tuesday, June 26th

DOUBLE MAIN EVENT

Bobby Jackson vs Humberto Sierra

Don Lee vs Cecil Hudson

Tickets can be bought at the West Coast Service Bureaus, 42nd pl. & Central ave.



THUNDERBOLT—A mere 190-pounds are no handicap to Marine Corporal Edward N. Greenridge, stationed in Hawaii, who once ran second to Marine Harold Davis, former West Coast sprint flash. Cpl. Greenridge gave a five-yard handicap to a Navy man in a recent race and finished but one yard behind in a 21.8 race.

190-pounder nears record in 220 dash

OAHU, T.H. (Delayed)—A five-yard handicap probably cost Marine Corporal Edward N. Green-

Black Barons play Philly stars on home grounds

PHILADELPHIA—Birmingham's Black Barons, kingpins of the Negro American League for

Bowie Juniors win second in league play

After losing their first game in the 23rd American Legion Districts's league championship play, the Benjamin J. Bowie Juniors romped home for their second straight win June 17, humbling Huntington Park 11-3.

Battery for the game was Butler and Sanford, with W. Moore pitching relief in the last two and a half innings. The lineup was: Wells, lf; Oliver, 1b; Sherillf, rf; LaMoloth, cf; Duane, ss; Lee 3b; Wallace, 2b; George, cf; and Bennett, utility.

Playing with a make-shift lineup, the Bowie Juniors lost their first game to Inglewood. Organized, they took Southgate 8-4. Yesterday (Sunday) they played at Ross Snyder. (At press time the results were not known.)

The team was the first organized by the Bowie Legion post, and it is sponsored by Tupman Ford dealers. Edward Hawkins, chairman of the post's Youth activities, is team manager, and Lee Young, coach. Tupman's bought team suits and equipment, and the post pays all traveling and operating expenses.

Atlanta moves to first place in SNL with four wins

ATLANTA—The Atlanta Black Crackers, with a clean sweep last week of a four-game series with New Orleans, moved to the top of the Negro Southern League, while the Knoxville Grays dropped one out of four to Little Rock to fall back into second place.

Melvin (Slick) Coleman, unbeaten this year, figured strongly in the Black Crackers' four wins. The Atlanta hurler tops the league with five wins and no losses.

The four straight defeats dropped New Orleans to 6th place, lowest they have been all season, with 16 more games to be played before the first half of the sea-

Ewell, Peacock to try for AAU sprint titles June 29-30

NEW YORK — Barney Ewell, Eulace Peacock, Elmore Harris, Ed Conell, Herb Thompson, and Perry Samuels will be the main contenders for the National AAU sprint titles at Randall's Island here June 29-30.

This year's competition is of almost pre-war caliber, with veterans Ewell, Peacock, Thompson, and Harris having an edge, on paper, over the new crop of sprinters lead by Perry Samuels, the flying Texas schoolboy, who has turned in a 9.5 for the 100 yds. this year.

Harris, crack Shore A. C. dashman, ran the 220-yds. in 21.3 June 16, the best time made this season in competition.

Torpedo Reed, Joe Robleto in draw; A. Williams is kayoed

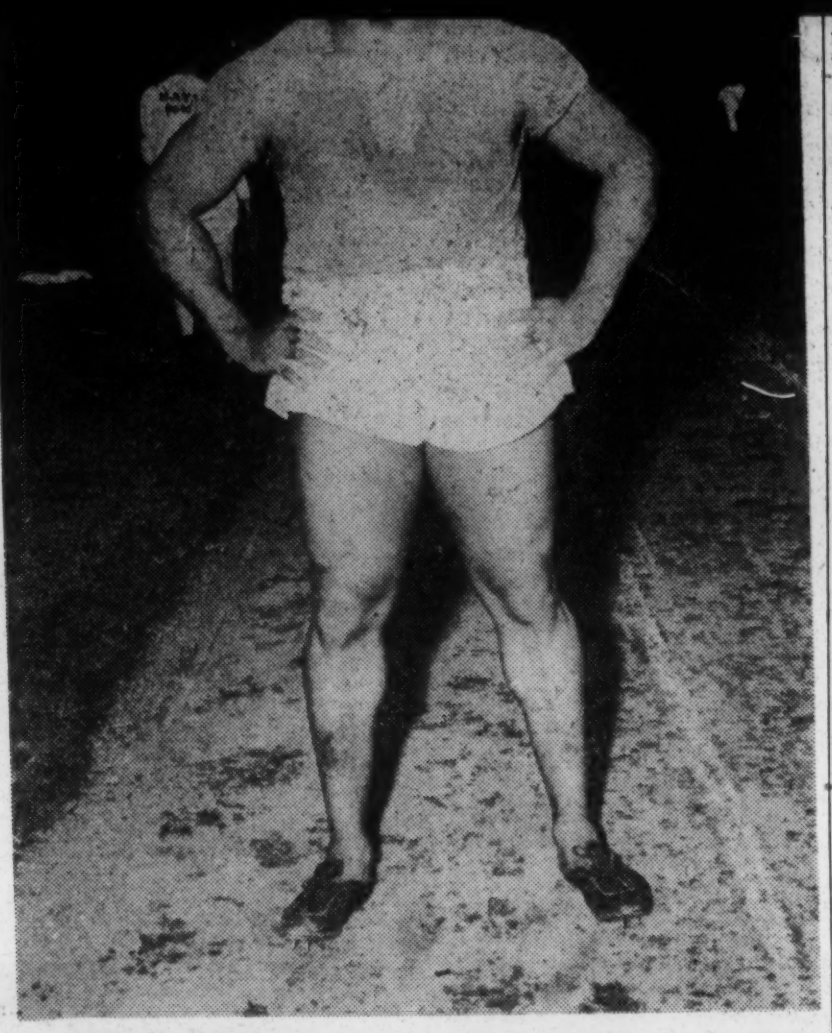
In a thrill-packed slugfest, Joe Robleto and Torpedo Reed went 10 pounding rounds to a draw last Thursday night at the Pasadena arena. Both fighters rocked each other repeatedly, but neither scored a knockdown.

In the semi-windup, Ted Jamison knocked out Alonzo Williams in the fourth. Other bouts: Kid Lewis decisioned Martin O'Malley; Henry Rich stopped Tommy Anderson in the fourth; and Chuck Edwards kayoed Tippy Larson in the first.

For the Best in Food
It's the
CRYSTAL CAFE
800 East Fifth Street
GOLDEN BROWN FRIED CHICKEN
FAMILY DINNERS — SHORT ORDERS
DAILY FEATURES
Open 24 Hours Daily

McCLAIN BONDING CO.
BAIL BONDS
STATE AND FEDERAL
(Ask the Jailer to Call "Mac")
4108 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
24-Hour-Service — Phone ADams 8360 or MUtual 2161
"WE WILL SET YOU FREE"

EAT IN COMFORT
— at the —
Bamboo Room



THUNDERBOLT—A mere 190-pounds are no handicap to Marine Corporal Edward N. Greenridge, stationed in Hawaii, who once ran second to Marine Harold Davis, former West Coast sprint flash. Cpl. Greenridge gave a five-yard handicap to a Navy man in a recent race and finished but one yard behind in a 21.8 race.

190-pounder nears record in 220 dash

OAHU, T.H. (Delayed)—A five-yard handicap probably cost Marine Corporal Edward N. Greenridge a record for the 220-yard dash in the Hawaiian Amateur Athletic union's recent track and field meet.

The husky New Yorker came in a scant yard behind Robert Sovetts of the Navy, whom he granted a five-yard head start.

Greenridge was credited unofficially with lowering the Hawaiian mark of 22 seconds. Sovett's time for 215 yards was 21.8.

Greenridge won the 150-yard handicap in 14.5 seconds giving the Fleet Marine Force trackmen one of their six firsts and helping them cinch third place behind the Navy and the Honolulu Army-city-wide aggregation.

It was the first meet of the season for the Benedict College alumnus, who copped the national junior 220 in 1941 and ran second to Marine Harold Davis in the national 220 of 1943.

He packs 190 pounds on a 5-foot, 8-inch frame.

Cleveland Call - Post sends track team to National AAU meet

CLEVELAND — The Cleveland Call and Post sponsored an all-Ohio track team, led by state champions Ted Jackson, of Akron East, and Bill Wade, of Cleveland Glenville, which left last week-end to compete in the National AAU meet in New York, June 29-30.

Wade and Jackson won in the AAU district qualifying meet in Berea June 16. Wade jumped 22 feet, 4½ inches. Jackson won the century in 9.8 and broke Jesse Owens' nine-year-old record for the 220 yards, clipping it a tenth of a second, in 20.8.

All expenses and entry fees will be paid by Ohio business men and women, headed by the Call and Post.

Ed Steele is number one ANL swatter

Although he sloughed off .030 from his batting average during last week, Ed Steele, outfielder for Birmingham, still had a solid grip on the batting lead in the American Negro league with a five wins, no defeats.

Black Barons play Philly stars on home grounds

PHILADELPHIA—Birmingham's Black Barons, kingpins of the Negro American League for the past two years, will cross bats with the National League's Philadelphia Stars here today.

This will be the wind-up tilt of an inter-loop series that began last Sunday at Detroit, where the Black Barons met the New York Cubans in a double-header, followed by games by the same two teams in Indianapolis, Columbus, and New York.

The touring American League champs faced the Newark Eagles on Friday night at Newark, and the Cubans in a return twin bill yesterday at the Polo Grounds.

Following today's game, the Black Barons will return to the middle west and turn their attention to winning the American League's first-half laurel.

Rube Foster League dedicated June 17; Orange Crush No. 1

CHICAGO — The new Rube Foster League was dedicated here last Sunday at the Grand-Market, with prominent citizens participating in the ceremonies. A double-header was played: St. Louis Blue Sox vs. Commonwealth Steel, and Sports vs. Orange Crush.

League leading Orange Crush beat the Black Yankees at Tandy Park June 10, 7-to-4, with Clyde Jenkins pitching. Orange Crush showed blasting power, getting 12 hits off Perkins, ace Yankee pitcher. Every Crush player got at least one hit.

In other games, the Blue Sox dropped a 13-inning tilt to the St. Louis Eagles 7-6, at Harlem Park. And the St. Louis Sports were routed by Commonwealth Steel, 18-4.

League Standings:	W	L
Orange Crush	4	0
Black Yanks	3	1
Eagles	2	1
Commonwealth	1	3
Blue Sox	1	3
Sports	0	3

in the 23rd American Legion Districts's league championship play, the Benjamin J. Bowie Juniors romped home for their second straight win June 17, humbling Huntington Park 11-3.

Battery for the game was Butler and Sanford, with W. Moore pitching relief in the last two and a half innings. The lineup was: Wells, lf; Oliver, 1b; Sherillf, rf; LaMoloth, cf; Duane, ss; Lee 3b; Wallace, 2b; George, cf; and Bennett, utility.

Playing with a make-shift lineup, the Bowie Juniors lost their first game to Inglewood. Organized, they took Southgate 8-4. Yesterday (Sunday) they played at Ross Snyder. (At press time the results were not known.)

The team was the first organized by the Bowie Legion post, and it is sponsored by Tupman Ford dealers. Edward Hawkins, chairman of the post's Youth activities, is team manager, and Lee Young, coach. Tupman's bought team suits and equipment, and the post pays all traveling and operating expenses.

Atlanta moves to first place in SNL with four wins

ATLANTA—The Atlanta Black Crackers, with a clean sweep last week of a four-game series with New Orleans, moved to the top of the Negro Southern League, while the Knoxville Grays dropped one out of four to Little Rock to fall back into second place.

Melvin (Slick) Coleman, unbeaten this year, figured strongly in the Black Crackers' four wins. The Atlanta hurler tops the league with five wins and no losses.

The four straight defeats dropped New Orleans to 6th place, lowest they have been all season, with 16 more games to be played before the first half of the season ends, and practically eliminated them from pennant contention.

League standings:

	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	14	6	.700
Knoxville	12	6	.667
Asheville	10	8	.556
Mobile	9	8	.529
Nashville	8	8	.500
New Orleans	9	10	.474
Little Rock	7	13	.350
Chattanooga	4	14	.222

Texas Open set for July 9-10

Plans are complete. The Texas Negro Open will be played July 9 and 10, according to Leon Williams, secretary, this week. There will be 54 holes of medal play: 36 on opening day, and 18 for the play-off on the 10th. The prizes will be the yearly championship trophy cup and 6 War Bond prizes for consolation.

An automobile was seen recently carrying a newly married couple through the streets and on the back was a sign reading: "This is the result of careless talk."

plump .471. Alex Radcliffe, who dropped even farther, .046, during the week, trailed in second place with a not so bad .426.

Cleveland's George Jefferson leads the league in pitching, with

Eulace Peacock, Elmore Harris, Ed Conell, Herb Thompson, and Perry Samuels will be the main contenders for the National AAU sprint titles at Randall's Island here June 29-30.

This year's competition is of almost pre-war caliber, with veterans Ewell, Peacock, Thompson, and Harris having an edge, on paper, over the new crop of sprinters lead by Perry Samuels, the flying Texas schoolboy, who has turned in a 9.5 for the 100 yds. this year.

Harris, crack Shore A. C. dashman, ran the 220-yds. in 21.3 June 16, the best time made this season in competition.

Thursday night at the Pasadena arena. Both fighters rocked each other repeatedly, but neither scored a knockdown.

In the semi-windup, Ted Jamison knocked out Alonzo Williams in the fourth. Other bouts: Kid Lewis decisioned Martin O'Malley; Henry Rich stopped Tommy Anderson in the fourth; and Chuck Edwards kayoed Tippy Larson in the first.

For the Best in Food
It's the
CRYSTAL CAFE
800 East Fifth Street
GOLDEN BROWN FRIED CHICKEN
FAMILY DINNERS — SHORT ORDERS
DAILY FEATURES
Open 24 Hours Daily

McCLAIN BONDING CO.
BAIL BONDS
STATE AND FEDERAL
(Ask the Jailer to Call "Mac")
4108 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
24-Hour-Service — Phone ADams 8360 or MUtual 2161
"WE WILL SET YOU FREE"

EAT IN COMFORT
— at the —
Bamboo Room
313 East First Street
— JUST GOOD FOOD —

We Specialize in
GOLDEN BROWN FRIED CHICKEN
Complete Meals with Fresh Garden Vegetables
Open Seven Nights A Week From 8 A.M. Until 3 A.M.
"The Three G's"
Good Food - Good Service - Good Prices
(Just Across the Street from the Club Cobra)
WILLIAM A. ROBINSON :: SAMUEL S. EVANS

The House of MORGAN
THE·HOME·OF·FINE·LIQUORS
Imported Scotch · Bonded Whiskies
Fine Wines, etc.,
2729 CENTRAL AVE.
"Never Undersold!"
CENTRAL AVE'S OLDEST LIQUOR STORE
AD. 9110

"Red" Cochrane to defend title this summer—maybe

NEW YORK—Foxy "Red" Cochrane, world's welterweight champion, has earned a better reputation for ducking title bouts than he ever made ducking a jab, hook, or cross inside the ring. Now, as it was before he went into the service, there are more than a dozen challengers gunning for him. A few will be eliminated during Madison Square Gardens' summer cavalcade of welterweight bouts, but more will dog his heels for a shot at the title, which he has half promised to risk this summer.

The welters Cochrane is least apt to oblige, and who are hounding him most persistently, are: "Sugar" Ray Robinson, Tommy Bell, Jimmy Doyle, Tony Janiro, Johnny Greco, Freddie Archer, Bobby Ruffin, Jimmy McDaniels, and Tippy Larkin. Least likely to all to get the title shot is Robinson.

Next Friday night in the Garden, Cochrane will fight Rocky Gaziano a 10-round catchweight bout.

Zivic loses decisively to Harold Green in Madison Square

NEW YORK — Brooklyn's Harold Green, 151½, beat veteran Fritzie Zivic decisively here in Madison Square Garden last Friday in a 10-round catchweight bout. Zivic weighed 152 3/4.

Zivic scored a knockdown at the close of the sixth round with a short, inside right, and Green was saved by the bell at the count of nine. In the seventh, Zivic tried to follow up on his last round rally, but could not get a clear shot; the sixth and seventh were his best rounds. Green took the rest of the fight by a wide margin. Judges voted: Green 8-to-2; 7-to-8 and one even; and referee Eddie Joseph scored Green 6, Zivic 4. It was Zivic's 15th fight in the Garden.

Marine team beats Navy basketballers

CENTRAL PACIFIC (Delayed) —Finishing strong in the last few seconds of a five-minute overtime period, the Marine Wizards, basketball champions of this atoll, edged out a 30-28 victory over a strong Army five to close their season with 41 wins and one loss.

Around the Ring

Billy Smith is one of the better ones in our book now. He probably rated the honor way before this, but all we had on him was second-handed info. Tuesday night before a sell-out house, he thundered down the stretch, like a runaway freight, after taking all dished out, to win a unanimous 10-round decision over Watson Jones, the avenue playboy, and convinced local fans that his 11 round tko over him up north a couple of weeks ago was anything but a fluke.

In the early rounds when Jones still had something, he shook up Oakland's pride and joy every once and a while, only to have him bounce back like pre-war rubber. After each such rally, Jones had to cover fast like a burlesque queen during a police raid; Smith comes back with a vengeance.

From the opening bell, Smith kept his long left in Jones' face, occasionally mixing it with his thundering right cross. The action was fast throughout. Jones was in tip-top shape, at 174 and had sworn to do his best. We believe he did, but his best wasn't good enough by a long shot.

Smith looked better than the average fighter Tuesday night, but we'd caution anyone from going overboard about him too early. Against Jones, he may be fighting the best fight he has "on tap," if you get what we mean. We can see several faults he'll have to correct if he expects to get much farther along in the game. However, ther's no getting around it, he's a champion holder-on when he gets hurt. And we mean with both arms and all his might. Jones must have had a hard time even breathing a couple of times when Smith latched on to him.

We think the fans would pay top figures for the rafters for a chance to see Smith vs. Fitzpatrick. From here, it would be a hard one to call. If Smith could stay out from under the sledge-

In the 6 round semi-windup, Frankie Moore, stablemate of Billy Smith made an impression on the local fans by kayoing Jimmy Lewis, another newcomer, in the fourth of the scheduled 6 rounds. Portside Lewis befuddled him in the beginning, but Moore got the range, finally, and smacked over two rights to floor him. The second time Moore connected, Lewis took the 10-count without a struggle. Moore has heft in both gloves and a fair share of ring savvy; he should be showing up again soon.

Next week, Olympic fans get two 10-rounders for the price of one. In the number one bout, Cecil Hudson meets Don Lee, who has just graduated from Ocean Park's rank and file. Barring an upset, Hudson should send him right back to the beach for a post-graduate course in fisticuffs. The second 10-rounder will be between Bobby Jackson and Humberto Sierra. This bout was scheduled once before, but smelling a bad deal, Sierra pulled up lame. Evidently he's satisfied with the present arrangements and, as Babe McCoy says, and always says, it should be a humdinger.

LEFT JABS: Ray "Sugar" Robinson was cruel to our's and Watts' own Jimmy McDaniels last week. In short order, meaning the second of a scheduled 10 rounds, he disposed of the California boy who had been doing so good (he had won 9 straight bouts). The "Sugar" was sweeter than usual that night, and got down to business as soon as instructions were over. Five minutes later, Madison Square Gardens were emptying, and the departing fans were raving about how that Harlem kid could fight.

A lead-pipe cinch, a natural would be Freddy "Deacon" Dixon vs. "Sugar" Ray. Why, they could sell pick-a-back room for that one, at ringside prices.

Cabey Lewis, who lost by a country mile to Lute Gonzales recently, in Hollywood, blamed the

92nd Div. wins 5th Army meet; San Josean, 800 meter

MILAN, Italy—The 92nd Division made a good thing of the Fifth Army's track and field meet last week, as they won 9 of 13 events, placed 10 of 13 entrants, finished one-two in four events, and massed a total of 65 points.

Pfc. William Dillard, one-time Baldwin-Wallace hurdling ace from Cleveland, skimmed to a pair of Mediterranean records in copping the 100 meter high hurdles in 15.3s. and the 200 meter lows in 25s. flat.

Sgt. Thenlo Knowles, ex-San Jose State halfmiler, won the 800 meter run in 2:02.1.

Six NAL Pitchers have clean slates; Cleveland leads

For the week ending June 10, the following are the various N.A.L. league standings:

TEAM STANDINGS

	W	L	PCT
Cleveland	14	3	824
Kansas City	14	6	700
Birmingham	12	8	600
Chicago	6	11	353
Memphis	6	15	286
Indpls-Cin	4	13	235

* * * *

TEAM BATTING

	G	AB	R	PCT
Cleveland	17	598	119	316
Birmingham	20	651	117	296
Kansas City	20	672	11	247
Chicago	17	566	82	242
Memphis	21	665	68	229
Indpls-Cin	17	555	62	236

* * * *

TEAM FIELDING

	W	L	PO	A	E	PCT
Cleveland	14	3	433	224	23	966
Kansas City	14	6	501	242	36	954
Birmingham	12	8	498	239	42	946
Indpls-Cin	4	13	417	176	37	941
Memphis	6	15	506	223	49	937
Chicago	6	11	435	173	45	931

* * * *

PITCHERS' RECORDS

	G	W	L	PCT	H	R	BB	SO
G. Jefferson	6	5	0	1000	36	10	14	19
LaMarque, KC	5	4	0	1000	37	25	10	24
Bremer, Clev	5	4	0	1000	19	6	5	6
Boone, Birm	3	2	0	1000	20	9	6	14
Loke, KC	3	2	0	1000	18	9	10	8
Carswell, Clev.	3	1	0	1000	20	9	7	9
Hardin, Clev.	3	1	0	1000	11	4	1	7
W. Jefferson, Clev	4	3	1	750	19	9	3	16
Newberry, Birm	7	2	1	667	33	11	11	14
Huber, Birm	6	2	1	667	22	11	2	13
Watson, I-C	6	2	1	667	20	6	10	10

N. N. L. standings as of June 10

So What? . . .

(Continued from Page 14)

off-hand glance at the record of games won and lost by your "Angels" gives one furiously to think that you could use a pitcher or two. What with Hollywood alone saving you from the league gutter, it strikes us that we'd be doing a good deed for the day by giving you the address of a fellow who could help cut a better figure in your chosen line. His name is Chet Brewer and he can be reached at RO. 1335, or by dropping by 1935 W. 35th st. You and Bill Sweeney could get some sleep of nights if you would make the call.

AL TRICE'S
CAL-SHIP LIQUORS
5117 SOUTH CENTRAL AVE. ADams 8812
WE HAVE SOME PRE-WAR WHISKEY
We recommend moderation in all things—but quality. Drink moderately, but drink well for keenest enjoyment.
We Feature the Best Brands of Liquors

NEW YORK—Foxy "Red" Cochrane, world's welterweight champion, has earned a better reputation for ducking title bouts than he ever made ducking a jab, hook, or cross inside the ring. Now, as it was before he went into the service, there are more than a dozen challengers gunning for him. A few will be eliminated during Madison Square Gardens' summer cavalcade of welterweight bouts, but more will dog his heels for a shot at the title, which he has half promised to risk this summer.

The welters Cochrane is least apt to oblige, and who are hounding him most persistently, are: "Sugar" Ray Robinson, Tommy Bell, Jimmy Doyle, Tony Janiro, Johnny Greco, Freddie Archer, Bobby Ruffin, Jimmy McDaniels, and Tippy Larkin. Least likely to all to get the title shot is Robinson.

Next Friday night in the Garden, Cochrane will fight Rocky Gaziano a 10-round catchweight bout.

Fritzie Zivic decisively here in Madison Square Garden last Friday in a 10-round catchweight bout. Zivic weighed 152 3/4.

Zivic scored a knockdown at the close of the sixth round with a short, inside right, and Green was saved by the bell at the count of nine. In the seventh, Zivic tried to follow up on his last round rally, but could not get a clear shot; the sixth and seventh were his best rounds. Green took the rest of the fight by a wide margin. Judges voted: Green 8-to-2; 7-to-8 and one even; and referee Eddie Joseph scored Green 6, Zivic 4. It was Zivic's 15th fight in the Garden.

Marine team beats Navy basketballers

CENTRAL PACIFIC (Delayed) —Finishing strong in the last few seconds of a five-minute overtime period, the Marine Wizards, basketball champions of this atoll, edged out a 30-28 victory over a strong Army five to close their season with 41 wins and one loss.

So What? . . .

(Continued from Page 14)

off-hand glance at the record of games won and lost by your "Angels" gives one furiously to think that you could use a pitcher or two. What with Hollywood alone saving you from the league gutter, it strikes us that we'd be doing a good deed for the day by giving you the address of a fellow who could help cut a better figure in your chosen line. His name is Chet Brewer and he can be reached at RO. 1335, or by dropping by 1935 W. 35th st. You and Bill Sweeney could get some sleep of nights if you would make the call.

AL TRICE'S

CAL-SHIP LIQUORS

5117 SOUTH CENTRAL AVE. ADams 8812

WE HAVE SOME PRE-WAR WHISKEY

We recommend moderation in all things—but quality. Drink moderately, but drink well for keenest enjoyment.

We Feature the Best Brands of Liquors

★ WINES FOR EVERY OCCASION

DIAMONDS - WATCHES - JEWELRY

SID WILLIAMS

JEWELER

Diamonds - Watches - Novelties

"WATCH REPAIRING"

All types of sun glasses

Telephone CEntury 2-0360

4219 So. Central Avenue

Los Angeles 11 Calif.

COSTIN AND TRICE

NEW-UP-TO-DATE

MARKET

LIQUOR, WINE and BEER

701-703 E. FIFTH STREET PHONE MAdison 6913

— Everything Fresh As A Daisy —

THE FAMOUS

O.K. DRIVE IN CAFE

AVALON AT VERNON

Featuring A Fine Line Of Foods

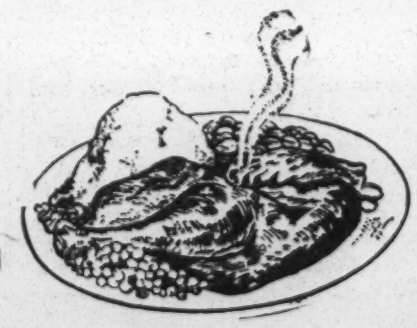
We serve the finest meat in the city!

COME & EAT!

Where Service and Cleanliness are the last word!

Also Excellent

Steaks-Chicken Barbecue



— OPEN 24 HOURS DAILY —

Edgar S. Browne, Owner

second-handed info. Tuesday night before a sell-out house, he thundered down the stretch, like a runaway freight, after taking all dished out, to win a unanimous 10-round decision over Watson Jones, the avenue playboy, and convinced local fans that his 11 round tko over him up north a couple of weeks ago was anything but a fluke.

In the early rounds when Jones still had something, he shook up Oakland's pride and joy every once and a while, only to have him bounce back like pre-war rubber. After each such rally, Jones had to cover fast like a burlesque queen during a police raid; Smith comes back with a vengeance.

From the opening bell, Smith kept his long left in Jones' face, occasionally mixing it with his thundering right cross. The action was fast throughout. Jones was in tip-top shape, at 174 and had sworn to do his best. We believe he did, but his best wasn't good enough by a long shot.

Smith looked better than the average fighter Tuesday night, but we'd caution anyone from going overboard about him too early. Against Jones, he may be fighting the best fight he has "on tap," if you get what we mean. We can see several faults he'll have to correct if he expects to get much farther along in the game. However, ther's no getting around it, he's a champion holder-on when he gets hurt. And we mean with both arms and all his might. Jones must have had a hard time even breathing a couple of times when Smith latched on to him.

We think the fans would pay top figures for the rafters for a chance to see Smith vs. Fitzpatrick. From here, it would be a hard one to call. If Smith could stay out from under the sledgehammer for the first few rounds, we'd pick him to take Fitzy. We aren't too impressed with Smith's staying power. It struck us that if Watson could have sustained his spurts a little longer he would have turned the tables. That's one thing you can depend on Fitzie doing; he'll hammer until something breaks, drops, or melts away.

The second edition of Jones vs. Smith was a thriller, and for our money Smith proved himself the better man. We can see, now, Jones failing after the 10th round up north, but all the same the referee might have been a little hasty calling a stop to the shindig. Last Tuesday night, Jones failed again in the latter rounds, but he took all Smith threw his way, which was plenty, and was never in any danger of going out or down. Fans went home satisfied for the first time in weeks, and if Smith isn't a bashful boy, they'll get a chance to see a lot more of him.

They tell us Billy Smith is one of these rare birds who can look at his wrist in the middle of a jumping party, say along about 9:30 p.m., and say, "Well, fellows, I gotta fight next month, so I better beat it." And does, what's more. On the other hand, they tell us Watson trained faithfully for 10 days before this bout, which, while something of a record for him, isn't apt to get him by those 9:30 boys who have something on the ball.

The prelims Tuesday night were good, too. And, yes, "old faithful," Alonzo Williams was johnny-on-the-spot as usual, in the third bout, against Jimmy Edwards. It seems that in return for a promise of regular Tuesday night employment, Williams has had to accept a draw decision weekly and like it, whether or no. Incidently, he really won this particular bout. To our remembrance, he has now fought 6 times in the last two weeks, and that's working for a living.

Willie Collins fought in the second prelim and lost decively to newcomer Ralph Lee. Last Thursday, he lost to Alonzo Williams in Pasadena. Someone must have ad libbed on the script; it usually turns out a draw.

fourth of the scheduled 6 rounds. Portside Lewis befuddled him in the beginning, but Moore got the range, finally, and smacked over two rights to floor him. The second time Moore connected, Lewis took the 10-count without a struggle. Moore has heft in both gloves and a fair share of ring savvy; he should be showing up again soon.

Next week, Olympic fans get two 10-rounders for the price of one. In the number one bout, Cecil Hudson meets Don Lee, who has just graduated from Ocean Park's rank and file. Barring an upset, Hudson should send him right back to the beach for a post-graduate course in fisticuffs. The second 10-rounder will be between Bobby Jackson and Humberto Sierra. This bout was scheduled once before, but smelling a bad deal, Sierra pulled up lame. Evidently he's satisfied with the present arrangements and, as Babe McCoy says, and always says, it should be a humdinger.

LEFT JABS: Ray "Sugar" Robinson was cruel to our's and Watts' own Jimmy McDaniels last week. In short order, meaning the second of a scheduled 10 rounds, he disposed of the California boy who had been doing so good (he had won 9 straight bouts). The "Sugar" was sweeter than usual that night, and got down to business as soon as instructions were over. Five minutes later, Madison Square Gardens were emptying, and the departing fans were raving about how that Harlem kid could fight.

A lead-pipe cinch, a natural would be Freddy "Deacon" Dixon vs. "Sugar" Ray. Why, they could sell pick-a-back room for that one, at ringside prices.

Cabey Lewis, who lost by a country mile to Lute Gonzales recently, in Hollywood, blamed the weather. Said he felt drowsy and weak-like. We told you that our climate was getting next to those easterners. How else could you explain them losing so regular to these ranch boys out here? Page the Chamber of Commerce, and see if they can't do something about the weather.

Looks like no one wants to tie up with Bert Lewis and George Tolson's crack middleweight, Kenny Watkins. One fight mag says he wants some of Louis Wise, but that's hardly likely, since they both are in the same stable. But we know from him that he would like to fight Paulie Peters, conqueror of Wise, at his convenience, Manager Lewis is trying to whip up a bout for him with Jack Chase here in Oakland. If and when, it should be a whizzer: boxer vs. deadly puncher.

Roy Miller was finally matched in his own class last week in Portland, Ore., and came through like a champion with a K.O. over Powder Proctor, whoever that may be. He fought again last Friday, against Leo Turner. At press time we hadn't gotten the results, but we hope he won. It's been so long since he tasted victory, that a couple should make him as happy as a three headed cat in a fish market.

P. S. Paulie Peters and Fitzie Fitzpatrick have just signed to fight, they say. So, before the ink is dry we'll go on the limb to say it won't go 2 rounds. Peters, even if he is winning 'em, can't fight a lick in the world.

last week, as they [illegible] events, placed 10 of 13 entrants, finished one-two in four events, and massed a total of 65 points.

Pfc. William Dillard, one-time Baldwin-Wallace hurdling ace from Cleveland, skimmed to a pair of Mediterranean records in copping the 100 meter high hurdles in 15.3s. and the 200 meter lows in 25s. flat.

Sgt. Thenlo Knowles, ex-San Jose State halfmiler, won the 800 meter run in 2:02.1.

Six NAL Pitchers have clean slates; Cleveland leads

For the week ending June 10, the following are the various N.A.L. league standings:

TEAM STANDINGS

	W	L	PCT
Cleveland	14	3	824
Kansas City	14	6	700
Birmingham	12	8	600
Chicago	6	11	353
Memphis	6	15	286
Indpls-Cin	4	13	235

* * * *

TEAM BATTING

	G	AB	R	PCT
Cleveland	17	598	119	316
Birmingham	20	651	117	296
Kansas City	20	672	11	247
Chicago	17	566	82	242
Memphis	21	665	68	229
Indpls-Cin	17	555	62	236

* * * *

TEAM FIELDING

	W	L	PO	A	E	PCT
Cleveland	14	3	433	224	23	966
Kansas City	14	6	501	242	36	954
Birmingham	12	8	498	239	42	946
Indpls-Cin	4	13	417	176	37	941
Memphis	6	15	506	223	49	937
Chicago	6	11	435	173	45	931

* * * *

PITCHERS' RECORDS

	G	W	L	PCT	H	R	BB	SO
G. Jefferson	6	5	0	1000	36	10	14	19
LaMarque, KC	5	4	0	1000	37	25	10	24
Bremer, Clev	5	4	0	1000	19	6	5	6
Boone, Birm	3	2	0	1000	20	9	6	14
Loke, KC	3	2	0	1000	18	9	10	8
Carswell, Clev.	3	1	0	1000	20	9	7	9
Hardin, Clev.	3	1	0	1000	11	4	1	7
W. Jefferson, Clev	4	3	1	750	19	9	3	16
Newberry, Birm	7	2	1	667	33	11	11	14
Huber, Birm	6	2	1	667	22	11	2	13
Watson, I-C	6	2	1	667	20	6	10	10

N. N. L. standings as of June 10

Teams	W	L	Pct.
Homestead Grays	14	2	.875
Baltimore Elite Giants	10	6	.625
Phila. Stars	8	5	.615
Newark Eagles	6	6	.500
N. Y. Black Yankees	2	11	.154
N. Y. Cuban Stars	1	11	.083

It's New! It's Modern! It's Convenient!

NITA'S CAFE

125 West Vernon Avenue

(Just 50 ft. West of Main St.)

Serving

Home Cooked Family Meals

Thick Steaks

Fried Chicken

Real Mexican Chili With Hot Bread and Fresh Vegetables

— Open from 6:30 A.M. Until —

"If you are looking for good home cooking NITA'S is the place to visit"

Mrs. Nita Wicks, Prop.

LOS ANGELES
TRIBUNE
"A Model of Journalism"

The best protection newspapers can offer against distortion, exaggeration, and gossip is frank, uncolored publication of the facts. Truth is almost always dignified; gossip never is.

EDITORIAL OFFICE
Mezzanine floor, Dunbar Hotel, 4225 S. Central ave., Zone 11; AD-9190; LUCIUS W. LOMAX JR., publisher-managing editor; ALMENA DAVIS, editor; HALLEY HARDING, city editor; Erna P. Harris, Wilma Cockrell, S. C. Bottler and Howard Jeffers.
Subscription rates: $2.00 per year; $1.25 per half year; 75c, three months.
INTERSTATE UNITED NEWSPAPERS, Inc.,
National Advertising Representatives
545 Fifth Ave., New York City, 17 — Murray Hill 2-5452

Our turn to rape the weak

The University of Chicago's distinguished scholar and intellectually independent president, Robert Hutchins, is under fire by the demagogically-inclined press for his remarks this week in which he suggested that Hitler might really have won the war, judging by America's present state of fervent obeisance to superior force.

President Hutchins' statements are quoted at length under the column heading "Viewpoints" and need not be repeated here. Suffice to say we are in hearty endorsement of them, that they give voice to what we had been aware of only as a sick feeling in the pit of our stomachs when we saw the newsreel shots of our Italian allies making a hideous carnival of the execution of Mussolini, and when we read the news stories of the capture of German war criminals, the slanted, insinuating accounts aimed at arousing the morbid and beastly lynch spirit lurking in American breasts, even as in the Nazi-German.

When we stop to think that originally we went to war, not in a hollow clash of arms to test the superiority of American tanks, airplanes, guns and men over the German same, but to put to death the ideas sent abroad by Hitler and his kind, these self-same ideas we now promulgate, of impure, corrupt racial strains, of national superiority, of the panacean attributes of force; in truth it may appear to us that President Hutchins is right, that Hitler has won the war, has won the peace, even though he lost the battles.

Force is a virus; like Pope's vice . . . "a monster
of so frightful mein
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace".

America now embraces force; it worships it. It is in the act of making gods of war heroes, not for past bravery alone but for preserved and vigorous ruthlessness, for remaining reservoirs of pitilessness. America is in a heat, induced by the newspaper peep show at Nazi obscenities, perpetrated on the once prone body of Europe.

Our generals, good-intentioned, our metropolitan press, which should and probably does, know better, our politicians, who selfishly don't care, feed our lust. It's easy that way to get a response from the crowd, to turn the revival into a rousing emotional spree, in which everyone "gets religion", gets the spirit of America-British-Russia, the Big Five — Uber Alles. Heil, the B-25! Annihilate all who disbelieve its greatness!

The war with G[illegible]

Viewpoints . . .

"The worst we ever suffered in the South, even as Negroes, can not be compared to the utter starvation in Europe. When you see hungry, barefoot old people, women and children, begging for the scraps of food you throw away, you realize what you're fighting for" . . . Pfc. Elzie Harris, Jonesborough, Ark.

"The Klu Klux Klan masked their faces after they had first masked their minds against the Catholic, the Jew and the Negro. How many of their hooded hoodlums have gone to sea and front to fight beside Colin Kelly, Barney Ross and Dorie Miller, the Negro mess steward who fired guns at Pearl Harbor when all could not qualify for the Klu Klux Klan; but they did qualify for the Congressional Medal of Honor" . . . John B. Kennedy.

"The conquest of the United States by Hitler is revealed by our adoption of the Nazi doctrine that certain races or nations are superior and fit to rule whereas others are vicious and fit only to be exterminated or enslaved . . . We are new talking about guilty races. We are saying about the Germans and the Japanese what Hitler said about the Jews . . . And we are saying about ourselves . . . what Hitler said about the blond, Teutonic Aryans . . . Justice demands that none of the guilty escape. At the same time it must be clear that the characteristics of criminals is that they are individuals, not nations or races" . . . President Robert M. Hutchins, University of Chicago.

"This tendency to make the other fellow 'take the rap' is nothing new; it's as old as the human race . . . We've come a long way since those days, but in spite of the progress we've made, the practice of using innocent people as scapegoats still persists. Even so-called 'modern times,' Christians have persecuted Jews, Protestants and Catholics have persecuted one another, whites have persecuted Negroes, and all together have persecuted aliens of other nationalities . . ." Jewish Labor Report for June.

"In my opinion, it is necessary

From Other Columns

Negro problem: discussion

Reprinted from a series of interviews by Dorothea Kahn, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CIVIC LEADER

My Mississippi friend remembers, when a small boy, his southern grandfather solemnly declaring that slavery was all wrong, always had been.

"Then the South was wrong to fight the North?" the lad would say with a twinkle in his eye, making for the door. He knew what would happen. At any hint of a slur on the Confederacy, grandpa would grab his cane and start after the youngster on a punitive expedition. Grandpa was a loyal Confederate veteran.

My friend, who is chairman of a local Interracial Cooperative Committee tells the story now to give a northern visitor like me an understanding of the southern white's attitude toward the race relations problem.

North Can't Tell South

He isn't at all satisfied (if he is a socially minded person) with things as they are, but if the North is going to try to tell the South what to do, the southerners will stick together in a defensive attitude.

But, quietly, committees in many southern cities are working to improve the status of the Negro. Some of their members are conservative white citizens who would oppose any change in the patterns of segregation, but who want to see the Negro get equal opportunities for education, equal recognition for his war service and so on.

"The trouble comes from the politicians," the committee chairman told me. "They stir up fear and prejudice to get votes. Without the politicians we could handle the situation all right."

Educational Phase

The educational problem is a difficult one as southerners see it. In Mississippi, this student of social problems explained to me, funds are inadequate for a single system of schools, yet effort is made to operate a dual system with separate schools for the two races from first grade through graduate work. The result is that white schools are none too good, but Negro schools are substandard.

He is keenly interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council, a group working on interracial co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta. He gave me a copy of "The Southern Frontier," published by the Council. In an editorial I read this: "Our treatment of the Negroes at all times is such a national disgrace it threatens our country's effectiveness in its international relations. People must be educated to the realization that no race is universally inferior to another, and that all races are entitled to an equal chance in this world."

(Continued next week)

SMALL TALK . . .

By HISAYE YAMAMOTO

It must have been during the Manchurian "incident". I was in the fifth grade, and Mr. Ward, the teacher, asked us to write a composition. The theme was to be, he said, "What I can do if a war breaks out between the United States and Japan."

I was young and war was something immense and horrible that I had only vaguely heard about. It was something that had happened long ago that made people

Emperor Hirohito
Imperial Palace
Tokyo, Japan
(Please forward if necessary)
Dear Sir:

For almost three years I have lived in a relocation center in Arizona, packed from "morning"

ING, city editor; Erna P. Harris, Wilma Cockrell, S. C. Bottler and Howard Jeffers.
Subscription rates: $2.00 per year; $1.25 per half year; 75c, three months.
INTERSTATE UNITED NEWSPAPERS, Inc.,
National Advertising Representatives
545 Fifth Ave., New York City, 17 — Murray Hill 2-5452

Our turn to rape the weak

The University of Chicago's distinguished scholar and intellectually independent president, Robert Hutchins, is under fire by the demagogically-inclined press for his remarks this week in which he suggested that Hitler might really have won the war, judging by America's present state of fervent obeisance to superior force.

President Hutchins' statements are quoted at length under the column heading "Viewpoints" and need not be repeated here. Suffice to say we are in hearty endorsement of them, that they give voice to what we had been aware of only as a sick feeling in the pit of our stomachs when we saw the newsreel shots of our Italian allies making a hideous carnival of the execution of Mussolini, and when we read the news stories of the capture of German war criminals, the slanted, insinuating accounts aimed at arousing the morbid and beastly lynch spirit lurking in American breasts, even as in the Nazi-German.

When we stop to think that originally we went to war, not in a hollow clash of arms to test the superiority of American tanks, airplanes, guns and men over the German same, but to put to death the ideas sent abroad by Hitler and his kind, these self-same ideas we now promulgate, of impure, corrupt racial strains, of national superiority, of the panacean attributes of force; in truth it may appear to us that President Hutchins is right, that Hitler has won the war, has won the peace, even though he lost the battles.

Force is a virus; like Pope's vice . . . "a monster
of so frightful mein
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace".

America now embraces force; it worships it. It is in the act of making gods of war heroes, not for past bravery alone but for preserved and vigorous ruthlessness, for remaining reservoirs of pitilessness. America is in a heat, induced by the newspaper peep show at Nazi obscenities, perpetrated on the once prone body of Europe.

Our generals, good-intentioned, our metropolitan press, which should and probably does, know better, our politicians, who selfishly don't care, feed our lust. It's easy that way to get a response from the crowd, to turn the revival into a rousing emotional spree, in which everyone "gets religion", gets the spirit of America-British-Russia, the Big Five — Uber Alles. Heil, the B-25! Annihilate all who disbelieve its greatness!

The war with Germany is at an end, and now it's our turn to rape the vanquished. What matter that we fought to put down rape; our blood is hot. What matter that we fought to uphold the dignity of man; we'll slake our lust, then bathe and shave and be dignified again. What matter that we fought against enslavement, man does not enslave when he puts beasts to labor; what are Germans?

The virus has us in its toils. We died by the sword, the .45, the rifle, let us live by them; at least we carry our fate in our hands. President Hutchins' way is too cool, too calm, too unexciting, too long-ranged. And in the end, it's in the hands of God, whether we shall have peace or again have war.

We have not yet learned that man wills the goodness of God into being when he subdues the flesh and the ego to their rightful place before the reasoning mind and the kindly heart.

"The wealth of statistics and the poverty of conclusion, assurance floundering in a sea of propositions true and false — this is a dilemma of modern man, so well informed, so far from sure." — From the Talk of the Town, the New Yorker magazine, 6/16/45.

"The Philosopher is he to whom the Highest has descended, and the Lowest has mounted up; who is the equal and kindly brother of all."—Thomas Carlyle.

FOLKS in Uniform

"Throw away your lollypop, or no more blind dates for you!"

women and children, begging for the scraps of food you throw away, you realize what you're fighting for" . . . Pfc. Elzie Harris, Jonesborough, Ark.

"The Klu Klux Klan masked their faces after they had first masked their minds against the Catholic, the Jew and the Negro. How many of their hooded hoodlums have gone to sea and front to fight beside Colin Kelly, Barney Ross and Dorie Miller, the Negro mess steward who fired guns at Pearl Harbor when all could not qualify for the Klu Klux Klan; but they did qualify for the Congressional Medal of Honor" . . . John B. Kennedy.

"The conquest of the United States by Hitler is revealed by our adoption of the Nazi doctrine that certain races or nations are superior and fit to rule whereas others are vicious and fit only to be exterminated or enslaved . . . We are new talking about guilty races. We are saying about the Germans and the Japanese what Hitler said about the Jews . . . And we are saying about ourselves . . . what Hitler said about the blond, Teutonic Aryans . . . Justice demands that none of the guilty escape. At the same time it must be clear that the characteristics of criminals is that they are individuals, not nations or races" . . . President Robert M. Hutchins, University of Chicago.

"This tendency to make the other fellow 'take the rap' is nothing new; it's as old as the human race . . . We've come a long way since those days, but in spite of the progress we've made, the practice of using innocent people as scapegoats still persists. Even so-called 'modern times,' Christians have persecuted Jews, Protestants and Catholics have persecuted one another, whites have persecuted Negroes, and all together have persecuted aliens of other nationalities . . . " Jewish Labor Report for June.

"In my opinion, it is contrary to public interest that Negroes, whites, Jews, Gentiles, or any other class of persons should be precluded from employment even in a single shop, factory or place of employment by reason of a closed ship and a union rule restricting union membership" . . . Superior Court Judge Raymond Thompson.

"Labor's political future in the United States rests with its mature conviction that what is good for the majority of the people is good for labor, that to maintain the people's objectives labor must function within the existing two political parties, and that its political activities must reach down to the county and township level" . . . Sidney Hillman.

Wal--doggone!

BITTER ENDER — In Atlanta, Ga., 22-year-old Denice Harris, World War II veteran, was shot to death as he drove Charles Jones, white, to a rendezvous with a young married white woman. The bullet, fired by the husband of the woman from a gun supplied by the chief of police of College Park, was intended for Jones, who escaped death by dropping to the ground. Last week when the coroner's jury met, the verdict in Harris' death was "justifiable homicide."

IT'S ABOUT TIME — In Cleveland, Ernest Stewart, 42, after 66 arrests, was jailed for a year.

MAN ALIVE! — In Morristown, N. J., Raymond Smith was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of James Jesse, 36, whom he struck with a hammer, then buried, while still alive, in a dumping ground.

HARD EARNINGS — In Washington, the Treasury Dept. revealed it had just lopped $18,000 in taxes off $39,000 won by an Army corporal somewhere in Australia, who had a remarkable talent for shooting dice.

TOUCH SYSTEM—In Chicago, police arrested a blind women who had shot her husband to death in a quarrel over the state's refusal to pension her and its insistence that her husband support her. Police said, the sightless murderer fired two shots, one of them going straight to its mark.

interviews by Dorothea Kahn, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CIVIC LEADER

My Mississippi friend remembers, when a small boy, his southern grandfather solemnly declaring that slavery was all wrong, always had been.

"Then the South was wrong to fight the North?" the lad would say with a twinkle in his eye, making for the door. He knew what would happen. At any hint of a slur on the Confederacy, grandpa would grab his cane and start after the youngster on a punitive expedition. Grandpa was a loyal Confederate veteran.

My friend, who is chairman of a local Interracial Cooperative Committee tells the story now to give a northern visitor like me an understanding of the southern white's attitude toward the race relations problem.

North Can't Tell South

He isn't at all satisfied (if he is a socially minded person) with things as they are, but if the North is going to try to tell the South what to do, the southerners will stick together in a defensive attitude.

But, quietly, committees in many southern cities are working to improve the status of the Negro. Some of their members are conservative white citizens who would oppose any change in the patterns tunities for education, equal recognition for his war service and so on.

"The trouble comes from the politicians," the committee chairman told me. "They stir up fear and prejudice to get votes. Without the politicians we could handle the situation all right."

Educational Phase

The educational problem is a difficult one as southerners see it. In Mississippi, this student of social problems explained to me, funds are inadequate for a single system of schools, yet effort is made to operate a dual system with separate schools for the two races from first grade through graduate work. The result is that white schools are none too good, but Negro schools are substandard.

He is keenly interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council, a group working on interracial co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta. He gave me a copy of "The Southern Frontier," published by the Council. In an editorial I read this: "Our treatment of the Negroes at all times is such a national disgrace it threatens our country's effectiveness in its international relations. People must be educated to the realization that no race is universally inferior to another, and that all races are entitled to an equal chance in this world."

(Continued next week)

SMALL TALK . . .

By HISAYE YAMAMOTO

It must have been during the Manchurian "incident". I was in the fifth grade, and Mr. Ward, the teacher, asked us to write a composition. The theme was to be, he said, "What I can do if a war breaks out between the United States and Japan."

I was young and war was something immense and horrible that I had only vaguely heard about. It was something that had happened long ago that made people come around every year selling crushed, red-paper poppies. It was something that Hashimoto-san, one of my father's hired men, had been in over in France. And the only things that distinguished Hashimoto--san from the other seasonal workers who picked strawberries for us, were that he boasted about getting a pension from the U. S. government, that he cussed more fluently in English and got drunk oftener (although in a wonderfully gentle fashion), and that he had once lived in Norwalk, Connecticut.

That was about all I knew of war. But I happened to come from a Japanese family, and the title of the composition probably impressed me more than the other kids, a few of whom were Mexican, most of whom were Caucasian. The idea of a war between the country of my parents and this one in which I was born was rather frightening. But I thought about it awhile, and I assured myself that such a thing was impossible, at least in my time.

But Mr. Ward had asked for a composition on this theme—fantastic though it was—and I began to write. Suddenly Mr. Ward changed his mind. "No", he said, "write this. Write, 'What I WILL do if a war breaks out between the United States and Japan. What I WILL do'." He emphasized the word, asking us to underline it. It was as if he wanted us to take a vow, almost sacred, and the occasion suddenly became more solemn. After awhile (as nearly as I can remember), this is how I began, "If war breaks out between the United States and Japan, I WILL write to Emperor Hirohito and ask him to stop the war . . ."

(Ah, that youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!) Almost 10 years later there came an early December day when I remembered the composition for the first time and laughed, without feeling much like laughing. Well, if Emperor Hirohito ever got a letter from anybody asking him to stop the war, it wasn't from me. I never did get around to it.

But I think I would like to try a letter to him now:

Emperor Hirohito
Imperial Palace
Tokyo, Japan
(Please forward if necessary)
Dear Sir:

For almost three years I have lived in a relocation center in Arizona, isolated from "normal" American community life. I have recently come back to California to live and work, still afflicted with a pretty serious case of barbed-wire fever. Its symptoms, all of which are pretty uncomfortable, include fear and sharp awareness of being pitied, susected, even hated. But you, who are probably having the same sort of illness 24 hours a day now, to an aggravated degree, must know the feeling well. I, myself am hopeful of an early cure.

When we were first evacuated from our West Coast homes, all of us were pretty bitter. I am surprised to find that so many still want to pursue their happiness here rather than anywhere else. I still do. Somebody must have done a good job on us when we were young.

Once I made a childish promise to write to you in case of a war between the United States and Japan, asking you to stop the fighting. Being skeptical now of the power you hold in your trembling hands, I do not ask you this. I just want to tell you a few things, Japanese-American to Japanese-Japanese.

Recently there was a beautiful portrait of you by Artzybasheff (American artists have done several nice ones of you with Mussolini and Hitler, but I doubt that you would really appreciate them) on a Time magazine cover. Under the picture, the caption called you an anachromism and wondered how long you could last.

I wonder, too. I don't know what they're planning to do with you after all the shooting and dying are done. Whatever it is, you probably won't like it. But brother, you sure stuck your neck out for it.

You may have heard of the late untimely demises suffered by Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini. You, yourself may yet escape camparatively unscathed. For strange as it may seem to you, there are those over here who ask forgiveness for you—as to how much you are deserving of that forgiveness, you ought to be able to judge—against those who cry out for more blood and absolute vengeance.

Well, I have learned a few

(Continued on Page 24)

Golden Gate four help open bond drive in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, ALA. — The famed Golden Gate quartet and a 40-voice chorus of white and Negro patients at Northington General Hospital in Tuscaloosa, Ala., were participants in a state-wide broadcast that officially opened the Seventh War Loan drive in Alabama.

Between 35 and 40 per cent of Alabama's population is Negro. Recently a field representative of the Treasury Department's War Finance division visited 19 of the state's 72 counties where well-organized bond drive organizations were found. Reports from the other 53 counties of Alabama indicate the Negro citizens are well organized to support the present war loan drive.

Alabama is now third among the states in the percentages of sales of E bonds against state quota. Each Alabama county has over-subscribed its war bond quota in every previous drive, a record held by no other state.

SA'MBA
THEATRE CAFE
705-709 East Fifth Street

Featuring The Finest
LIQUORS - WINES - COCKTAILS
Excellent - Cusine Prepared by Cass

NOW PLAYING
THE S'AMBA FOUR
FEATURING
Bill Ellis — Robert Falice
Hilton and Jimmie Owens

— Free Parking in the Rear —

Wilma Cockrell's

Notes A'Pealin'

The recording business seems to be back on its feet again. New labels are coming out every day and more records of local groups are now available. If you like him, you'll be happy to know Illinois Jacquet and his All Stars have waxed "Flying Home" for one of the small companies. Two sides of a 10 inch disc are used to display the Jacquet talents on this tune that is so closely associated with his name. Part one contains the music, and part two holds the squeaks and squawks. The first side has some fine tenor, and the background has that lively bounce that's so rare in large orchestras, and happily so common in small groups. Jacquet's tenor solo follows the same pattern as the Hampton version, but adds a few new ideas. Up to the last half of the second side it's a better than average recording. However, the ending is a waste of wax.

One of the biggest kicks is the new Benny Goodman recording, "Gotta Be This or That". Slam Stewart is featured on bass. This is also a two-part project, and like "Flying Home", the last half of the second part knocks the score down. Benny takes the vocal chorus, and Slam does his quiet vocal and bowed bass duet. It's another one of them things (jump tunes) but the individual artist's make it more than interesting. The second side is too full of cute commercial tricks, and near the end even Slam's solo gives way to musical punning. But Slam's backing for a vibrapone clarinet work, are the out-

sounds quite Ellingtonish. Its a slow moody number with a kick to it. Carter's alto is not the languid, dazed tone of Johnny Hodges, but he turns out a solo that adequately fits the mood of the tune. If you're partial to technique, this is the record to buy. The other two are for persons of lesser demands.

Alberta Hunter entertains Eisenhower

FRANKLIN, Germany — Just before Five-Star General Dwight D. Eisenhower left Europe for the United States, six Negro entertainers led by blues singer Alberta Hunter, entertained him at a party. Among his guests was Russian Field Marshall Gregory K. Zhukov.

In addition to Miss Hunter, the entertainers included: Ollie Crawford, Leonard Carter, and Alfred Elkins. During the entertainment, the General joined in the singing of "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

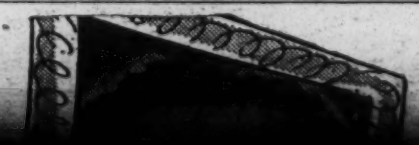
Four Tones in 4th week at Zombie

The Four Tones with Dusty Brooks are in their fourth week at the Club Zombie on 55th and Central ave. Members of the quartet are: Dusty Brooks, Bernard Banks, A. J. Maryland, Rudolph Hunter and Raymond Wheaton.

VISIT
The One and Only
DEL MOROCCO
2819 South San Pedro Street

THE BEST OF FRESH FOODS
PREPARED BY
THE MOST EXPERT CHEFS

— OPEN 24 HOURS DAILY —
EXCELLENT CHEERFUL SERVICE
Clarence and Sidney Johnson, Proprietors
"Food With A Flavor You'll Never Forget"



He's the best husband two women

famed Golden Gate quartet and a 40-voice chorus of white and Negro patients at Northington General Hospital in Tuscaloosa, Ala., were participants in a state-wide broadcast that officially opened the Seventh War Loan drive in Alabama.

Between 35 and 40 per cent of Alabama's population is Negro.

organized to support the present war loan drive.

Alabama is now third among the states in the percentages of sales of E bonds against state quota. Each Alabama county has over-subscribed its war bond quota in every previous drive, a record held by no other state.

SA'MBA
THEATRE CAFE
705-709 East Fifth Street

Featuring The Finest

LIQUORS - WINES - COCKTAILS

Excellent - Cusine Prepared by Cass

NOW PLAYING

THE S'AMBA FOUR

FEATURING

Bill Ellis — Robert Falice

Hilton and Jimmie Owens

— Free Parking in the Rear —

THE NICHOLAS BROTHERS

Movie Stars of Twentieth Century Fox Studios, whose dancing and singing has influenced, entertained and thrilled millions of Theatre Fans in North and South America and Europe, heartily endorse and recommend that you learn to dance at the Modern and spacious Studios of

Foster Johnson and Prince Spencer

We Cater to Parties, Club Meetings and Social Gatherings

Mr. Johnson

Let Us Bring Your Dancing Up-To-Date!

Mr. Spencer

OUR FACULTY

consists entirely of teachers who are currently associated with the theatre and motion pictures as producers or performers.

!! DON'T HESITATE !!

Consult us immediately and become acquainted with this new system of dance instructions.

Private and class lessons in Tap, Ballet, Acrobatic, Toe, Modern, eccentric and novelty dances. Special material and routines for teachers and professional dancers.

OUR BALLROOM CLASSES

are conducted by competent lady and gentlemen instructors, teaching all the popular ballroom steps; Waltz, Fox Trot, Rhumba, Conga, Samba, Swing and Jitterbug.

FOSTER JOHNSON STUDIOS

TUcker 7089

PRINCE SPENCER STUDIOS

VAndike 9549

Located in the

THEATRE ARTS BUILDING

313½ East First Street

Three Blocks from Civic Center

P Cars and Pacific Electric Trains Stop 50 Feet from Our Studios

Notes A'Pedin

The recording business seems to be back on its feet again. New labels are coming out every day and more records of local groups are now available. If you like him, you'll be happy to know Illinois Jacquet and his All Stars have waxed "Flying Home" for one of the small companies. Two sides of a 10 inch disc are used to display the Jacquet talents on this tune that is so closely associated with his name. Part one contains the music, and part two holds the squeaks and squawks. The first side has some fine tenor, and the background has that lively bounce that's so rare in large orchestras, and happily so common in small groups. Jacquet's tenor solo follows the same pattern as the Hampton version, but adds a few new ideas. Up to the last half of the second side it's a better than average recording. However, the ending is a waste of wax.

One of the biggest kicks is the new Benny Goodman recording, "Gotta Be This or That". Slam Stewart is featured on bass. This is also a two-part project, and like "Flying Home", the last half of the second part knocks the score down. Benny takes the vocal chorus, and Slam does his quiet vocal and bowed bass duet. It's another one of them things (jump tunes) but the individual artist's make it more than interesting. The second side is too full of cute commercial tricks, and near the end even Slam's solo gives way to musical punning. But Slam's backing for a vibrapone clarinet work, are the outstanding features of the recording, and make it worth buying.

Benny Carter's version of "I Surrender Dear" and "Malibu" are available. "Dear" features the Carter trumpet, and will interest technique worshippers. Benny makes his horn do everything in the way of musical nip-ups and still it's not too cold to bear. The band didn't stand much of a chance on this side. "Malibu" sounds quite Ellingtonish. Its a slow moody number with a kick to it. Carter's alto is not the languid, dazed tone of Johnny Hodges, but he turns out a solo that adequately fits the mood of the tune. If you're partial to technique, this is the record to buy. The other two are for persons of lesser demands.

Darlings of Rhythm open at Club Plantation

The Darlings of Rhythm, an all-girl orchestra opened last Thursday night at Joe Morris' Club Plantation. The band will play two weeks at the Watts club.

In support of the band, Joe Turner is singing the blues after an absence of almost two years.

The Two Esquires, were held over, and presented a change in routine.

Next attraction at the Plantation will be Benny Carter who opens on July 3. Three days later the King Cole trio moves in with Carter.

Marva Louis due at Shepp's July 9

July 9th is a red letter day for Gordon Sheppard's Shepp's Playhouse, for on that day the highly publicized Marva Louis opens her first Coast night club run, after a week at the Orpheum theatre.

Leonard Reed, producer, promises something special in the way of a supporting show. Currently appearing at Shepp's is Pegleg Bates, supported by singer Del St. John, comedian Willie Lewis, and the girls of Reed's ensemble.

Former trumpet player now pianist

Joe Liggins, former Oklahoma trumpet player now a pianist, is heard nightly at the Casa Blanca breakfast club with his unit, the Honeydrippers. His outfit, together only eight months, is composed of: Willie Jackson, alto and baritone saxophone; James Jackson, tenor saxophone; Eddie Davis, bass; and Liggins, piano.

TRIBUNE classified ads work. Ads in the TRIBUNE pay off.

Russian Field Marshall Gregory K. Zhukov.

In addition to Miss Hunter, the entertainers included: Ollie Crawford, Leonard Carter, and Alfred Elkins. During the entertainment, the General joined in the singing of "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

Four Tones in 4th week at Zombie

The Four Tones with Dusty Brooks are in their fourth week at the Club Zombie on 55th and Central ave. Members of the quartet are: Dusty Brooks, Bernard Banks, A. J. Maryland, Rudolph Hunter and Raymond Wheaton.

VISIT

The One and Only

DEL MOROCCO

2819 South San Pedro Street

THE BEST OF FRESH FOODS PREPARED BY THE MOST EXPERT CHEFS

— OPEN 24 HOURS DAILY —

EXCELLENT CHEERFUL SERVICE

Clarence and Sidney Johnson, Proprietors

"Food With A Flavor You'll Never Forget"

He's the best husband *two* women ever had!

...AND IT'S TWO TIMES THE BEST TIME YOU EVER HAD!

A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

WILLIAM BENDIX

JOAN BLONDELL

PHIL SILVERS

Don Juan Quilligan

Directed by FRANK TUTTLE • Produced by WILLIAM LE BARON

HOTEL MORRIS

ROSE ROOM

Presents The

THREE SHARPS

FEATURING

ROBERT STRICKLAND - Vocalist

Entertainment and Dancing Nightly

LIQUORS — WINES — COCKTAILS

OUR CHICKEN & STEAK DINNERS ARE DELICIOUS

Enjoy a Delightful Evening in the Subdued Atmosphere of the

ROSEROOM

No Cover — No Minimum at Anytime

Phone MI-3961

THOMAS E. ANDERSON
Managing Director

First post-ban record by Lil Green announced

NEW YORK — The first post-ban record by Lil Green, Chicago blues singer, was announced this week by Victor.

"Boy Friend," bitter lament of thwarted love, is one of Miss Green's own compositions. The reverse side is "No, Baby, Nobody

Learn
MUSIC
Gray Conservatory of Music
A School for Serious Students
507 E. Jefferson AD-0753

BILL ROBINSON
CENTRAL AT 43rd ST.
AD-3341

The Best in Entertainment
The Most Comfortable Seats
The Most Courteous Service
Always at the
BILL ROBINSON THEATRE

4 Days Starting
Sunday, June 24

The Season's Weirdest Two
Horror Pictures
Richard Arlen - Lynne Roberts
—in—
"The Phantom Speaks"
—and—
"The Vampire's Ghost"
Please Bring Your Own Smelling Salts

Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"God is My Co-Pilot"
—also—
"This Man's Navy"
Show Opens 2 P.M.
Every Day
Starting July 1st

Orpheum
A Gala Homecoming For
The Swing Champions
of 1945!
"STARTS
TOMORROW"

ANXIOUSLY AWAITED — Pretty Marva Louis has visited the Coast many times, but not in her present capacity as a professional singer. Keenly anticipated by Coast music lovers who have heard divers reports on the singing voice of the former wife of the heavyweight champion, Mrs. Louis has critics agreed on one point, however; she's 'as pretty as a picture'.

Vincent Sheean plumps for Marian Anderson in opera

NEW YORK — Vincent Sheean, distinguished author and foreign correspondent, writing a guest column for Leonard Lyons, author of the syndicated column "Lyons' Den," plumped for Marian Anderson as a Metropolitan opera star last week.

Mr. Sheean, whose book "Personal History" was a best seller of several years back, is an opera lover, regarded as one of the country's foremost authorities on the subject. He devoted the column to a discussion of what he would

tremulous and heart-breaking performance of this unique masterpiece. She could do it. I once told her so (after a concert at Carnegie Hall in which she had sung the "Habanera" better than I have ever heard it), and she told me that Stanislavsky had had the same idea, had asked her to study it with him and had offered to teach her every word and movement of the dramatic part. She was obliged to leave the Soviet Union in order to give concerts,

Well We Are Up And At It
From 10:00 A.M. All Day. So when you have
At the SAN PEDRO CLUB
nothing to do, spend the day with George.
3316 S. San Pedro St. — AD-9648

A NEW ERA IN ENTERTAINMENT
AT YOUR
LINCOLN
2300 Central Ave.
AD-3511
Sunday, Monday June 24, 25
— ON THE SCREEN —
Alan Ladd
in
"SALTY O'ROURKE"
— Also —
"MURDER ON LENOX AVE."
with
ALEX LOVEJOY
AND AN ALL COLORED CAST
NOW
NEW SUMMER PRICES
Midnight Show Every Saturday

Verse Side is "No, Baby, Nobody

Learn MUSIC

Gray Conservatory of Music
A School for Serious Students
507 E. Jefferson AD-0753

BILL ROBINSON
CENTRAL AT 43rd ST.
AD-3341

The Best In Entertainment
The Most Comfortable Seats
The Most Courteous Service
Always at the
BILL ROBINSON THEATRE

4 Days Starting
Sunday, June 24

The Season's Weirdest Two
Horror Pictures
Richard Arlen - Lynne Roberts
—in—
"The Phantom Speaks"
—and—
"The Vampire's Ghost"
Please Bring Your Own Smelling Salts

Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"God is My Co-Pilot"
—also—
"This Man's Navy"
Show Opens 2 P.M.
Every Day
Starting July 1st

Orpheum

A Gala Homecoming For The Swing Champions of 1945!

"STARTS TOMORROW"

On the Stage
In Person

THE KING COLE TRIO
"Royal Rockin' Rhythm"

Plus
On the Same Show
In Person
"That Amazin' Man of Music"
BENNY CARTER
His Saxophone
And Orchestra
and
In Person
For the First Time
On the Pacific Coast
Gorgeous
MARVA LOUIS
See the Girl Who
K.O.'d the Champ
A Billion Dollar Combination
Of Beauty and Song

— Extra Acts —

Timmie Rogers
"Hot Sophisticate of Song and Dance"
And Many Others

Don't Miss This
Great Combination In A
Thrilling Stage Show

One Week Only!

ANXIOUSLY AWAITED — Pretty Marva Louis has visited the Coast many times, but not in her present capacity as a professional singer. Keenly anticipated by Coast music lovers who have heard divers reports on the singing voice of the former wife of the heavyweight champion, Mrs. Louis has critics agreed on one point, however; she's 'as pretty as a picture'.

Vincent Sheean plumps for Marian Anderson in opera

NEW YORK — Vincent Sheean, distinguished author and foreign correspondent, writing a guest column for Leonard Lyons, author of the syndicated column "Lyons' Den," plumped for Marian Anderson as a Metropolitan opera star last week.

Mr. Sheean, whose book "Personal History" was a best seller of several years back, is an opera lover, regarded as one of the country's foremost authorities on the subject. He devoted the column to a discussion of what he would do if he had control of the Metropolitan Opera co. for a few years.

"I would bring the great singers of the world to sing there," Mr. Sheean said. "Miss Marian Anderson, the greatest American singer of our time or perhaps of any time, ought to be singing Carmen at the Metropolitan in a vivid, tremulous and heart-breaking performance of this unique masterpiece. She could do it. I once told her so (after a concert at Carnegie Hall in which she had sung the "Habanera" better than I have ever heard it), and she told me that Stanislavsky had had the same idea, had asked her to study it with him and had offered to teach her every word and movement of the dramatic part. She was obliged to leave the Soviet Union in order to give concerts, make money and come home; and as a result she has never actually learned the part. I would arrange for her to study it here with Eva Gauthier (who, of course, never sang it, but knows all about it through and through) or in Scotland with Mary Garden (who had glimpses)."

Report 'Rochester' planning to produce stage show

According to publicity sent out this week by Columbia studios, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson is planning to become a theatrical impresario in Hollywood next season.

Between scenes of "I Love a Bandleader" at Columbia, "Rochester" worked on plans for an all-colored musical revue in which he will appear, with other top-line Negro names, the report said, adding:

"Sketches are already being planned, and Rochester is selecting them with an eye to utilizing the taletns of Ethel Waters and Bill Robinson. Anderson has had several long distance telephone chats with Duke Ellington about composing the songs.

"The tentative title for the show is 'Steppin' Along'."

Phil Moore, Lena Horne reunited on Victor record

NEW YORK — Lena Horne and her former accompanist, Phil Moore, are reunited on a Victor record, to go on sale July 1. The disc is "I Want A Little Doggie," backed by "How Long Has This Been Going On."

Moore and Miss Horne are paired on the lyrics of "Doggie," the backing of the Phil Moore Four providing the accompaniment.

The reverse is an Ira-George Gershwin blues, sung by Miss Horne with special piano accompaniment by Moore.

Eddie Heywood to appear in court on marihuana charge

Eddie Heywood, orchestra leader who won fame with his recording of "Begin the Beguine," will appear in Division 4 of the Municipal Court July 7 for preliminary hearing on charges of smoking marihuana cigarettes.

Heywood was arrested this week while sitting in his car, allegedly smoking a marihuana cigarette. Police said he dropped the "reefer" on the floor when they approached.

But You" by Seger Ellis.

Ride the Midnight Express
to
Ben Waller's
Central Ave. Breakdown
Every Tuesday
and
Saturday Nights
at 12:45 A.M. over station
KPAS
1110 on Your Dial

A NEW ERA IN ENTERTAINMENT AT YOUR

LINCOLN
2300 Central Ave.
AD-3511

Sunday, Monday June 24, 25
— ON THE SCREEN —
Alan Ladd
in
"SALTY O'ROURKE"
— Also —
"MURDER ON LENOX AVE."
with
ALEX LOVEJOY
AND AN ALL COLORED CAST

NOW
NEW SUMMER PRICES

Midnight Show Every Saturday

SAMMY FRANKLIN
AND BAND
for the
AMATEUR CONTEST EVERY TUESDAY
KFOX
11 P.M. till 11:30 P.M.
LENNY REED, M.C.

KENO
EVERY SUNDAY — COME EARLY

June 26, 27, 28
— ON THE SCREEN —
"SIGN OF THE CROSS"
with
Frederic March and Claudette Colbert
— Also —
"ESCAPE IN THE FOG"
with
William Wright and Nina Fochs

COME EARLY SUNDAY!

RENO CAFE

Have YOU Ever Been There? No!
Then You Have Missed Something!

724 E. 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

TO

Happy Johnson — His Trombone
and
His Famous Quintette
at the

SAN PEDRO CLUB

3316 South San Pedro Street
(Near Jefferson Blvd.)

GEORGE and ROSS
Popular Mixoligists Will Serve You

— Open 8 P.M. Until 12 Midnite —

Dining and Dancing

NATE REWINE, Your Host
Phone ADams 9648

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

The radio week . . .

Paul Whiteman, who now functions as director of music for the American Broadcasting Co., will make his only "Saturday Symphony" appearance this season next Saturday when he conducts a Gershwin memorial program over the American from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m., PWT.

Whiteman, who was closely identified with George Gershwin and who commissioned his most popular score, "Rhapsody in Blue", will feature this number on the program. Gershwin wrote the work for Whiteman, who premiered it in 1924 with the composer at the piano. Earl Wilde will be the soloist assisted by "Her Nibs", Georgia Gibbs, Bob Johnston, baritone, the Merry Macs and a special chorus.

Gershwin, whether deservedly or not, has been credited with "uniting Broadway and Carnegie Hall", as a New York music critic once phrased it.

SUMMER REPLACEMENTS ON NBC

Big name radio, motion pictures and the stage folk will be heard on NBC during the summer months, replacing vacation-bound shows.

Following is the list of programs which have gone off or which will depart soon, and the artists replacing them:

Rise Stevens, star of opera and screen, will be heard on NBC Mondays at 6:30 p.m. (PWT) taking the place of "Information Please".

"The Victor Borge Show", starring Danish pianist-comedian, begins Tues., July 3, at 6:30 p.m. (PWT), retaining most of the "Fibber McGee and Molly" cast which it replaces.

With the Bob Hope show (NBC, Tues., 7:00 p.m., PWT), off the air, that spot is filled by "The Man Called X", starring Herbert Marshall.

Hildegarde has been replaced for the summer by "The Sigmund Romberg Show", with an orchestra under Romberg, heard Tues., at 7:30 p.m.

"The Eddie Cantor Show" (NBC, Wed., 6:00 p.m., PWT) will be replaced for the summer beginning this week by "Wednesday with You", all music, a guest star and [illegible]

bowed out of his Sunday night show (NBC, 5:30 p.m., PWT) and the spot now features Tommy Dorsey and company.

"Meet Me at Parky's", starring the comedian Parkyakarkus, takes over the Harold Lloyd "Comedy Theatre' 'time (NBC, Sun., 7:30 p.m., PWT).

American Network to carry Truman conference address

The American Broadcasting Company and its affiliated stations will carry the address of President Harry S. Truman before the closing session of the United Nations Conference Tuesday, at 4:00 p.m., PWT. The President's talk, which will be broadcast to its conclusion, is expected to run from 15 to 25 minutes.

Duke Ellington on Spotlight Band show Wednesday

Duke Ellington, together with his orchestra, move into "The Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands" for the KHJ-Mutual Don Lee broadcast of Wednesday from 6:30 to 7:00 p.m., PWT.

Featuring Ellington himself at the piano, Joya Sherrill and Al Hibbler as vocalists, and the alto sax of Johnny Hodges, the entire Ellington aggregation will be heard from Convention Hall in Atlantic City, while entertaining the men of the U. S. Coast Guard Training Station there.

"I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against an whole people."—Edmund Burke.

Pianist heads overseas unit

NEW YORK — Laurence "88" Keyes, singing swing and boogie-woogie pianist from Kansas City, is overseas with an entertainment unit, according to his manager, Cliff Martinez.

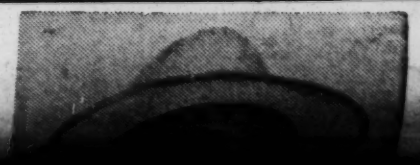
He heads the unit, which includes Freddie and Flo, dance team; Lora Pierre, singer, and the Three Spencer Sister, instrumentalist and singers. Before leaving, they signed a two-year contract for Decca with Mayo "Ink" Williams, and made several appearances on Gloom Dodgers, over WHN, a New York station.

The Onyx club, Kelly's Stable, Tony Pastor's, all in New York, and the Hotel Sherman in Chicago have made use of his talents, which include arranging for voice and orchestra, and dancing while playing the piano. He has recorded for Decca "Keep That Off Your Mind" and "The Up-to-date Blues."

TODD'S
HARLEM HOLIDAY
ALL COLORED
ALL RECORD
KFVD Review
1020 on Dial
SUNDAYS—5:00 P. M.
Sponsored by
TODD'S SO. CALIFORNIA STORES

LISTEN — LISTEN

Alex says:



Then You Have Missed Something!

724 E. 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

TO

Happy Johnson — His Trombone

and

His Famous Quintette

at the

SAN PEDRO CLUB

3316 South San Pedro Street

(Near Jefferson Blvd.)

GEORGE and ROSS

Popular Mixoligists Will Serve You

— Open 8 P.M. Until 12 Midnite —

Dining and Dancing

NATE REWINE, Your Host

Phone ADams 9648

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

— At The —

CAFE SOCIETY

2711 South San Pedro Street

JIM WYNNE and His SWINGSTERS

and

JESSIE PERRY

(Formerly with Earl Hines' Band)

Dancing nightly from 9 p.m. until 2 a.m.

Closed Mondays.

— ALSO —

JAKE PORTER

and His Fine Combo

Playing From 2 A.M. Until 5 A.M.

George W. Ross, Mgr.—C. A. Barber, Your Genial Host

"A Good Show Every Night Is Our Motto"

popular score, "Rhapsody in Blue", will feature this number on the program. Gershwin wrote the work for Whiteman, who premiered it in 1924 with the composer at the piano. Earl Wilde will be the soloist assisted by "Her Nibs", Georgia Gibbs, Bob Johnston, baritone, the Merry Macs and a special chorus.

Gershwin, whether deservedly or not, has been credited with "uniting Broadway and Carnegie Hall", as a New York music critic once phrased it.

SUMMER REPLACEMENTS ON NBC

Big name radio, motion pictures and the stage folk will be heard on NBC during the summer months, replacing vacation-bound shows.

Following is the list of programs which have gone off or which will depart soon, and the artists replacing them:

Rise Stevens, star of opera and screen, will be heard on NBC Mondays at 6:30 p.m. (PWT) taking the place of "Information Please".

"The Victor Borge Show", starring Danish pianist-comedian, begins Tues., July 3, at 6:30 p.m. (PWT), retaining most of the "Fibber McGee and Molly" cast which it replaces.

With the Bob Hope show (NBC, Tues., 7:00 p.m., PWT), off the air, that spot is filled by "The Man Called X", starring Herbert Marshall.

Hildegarde has been replaced for the summer by "The Sigmund Romberg Show", with an orchestra under Romberg, heard Tues., at 7:30 p.m.

"The Eddie Cantor Show" (NBC, Wed., 6:00 p.m., PWT) will be replaced for the summer beginning this week by "Wednesday with You", all music, a guest star and Harry von Zell.

Summer replacement for Dinah Shore ought to be good. It's the "Adventures of Topper" (NBC, Thurs., 9:00 p.m., PWT). The program features Roland Young, the wistful comedian, and will be based on original scripts taken from the novels of the late Thorne Smith.

"The Dunninger Show" fills for Amos 'n' Andy (NBC, Fri., 7:00 p.m., PWT) — and thank the Lord for summer.

Replacement for "Duffy's Tavern" (NBC, Fri., 8:30 p.m., PWT) is "Correction Please" starring J. C. Flippen.

Wayne King and his orchestra, with three singers, have replaced the Jack Benny show (NBC, Sun., 4:00 p.m., PWT).

"Fitch Bandwagon" makes way for "Rogue's Gallery", in which Dick Powell remains, but in the role of a tough detective, Sundays, beginning June 17 (NBC, 4:30 p.m., PWT). This sounds much more interesting than the Bandwagon.

The "Frances Langford Show", with Spike Jones' orchestra and a weekly guest, is subbing for the Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy program (NBC, Sun., 5:00 p.m., PWT).

Eddie Bracken a while back

"Meet Me at Parky's", starring the comedian Parkyakarkus, takes over the Harold Lloyd "Comedy Theatre' 'time (NBC, Sun., 7:30 p.m., PWT).

American Network to carry Truman conference address

The American Broadcasting Company and its affiliated stations will carry the address of President Harry S. Truman before the closing session of the United Nations Conference Tuesday, at 4:00 p.m., PWT. The President's talk, which will be broadcast to its conclusion, is expected to run from 15 to 25 minutes.

Duke Ellington on Spotlight Band show Wednesday

Duke Ellington, together with his orchestra, move into "The Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands" for the KHJ-Mutual Don Lee broadcast of Wednesday from 6:30 to 7:00 p.m., PWT.

Featuring Ellington himself at the piano, Joya Sherrill and Al Hibbler as vocalists, and the alto sax of Johnny Hodges, the entire Ellington aggregation will be heard from Convention Hall in Atlantic City, while entertaining the men of the U. S. Coast Guard Training Station there.

"I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against an whole people."—Edmund Burke.

He heads the unit, which includes Freddie and Flo, dance team; Lora Pierre, singer, and the Three Spencer Sister, instrumentalist and singers. Before leaving, they signed a two-year contract for Decca with Mayo "Ink" Williams, and made several appearances on Gloom Dodgers, over WHN, a New York station.

The Onyx club, Kelly's Stable, Tony Pastor's, all in New York, and the Hotel Sherman in Chicago have made use of his talents, which include arranging for voice and orchestra, and dancing while playing the piano. He has recorded for Decca "Keep That Off Your Mind" and "The Up-to-date Blues."

TODD'S HARLEM HOLIDAY

ALL COLORED ALL RECORD

KFVD Review 1020 on Dial

SUNDAYS—5:00 P. M.

Sponsored by TODD'S SO. CALIFORNIA STORES

LISTEN — LISTEN

Alex says:

Peace, it is truly wonderful, but we have had big leg chicken all the time. Try us once; we dare you.

Alex Lovejoy's Breakfast Club

4416¾ S. Central Ave.

NOW PLAYING

LAST BIG WEEK

with

JOE TURNER

BLUES PERSONIFIED

And A Star Studded Revue

at JOE MORRIS'

Club Plantation

108th Street and Central Avenue

For Reservations Call JE-9688

Over and over again, visit the Eastside's Most popular After Hour Spot

AL AUSTIN'S

CASABLANCA

2801 S. San Pedro Street

As usual, catering to the appetite and enjoyment of the after hour crowd serving the Casa Blanca's fine Specialties and currently featuring

JOE LIGGINS AND HIS HONEYDRIPPERS

Leroy (Shorty) Taylor, Mgr.

Open seven nights a week from 11 p.m. until dawn — Phone AD-9306

Gladys Childress in Carnegie Hall concert

NEW YORK — Studying here on a Rosenwald fellowship, Miss Gladys Elizabeth Childress, was soloist with the 70-piece Sperry corporation orchestra in a benefit concert for the United Negro College fund at Carnegia Hall re-

Dot Dandridge film role marks her as grownup

By PHIL CARTER

If you've been following show business for a few years, don't look now, but little Dorothy Dandridge has grown up!

Seeing her in Warner Bros.' "Pillow to Post", you find out she's no longer the younger member of the kid sister act, the Dandridge sisters, which played the Cotton Club in 1937.

As a matter of fact she's no longer Dorothy Dandridge. In private life she is Mrs. Harold Nicholas, wife of another junior member of an equally famous family act, the Nicholas brothers. And if you still don't want to admit that time has flown—they have a two-year old baby girl, Harolyn.

Yes, sir. The little girl who a short time ago was running around on a stage in pigtails, is now a full fledged performer. In "Pillow to Post" she appears as featured singer with Louis Armstrong and his band. Tempus fugit, and how's your rheumatism?

One doesn't quite have to be an octagenarian to remember the Dandridge sisters. The act was formed when Dorothy, Vivian and a playmate, Etta Jones, were in their teens. Dorothy had been on the stage since she was 6 years old in an act which included, her mother, Ruby, her aunt, and Vivian.

Dorothy did acrobatics, ballet, and played the violin; while Vivian danced and played the piano. The two girls learned their music from their mother who is now a successful radio player.

When the Dandridge sisters went into the Cotton Club, it had just been moved from Harlem to Broadway. The show, headed by Cab Calloway, also included, June Richmond, Dynamite Hooker, the Berry Brothers, Sister Tharpe, and the Nicholas Brothers.

That's right, there's where Dorothy met Harold Nicholas. However, it wasn't until the Dandridge sisters had gone to England on a vaudeville tour, which was cut short by the war, that the merger of the two was planned. They were married in Los Angeles in September, 1942.

Dorothy's appearance in "Pillow to Post" with Louis Arm-

THE SYBIL LEWIS
SCHOOL OF DRAMA

Will Open Soon In The
THEATRE OF ARTS BUILDING
313½ E. 1st St., Suite 216 - Los Angeles 12

Clients Selected for Training Will Be Coached In Screen, Radio, and Stage Technique By A Carefully Selected Staff of Artists. Prepare Your Children for A Future Career

NOW!

DON'T WAIT!

Investigate This Rapidly Expanding Field of Opportunity At Once!

NOW OPEN . . .

The
Club New Yorker
4505 S. Avalon Blvd.

— Featuring Food by Mr. and Mrs. Willie Mack —
PHIL McGEE & EDDIE ATKINSON
Invite you to
THE ELBOW BEND
Cocktail Bar & Cafe
5231 AVALON BLVD.
Away from the High Price District

EVERYTHING IS SOLID "JACK"; THE CURFEW IS GONE AND WE ARE BACK WITH THE BEST FOOD
GOLDEN BROWN FRIED CHICKEN
TENDER THICK STEAKS
HAM, SAUSAGE, BACON, EGGS
with HOT BISCUITS AND COFFEE
and the Best Entertainment
Dusty Brooks and the Four Tones
Singing and playing your favorite songs
AT THE
CAFE ZOMBIE
5432 South Central Avenue
— OPEN 11 P.M. Until? —
Phone ADams 9783
Elsie Jacobs, Prop. Marcelle Brown, Mgr.

Edie's
and
Callena's
The Best Breakfast Anywhere

concert, for the United Negro College fund at Carnegie Hall re- | now, but little Dorothy Dandridge has grown up!

THE SYBIL LEWIS
SCHOOL OF DRAMA

Will Open Soon In The
THEATRE OF ARTS BUILDING
313½ E. 1st St., Suite 216 - Los Angeles 12

Clients Selected for Training Will Be Coached In Screen, Radio, and Stage Technique By A Carefully Selected Staff of Artists. Prepare Your Children for A Future Career

NOW!

DON'T WAIT!

Investigate This Rapidly Expanding Field of Opportunity At Once!

NOW OPEN . . .

The
Club New Yorker
4505 S. Avalon Blvd.

(Formerly the Famous Black Flamingo Breakfast Club)

Specializing in Excellent
Chicken, Steaks & Baked Ham
Hot Biscuits

Entertainment Nightly
From 1:30 A.M. Until 5:30 A.M.

Music by the Stanley Morgan Trio

Under the Management of Jackson and Moore

Special Attraction
BIG JAM SESSION TONIGHT

WYNONIE HARRIS
"King of the Blues"
with
ROY MILTON
And His Mad Swingsters
Featuring CAMILLE at the Piano

Now at the
Club Rendezvous
251 East First Street
(San Pedro and 1st Street)

Dining -:- Dancing -:- Entertainment

Open from 12 Midnight Until 6 A.M.

"Try Our Food — It Is Just What You Want."

no longer the younger member of the kid sister act, the Dandridge sisters, which played the Cotton Club in 1937.

As a matter of fact she's no longer Dorothy Dandridge. In private life she is Mrs. Harold Nicholas, wife of another junior member of an equally famous family act, the Nicholas brothers. And if you still don't want to admit that time has flown—they have a two-year old baby girl, Harolyn.

Yes, sir. The little girl who a short time ago was running around on a stage in pigtails, is now a full fledged performer. In "Pillow to Post" she appears as featured singer with Louis Armstrong and his band. Tempus fugit, and how's your rheumatism?

One doesn't quite have to be an octagenarian to remember the Dandridge sisters. The act was formed when Dorothy, Vivian and a playmate, Etta Jones, were in their teens. Dorothy had been on the stage since she was 6 years old in an act which included, her mother, Ruby, her aunt, and Vivian.

Dorothy did acrobatics, ballet, and played the violin; while Vivian danced and played the piano. The two girls learned their music from their mother who is now a successful radio player.

When the Dandridge sisters went into the Cotton Club, it had just been moved from Harlem to Broadway. The show, headed by Cab Calloway, also included, June Richmond, Dynamite Hooker, the Berry Brothers, Sister Tharpe, and the Nicholas Brothers.

That's right, there's where Dorothy met Harold Nicholas. However, it wasn't until the Dandridge sisters had gone to England on a vaudeville tour, which was cut short by the war, that the merger of the two was planned. They were married in Los Angeles in September, 1942.

Dorothy's appearance in "Pillow to Post" with Louis Armstrong was somewhat of a reunion. Old Satchmo headed one of the Cotton Club shows on Broadway in which the Dandridge sisters were featured.

So you can imagine, if you feel a little surprised at the sudden maturity of Dottie Dandridge, think how Louis Armstrong feels. While they were playing the Cotton Club, he probably had to take her her milk backstage between shows.

Four clefs on record

The Four Clefs, popular small jazz unit, have made a record of the rhythmic number, "V-Day Stomp."

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."—Benjamin Franklin.

THE ELBOW BEND
Cocktail Bar & Cafe
5231 AVALON BLVD.

Away from the High Price District

EVERYTHING IS SOLID "JACK"; THE CURFEW IS GONE AND WE ARE BACK WITH THE BEST FOOD

GOLDEN BROWN FRIED CHICKEN
TENDER THICK STEAKS
HAM, SAUSAGE, BACON, EGGS
with HOT BISCUITS AND COFFEE

and the Best Entertainment
Dusty Brooks and the Four Tones
Singing and playing your favorite songs

AT THE
CAFE ZOMBIE
5432 South Central Avenue

— OPEN 11 P.M. Until? —

Phone ADams 9783

Elsie Jacobs, Prop. Marcelle Brown, Mgr.

Edie's
and
Callena's

The Best Breakfast Anywhere

GINGHAM
Waffle Shop
111 North San Pedro St.

TOO TOO FINE

OPEN FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL 2 P.M.

CLOSED MONDAYS

SENSATIONAL COLOSSAL STUPENDOUS

Shepp Presents the One and Only
PEG LEG BATES
The Greatest Performer of All

with
WILLIE LEWIS, COMEDY STAR
DEL ST. JOHN, SMALL'S PARADISE CLUB, N. Y. CITY
Other All Star Acts — Girls of the Ensemble and
LEONARD REED'S SWING-SENSATIONAL ORCHESTRA

and
King Piper (Pied) Perry and His Band
in the
COCKTAIL ROOM

JAM SESSION EVERY SUNDAY 3 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

NEW SHOW TIME
10:00 p.m. & 12:45 a.m.
For Reservations Call
VA-6400 or MA-3322

SHEPP'S PLAYHOUSE CLUB
FIRST and LOS ANGELES STREETS

"Almost all absurdity of conduct arises from the imitation of those whom we cannot resemble."
—Samuel Johnson.

FOR SALE

4-Family Flat, 4 rms. each.
West Jefferson district
$3,000 down

1038½ E. 52nd Street.
10 room house and a
5 room rear house

ALSO CASH FOR FIRST AND SECOND TRUST DEEDS

WANTED!
PROPERTY
Cash Preferable from Owners

LOANS, INSURANCE, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

George A. Vincil
REAL ESTATE
Licensed Broker
NOTARY PUBLIC
5118 S. Central Ave.
Phone AD-0848
Res. 1-1552

EXTRA SPECIAL!!!
VACANT — 8-room stucco double, just reconditioned. 3-room cottage in rear, rented for $27.50. 3 garages. Lot 50 x 150. 500 block N. Commonwealth. Pay $3500 and move in today. Price $10,500. CE. 26662.

EASTSIDE SPECIAL
131 E. 27th ST. — Triplex and 4 rms. rear, hardwood floors, A-1 condition. Price $10,500. Terms. CE. 26662.

$1500 DOWN — 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, plastered walls, corner lot, 274 E. 43rd Pl. Price $5500.

See me for real bargains!

CE. 2-6662

Monrovia youth heard from in Manila

MANILA—Cpl. Paul K. Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julian D. Fisher, of 808 S. California st., Monrovia, is stationed with the 576th Engineer Dump Truck co. here.

Cpl. Fisher was sent to Australia in May 1943, after finishing his training at Fort Belvior, Virginia.

He attended M.A.D. High school in Monrovia, where his father is a member of the police force.

He participated in the New Guinea and both North and South Philippines campaigns and has received three Bronze Service Stars and the Good Conduct Ribbon. His unit has received a War Department Citation for participation in the Papuan Campaign.

200 Negroes affected in 2500 Studebaker layoff

CHICAGO — Included among 2,500 workers laid off from the Studebaker plant as a result of the government's closing order, were 200 Negroes.

Classified

Furniture for sale
Beautiful Oriental rug, 16 x 11, $850. Call EX. 7963. 6/25/3

HELP WANTED
Two graduate nurses and two practical nurses for a sanatorium. Call TUcker 1639 or ADams 9790.

LEGAL NOTICE

SUMMONS
No. D-280394

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Carmen Williams, Plaintiff, vs. Ellis Williams, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, and Complaint filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior

Vital Statistics •

BIRTHS

Nealy, Sharon, to Sam & Nola, 3756 Cimarron.

Powell, Ronald, to Steven & Geraldine, RFD, S. Mountain ave., Monrovia.

Roberts, Brenda Joyce, to Jas. & Magie, 642 E. 46th st.

White, Horace, to Walter & Rosebud, 1120 E. 53rd st.

Washington, Jacqueline, to Lovinggood & Hazel, 1340 E. Vernon.

Williams, Wellington R., to Julius & Doris, 787 Ceres ave.

Bluntson, David P., to Jesse & Rosa L., 11492 Croesus.

Clemons, girl, to Wallace & Julia, 1529 E. 23rd st.

Dickerson, Rodney C., to Clarence & Beatrice, 1932 E. 117th st.

Lewis, Jacqueline L., to Jas. & Edith, 209 W. 57th st.

McCullom, Kenneth, to Lee V. & Margaret, 811½ E. 32nd st.

Owens, Richard M., to Richard & Consuela, 1216 E. 92nd st.

Toomes, Eddrina N., to Edgar & Naomi, 2211 Hooper.

Williams, Carolyn, to Carl & Elizabeth, 1036 E. 24th st.

Davidson, Edward L., to Florene, 2083 W. 30th st.

Lucas, Judy C., to Alonzo & Carrie, 1251½ E. 34th st.

Verner, boy, to Roscoe & Jewel, 124 E. 31st st.

Williams, Susan C., to Geo. & Dorothea, 455 N. Madison.

Pope, Alonia L., to Geo. & Louise, 1327 E. 28th st.

Ball, Anderson, to Harry & Rosa L., 1430 E. 17th st.

Bradley, Gail L., to Felix & Edna, 468 N. Mountain View.

Elson, Romie L., to Romie & Mildred, 1400 Perez Lane.

Frazier, Ronald, to Calvin & Tressie, 425½ E. 49th st.

Hemnhill, Curtis A., to Chester & Almer, 327 E. 42nd st.

Hill, Eddie J., to Joseph & Beatrice, 767½ E. 18th st.

Jackson, Lois M. & sister, to Henderson & Odessa, 244 W. 49th.

Jennings, Erlene J., to Jas. & Bernice, 5407 Fortuna ct.

Maston, Thos. Walter, to Thos. & Henrietta, 1242½ N. Virgil.

822 Pine, Santa Ana.

Jno. B. Green, 25, 1116 E. 11th, to Hazel Gasey, 20, 1151 E. 41st pl.

DIVORCES

Carter, Elaine vs. Eugene; Vince Monroe Townsend, attorney.

Lee, Hezzie vs. Mary; Early, Carita vs. Lawrence; Smith, Florence E. vs. McKinley; E. C. Broady, attorney.

Strong, Albertyne vs. Esley M.; Jackson, Ernest vs. Laura; H. L. Richardson, attorney.

Duncan, John H. vs. Katie R.; I. J. Jackson III, attorney.

Doram, Lillian vs. Thomas M.; Sherouse, Louise vs. Alvin; Walker, Hollie vs. V.; Armstrong, Frederick vs. Christoval F.; Crownover, Minnie vs. Harry; Hudson, Leroy vs. Bessie; Jefferson, Dorothy vs. Raymond V.; C. C. Taylor, attorney.

Tolbert, Lelie M. vs. Simon Andrew; Marshall Denton Jr., attorney.

Randolph, Berline vs. Salis R.; C. A. Wright, attorney.

Cockrell, Elizabeth vs. Irie L.; Mosley, Joy vs. Italy; McDaniel, Rosie vs. Rommie; Bluntson, Ulysses vs. Rosa; Strong, Esley vs. Albertine; Williams, Alida vs. Nathaniel; Thompson, Luther B. vs. Velma R.; W. L. Gordon Jr., attorney.

Ferguson, Arthur vs. Bobbie L.; L. Miller, attorney.

DEATHS

Payton, Louis, 70, May 27, 916 E. 116th st.; Angelus.

Richardson, Clareast, 20, May 24, 1822 Spruce st.; A. J. Roberts.

Moore, Odessia H., 41, May 26, 647 E. 23rd; People's.

Ellis, Chas. W., 57, May 25, 1519 E. 103rd pl.; Angelus.

Hudson, Lillie M., 24, May 25, 888 E. 46th st.; Angelus.

Mitchell, Edwin T., 33, May 26, 11514½ Central; So. L.A. Mortuary.

Jones, Sarah, 71, May 30, 235 Jackson st.; Conner-Johnson.

Rock, Virginia, 73, May 28, 2124 E. 114th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Robinson, Lillian L., 34, May 31, 1227 E. 112th st.; Angelus.

Cunningham, Irene, 48, May 27,

His brother? Why, of all things

George Ricks, 1550½ E. 14th st., told the police last week that he suspects that his brother, whom he refused a loan of gas stamps, rifled his wallet, in an unguarded moment, of said stamps and $2.

All Types of Roofing and Siding
Moderate Prices — Terms if Desired
Free Estimates & All Work Guaranteed
Fuhriman & Brennan
CONTRACTORS
10717 S. Central JE. 5869

CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY
A. P. Durousseau & Co.
867 E. Vernon Ave.
AD. 6511 Evenings: KI. 4816

JANITORS JANITRESSES
Apply personally between 8-10 a.m. Room 1000
215 W. 6th St.
Pacific Southwest Realty Company

FURNITURE FOR SALE
Ice refrigerators, stoves roll-away beds, inner-spring mattresses and furniture.
Cash or Terms.
4301 S. Vermont
AD. 1-3317

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

4-Family Flat, 4 rms. each.
West Jefferson district
$3,000 down

1038½ E. 52nd Street.
10 room house and a
5 room rear house

ALSO CASH FOR FIRST AND SECOND TRUST DEEDS

WANTED!
PROPERTY
Cash Preferable from Owners

LOANS, INSURANCE, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

George A. Vincil
REAL ESTATE
Licensed Broker
NOTARY PUBLIC

5118 S. Central Ave.
Phone AD-0848
Res. 1-1552

EXTRA SPECIAL!!!
VACANT — 8-room stucco double, just reconditioned. 3-room cottage in rear, rented for $27.50. 3 garages. Lot 50 x 150. 500 block N. Commonwealth. Pay $3500 and move in today. Price $10,500. CE. 26662.

EASTSIDE SPECIAL
131 E. 27th ST. — Triplex and 4 rms. rear, hardwood floors, A-1 condition. Price $10,500. Terms. CE. 26662.

$1500 DOWN — 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, plastered walls, corner lot, 274 E. 43rd Pl. Price $5500.

See me for real bargains!

CE. 2-6662

Warren C. VINSTON
LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER
4619 AVALON BLVD.

George G. Smith
Licensed Broker
INSURANCE-REAL ESTATE

Fire
dwellings with 8-point coverage
furniture and household goods
mercantile risks

Automobile
fire, theft and comprehensive
public liability
property damage
collision of all types
passenger coverage

Workman's Compensation
all types of mercantile risks
PLATE GLASS
HEALTH AND ACCIDENT POLICIES
LOANS—INVESTMENTS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Service Day and Night

In the offices of the Liberty Savings & Loan Association
2512 South Central Ave.
PA-8974

AD-8614 Res. RO-6123

MANILA—Cpl. Paul R. Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julian D. Fisher, of 808 S. California st., Monrovia, is stationed with the 576th Engineer Dump Truck co. here.

Cpl. Fisher was sent to Australia in May 1943, after finishing his training at Fort Belvior, Virginia.

He attended M.A.D. High school in Monrovia, where his father is a member of the police force.

He participated in the New Guinea and both North and South Philippines campaigns and has received three Bronze Service Stars and the Good Conduct Ribbon. His unit has received a War Department Citation for participation in the Papuan Campaign.

200 Negroes affected in 2500 Studebaker layoff

CHICAGO — Included among 2,500 workers laid off from the Studebaker plant as a result of the government's closing order, were 200 Negroes.

Classified

Furniture for sale
Beautiful Oriental rug, 16 x 11, $850. Call EX. 7963. 6/25/3

HELP WANTED
Two graduate nurses and two practical nurses for a sanatorium. Call TUcker 1639 or ADams 9790.

LEGAL NOTICE

SUMMONS
No. D-280394

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

Carmen Williams, Plaintiff, vs. Ellis Williams, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, and Complaint filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County.

The People of the State of California send greetings to Ellis Williams, Defendant.

You are directed to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, and to answer the Complaint therein within ten days after the service on you of this Summons, if served within the County of Los Angeles, or within thirty days if served elsewhere, and you are notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, this 21st day of April, 1945.

(Seal, Superior Court, Los Angeles County.)
J. F. MORONEY,
County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.
By B. B. Burrus, Deputy.
WALTER L. GORDON, JR.,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 4104 South Central Ave., Los Angeles 11, Calif., ADams 1-4207.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
No. 241871
NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND GUARDIANSHIP OF MAJOR GEORGE BLACKWELL, JR., a Minor.

Notice is hereby given that M. G. Blackwell, Sr., Guardian of the person and estate of Major George Blackwell, Jr., will sell, on about July 19, 1945, at 12:30 P.M., in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, to the highest and best bidder, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, at private sale, subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, the following described real property belonging to the estate of said minor to-wit: Lot 218, of the EAST JEFFERSON tract, Recorded in Book 9, Page 72 of Maps, Records of Los Angeles County, California.

Terms and records of sale: Cash or upon delivery of Deed of said guardian terms in United States lawful money, and after confirmation of sale by said Superior Court; Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids and offers must be in writing, and may be left at the office of Walter L. Gordon, Jr., 4104 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, 11, California, attorney for said guardian, or may be delivered to said guardian personally, or may be filed with the Clerk of said Superior Court at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of said sale.

DATED: June 28th, 1945.
SIGNED: M. G. BLACKWELL
Guardian of the person and estate of Major George Blackwell, Jr., a minor.
SIGNED: WALTER L. GORDON, JR.
Attorney for Guardian.

Roberts, Brenda Joyce, to Jas. & Magie, 642 E. 46th st.

White, Horace, to Walter & Rosebud, 1120 E. 53rd st.

Washington, Jacqueline, to Lovinggood & Hazel, 1340 E. Vernon.

Williams, Wellington R., to Julius & Doris, 787 Ceres ave.

Bluntson, David P., to Jesse & Rosa L., 11492 Croesus.

Clemons, girl, to Wallace & Julia, 1529 E. 23rd st.

Dickerson, Rodney C., to Clarence & Beatrice, 1932 E. 117th st.

Lewis, Jacqueline L., to Jas. & Edith, 209 W. 57th st.

McCullom, Kenneth, to Lee V. & Margaret, 811½ E. 32nd st.

Owens, Richard M., to Richard & Consuela, 1216 E. 92nd st.

Toomes, Eddrina N., to Edgar & Naomi, 2211 Hooper.

Williams, Carolyn, to Carl & Elizabeth, 1036 E. 24th st.

Davidson, Edward L., to Florene, 2083 W. 30th st.

Lucas, Judy C., to Alonzo & Carrie, 1251½ E. 34th st.

Verner, boy, to Roscoe & Jewel, 124 E. 31st st.

Williams, Susan C., to Geo. & Dorothea, 455 N. Madison.

Pope, Alonia L., to Geo. & Louise, 1327 E. 28th st.

Ball, Anderson, to Harry & Rosa L., 1430 E. 17th st.

Bradley, Gail L., to Felix & Edna, 468 N. Mountain View.

Elson, Romie L., to Romie & Mildred, 1400 Perez Lane.

Frazier, Ronald, to Calvin & Tressie, 425½ E. 49th st.

Hemnhill, Curtis A., to Chester & Almer, 327 E. 42nd st.

Hill, Eddie J., to Joseph & Beatrice, 767½ E. 18th st.

Jackson, Lois M. & sister, to Henderson & Odessa, 244 W. 49th.

Jennings, Erlene J., to Jas. & Bernice, 5407 Fortuna ct.

Maston, Thos. Walter, to Thos. & Henrietta, 1242½ N. Virgil.

Osborne, Betty J., to Alpheus & Virginia, 2729½ Council st.

Taylor, Chas. L., to Jesse & Alice, 1465 E. 25th.

Adams, Mary L., to Elie & Revoyda, 1567 Fries ave., Wilmington.

Brown, Clifford H., to Allen & Annie J., 4406½ Central.

Garnichaud, Jo Ann E., to Jos. & Jeanette, 377 W. 12th st.

Gill, Janice E., to Jesse & Millie, 1447 E. 53rd st.

Green, girl, to Albert & Juanita, 1617 E. 52nd st.

Manuel, boy, to Ned & Edna, 111 S. Hewitt st.

MARRIAGES

Isaac B. Yeager, 26, U.S. Army, to Helen M. Green, 18, 5208½ Wall.

Anthony H. Kyle, 50, 1533 E. Vernon, to Anita L. Brown, 35, same address.

Joe E. Torres, 28, 443 E. Vernon, to Catherine F. McDonough, 19, same address.

Clarence Winston Jr., 18, 5008 Wall, to Ella L. Franklin, 16, 4519 Central.

James Payne, 60, 648 E. 49th pl., to Margaret Thompson, 44, 1168½ E. 52nd st.

Claude Smith Jr., U. S. N., to Julia B. Brooks, 18, 148 E. 51st st.

Frank E. Denson, 56, 300 E. Washington, to Trace B. McGehee, 51, 307 E. 56th.

Wm. R. Bell, 21, 851 E. Jefferson, to Willie M. Burnham, 16, 879 E. 40th pl.

Freddie Williams, 27, 3815 Woodlawn, to Ruth Caldwell, 27, 1330 E. 17th.

Fred Smith, 48, 1316 E. 51st, to Ruth E. Montgomery, 31, same address.

Mason C. Driver, 42, 884 E. 56th, to Vivian S. Turner, 31, 1527 E. 22nd.

Alexander Towan Jr., 20, 1022 Hooper, to Eleanor M. Berumen, 18, 1686 Santa Barbara.

Byron D. Barkerville Jr., 21, 3621 S. Normandie, to Constance Shaw, 18, 610 E. 47th.

Chas. A. Hunter, 45, 1279 E. 56th, to Rowena G. Enoex, 21, 3660 Halldale.

Lawrence R. Hill, 33, U.S. Army, to Julia T. Hayes, 30, 1308 E. 49th.

Calvin Simms Jr., 28, 2703 Long Beach, to Selmer Gilliard, 24, 1639 E. 32nd.

Percy Anderson, 48, 1422 E. 21st, to Helen Singleton, 42, 1424 E. 21st.

Herman D. Hunt, 30, 471 E. Vernon, to Lorraine D. Bell, 24,

Lee, Hezzie vs. Mary; Early, Carita vs. Lawrence; Smith, Florence E. vs. McKinley; E. C. Broady, attorney.

Strong, Albertyne vs. Esley M.; Jackson, Ernest vs. Laura; H. L. Richardson, attorney.

Duncan, John H. vs. Katie R.; I. J. Jackson III, attorney.

Doram, Lillian vs. Thomas M.; Sherouse, Louise vs. Alvin; Walker, Hollie vs. V.; Armstrong, Frederick vs. Christoval F.; Crownover, Minnie vs. Harry; Hudson, Leroy vs. Bessie; Jefferson, Dorothy vs. Raymond V.; C. C. Taylor, attorney.

Tolbert, Lelie M. vs. Simon Andrew; Marshall Denton Jr., attorney.

Randolph, Berline vs. Salis R.; C. A. Wright, attorney.

Cockrell, Elizabeth vs. Irie L.; Mosley, Joy vs. Italy; McDaniel, Rosie vs. Rommie; Bluntson, Ulysses vs. Rosa; Strong, Esley vs. Albertine; Williams, Alida vs. Nathaniel; Thompson, Luther B. vs. Velma R.; W. L. Gordon Jr., attorney.

Ferguson, Arthur vs. Bobbie L.; L. Miller, attorney.

DEATHS

Payton, Louis, 70, May 27, 916 E. 116th st.; Angelus.

Richardson, Clareast, 20, May 24, 1822 Spruce st.; A. J. Roberts.

Moore, Odessia H., 41, May 26, 647 E. 23rd; People's.

Ellis, Chas. W., 57, May 25, 1519 E. 103rd pl.; Angelus.

Hudson, Lillie M., 24, May 25, 888 E. 46th st.; Angelus.

Mitchell, Edwin T., 33, May 26, 11514½ Central; So. L.A. Mortuary.

Jones, Sarah, 71, May 30, 235 Jackson st.; Conner-Johnson.

Rock, Virginia, 73, May 28, 2124 E. 114th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Robinson, Lillian L., 34, May 31, 1227 E. 112th st.; Angelus.

Cunningham, Irene, 48, May 27, 1505 E. 22nd st.; Smith & Williams.

Andrews, Roye K., 37, May 30, 1719 W. 35th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Anthony, Annett, 79, June 2, 649 E. 54th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Summers, Rosalie, 73, June 3, 2212 W. 37th pl.; Angelus.

Moore, Ida M., 47, June 4, 1516 E. 41st pl.; Angelus.

Myers, James, 27, June 4, 4274

(Continued on Page 24)

and $2.

All Types of Roofing and Siding
Moderate Prices — Terms if Desired
Free Estimates & All Work Guaranteed
Fuhriman & Brennan
CONTRACTORS
10717 S. Central JE. 5869

CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY
A. P. Durousseau & Co.
867 E. Vernon Ave.
AD. 6511 Evenings: KI. 4816

JANITORS JANITRESSES
Apply personally between 8-10 a.m. Room 1000
215 W. 6th St.
Pacific Southwest Realty Company

FURNITURE FOR SALE
Ice refrigerators, stoves roll-away beds, inner-spring mattresses and furniture.
Cash or Terms.
4301 S. Vermont
AD. 1-3317

FOR SALE
6 units; 1—4 family frame; 1 new stucco over 4 garages; income $126 per mo.; $12,000 full price, $2,000 dn. 479 E. 49th St. Do not disturb tenants, call owner at
AD. 7864

Listings Wanted — Income — Business
If You Don't Have a Good Buy don't call — If You do, Then Call and I'll do the Rest.
NATE REDWINE AND CO.
Phone KI-4231

FOR RENT
TRUCKS — U-DRIVE
Since 1937 — The Same Location
7076 S. Central Avenue
Call: KI-4231 or LA-4488

JIMMIE'S TRANSFER & STORAGE
Will Now Crate and Ship Your Furniture
— Give Us a Call —
1720 West Jefferson Blvd.
Office Phone RE. 2-1498 Night call RO-9455

LUCILLE LISTON
Expert Bookkeeping and Accounting
Notary Public
Small Business Accounts Welcomed
444 E. 48th St. ADams 1-2859

Ohio FEPC bill shelved

COLUMBUS—This state's Fair Employment Practice committee bill has been shelved for the year by the State Legislature.

TRIBUNE classified ads work.

Ads in the TRIBUNE pay off.

The TRIBUNE welcomes all social, civic and everyday news-stories. It does not charge for the printing thereof.

Room for Rent

With Private Telephone

523 Stanford Ave.

Lowest Rate

509 East 4th St.—Vacant 9 room house, first class condition, move in today. $1000 dn., full price $6500.

The C. W. Hill Co.

523 STANFORD AVE.
Los Angeles, 13
Phone MAdison 8472
Open Daily—12:00 Noon—Closed Sat.

HOMES

For Small Purses

Ranches, Acreage
Income Property

COME TO

The Real Estate Mart

1542 W. Jefferson
PA-8422

NEW HOME

We furnish the lot and build you a 1, 2 or 3 bedroom house. Near the town of San Fernando. You furnish a Veteran's Discharge papers, or Doctor's certificate and we furnish plans, financing, and arrange priorities. Prices from $1950. up. Telephone WEbster 5124.

FOR SALE

VACANT 5 room house
Good condition
11811 Antwerp Street
$5250
Down Payment $1250
Balance Easy
TUcker 8954

FOR SALE BARGAIN

4 family flat, 5 rms. each and 1 rear 5 rm. hse., all furnished on west side. Only $7000 dn.

2—5 rm. houses on one lot, close to car line. $4750, $1700 down.

Move in today; 6 rm. vacant; $1500 dn.

Call Jane H. Ricks, CE 2-8886 for all types of legal typing, birth affidavits and certificates

NOTARY PUBLIC

Sunnyside Realty Co.

Licensed Real Estate Broker
CE-28886 1039 E. 50th St.
(Across from Masonic Hall)

— FOR SALE —

VACANT—2 houses on lot. 4 rms. front, 2 rms. over garage in rear.
VACANT—5 rms. 2 bedrooms. Corner lot, garage, painted inside and out.
$650 Down. 4 rm. house, 2 bdrms. South of Vernon.
$700 Down. 4 rm. house. Glassed in porch.
$800 Down. 4 rm. house. Nice location.
$850 Down. 12 rm. duplex. Large rooms.
$900 Down. 2—5 rm. houses. 2 bdrms. each. Lge. lot.
$900 Down. Large 6 room house on Vernon.

WRIGHT REALTY CO.

1057 East Jefferson Blvd. CE. 2-4562

FOR SALE

2 stores and 8-room living quarters up-

FOR SALE—BARGAINS

5-ROOM AND 4-ROOM MODERN BUNGALOW on lot 40 x 140; new roof; new water heater; side drive; double garage; $6500; $2000 down.

5-ROOM MODERN BUNGALOW, 4th Avenue near West Jefferson; $6500; $2500 down.

7 ROOMS, West 37th near Normandie; modern; excellent condition throughout; $9950; $2000 down.

4-UNIT COURT, San Pedro near Vernon; income $74; $2000 down.

(ALL ABOVE SHOWN BY APPOINTMENT)

Notary Public Fire Insurance

CALL

BERNARD C. HERNDON

Ohio FEPC bill shelved

COLUMBUS—This state's Fair Employment Practice committee bill has been shelved for the year by the State Legislature.

TRIBUNE classified ads work.

Ads in the TRIBUNE pay off.

NEW HOME

We furnish the lot and build you a 1, 2 or 3 bedroom house. Near the town of San Fernando. You furnish a Veteran's Discharge papers, or Doctor's certificate and we furnish plans, financing, and arrange priorities. Prices from $1950. up. Telephone WEbster 5124.

The TRIBUNE welcomes all social, civic and everyday news-stories. It does not charge for the printing thereof.

Room for Rent

With Private Telephone

523 Stanford Ave.

Lowest Rate

509 East 4th St.—Vacant 9 room house, first class condition, move in today. $1000 dn., full price $6500.

The C. W. Hill Co.

523 STANFORD AVE.
Los Angeles, 13
Phone MAdison 8472
Open Daily—12:00 Noon—Closed Sat.

HOMES

For Small Purses

Ranches, Acreage
Income Property

COME TO

The Real Estate Mart

1542 W. Jefferson
PA-8422

FOR SALE

VACANT 5 room house
Good condition
11811 Antwerp Street

$5250

Down Payment $1250
Balance Easy

TUcker 8954

FOR SALE BARGAIN

4 family flat, 5 rms. each and 1 rear 5 rm. hse., all furnished on west side. Only $7000 dn.

2—5 rm. houses on one lot, close to car line. $4750, $1700 down.

Move in today; 6 rm. vacant; $1500 dn.

Call Jane H. Ricks, CE 2-8886 for all types of legal typing, birth affidavits and certificates

NOTARY PUBLIC

Sunnyside Realty Co.

Licensed Real Estate Broker
CE-28886 1039 E. 50th St.
(Across from Masonic Hall)

— FOR SALE —

VACANT—2 houses on lot. 4 rms. front, 2 rms. over garage in rear.

VACANT—5 rms. 2 bedrooms. Corner lot, garage, painted inside and out.

$650 Down. 4 rm. house, 2 bdrms. South of Vernon.
$700 Down. 4 rm. house. Glassed in porch.
$800 Down. 4 rm. house. Nice location.
$850 Down. 12 rm. duplex. Large rooms.
$900 Down. 2—5 rm. houses. 2 bdrms. each. Lge. lot.
$900 Down. Large 6 room house on Vernon.

WRIGHT REALTY CO.

1057 East Jefferson Blvd. CE. 2-4562

FOR SALE—BARGAINS

5-ROOM AND 4-ROOM MODERN BUNGALOW on lot 40 x 140; new roof; new water heater; side drive; double garage; $6500; $2000 down.

5-ROOM MODERN BUNGALOW, 4th Avenue near West Jefferson; $6500; $2500 down.

7 ROOMS, West 37th near Normandie; modern; excellent condition throughout; $9950; $2000 down.

4-UNIT COURT, San Pedro near Vernon; income $74; $2000 down.

(ALL ABOVE SHOWN BY APPOINTMENT)

Notary Public Fire Insurance

CALL

BERNARD C. HERNDON

LICENSED BROKER

669 E. 41st Street ADams 1-3309

6 room., gar., basement. E. 41 Pl. Possession 30 days. $6500, $2500 down. Hardwood floors.

7 room, 2 bedroom, 1 bedroom, shower, kitchenette. $8000, $2000 down. Possession 10 days. All hardwood floors.

6 room, 3 bedroom, gar., lot 40x130. $4000, $2000 down, $25 month. East 23 St. Very large rooms.

3105 So. Raymond Ave., 6 units. $19,000, $4000 down, $160 month. Income $310 mo. After payments bal. to buyer $150 mo. Owner sick, must sell, step in.

238 West 45 St., 20 units stucco fur., near Broadway. $32,300, $7000 down, bal. $258 mo. Income $514 month. This is your opportunity.

8 single units, West 41 Pl., furn., 6 gar. Near Broadway. $18,000, $8000 down, $115 mo., income $249 month. It's ready, are you?

3 houses, 972 E. Santa Barbara St., near Central. $7500, $3000 dn., $50 mo. 2—5 rm. houses; 1—2 rm. with garage. Why wait? Move in 30 days.

Vacant lot in Central Gardens next to 9236 Parmlee St. Lot 40x125. $875, $400 down, $10 mo. It's ready, are you?

1862 East Vernon Ave. Lot 50x175. Two buildings. $8000, $3000 down, $65 month.

1234 W. 39th; 5 rms., 2 bedrooms, $1800 dwn., $65 mo.

6 rms., 3 bedrooms, on Crawford. $6600, $3,000 down, $40 per month.

Salesmen: Esberee Miller, Jimmie Nicholson, Miss Helen Ferrell

C. R. RANSOM

LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER
Phone ADams 6641 239 West Vernon Avenue

FOR SALE

2 stores and 8-room living quarters upstairs, on Central Avenue, $12,000.

2 houses on lot; 5 front, 3 rear; West Side, $7950.

SPECIAL: 2 houses on lot, only $4850.

Duplex; 5 up, 5 dn.; hardwood floors throughout; only $8000.

• • •

City Brothers

740 E. 41st St.
AD. 1-3702

BARGAINS FOR SALE

6 rm. frame, 1809 So. Berendo, Possession in 30 days	$6500—	$1750 dn.
6 units, stucco courts, modern, 36th near Main St.	12,500—	4500 dn.
5 rm. & 4 rm. frame, 4261 S. San Pedro Pl.	4500—	1250 dn.
6 rm. frame on Michigan near Mott, Boyle Hgts. District, Possession in 30 days	6500—	2000 dn.
8 apts., 3 bldgs., stucco, Lot 90 x 135 ft.	22,500—	10,000 dn.
3 apts., frame, 4240-4244 Wall St.	4000—	1000 dn.
12 rms., frame, 6th and Stanford	7000—	2000 dn.
8 rms., frame, 27th near Hooper	6750—	2000 dn.

H. A. HOWARD

Real Estate Broker and General Insurance
Notary Public—Loans—Sales
3208 S. CENTRAL AVE. OFFICE ADams 8504
Res. ADams 6544

Buy Extra War Bonds and Stamps

BANG!

$1250 down, 2 houses on Naomi Street.

BOOM!

$1750 down; 2 houses on lot and possession.
$2500 down; half acre. 119th st.; 3 houses, immediate possession.

EXTRA-SPECIAL!

$750 down, immediate possession. 2 bedrooms, lot 60 x 150. $3500 full price, balance easy.

— NO INFORMATION OVER PHONE —

CLARENCE ENNIS

NOTARY PUBLIC
AD. 1-2497 111½ E. Santa Barbara Ave.

Cannady Realty Co.

LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER
1170 W. JEFFERSON RE. 4109—RE. 4100

This Week's Specials . . . .

Stucco, 4 rooms, modern, tile bath, hardwood, short lot; $950 down; $4750 full price; 2110 W. 37th Pl.

Stucco, 4 bedrooms, tile bath, tile ½ bath, double garage, a spacious home; $9500; $3800 down; W. 31st St., near Arlington.

Income, 7-room house converted into 3 income units; Hobart Blvd. near Jefferson; $7500; $2500 down.

Stucco double, perfect condition, tile, hardwood, two 4-room units; $8250; $2750 down; Fourth Ave. near Jefferson.

Six rooms, good condition, modern in every detail; 3675 Fifth Ave.; $6500; $2000 down.

Four modern rooms, tile bath, hardwood floors, large lot; 1863 W. Jefferson Blvd.; $4500; $1500 down.

Eastside, attractive 3 bedroom home with two small income units in rear; 854 E. 32nd St.; $7600; $2500 down.

MANY OTHER HOMES,
5, 6, and 7 Rooms in Our Most Desirable Location
List Your Properties With Us

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT GENERAL INSURANCE

Story of state FEPC demise reveals powerful opposition

SACRAMENTO—Constantly a target for opposing interests and a chosen battle-battleground all session, Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins' AB 3, the Fair Employment Practices act, died automatically at the stroke of midnight last Saturday in the lower house after facing filibuster tactics all day long.

A coalition of 33 Republics and 9 Democrats doomed the legislation, while 24 democrats fought in vain for consideration on the floor. The main maneuver that stalled action on the Hawkins measure was a motion to suspend the rules and give consideration first to Senator Jack Tenny's "Little Dies Committee," ahead of AB 3. The motion carried. Thereafter time ebbed slowly until the deadline set for consideration of Assembly bills.

From its introduction, Jan. 9, the Hawkins bill, banning employer firing and refusal to hire, on grounds of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, and setting up a State commission to insure fair employment practices, has been considered "dynamite." One of the "hot" bills of the session, it has met with every type of opposition, yet it survived until the final moment of possible consideration. One of the half dozen main objectives outlined by the liberal elements in labor, it met its death in a legislative session that will go down in history for opposition to social legislation.

"KISS OF DEATH"

AB 3 was sent first to the Committee on Government Efficiency, which refused to let it be passed out until a floor vote of 46 to 31 re-referred it to the Ways and Means committee. This committee gave it the famous "kiss of death" by voting to "take it under submission." By dint of much floor work, Assemblyman Hawkins, representing Los Angeles' 62nd district, higher brackets and money spent for special privileged groups ate up the available state surplus until even the State Finance Department has been forced to cry for mercy. AB 3 may be dead temporarily, but the lesson of this legislature will be present in the minds of voters and taxpayers at next years' statewide elections. At that time we can take the matter up again."

"Not many sounds in life, and I include all urban and rural sounds, exceed in interest a knock at the door."—Charles Lamb.

Vital statistics

(Continued from Page 22)

Hooper, Angelus.

Smith, Jas. R., 36, May 29, 236 E. 2nd st.; Angelus.

Ferrell, Veatrice, 24, May 31, 903 E. 24th st.; So. L.A. Mortuary.

Hamilton, Harvey, 35, June 4, 9813 Holmes; Angelus.

Miles, Iraie, 26, May 31, 903 E. 24th; So. L. A. Mortuary.

Price, Ella M., 61, June 6, 627½ E. 29th st.; Angelus.

Tucker, Julius, 37, June 6, 1568 W. 36th pl.; Angelus.

Davis, Charlsie M., 37, May 31, 901 E. 24th st.; Angelus.

Skinner, Herbert V., 50, June 5, 1188 E. 32nd st.; Angelus.

Crosby, Harriett C., 59, June 6, 11302 Parmalee; A. J. Roberts.

Neroes, Herman, 28, June 4, 4924 Wadsworth; People's.

Teebu, Clarecie, 31, May 31, 124 N. Grand; McNerney's Mortuary.

Mack, Joe, 50, June 8, 4156 Avalon; Angelus.

Scott, Wm., 59, June 6, 1540 E. 51st st.; Angelus.

Turner, Rebecca H., 70, June 8, 2179 W. 27th st.; Angelus.

Winterstein, Turner, 9, June 8, 131 E. 2nd st.; People's.

White, Lola, 55, June 6, 517 Wall st.; Angelus.

Fiend to die

ST LOUIS — Buford Cole, 29-year-old convicted assault slayer of a six-year-old girl, will die July 7 in the gas chamber at Jefferson City. Cole was captured in Tennessee in 1941, two weeks after the crime. He was first convicted in April, 1942, but was granted a new trial by the State Supreme Court. He was again convicted in April, 1944, and the Supreme Court last week affirmed the conviction.

SPECIAL 3-DAY SERVICE

Dry Cleaning — Pressing While You Wait
Expert Tailoring — Samples on Display
at the

VERNON AVENUE TAILOR SHOP

196½ E. VERNON AVENUE
(WALL and VERNON AVENUE)
Los Angeles 11, California
Donzella Brown, Proprietor

EXPANSION SALE

Workmen Need Room!

Complete
12 PIECE
LIVING ROOM
$169.95
Pay $10 Monthly

Choice of Fine Velours or Quality Tapestries

Includes SPRING FILLED Bed-Divan (or Davenport), matching Club Chair, Coffee Table, 2 Modern End Tables, 2 Table Lamps and 2 Shades, Occasional Chair, Framed Picture and Pedestal Smoker.

Book Case Special

Modern Bookcases, so smart, so up - to - the - minute. Priced very low for these really GOOD, cases of rich Walnut, Ma-

MANY STYLES
MANY SIZES
As Low As
$7.95

ly a target for opposing interests and a chosen battle-battleground all session, Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins' AB 3, the Fair Employment Practices act, died automatically at the stroke of midnight last Saturday in the lower house after facing filibuster tactics all day long.

A coalition of 33 Republics and 9 Democrats doomed the legislation, while 24 democrats fought in vain for consideration on the floor. The main maneuver that stalled action on the Hawkins measure was a motion to suspend the rules and give consideration first to Senator Jack Tenny's "Little Dies Committee," ahead of AB 3. The motion carried. Thereafter time ebbed slowly until the deadline set for consideration of Assembly bills.

From its introduction, Jan. 9, the Hawkins bill, banning employer firing and refusal to hire, on grounds of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, and setting up a State commission to insure fair employment practices, has been considered "dynamite." One of the "hot" bills of the session, it has met with every type of opposition, yet it survived until the final moment of possible consideration. One of the half dozen main objectives outlined by the liberal elements in labor, it met its death in a legislative session that will go down in history for opposition to social legislation.

"KISS OF DEATH"

AB 3 was sent first to the Committee on Government Efficiency, which refused to let it be passed out until a floor vote of 46 to 31 re-referred it to the Ways and Means committee. This committee gave it the famous "kiss of death" by voting to "take it under submission." By dint of much floor work, Assemblyman Hawkins, representing Los Angeles' 62nd district, mustered 46 votes to withdraw it from Ways and Means.

On the final day for consideration of Assembly bills Saturday, Hawkins got the measure on the floor. In a ding-dong, all-day fight, it was plastered with amendment after amendment until it was hardly recognizable. It finally worked up toward a vote and was then jockeyed out of position by the opposition which had superior voting strength. The opposition was led by floor leaders Dickey, of Alameda, Johnson, of Berkeley and Field, of Glendale.

"This session has been almost completely impotent so far as social legislation is concerned," the Los Angeles assemblyman said today. "We had high hopes early in the year, believing that there might be many legislators who would look at California's post-war adjustment problems with an eye to the greatest good for the greatest number. We hoped for the development of some additional voting strength that would join with the known liberals to throw a legislative life line to the several millions of workers who may be faced with job problems sooner than we like to think about. But padded department pay-rolls in the for special privileged groups ate up the available state surplus until even the State Finance Department has been forced to cry for mercy. AB 3 may be dead temporarily, but the lesson of this legislature will be present in the minds of voters and taxpayers at next years' statewide elections. At that time we can take the matter up again."

"Not many sounds in life, and I include all urban and rural sounds, exceed in interest a knock at the door."—Charles Lamb.

Small Talk . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

things about war myself, the most important of which is that it is an unnecessary evil. What makes me hopping mad is the man (or woman, or it) who complacently urges that a little war, every once in awhile, is essential for keeping the world's population in check, and that human nature being what it is, war will come along anyway, every two decades or so, as long as man inhabits the earth. I happen to believe that this is the attitude that acts as the richest fertilizer around the roots of war.

Whenever I meet this attitude, I will try to kill it, to leave in its stead the faith that the heart of man is big enough, is possessed of enough dignity, love and charity to live amicably with every other man on earth, whatever the shape, size, color or texture of his nose.

I guess that's about all I wanted to say. — HISAYE.

Vital statistics

(Continued from Page 22)

Hooper, Angelus.

Smith, Jas. R., 36, May 29, 236 E. 2nd st.; Angelus.

Ferrell, Veatrice, 24, May 31, 903 E. 24th st.; So. L.A. Mortuary.

Hamilton, Harvey, 35, June 4, 9813 Holmes; Angelus.

Miles, Iraie, 26, May 31, 903 E. 24th; So. L. A. Mortuary.

Price, Ella M., 61, June 6, 627½ E. 29th st.; Angelus.

Tucker, Julius, 37, June 6, 1568 W. 36th pl.; Angelus.

Davis, Charlsie M., 37, May 31, 901 E. 24th st.; Angelus.

Skinner, Herbert V., 50, June 5, 1188 E. 32nd st.; Angelus.

Crosby, Harriett C., 59, June 6, 11302 Parmalee; A. J. Roberts.

Neroes, Herman, 28, June 4, 4924 Wadsworth; People's.

Teebu, Clarecie, 31, May 31, 124 N. Grand; McNerney's Mortuary.

Mack, Joe, 50, June 8, 4156 Avalon; Angelus.

Scott, Wm., 59, June 6, 1540 E. 51st st.; Angelus.

Turner, Rebecca H., 70, June 8, 2179 W. 27th st.; Angelus.

Winterstein, Turner, 9, June 8, 131 E. 2nd st.; People's.

White, Lola, 55, June 6, 517 Wall st.; Angelus.

Walker, Jack, 33, June 6, 1132 E. 11th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Carter, Cecile, 56, June 7, 1185 E. 41st pl.; Conner-Johnson.

Gaines, Wm., 52, June 10, 3201 Hooper; People's.

Holland, Wm., 63, June 7, 900 E. 46th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Jackson, baby, 1½ days, June 9, 244 W. 49th st.; Angelus.

Johnson, Sallie, 73, June 10, 4124 Naomi, Conner-Johnson.

Nesbit, Marva J. E., 8 hrs., June 11, 146 W. 50th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Robertson, Jas., 33, June 11, 305 E. 2nd st.; Smith & Williams.

Tyler, Elsie M., 11 hours, June 9, 1865 E. 121st st.; So. L.A. Mortuary.

Verner, baby, 15 hrs., June 7, 124 E. 31st st.; Angelus.

Davis, Mary F., 74, June 12, 1738 E. 55th st.; A. J. Roberts.

Bemery, Walter S., 59, June 8, 1150½ S. Central; Angelus.

Burris, Chas. L., Dorothy L. & Chas. H., June 10, 2267 W. 30th st.; Conner-Johnson.

Chappelle, Chlotele, 21, June 13, 1188 E. 50th; People's.

Drawhorn, Annie, 44, June 14, 1415 E. 57th st.; W. D. Fisher.

Nelson, Margaret, 84, June 13, 1239 N. Commonwealth; People's.

Nicholas, Lee M., 13 days, June 15, 4335 Morgan; People's.

Clark, Ella, 67, June 13, 1362 E. Vernon, Conner-Johnson.

Cowan, Rosalie, 85, June 15, 324½ E. 42nd st.; Angelus.

Fonville, Louis E., 38, June 12, 1245 E. 47th st.; Angelus.

Smith, Hobart D., 7 hrs., June 12, 1525 E. 107th st.; So. L. A. Mortuary.

Young, Sallie J., 60, June 13, 1729 E. 118th st.; So. L.A. Mortuary.

Smith, Monia L., 34, May 31, 1111 S. Grand; McNerney's Mortuary.

Ward, Frank G., 63, June 15, 215 Douglas Wy.; L.A.C. General hospital.

Abram, Julius, 21, June 16, 325 E. 53rd st.; Conner-Johnson.

Grant, Louise S., 40, June 16, 732 San Julian st.; A. J. Roberts.

Jackson, Henry, 74, June 15, 402 E. 42nd st.; A. J. Roberts.

Crutchfield, Laura, 60, June 19, 1518 - 19th st.; Pierce Bros., Santa Monica.

Ellis, Laura, 58, June 16, 1847 W. 36th pl.; Angelus.

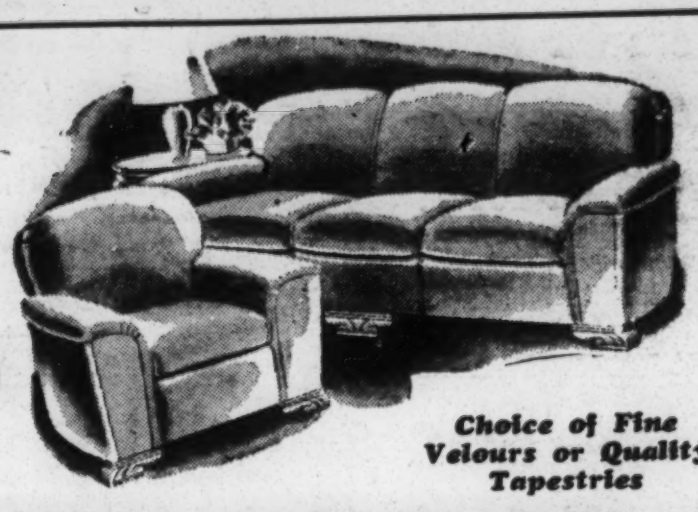
victed in April, 1942, but was granted a new trial by the State Supreme Court. He was again convicted in April, 1944, and the Supreme Court last week affirmed the conviction.

196½ E. VERNON AVENUE
(WALL and VERNON AVENUE)
Los Angeles 11, California
Donzella Brown, Proprietor

EXPANSION SALE

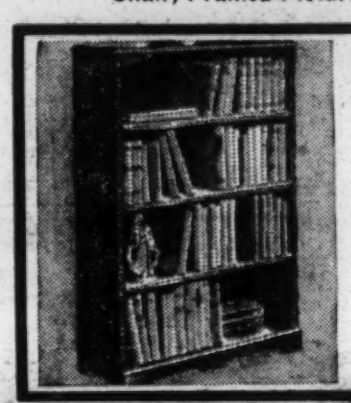
Workmen Need Room!

Complete
12 PIECE
LIVING ROOM
$169.95
Pay $10 Monthly



Choice of Fine Velours or Quality Tapestries

Includes SPRING FILLED Bed-Divan (or Davenport), matching Club Chair, Coffee Table, 2 Modern End Tables, 2 Table Lamps and 2 Shades, Occasional Chair, Framed Picture and Pedestal Smoker.



Book Case Special

Modern Bookcases, so smart, so up - to - the - minute. Priced very low for these really GOOD, cases of rich Walnut, Mahogany or Oak finish.

MANY STYLES
MANY SIZES
As Low As
$7.95

Leeman's Easy Credit—No Red Tape

REFRIGERATOR

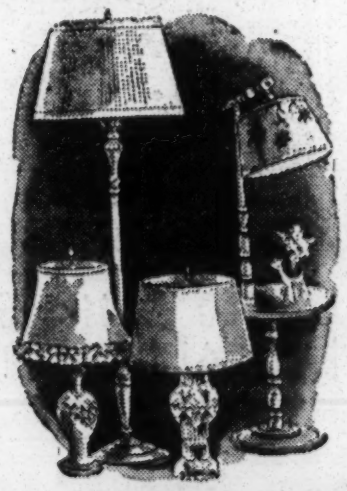
59.50
PAY $5 MONTH

Full size storage space keeps food in tip-top condition. Smartly modern and efficient. No priority needed.

PLAY YARD

$9.95
EXACTLY AS SHOWN

Quality and durability! All hardwood in natural finish, with floor and casters.



CLEARANCE LAMPS!

6 WAY ALL METAL REFLECTOR LAMP
Rich Simulated Onyx base—rayon shade.
Regularly 39.95
NOW ONLY **24.95**

MAPLE BRIDGE LAMP
As Illustrated
Classic and simple, to add a tasteful touch to any group. Regularly Regularly $14.95.
9.95

TABLE LAMP
Exquisitely styled with gleaming glass base and parchment shade. Regularly $10.95.
6.95

NO FINANCE CO. TO DEAL WITH

Your Friendly Neighborhood Store
Open Friday and Saturday Nights — Sundays 'til 5 p.m.

LEEMAN'S FURNITURE COMPANY
1411 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
TAKE "W" CAR ★ PR. 7405
3 BLOCKS EAST OF VERMONT

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

Serv Records

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 2, 1945

* * * *

Captain Leonard P. Taylor, 100 Gammon Avenue, SE., Atlanta, Georgia. (Asst. Battalion S-3 & Air Communication Off.)

First lieutenant Thomas E. Bruce, 208 North Lincoln St., Fort Scott, Kansas

First lieutenant Harold Kingsley, 5712 Prairie Ave, Chicago, Illinois

Second lieutenant Frank C. Cochrane, 53 Beekman Street, Beacon, New York

Second lieutenant Moses E. Dade, 1808 First Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Second lieutenant Joseph A. Tates, 702 Brunes Street, Baltimore, Maryland

Chief Warrant Officer James E. Williams, 6397 Woodrow Ave., Detroit, Michigan

Major Russell C. Geist, of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, executive officer of the battalion, received a cluster to a Bronze Star Medal previously awarded. Major Geist, Captains Latimer and O'Dea are white; the remaining officers are Negroes.

The following enlisted men also received the Bronze Star:

Master Sergeant Ernest D. Hill, 6449 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Technical Sergeant William H. Newkirk, 614 East Cross St., Ypsilanti, Michigan

Technical Sergeant Louie Palmer, Jr., 5115 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Technical Sergeant Archie C. Young, 630 West Main Street, Everett, Pennsylvania

Staff Sergeant Buck A. Smith, 45th and Denison, Muskogee, Oklahoma

Staff Sergeant Johnnie Stevens, Jr., 212 Baker Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia

Sergeant Charles P. Ashby, 38 Walcott Avenue, Inwood, Long Island, New York

Sergeant Moses Ballard, 4452 Douglas Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Sergeant Simon Brooks, 569 Warren Street, Brooklyn, New York

Sergeant Daniel Cardell, 1970 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York

Sergeant Ivery Fox, Route 4, Box 188-B, Salisbury, North Carolina

Sergeant James Hawkins, 306 South Calumet Street, Kokomo, Indiana

Sergeant Otis Johnson (with Cluster), 3716 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

MORE

Sergeant Louis M. Daniel, 1426-A North Francis Street, St. Louis, Missouri

Sergeant Paul H. Murphy, 6507 Musgrave Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Sergeant Isiah Parks, 1047 Brown Street, Charlotte, North Carolina

Sergeant Crawford O. Pegram, Route 2, Box 82, Natchitoches, Louisiana

Sergeant Ray Robinson, Pawhuska, Oklahoma

Sergeant James I. Rollins, Jr., 445 Coulter Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Sergeant James E. Stewart, 558 Dole Avenue, Toledo, Ohio

Sergeant Emery G. Thomas, 268½ Elk Street, Youngstown, Ohio

Corporal George Goines, 2418 North 25th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Corporal Austin C. Jackson, 63 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York

Corporal Dwight Simpson, 813 Ninth Street, Rock Island, Illinois

Private First Class Edward C. Jones, 615 East Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Private First Class Leonard Smith, 105-20 144th Street, Jamaica, New York

Private Christopher P. Navarre, 3235 Reba Drive, Houston, Texas

The 761st Tank Battalion fought in six European countries — France, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, and Austria — with the Third, Seventh, and Ninth Armies. It worked with the 17th Airborne Division in "The Battle of the Bulge," and has supported the 26th, 71st, 87th, 79th, and 103rd Infantry Divisions, operating as a "separate" battalion.

* * * * * * * *

VETERANS OF 14TH ARMORED
HELPED TO SMASH LUCHENWALD

NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION, CAMP SHANKS, New York---Three Negro members of the famed 14th Armored Division who aided in the liberation of more than 30,000 prisoners of war in the Luchenwald and Mooseburg areas, recently passed through Camp Shanks. With a combined total of 336 points to their credit, they anticipated discharges and the pleasure of home coming.

Private First Class Gregory B. Jones, 28, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, holds a Bronze Star Medal for brave and courageous assault against German Panzer units in the battle preceding the Mooseburg liberation, in which action he was wounded. He has a total of five battle stars---three to commemorate his fighting passage across Africa, Corsica, France, and two for action in Germany, one of these gained in the crossing of the Siegfried Line.

Veteran of 37 months of overseas service, Jones has 111 points to his credit and wears the Combat Infantryman Badge. He lives at 1326 18th Street, Philadelphia.

MORE

Private First Class Arthur Wadell, 26, of Lilesville, North Carolina, remembers clearly, as he puts it, "the almost hysterical joy," with which the prisoners at Luchenwald greeted his outfit as it crashed the last barrier of desperately fighting Storm Troopers.

With six battle stars, gained in 35 months of overseas combat duty during which he fought from Africa to and across the Rhine, Wadell had only this to say, as he fingered his Combat Infantryman Badge, "Anyone who gets one of these, earned it." His points total 117.

Private Clarence Wright, of Lee Hall, Virginia, 26, has five battle stars, wears a Combat Infantryman's Badge and has 36 months of overseas service. With a total of 108 points, he too looks forward to possible civilian life in the near future.

He served in France, Italy, Africa and Germany. He saw a great deal of action with the 14th Armored Division, participated in the liberation of thousands of Americans from the hands of the Nazis.

A fourth fighting Negro GI passing through Camp Shanks today was Corporal Ernest L. Williams, of 18 Maiden Lane, York, South Carolina. Twenty-seven years of age, he has 43 month's of overseas service behind him, 104 points and five battle stars to his credit.

Williams is a veteran of the deadly fighting in and about the Kasserine Pass where for a time his outfit were surrounded by General Rommel's Panzer hordes. He still vividly remembers the occasion. As a member of the 12th Air Force he saw considerable action in his role of truck driver. Often strafed and nearly bombed to bits on many occasions, he still retains his cherry grin and happy smile.

* * * * * * * *

SURVIVOR OF "DO OR DIE"
REAR GUARD BROUGHT HOME

NEW YORK PORT OF EMBARKATION, CAMP SHANKS, New York——Veteran of 172 days of continuous front-line action, and survivor of a desperate rear guard whose orders were to stand or die, Sergeant Joseph W. Hawkins, of 72 Mill Road, Hempstead, Long Island, recently passed through Camp Shanks with a group of liberated American prisoners.

From the Omaha beachhead in France, his outfit, the 333rd Field Artillery Battalion of the First Army, was in every action up to and including the Belgian Bulge. It was in Belgium as a member of a 155-mm howitzer battery that Sergeant Hawkins came face to face with the full fury of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's desperate Panzer hordes.

He was left behind with a small holding force to cover the hurried withdrawal of his battalion with only small arms and a few hastily placed mines to block the enemy's advance. After holding out for considerable time, the little group was overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers early on the morning of December 17, 1944, near the fortified town of Sharenburg, on the Siegfried line.

In sub-zero weather, while suffering from exposure and the pain of broken fingers and bruised hands, he was imprisoned at Bonn. Nine days and three skimpy meals later he was moved to Hamleburg, still without medical attention and under constant strafing by raiding allied planes.

German civilians reviled, spat and threw stones at him and the group he was with. Men froze and died from the cold. Frost bite was common.

A daring spearhead of the 4th Armored Division, smashing through and 60 miles behind the German lines to Hamleburg, liberated Sergeant Hawkins and his buddies. For 15 brief hours they were free before the fiercely pursuing and counterattacking Nazis were able to disperse and nearly annihilate the rescue column.

MORE

The Panzer columns rolled on. The prisoners were recaptured. "It was," Sergeant Hawkins said, "like something in the movies."

Finally, on April 29, the 14th Armored Division of General Patton's 3rd Army battered the Germans into submission and once again liberated Sergeant Hawkins and his stricken companions.

At Camp Shanks Sergeant Hawkins tore into some really fine American chow. He had a steak, fresh milk, fruit and ice cream. It went good. But better yet goes the 60-day furlough he is spending in Hempstead.

* * * * * * * *

HEROIC BRONX SOLDIER WINS
SOLDIER'S MEDAL IN FRANCE

NORMANDY BASE SECTION, FRANCE---For heroism in saving the lives of several soldiers from drowning on June 7, 1944, Private Herbert R. Brooks, 1533 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York, recently was awarded the Soldier's Medal.

The official citation recognizing Private Brooks' deed reads, in part:

" . . . When a line upon which men were working their way ashore through deep water suddenly snapped, it threw about 15 into the water..... disregarding his own safety, Brooks plunged into the water and rescued several of the men."

Private Brooks is now a member of a Transportation Corps unit at a major Communications Zone port in this Base Section. His mother, Mrs. Cora Brooks, lives at the Southern Boulevard address.

* * * * * * * *

VETERAN PORT COMPANY NOW
REDEPLOYING TROOPS TO STATES

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---One of the oldest Transportation Corps units of the Army, the 657th Port Company, is aiding in the redeployment of troops to the United States at a staging area near Le Havre.

Organized early in 1942, the 657th was first sent to Excursion Inlet in the southern part of Alaska to aid in the construction work of the Alcan highway until January 1944. After a few months in the United States, the men left for England for a brief stay, and a few days after D-Day landed in France where they unloaded supplies from boats to Omaha Beach. When the Port of Cherbourg was opened to Allied shipping, the men of the 657th worked on the docks handling incoming war supplies until the cessation of hostilities. They have carried out their work under enemy artillery fire and strafing and bombing.

The 657th was assigned its present mission late in May.

Among the 657th members are:

ALABAMA

CALHOUN: Corporal R. C. Caldwell, RFD
EVERGREEN: Corporal Claude Allen, RFD
BESSEMER: Corporal Acev Gain, 117 Short and 20th Streets
GADSDEN: Corporal Gamelia Merkerson, 455 Rogers Street

ARKANSAS

TEXARKANA: Sergeant Charles H. Washington, Route 4
LITTLE ROCK: Corporal Rogers Bland, Route 3
MAGNOLIA: Corporal Osie L. Jamerson, Route 4

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES: Corporal John W. Nathan, 300 North Bonnie Brae

MORE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON: Corporal Alfred V. Cavanaugh, 5617 Grant Street

FLORIDA

MIAMI: Sergeant James A. McIntosh, 360 N. W. South Terrace

GEORGIA

ROME: Sergeant Howard Moore, 224 Pennington Avenue
ALBANA: Corporal Willie J. Armstrong, 11 6th Avenue
SALON: Corporal Harold B. Callier, Route 1

ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD: Corporal Clarence W. Bryant, 1928 East Stewart Street

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS: Corporal Oscar Johnson, 724 West tenth Street

KENTUCKY

OWENSBORO: Corporal Leslie L. Shauntee, 716 Jackson Street

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS: Staff Sergeant Henry L. Carmichael, 682 Prieur Street
NALCHASTONES: Corporal Roy Coefield. Route 2

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK: First Sergeant Joseph O. Reed, 121 Borden Avenue

NEW YORK

NEW YORK: Sergeant Norman Daniels, 320 St. Nicholas Avenue
BROOKLYN: Sergeant Edgar Jones, 139 Marion Street
MILLBROOK: Corporal Peter K. Britton
PLAINFIELD: Corporal Russell W. Kates, 341 Leland Avenue

OHIO

AKRON: Sergeant Elmer B. Dade, 343 N. Howard Street

PENNSYLVANIA

LEBANON: Staff Sergeant Raymond A. Clarke, 1162 Federal Street
PITTSBURGH: Staff Sergeant John L. Pratt, 223 Lombard Street
ALIQUIPPA: Sergeant Frank L. Clark, 456 Hopewell Avenue
PHILADELPHIA: Corporal Willis G. Jackobs, 1525 Elsworth Street
CHESTER: Corporal Herbert L. Robbins, 1517 West 9th Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH MONT: Staff Sergeant Ernest W. Perry, RFD
Sergeant Odel House, East Oak Street
ANDREWS: Sergeant William C. Ervin, Route 1
CONWAY: Corporal Malachia Jackson, Route 3

TEXAS

HOUSTON: Staff Sergeant Jack Walker, 2332 Hickman Street
CAERON: Sergeant Freddie L. Reeves, 805 W. 19th Street
CROCKETT: Corporal Ennis L. Hickman
NACOGDACHES: Sergeant Cornelius Lockett, Moore Street

MORE

MIDLOTHEAN: Sergeant Harris Kirk, Route 1
HENDERSON: Corporal Dan J. Brewster, Route 5
LUBBOCK: Corporal Rufus Conner, 3118 21st Street
NINEVEH: Corporal Robert McDaniels

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE: Sergeant Joseph L. Gilmore, 717 10th Avenue
Corporal Harry L. McGowan, 1914 Merrina Street
BELLBUCKLE: Corporal William A. Ashley, RFD
AARON: Corporal Amos C. Cooksey, RFD

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE: Sergeant Roy Ha rris, 605 6th Avenue, N. E.
NEWPORT NEWS: Corporal John C. Murph, 310 Marshall Avenue
NORFOLK: Corporal Raymond Ross, 1452 44th Street
HOPEWELL: Corporal George A. Nash, RFD

WEST VIRGINIA

WILLIAMSON: Corporal Alexander Spencer, RFD

MISSISSIPPI

VANCE: Corporal Mearon Lee, RFD

* * * * * * * *

FOUR MPs HOME AFTER
TOUR OF DUTY IN AFRICA

MIAMI, Florida——The greatest aerial troop movement in history has brought four Negro military policemen back from their Liberian station in record time.

Under the Army's redeployment plan, the Air Transport Command is called upon to fly 50,000 returnees to the states each month. The majority will be landed at ATC's Miami Army Air Field.

Private First Class Jesse Jennings, 35, Pamplin, Virginia, Private Lott P. Westmoreland, 27, son of Hudson and Ada Jennings, E. 15623 Wright Court, Cleveland, Ohio; Private First Class Thomas Branch, 26, son of Tom Branch Sr., Stockton, Alabama, and Private First Class Norman Henderson, 40, 3136 Pine Street., St. Louis, Missouri, are among the lucky veterans already landed at ATC's Miami Army Air Field, after being flown together from their base in Liberia by an ocean-spanning ATC plane. They will be reassigned or released under the Army point system.

* * * * * * * *

UNIT AWARDED BATTLE STARS
FOR THREE ETO CAMPAIGNS

LIEGE, Belgium——Men of the 262nd Quartermaster Battalion Headquarters, who have been supervising shipment of war supplies to combat troops since the early days of the Normandy campaign, having been awarded Bronze Service Stars for the battles of Normandy, Northern France and Germany.

For several months before VE-Day, men of the battalion headquarters, a Negro unit, operated a gasoline and oil depot at Huy, near Liege. The operation of the depot, part of the vast 58th Quartermaster Base Depot, was carried out under German V-bomb attack and continued at full speed during the German counter-offensive last winter.

The headquarters unit landed in Normandy three days after D-Day as part of the first Engineer Special Brigade, the first unit of its type to reach the Utah beachhead. Its "office" was an apple orchard and ration boxes served as desks as the headquarters unit coordinated the operations of six service companies forwarding supplies to U.S. First Army units. German 88-mm shells and occasional

MORE

Luftwaffe attacks kept the men running from typewriters to foxholes, but the supply lines were kept intact.

On the third day, an ammunition dump operated by the headquarters unit was hit by German shells. The dump blew up, showering the men with shell fragments and inflicting casualties. A new dump was immediately established and for two months the Quartermaster troops continued their work.

For its part in the beachhead operation, the 262nd has been listed with other troops of the engineer brigade on a special stone monument built over the first German pillbox captured by brigade troops.

Similar operations were carried out at other depots in France before the unit was assigned to the Liege area.

Members of the unit are:

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY - Corporal Henry P. Harvest, 607 N. Court Street
VERBENA - Corporal Julius C. Adams, Route 2

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN - Private Vernon Hargreaves, 147 Dixwell Ave.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON - Corporal Roger A. Cheek, 921 19th Street
Master Sergeant William H. Simons, 110th St., N. W.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON - Corporal John Thomas, 423 E. 5th Street

ILLINOIS

LAWRENCEVILLE - Technical Sergeant Marion F. Cole, Route 3

INDIANA

GARY - Private Sherman L. Leatherwood, 2395 Jefferson Street

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS - Private Albert A. Rice, 241 Williams Street
KALAMAZOO - Corporal Ora Burden, 1314 E. Michigan Avenue

MISSISSIPPI

McCOMB - Private Ernest A. Brown, 632 Wall Street

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN - Staff Sergeant Alfred E. Waters, 11-A Dewey Place
GLOVENSVILLE - Sergeant Freeman Watson, c/o Kingsborough Hotel

NORTH CAROLINA

HIGH POINT - Private Arthur McCullugh, 1117 Kivett Dr.
TARBORO - Private Alexander Dancy, 809 Panola Street

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE - Corporal Royce R. McKissack, 706 Neill Avenue

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND - Corporal Major S. Brown, RFD 7

OHIO

DENNISON - Private Gerald D. Hunter, 108 N. Sixth Street
FINDLAY - Sergeant Melvin L. Roberts, 1224 Park Street

* * * * * * * *

MORE

FIVE LAND AT MIAMI FIELD
UNDER REDEPLOYMENT PLAN

MIAMI, Florida---Five more Negro veterans have landed here at Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field via the famous "Green Project" which is returning American soldiers from Africa, Europe, the Middle East and South America by air at the rate of 50,000 a month.

Happy at their luck in being chosen to fly back from overseas by ocean-spanning ATC planes are: Technical Sergeant Raymond Anderson, 32, of New York City; Sergeant David C. Lindsay, 30, of Staunton, Virginia; Sergeant Freddie Winchester, 26, of New Orleans, Louisiana; Private First Class Oscar C. Pierce, 35, also of New Orleans; Technician Fourth Grade Eddie Russ, 33, of Chicago, Illinois. Sergeant Anderson has completed 29 months with the headquarters detachment of the USAF in Liberia, and wears the American theater ribbon, American defense ribbon, European-African-Middle-East ribbon and Good Conduct Medal. He lives with his wife, Wilhelmina, at 213 W. 140th Street, Apt. 4E, New York.

Sergeant Lindsay, also back from 28 months in Liberia, was a truck driver in civilian life and lived at 1109 W. Stewart Street, Staunton, Virginia.

Sergeant Winchester and Private First Class Pierce completed 28 months service with an M.P. unit in Africa. Sergeant Winchester, a porter before entering the service, is the son of Mrs. Alphonsine Winchester of St. James Parish, Louisiana, but himself resides at 8920 Pear Street, New Orleans. Private First Class Pierce, a presser in civilian life, is the son of Mrs. Louisa Anderson, of 2222 St. Philips Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Technician Fourth Grade Russ, husband of Mrs. Magnolia Russ, 4310 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, completed a total of 21 months overseas with a unit of the Corps of Engineers. He was a cook before entering the service.

All five veterans will be sent to Camp Blanding, Florida, and from there to separation centers near their respective homes, from which they will be granted furloughs.

* * * * * * * *

AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDAL
FOR WORK ON "VICTORY BRIDGE"

WITH THE U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY---For meritorious service in connection with the building of the "Victory" railway bridge over the Rhine river between Duisberg and Rheinhausen, Staff Sergeant Frank L. Galbreath, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Galbreath of 609 North 16th Street, Mayfield, Kentucky, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

As a construction foreman in the 371st Engineer Construction Battalion, Sergeant Galbreath contributed greatly to the speedy construction of the bridge built across the Rhine by Engineer troops of Advance Section Communications Zone and was officially opened May 12. Sergeant Galbreath was among 19 enlisted men decorated in a ceremony dedicating the structure in the name of "Victory".

Sergeant Galbreath entered the Army April 16, 1942, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and received basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. He came overseas to England with the 371st Engineers November 26, 1943, and landed in France August 2, 1944. He has two bronze service stars for participation in the campaigns of Normandy and Northern France.

* * * * * * * *

SERVICE COMPANY OPERATES
SOAP FACTORY IN GERMANY

WITH ADVANCE TROOPS IN GERMANY---Members of the 4179th Quartermaster Service Company, a Negro unit assigned to the Continental Advance Section, find themselves at the end of the war in Europe as custodians of one of the major soap

MORE

and toilet articles factories captured from the Germans in the Rhine Valley.

Working two shifts daily, the 4179th is now in the process of assorting, packing, and checking the materials, as well as cleaning and preparing the machinery for future production.

The plant is located at Rheinau, a surburban town of the large industrial city of Mannheim with a pre-war capital of approximately three million dollars. It is estimated that some five per cent of the buildings were damaged by bombing, but none of the operating machinery was lost.

"It is hoped that the plant can be put into operation as soon as possible, in order to supply the occupational troops with soaps and toilet articles, which would cut down the shipping space from America to this theater," said lieutenant Colonel R. G. Norman, supply officer, 59th Quartermaster Base Depot, who lives at 205 Matoaka Road, Richmond, Virginia.

At the present time, 1000 tons of crude soap can be produced weekly for issue to over 400,000 prisoners of war. At a later date, the production of soaps for use by the Army will probably take place.

"It is a gigantic factory with very modern equipment, and requires the skill of every man in the company to put the factory back in shape again," said Captain Carl P. Nelson, commanding officer of the 4179th, who lives at 1987 29th Avenue, San Francisco, California.

The company is composed of men who have served in Africa, Italy, France, and now in Germany. In addition to the commanding officer, there are three other officers and men from all sections of the country.

* * * * * * * *

GIs ARE IMPRESSED
WITH FRENCH RIVIERA

WITH U.S. TROOPS ON FRENCH RIVIERA——Negro soldiers from all over America now visiting the Riviera on seven-day furloughs as guests of U.S. Riviera Recreational Area, are unanimous in saying it's the finest vacation in their lives.

Nice, capital of the French Riviera, has an international reputation as a fashionable pleasure resort, and most of its palace hotels, night clubs and other attractions, formerly reserved for wealthy visitors, have been taken by USRRA for the exclusive use of soldiers on leave from former battle fronts.

Troops coming here from Holland, Belgium and Germany and having their homes in very different surroundings from those they enjoy here, all agree that USRRA has done a magnificent job in providing first-class accommodation and entertainment.

END
-10-

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
6-26-45

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 23, 1945

* * * *

Led by officers like the above who have risen from the ranks, the 761st Tank Battalion spearheaded the 465-mile drive of the 71st Division from the Rhine to the Enn River in Austria.

On May 15, the Commanding Officer of the 761st received the following commendation from Major General Willard G. Wyman, Commanding General of the 71st Infantry Division:

"Now that the end of this great war in Europe has been reached, it is appropriate that recognition be given to the superior manner in which you and the members of your battalion have performed during the period of March 29, 1945 to May 15, 1945, the time you were closely affiliated with the 71st Infantry Division.

"The combat missions which were assigned your battalion were performed magnificently which unquestionably made possible the rapid advance of the entire division, and you share generously in the honors which are ours through the phenomenal progress which was made across Germany and Austria. The splendid way in which you and the members of your command responded to the tasks assigned you is worthy of high praise.

"The excellent combat record of your unit as veterans has been further sustained while operating closely with this command. Please extend to all members of your battalion my congratulations and my sincere thanks for a job well done."

* * * * * * * *

GI WHO IGNORED NIPS' FIRE
TO SAVE BUDDY IS DECORATED

WITH THE 839th ENGINEIR AVIATION BATTALION IN THE PHILIPPINES---Technician Fourth Grade Charlie H. Wall, 5127 Vinewood Street, Detroit, Michigan, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action on Leyte, Philippine Islands, on December 8, 1944.

The official citation reads in part as follows:

"---when an enlisted man lay wounded in a machinegun emplacement, Technician Fourth Grade Charlie H. Wall, as a medical aid man, made his way across approximately one hundred yards of open ground in the face of enemy small arms fire to the place where the wounded man lay. He administered medical aid to the wounded man and then assisted in removing him back to the company aid station. Technician Fourth Grade Wall's courageous action and utter disregard for his own safety helped to save the life of a fellow soldier."

Wall entered the service in October 1841, at Fort Custer, Michigan and later trained at Will Rogers and Tinker Fields in Oklahoma and at Eglin Field, Florida. A veteran of 23 months' overseas service, Wall has seen service in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines. In addition to the Silver Star, he is eligible for the Good Conduct Medal and is entitled to wear a battle star on his Asiatic-Pacific and Philippine Liberation Campaign Ribbons.

A brother, Sergeant Buford St. Clair, is serving with the Marines in the Southwest Pacific.

* * * * * * * *

57 HIGH-POINT VETERANS
RETURN HOME FROM PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION, Fort Mason, California---The month of July 1945, will live long in the memories of 57 Negro veterans of the Pacific war as one of the highlights of their Army careers.

For one day this month an Army Transportation Corps troop ship nosed through the threads of fog shrouding the famed Golden Gate and delivered them at a San

MORE

Francisco Port of Embarkation pier for the mainland phase of their journey toward separation centers and return to civilian life.

The Negro veterans comprised 10 per cent of the high-point men aboard the transport, which carried 585 dischargees in all, coming from General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific Theater.

The Negro group represented many arms and branches of service, with Infantry predominating. There were husky Port company men wearing Transportation Corps insignia who had helped unload ships in a hurry and under fire, from Moresby to Leyte. There were "Fighting Quartermasters" who had helped move supplies to the front.

There were Field Artillerymen, Chemical Warfare Service specialists, a Cavalryman (Private Richard A. Irving, 308 W. 154th Street, New York City), and a Medical Department man (Technician Fifth Grade Louis Douglas, of Theodore, Alabama).

Many of them had, like Technician Fifth Grade Sam Heike of Boulder, Colorado, followed the American drive from the time the Yanks were backed up against Australia to the liberation of the Philippines and the slicing apart of Japan's stolen empire. Heike had been 39 months down there in a Quartermaster unit. He went all the way from Australia to Milne Bay, then the length of New Guinea to Hollandia, and finally to Palawan in the Philippines. He accumulated 103 points, 18 more than he needed for discharge.

And what is he going to do after he gets out of the Army?

"First off, I'll go home and rest, and rest some more," said this tan GI. Many of his mates expressed the same idea - rest at home first, then back to civilian jobs.

One officer among them, Captain William P. Hurd, 4213 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, had 95 points, after 17 months service with a well known Infantry outfit. But he wasn't certain, despite his presence in the discharge group, whether he was going out of the Army. His last station was on Morotai.

As the transport, which also carried rotation furlough men and patients, pulled into the pier, the Fort Mason Band greeted them with the traditional "California Here I Come" and with other music, service and swing, that set feet to dancing as the men marched off the ship. They boarded a harbor boat on the other side of the pier and went to Fort McDowell, where further welcoming awaited them.

At McDowell they were given medical examination, clothing checkup with provision for replacement, transportation orders and a super-meal. The meal, as much as anything else, brought them to the realization they were back in the States. For placed before them, with seconds if desired, were those things they had not been able to get very often if at all on the other side of the world -- such things as steaks and fresh fruits and fresh vegetables and creamy milk and homemade ice cream.

But best of all at McDowell was Colonel James Hogan's promise that their stay there would be not more than 24 hours and before another day ended they would be speeding eastward by train to the separation stations which mark their last stop on the road to return to civilian life.

Others to whom the Transportation Corps and the Port, on the behalf of the Army, said "well done" were:

ALABAMA: Florence--Pfc. Albert Armstead, Rt. 2, Box 28.
Talladega--Pfc Calvin Hall, 111 Pullman St.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--1st Lt. Walter Linzy, 4221 Lamora
Tech. 5th Gr. B. J. Toney, 444 E. 48th St.
Oakland--Pfc Charlie B. Dyer, 954 Chestnut St.

MORE

CALIFORNIA: Pasadena—Pfc Willie B. Gates, 261 S. Vernon Ave.
Shafter—Pfc Swan Saunders, Rt. 1, Box 260

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington—Tech. 5th Gr. Fred White, 1314 Riggs St.

FLORIDA: Fort Lauderdale—Pfc James A. Weston, 420 N. W. 7th Ave.
Miami—Tech. 4th Gr. Eddie D. Spragins, 530 14th St., N. W.
St. Petersburg—Tech. 5th Gr. Willie Williams, 2438 9th Ave., So.
Tampa—Pvt. Willie Wilder, 1743 Main St.

GEORGIA: Oakfield—Tech. 5th Gr. Jospeh Williams, Rt. 1, Box 35A

ILLINOIS: Champaign—Tech. 5th Gr. Eddie L. Lyons, 708 N. Ash St.
Chicago—Staff Sgt. George Walks, 747 E. 41st St.
Pfc John Copeland, 1222 Blue Island Ave.
Danville—Pfc Leon J. Morris, 612 Madison St.

INDIANA: Gary—Cpl. Spears Clinton, 2452 Penn St.

KANSAS: Emporia—Staff Sgt. Dolan Kayhill, 1120 Cottonwood St.

KENTUCKY: Bowling Green—1st Sgt. Fred C. Raglans, 417 Center St.
Louisville—Staff Sgr. Willie P. Olive, Rt. 2, Box 17
Tech. 5th Gr. Andrew Y. Stevenson, 1011 S. 17th St.

LOUISIANA: Haughton—Staff Sgt. Emeal Holmes
Providence—Tech. 5th Gr. Johnnie W. Barbie, 108 Church Lake

MARYLAND: Allen—Pfc John L. Gale, Rt. 2
Baltimore—Tech. 4th Gr. William L. Murray, Rt. 9, Box 398
Havre DeGrace—Staff Sgt. James B. Winters, 359 Revolution St.

MISSOURI: Robertsville—Sgt. William A. Baker
St. Louis—Pvt. Anderson Fulks, 3238 N. Olive St.

NEW JERSEY: Camden—Tech. 5th Gr. Sam McDowell, 825 Mt. Vernon St.
Pvt. William E. Griggs, 767 Pine St.

OHIO: Columbus—Pfc Robert D. Franklin, 169 N. 18th St.
Youngstown—Tech. 3rd Gr. Herman Hart, 33½ Prospect St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Germantown—Staff Sgt. William W. Camper, 411 E. Price St.
Philadelphia—Sgt. Earl Sullivan, 1332 S. Opal St.
Tech. 5th Gr. Walter J. Garland, 25 S. 42nd St.
Pfc Alexander Walker, Market St.

TENNESSEE: Dickson—Tech. 5th Gr. John V. Marsh, 306 N. Main St.
Memphis—Staff Sgt. Arthur J. Edmonds, 1006 Lavon St.
Pfc Obrie Patterson, 1638 Boxwood St.

TEXAS: Ennis—Pfc Lewis T. Boyd, 102 Quilan Ave.
Edna—Pfc Jimmie A. Robinson
Dallas—Pvt. William C. Griggs, 4615 Colling St.
Galveston—Pfc. Clifton Harrison, 1625 Ave. I
Goose Creed—Pvt. Eddie L. Jackson, Rt. 1, Box 49A
Houston—Tech. 5th Gr. David Joseph, 2109 Tuam Ave.
Kosse—Tech. 4th Gr. George W. Gook, Rt. 2, Box 4
Port Arthur—Sgt. Charles Carter, Sr., 719 W. Proctor St.
Quitman—Pfc Samuel Hunter, Rt. 1, Box 85
Richards—Cpl. Hurshel Karney, Rt. 1, Box 14
Sugarland—Pfc Ruben J. Caldwell, Gen. Del.

WEST VIRGINIA: Bluefield—Tech. 5th Gr. Leroy Logan, 130 Putnam St.
Freeman—Tech. 4th Gr. Okever Moore

* * * * * * * *

MORE

ANNOUNCE NEW SLOGAN
FOR COMPOSITE GROUP

GODMAN FIELD, Kentucky--Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Commanding Officer of the all-Negro 477th Composite Group (Medium) and Godman Field, recently announced a new slogan for his fighter-bomber organization. The slogan: "Keep Your Eyes on the Target!"

The thrice decorated former commander of the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy expressed the hope that every officer, enlisted man, and woman of the 477th would concentrate on the job ahead.

* * * * * * * *

23 ENGINEERS WITH POINTS
ABOVE 100 HEAD HOMEWARD

HEADQUARTERS,376th Engineers, France--With adjusted service rating scores ranging from 110 points to 121 points, twenty-three enlisted men of 376th Engineer Battalion are about to leave the European Theater for the united States and eventual discharge.

Members of a unit which was activated at Camp Polk, Louisiana, in June 1942, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Carl A. Dahlgren, 4736 Birchman Street, Fort Worth, Texas, these men have been overseas for 26 months. The unit has received four battle participation awards and numerous commendations in the campaigns through North Africa, Italy and into France while serving with Mediterranean, Eastern, Peninsula, Continental, Delta Base Sections, Eight POE, the Fifth and the Seventh Armies.

High point men in the group are Private Willie Jackson, 2111 Hopewell Street, Shreveport, Louisiana, who has a Purple Heart, four battle stars, two years' overseas service, three years of service and three children for 121 points; and Private Woody Johnson, Sr., 514 North 1st Street, Waco, Texas, who has four battle stars, four years of service, two years' overseas service and three children, also with 121 points.

Private Leon Riley, 1502 Wood Street, Monroe, Louisiana, with four battle stars, two years' overseas service, three years of service and three children, is low man of the group with 110 points.

Other members of the group are:

ALABAMA: Tyler--Pfc. Mack Rudolph, Route 1, Box 145 B.

ARKANSAS: England--Pfc. Sam Henson, RFD 1, Box 130.

FLORIDA: Welaka--Pfc. John B. Young, Box 124.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Pfc. Willie L. Brown, 1314 S. Spauling Street.

LOUISIANA: Alexandria--Staff Sgt. Chester A. Weil, 312 Fulle Street
Pfc. John W. Gordon, 7 Maple Street
Baton Rouge--Pfc. Claudius Price, 858 S. 11th Street
Boyce--Pvt. Kiser Harris, Box 67
Hahnville--Pfc. Victor Ransom, PO
Jennings--Pvt. Sidney Frank, 1207 S. Main Street
Monroe--Pvt. Leon Riley, 1502 Wood Street
New Orleans--Tech. Sgt. Louis J. Saloy Sr., 2046 Law Street
Sgt. Joseph Kaufman, 226 S. Liberty Street
Pfc. Freddie Green, 446 S. Liberty Street
Pvt. Sidney J. Green, 511 Burgundy Street
Oak Ridge--Pfc. Ernest Van Buren, PO
Slidell--Pfc. Lionel E. Calatas, Rt. 1, Box W

MISSISSIPPI: Jackson--Pfc. Frank Lewis, 131 Roosevelt Street

MORE

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Tech, 5th Gr. Gilbert W. Walker, 1632 N. Cratz Street.

TENNESSEE: Nashville--Pfc William L. Cunningham, 1512 18th Avenue.

TEXAS: Karneck--Sgt. Roy Russell, Rt. 1, Box 72.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO VETERANS RETURN
IN INCREASING NUMBERS

MIAMI, Florida---Negro overseas returnees are landing at Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field in increasing numbers as the Army's R-day plan to return 50,000 men a month to the states by air picks up momentum.

Most of the air-traveling overseas veterans land at Miami Air Field which has become one of the world's greatest and busiest air terminals, with a huge transport from Europe, Asia, Africa or South America landing every 45 minutes of a 24-hour day.

From here the returnees are sent to Camp Blanding, Florida, from which they go on to separation centers near their homes before being given furloughs. When their furloughs are over they return for either reassignment or separation from the service.

Among the most recent returnees to land here are:

Mississippi: Pfc. Thomas B. Harris, 24, whose wife and two sisters live in Liberty, 26 months with the engineers in Italy; Pvt. Shedrac S. Spears, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Spears of Saltillo, 35 months with the Quartermaster Corps in Italy; Pvt. James M. Felton, 31, husband of Mrs. Willie M. Felton and son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Felton of P.O. Box 596, Shaw, 26 months with the engineers in Italy.

Maryland: Pvt. James W. Scott, 26, husband of Mrs. Mary A. Scott of 1723 Baker St., Baltimore, 25 months in Italy; Pfc. Joseph S. Edwards, 31, husband of Mrs. Geneva Edwards of 738 George St., Baltimore, 31 months in Italy; Pfc. Robert E. Johnson, 33, of 206 E. 23rd St., Baltimore, 25 months in Italy.

Virginia: Staff Sgt. Thomas E. Jarratt, 33, of 115 South Main St., Emporia, 25 months in Italy; Sgt. James E. Jackson, 28, whose wife, Ethel, lives at 2005 North Ave., Richmond, 32 months in Italy.

South Carolina: Cpl. Richard J. Johnson, 27, whose mother and wife live in Eastover, 34 months in Africa.

* * * * * * * *

BAND CHEERS THOUSANDS
AT REDEPLOYMENT CAMP

ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND, France---Musical entertainment at its best is the keynote of the 432nd Army Service Forces band, which provides troops of Camp Boston, a redeployment center of the Assembly Area Command, with dance and band numbers.

Camp Boston, one of 17 redeployment camps of the AAC in Northeastern France, accomodates 15,000 troops. Through it an average of 8000 troops a day are sped on to staging and port areas for redeployment to the Pacific or the United States.

Directed by Master Sergeant Lester G. Patterson, 825 Porter Street, Beaumont, Texas, the band plays for all formations and special programs at the camp. Sergeant Patterson joined the band when it was activated in November 1942, at Camp Maxie, Texas.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

TRACE CAREERS OF OFFICERS
IN ALL-NEGRO ACK ACK UNIT

WITH THE 14th AA COMMAND, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA---Among the many officers recently assigned to 207th Antiaircraft Artillery (Automatic Weapons) Battalion, an all-Negro organization, are Chaplain (Captain) Milner L. Darnell, Wyone, Arkansas, Second Lieutenants Orion J. Seabrook, Warren, Ohio; Charles D. Branch, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania; Clarence West, Cincinnati, Ohio; Floyd L. Tomlinson, Wilmington, Delaware; Ethanier W. Willis, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and James Spencer of Tallahassee, Florida.

The battalion, which is under the command of Major Cato L. Baskerville of New York City, a former officer of the disbanded 369th Coast Artillery Regiment, is a part of the 14th AA Command, commanded by Major General William F. Marquat.

Chaplain Darnell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Darnell of Wyone, was formerly pastor of the Elizabeth C and E Church, Dallas, Texas, prior to entering the Chaplain Corps in September 1943.

Married to the former Miss H.G. Goldstein, the chaplain has been overseas since June of last year, having been first assigned to another Ack Ack battalion, now inactivated, prior to his assignment to the 207th in March of this year.

A graduate of Haygood Institute, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, he holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, and that of Bachelor of Divinity from Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Chaplain and Mrs. Darnell make their home at 2023 North Pacific Street, Tyler, Texas.

Lieutenant Seabrook, son of Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Seabrook, 1804 Wich Street, Warren, Ohio, has been in the Army since July 1942, and took his basic training at Fort Eustis, Virginia. Commissioned at Camp Davis, North Carolina in December 1942, Lieutenant Seabrook has been overseas less than six months, and prior to his being assigned to this battalion was at a replacement center in the Philippines.

A graduate of Warren High School, Lieutenant Seabrook was attending South Carolina State College at the time of his induction, and was then the student manager of the football team.

Lieutenant Branch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Branch, Jr., 230 Glendale Avenue, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, has been in the Army since 1942, and received his commission at Brisbane, Australia on January 29, 1945.

Son of Mrs. Hattie W. Dyer, 3207 Fredonia Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, and a former member of the 24th Infantry, Lieutenant West has been in the Army since 1942. He received his commission at Camp Davis in 1943.

Lieutenant Tomlinson, son of Mrs. Julia A. Tomlinson, 510 Taylor Street, Wilmington, Delaware, has been in the Army since June 1942, and took his basic training at Fort Eustis, Virginia, later being commissioned at Camp Davis, North Carolina, in October 1942. A graduate of Princess Ann College, Maryland, he majored in Agriculture, and is a graduate also of Howard High, Wilmington, Delaware.

Lieutenant Tomlinson has two brothers in the service, Technician 4th Grade William G. in Europe and Charles B., a member of the Merchant Marine since 1943.

Lieutenant Willis, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Willis, Sr., 617 Larnier Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania entered the service in July 1942, and was inducted at Fort Meade, Maryland. Taking his basic training at Bradley Field, Connecticut, Lieutenant Willis was commissioned at Camp Davis, North Carolina in April the following year, and has had assignments at Camp Davis, Camp Tyson,

MORE

Tennessee, Camp Stewart, Georgia, Camp Lee, Virginia, and Fort Bliss, Texas, later coming overseas in January of this year.

Assigned to this battalion from a Replacement Center in the Philippines, Lieutenant Willis was a student at Bluefield State, West Virginia, at the time of his induction.

Lieutenant Spencer of Tallahassee, Florida, has been in the service since 1942, and was commissioned in March 1943 at Camp Davis.

* * * * * * * *

TRUCKER KNEW EVERY TREE,
ROCK ON INDIA-BURMA RUN

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Corporal Claude Conyero, of Atlanta, Georgia, drove an Army truck over the same 60-mile stretch 500 times or more.

"Got so," the Negro AAF engineer said at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 here, "I knew every tree and rock between our base in Burma, and Ledo, Assam."

He made the trip almost every day during his 19 months in the India-Burma theater, regardless of weather, or road conditions, neither of which was ever quite right for driving. During dry season the road was so dusty the driver could hardly see the truck in front of him, and often times found himself driving off the side of the road. During rainy season it was so muddy and slippdry he had to take precautions against sliding off the side.

"All of which added up to a pretty boring time," he says. "That's why it's so good to be back in the U.S.A., where you can drive all day and all night, and never see the same scenery."

Corporal Conyero is now awaiting his next assignment at this station, where he will be examined by doctors and interviewed by personnel specialists to determine his new job in the AAF. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Conyero, 998 Mayson Turner Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

* * * * * * * *

41st ENGINEERS' CHAPLAIN
WINS PROMOTION IN FRANCE

WITH U.S. FORCES IN FRANCE---Chaplain Wesley B. Nash of Washington, D.C., assigned to the 41st Engineer Regiment, has been promoted to captain, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theater, reported today.

The 41st Engineers, first Negro Engineer Regiment assigned to overseas duty in this war, is now located at the Delta Base in Marseille, France.

Chaplain Nash has been with the unit since July 1944, when he joined the outfit which had not had a chaplain in 18 months. The 41st has been overseas three years,with service in North Africa, Corsica and France.

A former minister of the Weston Chapel A.M.E. Church, Greenwood, South Carolina, Chaplain Nash is a graduate of Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina and Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

His wife, Mrs. Eloise Nash, lives at 1520 3rd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

* * * * * * * *

46th QM GROUP HAULS
33,776 TONS IN WEEK

WITH U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY---For moving more than 33,776 tons of food and ammunition to the Seventh Army within a seven-day period in the closing

MORE

offensive of the war in Europe, the 46th Quartermaster Group, a Negro unit, has been commended by Brigadier General Ralph M. Immell, acting as Commanding General of the Continental Advance Section.

The transportation units of the 46th Quartermaster Group hauled 5,867 tons of supplies in the 24-hour period of May 5-6, two days before the armistice was signed at Reims, France. These supplies consisted chiefly of ammunition.

The group is composed of from 25 to 30 separate truck companies. Three are gasoline companies using 10-ton semi-trailer trucks and skid tanks to transport gasoline. Since coming to Germany the group has been in support of the Sixth Army Group, supplying directly the American Seventh and the First French Armies. The group was charged with getting the supplies from the many transfer points to the front lines, using the famed Yellow Diamond line as the main route.

Before coming to Germany the group operated motor trucks during the height of the Ardennes break-through. Over this line many tons of supplies were transported to the Seventh Army, preparing it for the thrust across the Rhine River. After the Ardennes pocket had been cleared, trucks of the 46th aided in clearing out prisoners, and then transported them to prisoner of war camps.

Today, with the end of the war in Europe, the 46th is establishing supply dumps for occupational forces in the American zones of occupation, and transporting thousands of troops to redeployment centers.

"Although the war in Europe is over, there has been no decrease in our work, as we are handling all sorts of cargo and are working yet on 24-hour schedule," said Captain Robert C. Crane, 815 Salem Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, adjutant of the group.

The group has three Negro officers, a chaplain and two medics. Captain Lincoln C. McGhee, 1807 West Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, group chaplain, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service with the group. Captain Thomas W. Edwards, 358 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey, is the dental officer for the group with Captain William H. Pitts, 87 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, as his assistant.

* * * * * * * *

GI WHO ONCE BEAT SCHMELING
LEAVES EUROPE FOR PACIFIC

MARSEILLE, FRANCE---A six-foot, rugged-looking sergeant who fought the Germans, and who knocked out Max Schmeling--but that was before the war--was spotted at a redeployment camp near here recently. The GIs call him "Battling Sam."

Nelson Morgan is his name and he was here with a group of engineers being redeployed to the Japanese war. He fought for seven years around Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in civilian life.

Now about Schmeling. Sergeant Nelson won over the German pugilist by a KO in the fourth round during an exhibition at the YM and WHA Gymnasium in Pittsburgh.

But Nelson does not intend to get back into the boxing business after the war because of his age--he is 36 now. He intends to spend his time coaching promising fighters as he has done in the Army, where he says he has picked up a lot of good points. Nelson tips the scale at 227, and has been overseas eight months.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

ON SAIPAN, CHOW TIME
WAS TIME TO "DUCK"

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---On Saipan, driving a truck loaded with high explosive and incendiary bombs or high test gasoline was safer than sitting in a mess hall eating chow, according to Corporal Harris Kearse of 890-A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, New York.

"I never saw a Jap plane while I was hauling a dangerous cargo, but every time I went in the mess hall for noon chow the Japs would bomb the place," recalled the returnee at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1, where he is awaiting a new Air Force assignment after 30 months in the Mariana Islands.

The corporal, who was a member of the all-Negro 388th Aviation Squadron, said that the Japs came over promptly each noon at 12:15. He reflected:

"Aside from being a nuisance and interrupting our digestion they became dangerous. Our closest call came the day 14 Zekes and Ikes raided the field and blew up the mess tent and all our hot food while we dug into our fox holes."

Corporal Kearse entered the service on July 9, 1941 and was sent overseas on November 6, 1942. He is the son of Mrs. Hamie Kearse who lives at the Brooklyn address.

* * * * * * * *

1500 NEGRO SOLDIERS
THRONG RIVIERA WEEKLY

WITH U.S. FORCES ON THE RIVIERA---Each week more than 1500 Negro troops of the European Theater arrive at Nice, capital of the Riviera, for a seven-day vacation as guests of the U.S. Army.

Coming straight from bomb-shattered buildings and scenes of reconstruction in Berlin's suburbs, Belgium, Holland and France, these soldiers find that the United States Riviera Recreational Area offers all that is best in accomodation and entertainment to visiting troops.

Famed as a rendevous of royalty and world celebrities, the French Riviera, with its dazzling white palace hotels and palm-tree promenades, is now at the complete disposal of soldier vacationers.

They enjoy sleeping in the fine hotels, visiting the gay spots and going on interesting sight-seeing tours of historical interest.

A city most GIs have seen on tour is Grasse, a sweet-scented town known for its perfune industry. It is situated high in the hills, with a breath-taking panorama of natural beauty. Over 62,000 acres of the countryside are devoted to the cultivation of violets, tuberoses, mignonettes, jonquils and carnations. Each year the flower fields yield 3,000,000 pounds of roses, and 4,400,000 pounds of orange blossoms.

Typically French on the Riviera is the dinner meal, where dinner music is played in the main diningrooms. Most of the tunes are of a South American sentimentality. After meals, soldiers perch themselves under beach umbrellas and watch the crashing waves of the Mediterranean, take evening rides through the city's boulevards in horse-drawn taxi-carriages, or paddle down the avenues on French bicycles.

Many troops here on vacation were among U.S. soldiers who liberated the district, on August 28, 1944, and are astonished by the excellent work done by USRRA in clearing up and re-fitting the city after four years of Nazi occupation.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
7-18-45

25-51840-450

Service Records

Southern Editors Defend Negro G.I's

The Lie . . . . . The Lie Nailed

"The Negro soldier was an utter and dismal failure in combat in Europe... He has disgraced the flag of his country. He will not fight. He will not work."

....Senator Eastland Mississippi

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Friday, June 29, 1945

Under Secretary of War Patterson today was asked the following question at his news conference:

"Are these statements (Senator Eastland's)—attributed to unnamed generals—representative of the Army's views of the performance of Negro troops?"

Mr. Patterson replied as follows:

"No. If any high ranking general has made such a statement, I have no knowledge of it. You have already heard views of our leading commanders—General Eisenhower, General McArthur, General Eaker and others—which do not support any such conclusion.

"The War Department is proud of its troops, and that includes Negroes as well as all other groups.

"There have been a number of press releases in the last few months commending the behaviour of a number of units made up of Negro troops. General Eisenhower spoke of the good performance of the volunteer platoons used in the European Theater. The Inspector General commented favorably, went out of his way to comment favorably, on the performance of the 24th Infantry Regiment in the Marianas, and there have been a number of similar commendations."

-- War Department
Press Release, July 5

THE MACON NEWS

CARMAGE WALLS, PUBLISHER — WILLIAM R. SMITH, EDITOR — HARRY S. STROZIER, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

MACON ,GA., MONDAY, JULY 9, 1945

Senator Eastland's Eruption

The speech of Senator Eastland of Mississippi in the Senate the other day, in support of his colleague Bilbo's filibuster against the Federal Employment Practices Committee, was a disgraceful performance that ought to shock, sadden and make ashamed every Southerner who loves his country and believes in fair treatment for all its citizens.

The speech was a gratuitous and slanderous attack on the performance of Negroes in this war. The Negro soldier, the senator said, has been "an utter and abysmal failure" in the war. Negro officers could not be trusted, he declared, and added that Negro divisions could not be placed in important positions in battle lines, because Negro soldiers "had no initiative, no sense of responsibility, and very low intelligence." Also, he said, criminal conduct of Negro soldiers all over Europe had "disgraced the flag of their country."

The senator made no exceptions. As Marquis Childs characterized it, it was the most shocking speech ever heard on the floor of the Senate, slandering whole races and armies and damning them down to the last individual.

The Mississipian's authority for these outrageous defamations, he said, were "high-ranking generals" with whom he talked on a recent junket to Europe; but, significantly enough, he refrained from identifying a single such officer, being content to particularize the helpless victims of his own slanders, but careful not to name as the

No doubt the percentage of Negro soldiers who have distinguished themselves, or served well in the war, is not as high as the like percentage of white soldiers. As Mellett suggests, this may be an indictment of the South for its treatment of the Negro, which has hardly been conducive to the development of initiative, or a sense of responsibility, or a high degree of intelligence—a fact, however, in which it would seem that even Senator Eastland could find little comfort.

Nevertheless Negroes have done many things in this war of which they themselves and their country may well be proud, a few of which we cite for the benefit of Senator Eastland and others like him who are ready to damn a man for the color of his skin, however valorous and devoted he may be.

Thus this year Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, one of the Negro officers of whom Senator Eastland speaks with unmeasured contempt, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding work in the field of soldier morale and troop discipline which the citation says, "has been of material assistance to the War Department and responsible commanders in the field."

In March, 1945, Negro Capt. Charles L. Thomas, commander of a tank destroyer company in France, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action."

In an editorial published on April

Misrepresenting the South

IF MISSISSIPPI wants to send to the United States Senate such men as THEODORE BILBO and JAMES EASTLAND, there is little the rest of the country can do about it, but the people of the other Southern States certainly do not have to remain silent under the possible imputation that these spreaders of interracial hate speak for anyone but themselves.

The tirades which BILBO and EASTLAND have loosed on the Senate floor of late against the whole colored race are not approved or condoned by the rank and file of Southern whites. The average Southerner is fairminded and tolerant, and he believes in giving credit where credit is due. The blanket denunciations of all Negro soldiers which SENATOR EASTLAND has just issued do not appeal to the Southern people as either accurate or just. Furthermore, they stir up strife at the very time when the efforts of responsible people are in the opposite direction.

The fact that the Mississippian quotes unnamed "generals" as having said this or that, means little. High-ranking American commanders have said exactly the opposite, and with their names signed. GENERAL EISENHOWER is one who has praised Negro troops. Admittedly the Ninety-second Negro Division did not acquit itself well in Italy, but this does not justify the sweeping generalizations of SENATOR EASTLAND.

There have been individual Negro heroes in this war. DORIE MILLER, the colored mess boy who grabbed a machine gun at Pearl Harbor and won the Navy Cross, was the first. Others have won the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and so on. When GENERAL JOHN LEE called in March for Negro volunteers for front line service against the Germans, the quota of 2,300 was quickly exceeded. They acquitted themselves well in the drive of the First and Seventh Armies into and across Germany. Many were killed, many others

A Cowardly Injustice To Negro Soldiers

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has requested President TRUMAN and Secretaries STIMSON and FORRESTAL to correct the record on Negro service men which was so cruelly distorted by Senator EASTLAND of Mississippi during his filibustering speech against the Fair Employment Practices Committee last Friday. The truth should be told, and promptly, for there is no more cowardly device than that of attacking, under Congressional immunity, the courage and the Americanism of an entire race. Quoting only unnamed generals, and other anonymous individuals who obviously shared the Senator's virulent prejudice, the Mississippian declared that the Negro's war record is a bad one, that he has been a cowardly soldier and has "disgraced his flag."

There is no justification for such statements, and for the sake of morale among the thousands of Negro fighting men who are going with their white companions from the European battlefronts to the Pacific, it is to be hoped that the Secretaries of War and Navy issue an official repudiation of Senator EASTLAND's charges at once. It will not be difficult to do. The names of Negro naval heroes of battles following Pearl Harbor stand high upon the Navy's list. The first Armored Force soldier killed in this war was a Negro, for whom Fort Knox's BROOKS Field is named. It was not by the Negro's choice that his greatest value in this war has been in the service of supply and maintenance, where he has given an excellent account of himself. But whenever volunteers for front-line tasks have been sought far more Negro soldiers than could be used have stepped forward, and General EISENHOWER has warmly com-

Sad Statesmanship

We have regarded Senator Eastland as a man of more character and substance than his more renowned colleague. He should watch his step lest he become equally famous. For all publicity is not advertising.

His declaration that the Negro soldiers in Europe won't fight, won't work, are guilty of more than half the crimes in the Army, and have lowered American prestige all over the Continent, was based, he claimed, on information allegedly furnished by "American officers." But it was promptly denied with equal emphasis by American officers, giving their names, who are in the best position to know, including General Eisenhower himself.

The Mississippi statesman follows that by an intrinsically unlikely thriller to the effect that French-African troops locked 5000 German girls in a Stuttgart subway and raped them. This also, he said, was reported by "American officers"—again unnamed. It is likewise denied with equal promptitude by our Sixth Army Headquarters in Paris, in these terms:

"All United States liason officers with the French army corps, and with lower units, which could have been in or near that city at any time, have submitted written reports to this headquarters that, to their knowledge and belief, incidents such as alleged did not take place."

"The Negro soldier was an utter and dismal failure in combat in Europe... He has disgraced the flag of his country. He will not fight. He will not work."

....Senator Eastland Mississippi

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Friday, June 29, 1945

Under Secretary of War Patterson today was asked the following question at his news conference:

"Are these statements (Senator Eastland's)—attributed to unnamed generals—representative of the Army's views of the performance of Negro troops?"

Mr. Patterson replied as follows:

"No. If any high ranking general has made such a statement, I have no knowledge of it. You have already heard views of our leading commanders—General Eisenhower, General McArthur, General Eaker and others—which do not support any such conclusion.

"There have been a number of press releases in the last few months commending the behaviour of a number of units made up of Negro troops. General Eisenhower spoke of the good performance of the volunteer platoons used in the European Theater. The Inspector General commented favorably, went out of his way to comment favorably, on the performance of the 24th Infantry Regiment in the Marianas, and there have been a number of similar commendations."

-- War Department
Press Release, July 5

THE MACON NEWS

CARMAGE WALLS, PUBLISHER — WILLIAM R. SMITH, EDITOR — HARRY S. STROZIER, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

MACON ,GA., MONDAY, JULY 9, 1945

Senator Eastland's Eruption

The speech of Senator Eastland of Mississippi in the Senate the other day, in support of his colleague Bilbo's filibuster against the Federal Employment Practices Committee, was a disgraceful performance that ought to shock, sadden and make ashamed every Southerner who loves his country and believes in fair treatment for all its citizens.

The speech was a gratuitous and slanderous attack on the performance of Negroes in this war. The Negro soldier, the senator said, has been "an utter and abysmal failure" in the war. Negro officers could not be trusted, he declared, and added that Negro divisions could not be placed in important positions in battle lines, because Negro soldiers "had no initiative, no sense of responsibility, and very low intelligence." Also, he said, criminal conduct of Negro soldiers all over Europe had "disgraced the flag of their country."

The senator made no exceptions. As Marquis Childs characterized it, it was the most shocking speech ever heard on the floor of the Senate, slandering whole races and armies and damning them down to the last individual.

The Mississipian's authority for these outrageous defamations, he said, were "high-ranking generals" with whom he talked on a recent junket to Europe; but, significantly enough, he refrained from identifying a single such officer, being content to particularize the helpless victims of his own slanders, but careful not to name as the original authors of them high Army officers who might bring him to book for his recklessness.

The point of the speech was that the appropriation for the agency ought to be defeated because the FEPC would grant "unfair preference" to these unworthy Negro soldiers—an untrue statement itself, because the FEPC never was authorized to grant any preferences to anybody, its only function being to prevent discrimination in employment on account of race and religion.

We don't believe a single word the senator said; we don't see how he can believe it himself. It is physically impossible that such a blanket indictment of the 700,000 Negroes in the Army and the 170,000 in the Navy can be true.

No doubt there are bad and stupid and untrustworthy Negroes in the Army and Navy, as there are also bad and stupid and untrustworthy white men. But that they are all like that, none except a simpleton or a villain would suggest and none except a moron would believe.

Moreover, if the Senator's charges had any basis in fact, or were anything except the creatures of his own poisonous fancy, he would not allow the sources of his information to remain unrevealed. No man, senator or not, damning in good faith a whole race of his fellow citizens would hide behind the anonymity of un-named "high-ranking generals." In sheer self-defense, he would bring these generals out in the open to speak for themselves. In fact there are no such generals; Under-Secretary of War Patterson told his press conference Friday that he never heard of any.

Aside from the facts that were available to Senator Eastland in the public records, it is beyond all reason that his sweeping charges can be true.

And the records prove them false. As Lowell Mellett points out in his column published elsewhere on this page today, General Eisenhower, the highest-ranking general, who can be named, himself has praised the courage and the competency of his Negro soldiers.

In his Friday press conference above referred to Under-Secretary Patterson says that not only General Eisenhower, but also Generals MacArthur, Eaker and others have praised the performance of Negro troops. He might have named in particular also Generals Patton and Clark. And Mr. Patterson added on his own account: "The War Department is proud of its troops, and that includes Negroes as well as all other groups."

No doubt the percentage of Negro soldiers who have distinguished themselves, or served well in the war, is not as high as the like percentage of white soldiers. As Mellett suggests, this may be an indictment of the South for its treatment of the Negro, which has hardly been conducive to the development of initiative, or a sense of responsibility, or a high degree of intelligence—a fact, however, in which it would seem that even Senator Eastland could find little comfort.

Nevertheless Negroes have done many things in this war of which they themselves and their country may well be proud, a few of which we cite for the benefit of Senator Eastland and others like him who are ready to damn a man for the color of his skin, however valorous and devoted he may be.

Thus this year Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, one of the Negro officers of whom Senator Eastland speaks with unmeasured contempt, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal for outstanding work in the field of soldier morale and troop discipline which the citation says, "has been of material assistance to the War Department and responsible commanders in the field."

In March, 1945, Negro Capt. Charles L. Thomas, commander of a tank destroyer company in France, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism in action."

In an editorial published on April 11, 1945, we noted the fact that Sgt. Jerry B. Davis, a Macon Negro, had been decorated with the Legion of Merit, the fourth highest decoration of the American Army, for conspicuous bravery in carrying rations to his gun crews engaged in Italy in the Battle of the Arno River.

In the same editorial we noted a Reuters dispatch giving an account of one day's activities of our Middle East Air Force over Austria in which American Negro pilots in fierce combat had shot down 12 German planes.

Negroes have made such records also in the Navy, a number having been decorated for extraordinary heroism in naval engagements, the latest of these being two Negro seamen aboard the aircraft carrier Bunker Hill, which was turned into a blazing death trap by the attack of a Japanese suicide plane.

We could go on with this recital if space permitted, but these instances are enough to prove the point and expose Senator Eastland. Stripped of the habiliments of statesmanship, worn by virtue only of his membership in the Senate of the United States, the senator is thus revealed to be an ordinary demagogue of the type which has too often disgraced the South and humiliated her people both at home and in the councils of the nation.

We do not question Senator Eastland's right to oppose the FEPC, but his opposition ought to be grounded on something more than blind prejudice and racial hatred. There are Southerners who do oppose it for reasons which may be wrong but yet are honest. We can respect them, but not this tail to Bilbo's kite in his illicit appeal to the illiterate hillbilly vote.

We hold no brief for the Negro beyond insisting that he receive fair treatment and due credit for his loyalty and patriotism. And this we think, is the right of every citizen, white or black, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic.

We conceive it to be the duty of every Southerner to repudiate every appeal to racial prejudice. The white people of the South cannot live on terms of enmity and hostility with a racial minority constituting one-third of the population. Persons who fan the flames of racial hatred are enemies of the people and their free institutions.

This speech of Senator Eastland's is one of the basest appeals to such prejudice and hatred we have ever read. We hope that the entire South will repudiate it and that the senator's own state at the first opportunity will return him to the obscurity from which he came.

Misrepresenting the South

IF MISSISSIPPI wants to send to the United States Senate such men as THEODORE BILBO and JAMES EASTLAND, there is little the rest of the country can do about it, but the people of the other Southern States certainly do not have to remain silent under the possible imputation that these spreaders of interracial hate speak for anyone but themselves.

The tirades which BILBO and EASTLAND have loosed on the Senate floor of late against the whole colored race are not approved or condoned by the rank and file of Southern whites. The average Southerner is fairminded and tolerant, and he believes in giving credit where credit is due. The blanket denunciations of all Negro soldiers which SENATOR EASTLAND has just issued do not appeal to the Southern people as either accurate or just. Furthermore, they stir up strife at the very time when the efforts of responsible people are in the opposite direction.

The fact that the Mississippian quotes unnamed "generals" as having said this or that, means little. High-ranking American commanders have said exactly the opposite, and with their names signed. GENERAL EISENHOWER is one who has praised Negro troops. Admittedly the Ninety-second Negro Division did not acquit itself well in Italy, but this does not justify the sweeping generalizations of SENATOR EASTLAND.

There have been individual Negro heroes in this war. DORIE MILLER, the colored mess boy who grabbed a machine gun at Pearl Harbor and won the Navy Cross, was the first. Others have won the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and so on. When GENERAL JOHN LEE called in March for Negro volunteers for front line service against the Germans, the quota of 2,300 was quickly exceeded. They acquitted themselves well in the drive of the First and Seventh Armies into and across Germany. Many were killed, many others maimed.

The permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee, against which SENATORS EASTLAND and BILBO have been filibustering, should be discussed on its merits. The record made in the war by colored troops has nothing whatever to do with the case. It is humiliating to the South for two Mississippi demagogues to misrepresent the Southern people with their unfair diatribes.

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va. 7/1/45

A Cowardly Injustice To Negro Soldiers

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has requested President TRUMAN and Secretaries STIMSON and FORRESTAL to correct the record on Negro service men which was so cruelly distorted by Senator EASTLAND of Mississippi during his filibustering speech against the Fair Employment Practices Committee last Friday. The truth should be told, and promptly, for there is no more cowardly device than that of attacking, under Congressional immunity, the courage and the Americanism of an entire race. Quoting only unnamed generals, and other anonymous individuals who obviously shared the Senator's virulent prejudice, the Mississippian declared that the Negro's war record is a bad one, that he has been a cowardly soldier and has "disgraced his flag."

There is no justification for such statements, and for the sake of morale among the thousands of Negro fighting men who are going with their white companions from the European battlefronts to the Pacific, it is to be hoped that the Secretaries of War and Navy issue an official repudiation of Senator EASTLAND's charges at once. It will not be difficult to do. The names of Negro naval heroes of battles following Pearl Harbor stand high upon the Navy's list. The first Armored Force soldier killed in this war was a Negro, for whom Fort Knox's BROOKS Field is named. It was not by the Negro's choice that his greatest value in this war has been in the service of supply and maintenance, where he has given an excellent account of himself. But whenever volunteers for front-line tasks have been sought far more Negro soldiers than could be used, have stepped forward, and General EISENHOWER has warmly commended the services of these volunteers on the European front. The all-Negro 92d Division shared all the hardships of the long Italian campaign as creditably as any of its companion white divisions and many of the Negro flyers who distinguished themselves with that division are now at Godman Field under a noted Negro air hero, son of the only Army general of his race, Col. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, JR.

The record refutes Senator EASTLAND and his mysterious informants, and the crime record of Negro soldiers also discountenances his effort to smear American Negroes with the alleged excesses of Senegalese soldiers in Stuttgart. The Senator himself is branded as a dangerous enemy of national unity in his cowardly use of sweeping assertions designed only to discredit a loyal American minority.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. 7/3/45

Sad Statesmanship

We have regarded Senator Eastland as a man of more character and substance than his more renowned colleague. He should watch his step lest he become equally famous. For all publicity is not advertising.

His declaration that the Negro soldiers in Europe won't fight, won't work, are guilty of more than half the crimes in the Army, and have lowered American prestige all over the Continent, was based, he claimed, on information allegedly furnished by "American officers." But it was promptly denied with equal emphasis by American officers, giving their names, who are in the best position to know, including General Eisenhower himself.

The Mississippi statesman follows that by an intrinsically unlikely thriller to the effect that French-African troops locked 5000 German girls in a Stuttgart subway and raped them. This also, he said, was reported by "American officers"—again unnamed. It is likewise denied with equal promptitude by our Sixth Army Headquarters in Paris, in these terms:

"All United States liason officers with the French army corps, and with lower units, which could have been in or near that city at any time, have submitted written reports to this headquarters that, to their knowledge and belief, incidents such as alleged did not take place."

Bilbo's recent reversion in the Senate to characteristic indecencies for inciting racial and religious hates has not surprised anybody who knows "The Man." But they have again aroused disgust all over the country, which is not confined to The Man himself. This summary of one typical view of him comes from a comment by The Milwaukee Journal:

"Truly there is no worse influence in high life than Senator Bilbo. He is a disgrace to Juniper Grove, where he was born; to Mississippi, which he represents; and to the nation, of which, unfortunately, he is a citizen."

Mr. Eastland should take counsel with himself; unless he is courting a national reputation which reflects itself in such terms as those. Such repute is too high a price for a few votes that could be won by more respectable means than coon-shouting, on infirm and silly canards. Unless the junior senator takes himself in hand betimes, he is likely to fall a hopeless victim to the ancient aphorism, "Evil Associations Corrupt Good Manners."

The Item
New Orleans, La.
7/10/45

Lowell Mellett Says:

Southern Statesmen Should Not Leave Fate to Bilbos-Eastlands

In the course of a raw filibuster against taking any vote on the FEPC bill, Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi made a frank effort the other day to indict the whole Negro race. He succeeded instead in indicting a whole section of the United States. That is to say, if the premise on which he sought to indict the American Negro were true, the senator made a completely convincing case against the South's treatment of the Negro.

* * *

THE SENATOR dwelt at length on what he called the history of the Negro soldier in the American Army. He reported that he had talked with "numerous highranking generals," whom he did not name, and that he found them to be in agreement with his opinion that as soldiers the Negroes are just no good. Composing as they do one-twelfth of the whole Army, that statement goes for them all, according to the senator. The fact that General Eisenhower, who also no doubt has talked to numerous "high-ranking generals," holds an entirely different view, was not mentioned by the senator.

He established to his own satisfaction that the Negro soldiers "had no initiative, no sense of responsibility very low intelligence, and were a failure." Whether he established this to the satisfaction of the two or three weary fellow-senators who composed his entire audience on the floor, there was no indication. But he obviously did not persuade the well-filled galleries, for a spontaneous outburst of laughter greeted his assertion, "I am not prejudiced against the Negro."

* * *

ASSUMING that Senator Eastland states the truth, that General Eisenhower does not, and that the Negro soldier has no initiative and no sense of responsibility, can the blame be placed entirely on the soldier? Can the South, which has determined to a large degree the conditions of the Negro's life, the extent to which he has been permitted to develop initiative and responsibility, escape a considerable share of the blame? Has not the senator actually brought in an indictment against the manner in which he and his neighbors have handled the great problem that came to this country aboard the slave ships, a problem not solved by the bloodiest civil war in history?

* * *

AND IF THIS IS SO, is it not time that the best men in the South begin to recognize the fact, to recognize that the course that has been followed is not the one that will bring a solution? Southern statesmanship is not confined to the Bilbos and Eastlands, yet one might easily believe it is all of one piece if he reads the list of senators voting to support the position taken by the Mississippi spokesmen.

Under the stress of war's necessity a small beginning has been made toward solving this problem, serious now and likely to become desperate soon. It was decreed at the war's outset that there should be no discrimination against any war worker because of his color or race or religion. One must believe either that this is right or that there should be discrimination. The Bilbos and Eastlands and other frightened little men definitely do believe there should be discrimination, but it is hard to conceive that this is true of the Georges, the Connallys and others who are, right at this time, contributing their full share to an enlightened world policy; hard to believe that they share in this wretched distortion of our own democratic ideal here at home.

* * *

THE MOST tragic period in American history was brought on by the stubborn conviction held by some people in the South that this nation could exist half slave and half free. Another tragic period is bearing down upon us as surely as the sun rises and sets, unless Southern statesmanship opens its mind to this problem. If it will put in some of the same good thinking it has given recently to our world problems (and some of the same ingenuity it has given to the circumvention of the U. S. Constitution during the past 80 years), Southern statesmanship should be able to provide a solution that will forestall another period of bloody civil strife.

.... THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR.

-Exodus 20:16

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Presbyterian Building

Nashville 3
Tennessee

FUTURE RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 30, 1945

* * * *

TANK DESTROYER BATTALIONS: 614th, Bouxwiller, France; 643rd, Buttigen, Germany.

COMBAT ENGINEER BATTALIONS: 183rd, Eschweiler, Germany; 184th, Hochneukirch Germany; 1695th, Garat, France; 1697th, Darmstadt, Germany; 1698th, Viersen, Germany; 1699th, Arolsen, Germany; and the 1700th, Herzogenaurach, Germany

These were among the combat units which saw service in Italy (with stations as of July 1):

365th (San Michele), 370th (Cavi), 371st (Reggio) Infantry Regiments; 758th Tank Battalion (Gassina), 679th Tank Destroyer Battalion (Balzanetto); 99th, 100th and 301st Fighter Squadrons (all at Ramitelli); 92nd Reconnaissance Troop (Acqi); 597th (Isola), 598th (Aranzeno), 599th (Tietrasanta), and 600th (Compomoiare) Field Artillery Battalions.

As of July 1, a breakdown of the types and kinds of Negro units then in the European (ETO), Mediterranean (MTO), and African-Middle East (AMETO) Theaters of Operations, or en route therefrom, included:

	ETO	MTO	AMETO	TOTAL
ARMORED UNITS				
Tank Battalions	2	1	0	3
CAVALRY				
Reconnaissance Troop	0	1	0	1
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE				
Including: Decontamination, Smoke Generating and Service Companies	17	3	0	20
ENGINEERS				
Including: General Service, Combat, Dump Truck, Fire Fighting, Maintenance, Water Supply, Heavy and Light Ponton Companies	83	22	0	105
FIELD ARTILLERY				
Including: Division and Group Artillery, 105-mm, 155-mm, and 8-inch Howitzer, and 4.5-inch Gun Battalions	12	5	0	17
INFANTRY				
Including: Division Headquarters and Regiments	0	4	0	4
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT				
Including: Battalions, Companies, Platoons, Station Hospitals, General Hospital Complimentary Units, Detachments	21	3	3	27
CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE				
Including: Companies and Detachments	1	9	1	11
MISCELLANEOUS				
Including: Army Bands	12	2	1	16
Special Service Companies	1	1	0	2
WAC Units	1	0	0	1
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT				
Including: Ammunition Companies, Vehicle Assembling and Distributing Companies, Battalions, Depots	61	7	0	7
ARMY POSTAL UNITS				
Including: Base Censor Office	7	0	0	7

MORE

	ETO	MTO	AMETO	TOTAL
QUARTERMASTER CORPS				
Including: Mobile Battalions, Truck Railhead, Salvage Collecting, Gasoline Supply, Fumigating and Bath, Pack, Laundry, Depot, Service, Bakery, Refrigeration, Sterilization, and Car Companies	610	89	7	706
SIGNAL CORPS				
Including: Heavy and Light Construction Battalions	9	1	0	10
REPLACEMENT UNITS	0	3	0	3
TANK DESTROYER UNITS				
Including: Battalions (Towed)	3	1	0	4
TRANSPORTATION CORPS				
Including: Port Battalions	22	2	0	24
Port Companies	104	8	0	112
ARMY AIR FORCES				
Including: Air Engineering Squadrons	0	2	0	2
Air Materiel Squadrons	0	2	0	2
Fighter Squadrons	0	3	0	3
Air Base Security Battalions	0	3	0	3
Chemical Warfare Companies	0	1	0	1
Aviation Engineer Regiments, Battalions and Companies	8	2	1	11
Aviation Ammunition Companies	3	7	0	10
Air Corps Quartermaster Including Battalions and Companies	47	16	0	63
Signal Corps Including Heavy Construction Battalions	4	0	0	4
Service Companies	1	0	0	1

* * * * * * * *

WAC CROWNED QUEEN
OF PORTMEN'S BALL

ROUEN, FRANCE---Winsome Private First Class Alberta Willis, 1229 North 56th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a member of the 6888th Central Postal Directory, all-Negro Wac Postal Battalion in Rouen, was recently crowned queen of a carnation ball given by the 215th Port Company here.

Her throne, bedecked with carnations, lillies, roses and fern, was attractively arranged in a room which was decorated with 4,000 assorted flowers. Queen Willis was crowned and presented a bouquet of pink mums and roses by Sergeant Leonardo D. Long, Jr., 5726 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who was her escort the remainder of the evening.

The high peaked crown, topped with a star, was made of pale green tinfoil.

The queen's ladies in waiting were Sergeant Dorothy Tabb, 1015 Adelanta Circle, Bakersville, California, and Private First Class Marion G. Davis, 814 South 9th Street, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Given in honor of the newly arrived WAC unit, 150 girls from the various companies were guests. The Wacs who competed for this honor were selected from this group after their arrival at the flower festival.

Music was furnished by the 490th Port Company Orchestra, and Private Julia C. Harris Webb, 1635 McCouley Street, Augusta, Georgia, sang several selections.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

NEGRO QUARTERMASTERS RUN
CONTINENT'S LARGEST DEPOT

WITH THE 555th QUARTERMASTER BATTALION, France---Negro soldiers of the Quartermaster Corps are operating the largest supply depot on the European Continent. They have supplied clothing and equipment to the front-line fighting troops during the war against Germany.

On an average day the members of the depot handled from 1,000 to 1,400 tons of clothing and equipment. Twenty thousand tons of materiel were unloaded from the trucks and trains after just twelve days of operation when the depot personnel began their huge task. Supplies included overcoats, raincoats, combat uniforms, shoes, blankets, jackets, socks, mittens, caps, underwear, field equipment, mops, brooms,insecticide and thousands of other items.

The Germans had made use of the depot for the same purpose and left in hasty retreat. Trains were standing in the depot loaded with supplies that the German army would never receive. The warehouses had to be cleared for the arrival of trainloads of American equipment before the 555th Quartermaster Battalion could begin to operate.

Use was made of thousands of German prisoners of war to load and unload supplies for the troops on the Continent. Negro soldiers stood guard over the prisoners, some of whom are used to cultivate the large vegetable farm near the depot. The products of the farm will supplement the canned food diet of our troops stationed on the Continent.

The depot's personnel maintain a food ration dump from which troops stationed in the area draw their nutritions. A large gasoline supply dump is also run by the battalion to furnish fuel for vehicles.

The huge depot was bombed and strafed by German aircraft several times but the scheduled movement of supplies never ceased.

The unit is a part of the U. S. Army Supply Forces and has done an immense job in keeping the vital materiel flowing to the fighting men in the front-lines. The manner in which American ingenuity overcame the problem of supplying its forces is without parallel in the history of warfare. Attention is now focused to the war in the Pacific. New problems will have to be faced, but much has been learned from the European Theater of Operations that will aid in the supplying of our troops.

The 555th Quartermaster Battalion is now packaging equipment for the Pacific Theater and at the same time supplying food, clothing and other equipment to the troops stationed on the Continent.

Some of the members of the unit include:

CALIFORNIA: San Francisco--Cpl. Frederick Jones, 1129 Buchanon Ave.

FLORIDA: Gainesville--Pfc. Fred Garrett

GEORGIA: Atlanta--Tech. Sgt. Elran Downer, 174 Bailley St.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Master Sgt. Eddie Brown, 1300 West 111th St.
Olmstead--Cpl. Elroy Young

MASSACHUSETTS: Roxbury--Pfc. Richard G. Brown, 1039 Tremont St.

MISSISSIPPI: Liberty--Pfc. Morris Allen

MISSOURI: St. Louis--Sgt. Earl V. Pollard, 3221 Magazine St.

NEW JERSEY: Montclair--Cpl. Cecil H. Steele, 128 Maple Ave.

MORE

NEW YORK: Long Beach—Pfc. Alexander P. Adderly, 147 Pine St.
New York—Pvt. Junius E. Winston, 2623 8th Ave.
Rochester—Tech. Sgt. Charles T. Willis, 16 Harrison St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Greensboro—Pfc. Thaxton Dixon, 1001 Lincoln St.
Salem—Pvt. John M. Hunter

OHIO: Lockland—Cpl. Isaac Caracter, 1256 Simmons Ave.

OKLAHOMA: Chickasha—Cpl. Earnst L. Irby, 1211 South Shepard St.
Eagletown—Pfc. Earl Dillahunty

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia—Sgt. Harold L. Lomax, 2406 West Sharswood St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Greenville—Cpl. Wilkins Garrett, 502 East McBee Ave.

TENNESSEE: Knoxville—Pvt. Edward Mayhew, 615 Owen St.
Powell Station—Cpl. Freddie V. Dale

VIRGINIA: Portsmouth—Staff Sgt. David A. Moose, 2132 Green St.

* * * * * * * *

STORY OF A FAITHFUL
SOLDIER ON MINDANAO

WITH THE 24th INFANTRY (VICTORY) DIVISION ON MINDANAO—His day's work done, a rifle slung over one shoulder and a shovel on the other, Private Clifford Otis, 134 North Lincoln Boulevard, Centralia, Illinois, attached to the 34th Infantry Regiment, trod back to the command post.

Detailed to bury Japanese bodies strewn along the road, he had put in his day and now with hot chow on his mind, Otis was musing of civilian days when he spotted a live Jap sitting by a row of spider holes 30 yards away. A burst from his carbine finished off the Jap.

Nudging him with his toe, Otis thought, "I sure made more work for myself, but if I don't do it now, I'll have to in the morning."

Resigned to the job, he dug another hole.

* * * * * * * *

VETERAN PORTMEN AIDING
REDEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS

NORMANDY BASE SECTION, France—One of the oldest Transportation Corps units of the Army, the 657th Port Company, currently aiding in the redeployment of troops to the United States at a staging area near Le Havre, France, has a long and meritorious record to its credit.

Organized early in 1942, they were first sent to Excursion Inlet in the southern part of Alaska to aid in the construction work of the Alcan highway until January 1944. After a few months in the United States they left for England for a brief stay and, a few days after D-Day, landed in France, where they unloaded the supplies of war from boats to Omaha Beach.

When the port of Cherbourg was opened to Allied shipping, the men of the 647th worked on the docks handling incoming war supplies until the cessation of hostilities. They have carried out their work under enemy artillery fire and strafing and bombing.

Among the 657th's personnel are:

ALABAMA: Calhoun—Cpl. R. C. Caldwell, RFD.
Evergreen—Cpl. Claude Allen, RFD.

MORE

ALABAMA: Bessemer—Cpl. Acey Gain, 117 Short and 20th Sts.
Gadsden—Cpl. Gamelia Merkerson, 455 Rogers St.

ARKANSAS: Texarkana —Sgt. Charles H. Washington, Route 4
Little Rock—Cpl. Rogers Bland, Route 3
Magnolia: Cpl. Osie L. Jamerson, Route 4

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles—Cpl. John W. Nathan, 300 North Bonnie Brae

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington—Cpl. Alfred V. Cavanaugh, 5617 Grant St., N. E.

FLORIDA: Miami—Sgt. James A. McIntosh, 360 N. W. South Terrace

GEORGIA: Rome—Sgt. Howard Moore, 224 Pennington Ave.
Albany—Cpl. Willie J. Armstrong, 11 6th Ave.
Salon—Cpl. Harold B. Callier, Route 1

ILLINOIS: Springfield—Cpl. Clarence W. Bryant, 1928 East Stewart St.

INDIANA: Indianapolis—Cpl. Oscar Johnson, 724 West 10th St.

KENTUCKY: Owensboro—Cpl. Leslie L. Shauntee, 716 Jackson St.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans—Staff Sgt. Henry L. Carmichael, 682 Prieur St.
Nalchastones—Cpl. Roy Coefield, Route 2

NEW JERSEY: Asbury Park—1st Sgt. Joseph O. Reed, 121 Borden Ave.

NEW YORK: New York—Sgt. Norman Daniels, 320 St. Nichols Ave.
Brooklyn—Sgt. Edgar Jones, 139 Marion St.
Millbrook—Cpl. Peter K. Britton
Plainfield—Cpl. Russell W. Kates, 341 Leland Ave.

OHIO: Akron—Sgt. Elmer B. Dade, 343 N. Howard St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Lebanon—Staff Sgt. Raymond A. Clarke, 1162 Federal St.
Pittsburgh—Staff Sgt. John L. Pratt, 223 Lombard St.
Aliquippa—Sgt. Frank L. Clark, 456 Hopewell Ave.
Philadelphia—Cpl. Willis G. Jackobs, 1525 Elsworth St.
Chester—Cpl. Herbert L. Robbins, 1517 West 9th St.

SOUTH CAROLINA: South Mont—Staff Sgt. Ernest W. Perry, RFD
Sgt. Odel House, East Oak St.
Andrews—Sgt. William C. Ervin, Rt. 1
Conway—Cpl. Malachia Jackson, Rt. 3

TEXAS: Houston—Staff Sgt. Jack Walker, 2332 Hickman St.
Caeron—Sgt. Freddie L. Reeves, 805 W. 19th St.
Crockett—Cpl Ennis L. Hickman
Nacogdaches—Sgt. Cornelius Lockett
Midlothean—Sgt. Harris Kirk, Rt. 1
Henderson—Cpl. Dan J. Brewester, Rt. 5
Lubbock—Cpl. Rufus Conner, 3118 21st St.
Nineveh—Cpl. Robert McDaniels

TENNESSEE: Nashville—Sgt. Joseph L. Gilmore, 717 10th Ave.
Cpl. Harry L. McGowan, 1914 Merrina St.
Bellbuckle—Cpl. William A. Ashley, RFD.
Aaron—Cpl. Amos C. Cooksey, RFD.

VIRGINIA: Roanoke—Sgt. Roy Harris, 605 6th Ave., N. E.
Newport News—Cpl. John C. Murph, 310 Marshall Ave.
Norfolk—Cpl. Raymond Ross, 1452 44th St.
Hopewell—Cpl. George A. Nash, RFD.

WEST VIRGINIA: Williamson—Cpl. Alexander Spencer, RFD.

MISSISSIPPI: Vance—Cpl. Mearon Lee, RFD.

MORE

VERSATILE ENGINEERS
GOING TO THE PACIFIC

MARSEILLE, France—A combination of operations in the Belgian sector was carried on by Company B, 1326th Engineers Regiment which recently reported at Delta Base Section staging area and port of embarkation here for redeployment to the Pacific.

Most outstanding was the delivering of pontoon bridges to Allies crossing the Rhine River on the eve of German capitulation.

Road construction, hospital and camp operations, and a half dozen other jobs kept technicians of this Negro regiment on the move as they opened up routes for movement of troops and supplies.

Troops of the 1326th relax in a huge beer garden, attend good movies in the 10,000-seat outdoor theater; participate in boxing, baseball and volley ball.

Among personnel of the unit are:

ALABAMA: Bessemer—Cpl. James C. Collins, 2106 Arlington Ave.
Mobile—Pfc. Joe Safford, 708 Our Alley

ARKANSAS: Fort Smith—Pfc. Conrad J. Robinson, 2200 North 33rd St.
Little Rock—Pfc. Vernon Handley, 1621 Elm St.

FLORIDA: Lakeland—Staff Sgt. Cato Lee.
Winter Garden—Pvt. Lloyd Richardson, 119 Winter St.

GEORGIA: Griffin—Pvt. Alvoid Gates, North 15th N. W. St.
Moultrie—Pfc Rufus Sampson, 811 5th St., S. E.

ILLINOIS: Chicago—Staff Sgt. Henry Garrett, 607 East 47th St.
Cpl. Herbert Hill, 4730 South Michigan

KENTUCKY: Lexington—Pvt. John Willis, 360 Wilson St.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans—Cpl. Felton M. Bailey, 2086½ N. Rocheblave
Cpl. Emeil Christopher, 4707 Colsieum St.

MISSOURI: St. Louis—Pvt. Charley White, Jr., 116 Whittier St.

MISSISSIPPI: Grenada—Pfc. Fitzgerald Griffin, 412 Pearl St.
Lexington—Sgt. Edward Davis, 308 Yazoo St.
Meredian—Sgt. Bill A. Clark, 1306 139th St.

NORTH CAROLINA: Burgaw—Sgt. Fred D. Johnson
Pfc. Jethro Johnson
Salisburg—1st Sgt. Howard L. Carson, 625 West Hurah St.

NEW YORK: Buffalo—Pfc. Charles Gaskins, 126 Wilbert Park Court

NEW JERSEY: Newark—Pvt. Victor Riberson, 21 Bedford St.

OHIO: Cleveland—Staff Sgt. Wallace Tanner, 6409 Rick Ave.
Staff Sgt. Herbert C. Young, 2354 East 100th St.
Pfc. Harold Champs, 10312 Wain Court
Pfc. John W. West, 8007 Amos Ave.
Dayton—Pfc. Dave Morriss, 429 Bank St.

PENNSYLVANIA: Donoca—Pvt. Walter Watson, 482 Liberty St.
Philadelphia—Cpl. James Fassett, Jr., 116 North 57th St.
Pvt. Charles S. Williams, 26 North Peach St.
Pfc. Henry Vicks, 2132 Comace St.
Cpl. William J. Anthony, 56 North 59th St.
Pittsburgh—Cpl. Carter Harvey, 714 Kirkpatrick St.
Uniontown—Pfc. Joseph H. Anderson, 16 Tusk Terrace

MORE

SOUTH CAROLINA: Spartanburg—Staff Sgt. Freddie Bennett, 178 Aden St.

TEXAS: Abilene—Staff Sgt. Percy R. Roberts, 1233 Ash St.
Fort Worth—Cpl. Lee T. Pattillo, 1012 Fabous St.
San Antonio—Cpl. Monroe Clark, 4512 Howard St.
Dallas—Pvt. Leroy McAdams, 2514 Betherum St.
Houston—Sgt. J. C. Emerson
Pvt. Samuel Byers, No. 1, Taylor Court

TENNESSEE: McMinnville—Pvt. Paul W. Johnson, 501 East Main St.
Memphis—Pvt. Richard Green, 747 Zilphia St.
Nashville—Cpl. Bull Burns, 2609 Howard St.

VIRGINIA: Halifax—Cpl. Raymond Jennings
Norfolk—Pfc. Hirman Long, 1033 Tyler St.
Richmond—Sgt. Solomon T. Brooks, Jr., 1235 Parkwood St.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington—Cpl. Francis E. McIntree, 1753 Euclid St., N. W.
Staff Sgt. Lewis L. Johnson, 2223 L St., N. W.
Cpl. William Blocker, 318 New York Ave., N. W.
Sgt. Thomas J. Walker, 103 L St., N. W.
Pfc. Theodore W. Cooper, 408 M St., S. E.

* * * * * * * *

AMPHIBIAN ENGINEERS
REAL ISLAND HOPPERS

WITH THE AMPHIBIAN ENGINEERS ON LUZON—The 4188th Quartermaster Company landed on Lingayen Gulf on D-Day to set up and operate the Q. M. distribution points right on the beachhead under enemy fire. As the tactical troops moved on, the 4188th followed doggedly, for they knew that supplies, the life blood of mobile warfare, must be kept flowing.

Now overseas for more than 18 months, the 4188th has seen service in Australia, at Goodenough Island, Saidor, Sansipor, Morotai, and now Luzon. In all of the latter places they have gone in with the fighting troops to keep food, ammunition and petroleum products moving to the men in the foxholes.

The quality of the work they have performed in large quantity—hard, long, sweaty work—has brought to the outfit the commendations of high ranking officers. Commanded by Captain Paul H. Betts, of 986 Todd Road, Atlanta, Georgia, the 4188th was the only Negro unit to participate in one New Guinea invasion where they were under fire for 21 consecutive days, and in the Morotai landing the unit was farther forward than any other unit in the theatre at the time.

In the Lingayen Gulf landing the unit was attached to the 543rd Boat and Shore Regiment of the amphibian engineers, the all-purpose soldiers charged with running the beachhead and operating the lighterage crafts. Immediately upon landing they moved to the spot designated for the QM dump, setting it up, receiving supplies, classifying them and scattering them into dispersal areas to minimize the effect of the enemy air and artillery shelling.

First Sergeant of the outfit is Montclair N. Storey, 9 West 110th Street, New York City. The foremen are platoon Staff Sergeants Clifton Valentine, 202 South Pasadena Ave., Pasadena, California, and Derris Jones, of 4719 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Handling a squad of workers on the stockpiles and issue centres is the responsibility of Corporal James McDaniels, Jr., of 5332 Haverford Avenue., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

UNIT AWARDED PLAQUE
FOR EFFORTS ON SAIPAN

CAMP CROWDER, Missouri--Like a tale from a story book is the battle-front achievement of the Crowder-trained 539th Signal Construction Company (Heavy), in far-away Saipan, where it completed in record time a telephone system comparable to that installed in Akron, Ohio.

Because of its superior performance and devotion to duty while in the Marianas, in the face of overwhelming handicaps, this signal company of 186 Negro enlisted men commanded by Captain Marcus C. Long and his staff of five officers, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque.

The citation, presented July 3, reads:

"The 539th Signal Construction Company (H), after arriving on Saipan, Mariana Islands, in December 1944 with only seven months Army Service and no pratical experience in the construction of fixed telephone cable plant, was given the responsibility of completing an island wire system comparable to one required by an American city of 250,000 population.

"The Unit worked day and night for months, without relief or time off, to successfully master the technique of line construction, sub-terranean cable work and splicing to such a high degree of proficiency that they accomplished their mission ahead of schedule and in a manner that reflected ability measured in years of experience.

"The personnel of this unit, in cheerfully accepting their responsibility, in maintaining a superior standard of discipline, in enthusiastically and skillfully executing all orders, in displaying extra-ordinary attention to duty, materially contributed to the successful development of the island and reflect great credit to themselves, their country and the Armed Forces of the United States."

From the very beginning, the history of the 539th has been one of overcoming many obstacles. It was activated at Camp Crowder in April 1944, when orders were received to organize another heavy signal construction company to handle open wire pole line construction.

It was necessary to use surplus men from several other outfits to secure the needed strength for the new company. The men came from all over the Nation amd were largely unskilled in the field of communication construction. Under the leadership of Captain Long, the outfit began to tick like a well-oiled machine, and after seven months at Crowder it was on the high seas headed for the Mariana Islands.

One of the highest tributes to a unit leaving Crowder was paid the 539th when it entrained for the Port of Embarkation. Because of the outfit's record and close knit spirit of comradeship, a large number of Negro troops of other companies went down to the train to see it off--bringing with them their own packed barracks bags and equipment. They hoped to be added to the shipping list should one of the original members be scratched at the last moment.

It was an unusual scene, one that has seldom been duplicated.

* * * * * * * *

TRUCKERS DROVE NON-STOP
FROM NAPLES TO PO RIVER

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy--"We don't get much glory, but we sure catch plenty of work." That was the way the first sergeant of the 3587th Quartermaster Truck Company, an all-Negro outfit, summed up 16 months of overseas service by the men of his outfit at the time it was "sweating out" transportation for return to the States.

MORE

Their work materially aided in the defeat of the German forces at Rome, Futa Pass, Southern France, and at the Po.

Air attacks at the ports, bumper to bumper driving under blackout conditions, non-stop driving from ports to dumps hundreds of miles away, more than 1,000 tons of urgent military supplies carried each day, equipment worth more than 20 million dollars hauled without a loss, bouncing 50,000 miles each month over Italian dirt roads wrecked by shell fire and demolitions, carrying tanks in preparation for the invasion of Southern France, are part of the record of the 358th.

The best haul made by the 358th as a convoy was a non-stop drive from port of Naples in bringing full bridging equipment to the Po River for the final crossings which cracked the enemy in Italy's last arena of combat.

The 358th was not activated until after it arrived overseas, though its personnel had been working as a unit back in the States. Originally at Camp Lockett, California, as Headquarters Troop of the 28th Cavalry, 2nd Cavalry Division, they left their port of embarkation to arrive in Oran, Algeria, March 1944.

Not until shortly after they came to Naples, on Easter Sunday morning, did the 358th assume its name and come under the command of Peninsular Base Section, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, to begin the work for which it had been trained. From that time on it operated out of the port of Naples carrying everything from rations to bridging equipment, from barge and freighter to rear and front-line dumps.

Naples Harbor, once restored to operations by the Allies, took more tonnage into its port during the war than at anytime during the pead of its peace-time business. Work done by the 358th in no small way contributed to this remarkable record.

At Anzio, where these truckers came under strafing from German planes they were hauling gas to a dump 20 miles back of the infantry. Asked what type of planes were zooming in to throw lead at their highly combustible cargo the answer was:

"Brother, when that happens a guy ain't got time to play games of aircraft identification. You just get your cargo under cover in a great big hurry."

Their "weapons" against the enemy were the 4-ton Diamond "T", the 75-ton Tank Transporter Diamons "T" and White models, the 60-foot Federal Trailer with 4-ton tractor and the 5-ton tractor carrying 10-ton trailers.

* * * * * * * *

SERGEANT IN 93rd DIVISION
AWARDED BRONZE STAR MEDAL

WITH THE 93rd INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE PHILIPPINES——Holder os two Battle Stars, and a veteran of twenty-five front-line patrols, Staff Sergeant Clarence Gardner, 505 Hill Street, Pierce, Florida, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious service in action against the enemy at Bougainville, British Soloman Islands."

As a platoon sergeant with the 93rd Reconnaissance Troops, Sergeant Gardner, overseas for eighteen months, is credited with the capture of the only Jap brought back alive in a recent operation on Morotai. He and members of his platoon killed the other enemy Japs when they refused to surrender. He and four of his platoon successfully out-maneuvered and out-fired the enemy after having been pinned down by enemy machinegun and small arms fire in still another engagement.

Sergeant Gardner has two brothers also in the serivce, Staff Sergeant Sammy D. Gardner, with the Bomber Command of the Air Forces in West Palm Beach, Florida, and Private James J. Gardner, a mail clerk at Fort Benning, Georgia.

* * * * * * * * MORE

10 NEGRO NURSES REPORT
TO UTAH DEPOT FOR DUTY

UTAH ASF DEPOT, Ogden, Utah---Ten Negro nurses recently reported to the Utah Army Service Forces Depot here for duty at the station hospital. They are:

Second Lieutenant Catherine E. Randle, daughter of Mr. D. E. Randle, Jr., 1651-11th Street, Oakland, California. She has been a member of the Army Nurse Corps since July 1944. Prior to her assignment here, she was stationed at Camp Callan, California. Lieutenant Randle attended Central High School, Galveston, Texas, and graduated from the Prairie View College Hospital, Prairie View, Texas, as a registered nurse. At the time of her enlistment she was a nurse at the Prairie View State College Hospital.

Second Lieutenant Evelyn Decker, daughter of Mrs. Stella Decker, Box 56, Washingtonville, New York. She received her commission in the Army Nurse Corps in October 1944, and reported for active duty in November 1944. She came to Utah from Camp Beale, California.

A registered nurse, having graduated from the Harlem School of Nursing, Lieutenant Decker also is a graduate of Washingtonville Central School. Prior to entering the ANC she worked for the Department of Hospitals in New York City.

Second Lieutenant Lydia C. Wiles, daughter of Mrs. Rhods Wiles, 258 West 117th Street, New York, New York. She received her commission in October 1944 and reported here from Camp Beale. Lieutenant Wiles is a registered nurse, having graduated from the Harlem School for Nursing in New York City. She also is a graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, New York, and worked for the Department of Hospitals in New York City prior to entering the Army Nurse Corps.

Second Lieutenant Ida M. Murray, of 1708 Race Path Street, Conway, South Carolina. She has been a member of the Army Nurse Corps since July 1944. Prior to her assignment at the Utah Depot she was stationed at Camp Callan. Lieutenant Murray graduated from Whittemore High School, Conway, and from St. Agnes Training School for Nurses, Raleigh, North Carolina, as a registered nurse.

First Lieutenant Volma Leonard Washington, daughter of Mrs. Mattie L. Catley, 1915 Hamilton Avenue, Austin, Texas, has been a member of the Army Nurse Corps since November 1943 when she was commissioned as a second lieutenant. She reported here from Camp Beale, California.

Lieutenant Washington attended Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas, Los Angeles City College, and Los Angeles County General Hospital School of Nursing. She was employed as a nurse at the Los Angeles County General Hospital prior to entering the army.

Second Lieutenant Virginia L. Smith, daughter of Mrs. Rosa L. Lee, 215 South Allen Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, received her commission in August 1944 and came to the Utah Depot from Camp Beale. Lieutenant Smith attended nursing school at St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, North Carolina, and was once employed at the Kinwood Hospital, Detroit, Michigan.

Second Lieutenant Julia L. Kelly, daughter of Reverend and Mrs. John C. Kelly, 2043 North Stillman Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A member of the Army Nurse Corps since July 1944, she came to Utah from Camp Callan. Lieutenant Kelly graduated from Simon Gratz High School, Philadelphia, and received one term nursing education at Columbia University, New York City. Prior to enlistment she was a registered nurse in the Department of Hospitals, New York City.

Second Lieutenant Ola Mae Bland, daughter of Mrs. Maggie Bland, West Avenue, Blackstone, Virginia, entered the Nurse Corps in July 1944 and came to Utah from Camp Beale. Lieutenant Bland graduated from Nottoway Training School, Blackstone, and received her nursing education at Piedmont School of Nursing, Burkeville, Virginia and St. Phillips School of Nursing, Richmond, Virginia, graduating as a registered nurse. Prior to entering the service she was operating room supervisor at Piedmont Sanatorium, Burkeville.

MORE

First Lieutenant Ethel C. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Clara Johnson, 302 Robert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, came to the Utah Depot from Camp Callan, San Diego, California, where she was assigned to the station hospital.

Lieutenant Johnson graduated from Bordentown Industrial School, Bordentown, New Jersey before entering nurse's training. She attended the school of nursing at Provident Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and prior to enlisting in the Army Nurse Corps was employed in the Department of Hospitals, Harlem Hospital, New York City.

First Lieutenant Willie M. Taylor, Army Nurse Corps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taylor, RFD 1, Midway, Kentucky. Commissioned as a second lieutenant in January 1943, she was promoted to first lieutenant in March of this year. She came to the Utah Depot from the Prisoner of War Camp at Papago Park, Phoenix, Arizona.

Lieutenant Taylor graduated from Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, and Municipal Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Missouri. Prior to entering the army she was a nurse at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

* * * * * * * *

PILOTS COMPLETE B-25
TRAINING IN ARIZONA

DOUGLAS ARMY AIR FIELD, Arizona---Two veterans of the famed 332nd Fighter Group, First Lieutenant Allen Lane, Demopolis, Alabama and First Lieutenant John Gibson, Chicago, Illinois graduated recently with Douglas Army Air Field's B-25 Transition Class, 445. Their course here consisted of training in the North American "Billy Mitchell" as a prelude to further overseas duty in these medium bombers.

Lieutenant Lane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen L. Lane of 205 Cheery Street, Demopolis, participated in the Italian and Sicilian campaigns, with the 99th Fighter Squadron, as well as raids on Southeastern European oil fields with the 332nd. In recognition of his eleven months of combat duty, he received the Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the European Theatre of Operations ribbon with three battle stars, and the Distinguished Unit Citation. A student in civilian life, he attended Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, before entering the service.

Lieutenant Gibson spent 14 months in the European and Middle Eastern Theatres and chalked up 86 combat missions. He also has been awarded the Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, three battle stars for his ETO ribbon, and the Distinguished Unit Citation. A student at Hampton Institute, Virginia before the war, Lieutenant Gibson majored in building construction. He is a native of Chicago, where his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Truman K. Gibson, Sr., make their home at 3501 South Parkway.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
7-26-45

25-53032-450

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D.C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1945

* *
* NOTE TO EDITORS: The following material originates with the Public Relations Officers of United States Army camps, posts, stations and Theaters of War. It concerns the activities of Negro soldiers. The date of release appears above. Similar informative releases will be sent to you weekly. *
* *

WACs CONTRIBUTE $4,500
TO NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

ROUEN, France---The 6888th Central Postal Directory, composed of Negro Wacs under the command of Major Charity Adams, of Columbia, South Carolina, recently mailed a check in the sum of $4,504.72 to the United Negro College Fund, as their contribution to the national campaign.

At the suggestion of Corporal Ernestine E. Hughes, 2509 Bryan Street, Dallas, Texas, an assistant to the Public Relations Officer, the Wacs sponsored a two-week drive for the donation through its Public Relations Office.

First Lieutenant Margaret E. Barnes, the Public Relations Officer, reported that the women felt that they could use portions of their money for this really worthwhile and timely cause since a national drive was being carried on in the States.

"We as Americans," Lieutenant Barnes said, "realizing the importance of education, felt that this was our chance to make the future more promising for Negro youth. Our only hope is that the masses of our people back in the States recognize the need for our youth acquiring an educational background, for our progress as a race depends upon it. We hope the masses will contribute to the cause."

There are 851 Negro members of the Women's Army Corps in the European Theater.

* * * * * * * *

"PATTON'S WHEELS" --

STORY OF GALLANT TRUCKERS
OF THE FAMED U.S.THIRD ARMY

WITH THE U.S.THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY---Shot next to the heart by a 20-mm shell, Technician Fifth Grade James D. White, of Monticello, Arkansas, a member of the 3910th Quartermaster Truck Company, courageously brought his vehicle to a halt by the side of the road--before dying at the wheel.

This gallant trucker's story is typical of the heroism and sacrifice in the ranks of the Negro drivers who gave mobility to the most mobile army in the world --the rolling U.S. Third. During the 281 days that General George S. Patton's Third Army was in combat, it advanced farther in less time than any other army in history, while liberating more than 82,000 square miles of territory, including 1,500 cities and towns and some 12,000 inhabited places.

On May 10,1945, the fast-moving Patton paused long enough to commend the officers and men of the 514th Quartermaster Group, which was built around the all-Negro 514th Quartermaster Regiment, in the following words:

MORE

"May 9, 1945 saw the final triumph of our arms in the European Theater of Operations. On this glorious occasion I take the opportunity to thank and commend....every officer and enlisted man in the Quartermaster Truck Units of the Third Army, for your enviable achievement in helping to make our great victory possible.

"The tasks which have been placed upon your shoulders during this history making campaign have been almost superhuman. You have rolled your trucks through mud and snow and sleet and rain. You have operated around the clock for days on end. You have fought side by side with the Infantry, and rolled side by side with the Armor. But no matter what the obstacles, roll you must and roll you did. You never failed me."

Motor transportation in the Third Army was so organized and so set up that it would provide General Patton with a maximum amount of mobility in a minimum amount of time. The 514th QM Group commanded by Colonel Theodore J. Krokus, was the parent organization to all QM motor transport units in the Third Army.

Early in the campaign it was found that each Armored Division would require two truck companies to handle its requirements and each Corps would need certain truck units under its control to handle Corps necessities.

As Patton's troops spread out east, south and west the bottle-neck road through Avaranches became the most traveled road in France. The bridges there were vital to the success of the offensive and the Germans knew it. Each night, as regular as clock work, the Luftwaffe paid the bridges at Avaranches a visit. There was a strong rumor circulating that it was here "Bed-Check Charlie" got his start. But despite the bombings, Patton's wheels rolled on and on.

As every truck unit of the Group got its share of bombs while passing through the much bombed city of Avaranches the old myths concerning the tranquil life led by the Quartermaster Corps were rapidly put aside and instead deeds of heroism and sacrifice in the ranks of the Quartermaster began to take their places.

HARNIST'S COMMANDOS

When the fighting around Brest reached its peak, Lieutenant William A. Harnist, with ten trucks and drivers from the 3909th QM Truck Company, was sent out on a "top secret" dispatch deep into the Brest Peninsula. The lieutenant carried with him 26 extra truck drivers who had just been flown in from England. The mission of this small unit was the hazardous one of assisting in the opening of an unsecured beachhead.

Such a beachhead was made imperative by the continued overwhelming demand for supplies of all kinds in the battle for Brest. This little band fulfilled its mission well enough to be unofficially designated "Harnist's Commandos" from that time on.

The extra drivers were used to drive 26 loaded trucks which landed on the beach in LSTs. For nearly a month Lieutenant Harnist and his small band operated on the the unsecured beachhead, supported only by a small escorting cavalry unit. During the first two or three days of operation, in which the escorting cavalry unit cleaned out more than three thousand German troops, two trucks hit mines and were immobilized.

Technician Fifth Grade Horace C. Harris, the Lieutenant's Jeep Driver, cannibilized these two vehicles for parts to keep the rest rolling. The only maintenance equipment available was the small tool kits in the trucks; yet at the end of the Commandos' stay on the unsecured beachhead all the trucks except the two knocked out by mines were in operation. They were battered, muddy and shot up but still running. Practically all the drivers could point proudly at bullet holes in the cabs, windshields and other parts of their vehicles which were acquired during their nightly runs through the avenues between the German snipers and our own armor a few miles away.

MORE

COMBAT QUARTERMASTERS

• Third Army infantry took so many towns that the taking of another town by the infantry got to be routine news, but at Chateaudun on the road to France the Quartermaster broke into the news by taking a town and turning it over to the infantry.

When elements of the 35th Infantry Division entered the important town of Chateaudun, they advanced cautiously, expecting strong opposition. Instead, they found Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Ketterman, Pasadena, California, of the 176th QM Battalion, then a major, and Technician Fifth Grade Ernest A. Jenkins, of New York City, his driver, standing beside the Mayor of the town, ready to hand the advancing infantry units the city of Chateaudun as a 16th of August present.

The taking of the town was not easy. General Patton personally awarded both men the Silver Star for "gallantry in action against the enemy."

Colonel Ketterman and Corporal Jenkins entered Chateaudun believing that it had been liberated, but a hail of machinegun fire soon changed their minds. Withdrawing momentarily, the colonel and his driver worked around to locate the enemy gun and opened fire on it with a .45 pistol and .30 caliber rifle, killing three of the gun crew, wounding others and putting the position out of action after a private eight hour war of their own. Next morning to apply the finishing touch, they captured fifteen of the enemy hiding in a cave.

As August drew to a close, Patton's truck columns were stretched almost from one end of France to another and the strain on men and equipment became terrific. The spearheads surged further and further and the shortage of gas began to pinch where the shoe was tightest.

As ~~each day~~ passed this critical situation became more and more acute until finally the QM trucks themselves, the vehicles that were supposed to haul the gas, ran dry of the precious fluid.

The 4010th QM Truck Company has particular reason to remember the gas shortage, for it provided Technician Fifth Grade Earl Gordon, of Selma, Alabama, with his most exciting experience of the war.

Gordon was a jeep driver for Second Lieutenant George C. Jennings who commanded a convoy hauling ammunition to the front. While enroute some of their vehicles ran out of gas near Tours, France. The lieutenant and his driver proceed to look for a gas dump. When only a few miles down the road their own Jeep began to sputter indicating that the gas shortage had come home to roost.

Continuing a search for gas, Lieutenant Jennings thumbed a ride from a Free French Officer, leaving Gordon with his vehicle.

At 2300 hours Gordon heard guttural voices behind him. Turning to investigate he found himself looking down the wrong end of two Heinie automatic rifles. Gordon was ordered to dismount and turn over his carbine, gas mask and field jacket.

After he had been thoroughly searched and the Germans found themselves unable to start the Jeep, he was ordered down the road in front of them.

The trio walked about five miles when there was a sudden burst of machinegun fire over their heads. The Germans ran for cover and this was Gordon's cue to do likewise---but being a combat-wise driver he ran in the opposite direction. When the firing ceased the Germans searched the side of the road Gordon was on but under cover of darkness he managed to elude them.

THE BELGIAN BULGE

The "Battle of the Bulge" was a major crisis. An immediate change of strategy was necessary and the Third Army was called upon to ease the pressure

MORE

of the break-through by attacking the Bulge from the south. In this, as in so many emergencies in the Third Army, a tremendous job of moving men and armor, together with their supplies fell on the QM trucking team.

Patton's entire Army had to be moved and the supplies had to go along with it. Hauls had to be made in almost every direction in line with strategic requirements. It was a monumental assignment and every QM truck in the Third was mustered to move the fighting forces from the Saar River front to the Bastogne sector. Elements of the 514th had just moved the 26th Division to a rest camp when this unit and others who were supposed to be resting were called back into the fray. Some of the supplies had to be moved back to avoid their falling into German hands. The 3910th QM Truck Company moved 15,000 gallons of gas in 24 hours in evacuating a gas dump.

In less than a week's time 16 Infantry Divisions, two Armored Divisions and two Airborne Divisions were loaded on and off the QM trucks.

Trucks of the 444th QM truck Company moved the 4th Armored Division from the Saar to Belgium in 17 hours. In their usual fashion the 4th Armored fought its way through to relieve the heroic bastion of Bastogne and the tide began to turn in our favor.

Two officers and 50 enlisted men of the 3989th QM Truck Company were also in the Battle of the Bulge. The detachment was split in groups. One group was first attached to the 9th Armored Division and later to the 193rd Glider Infantry Regiment of the 17th Airborne Division. The other group attached to the 101st Airborne Division, stayed in Bastogne during the entire siege of that city and were doubly happy to see one of their own trucks in the lead of the first convoy coming to relieve the plucky garrison.

During and immediately following the "Battle of the Bulge" and almost constant shuffle of divisions took place. It is interesting to note that at this time, General Patton commanded the largest army in history.

A total of 23 divisions were moved during the peroid of January 16 to February 13. Most of these were either moved entirely or were assisted in moving by Patton's QM trucks, a gigantic operation representing probably the largest mass movement of troops by motor in the history of warfare.

From January 1 to January 7, the 642nd QM Truck Company attached to the 6th Armored Division dispatched 339 trucks, travelled 10,342 miles and hauled 1,912 tons including 62,491 rounds of artillery ammunition. During this period the 6th Armored fired more ammunition than has ever previously been fired by any armored outfit anywhere. With the pressure being applied in this manner the truck drivers had to load and unload ammunition and gas themselves.

At the Rhine, where the Third Army astounded the world by slipping across the Germans' mightiest water barrier with the greatest of ease, Third Army trucks were on the spot every inch of the way---streaming across the Rhine with their usual overload of men, ammunition and supplies——then pouring back with the record catches of Prisoners of War, disarmed and left behind by the onrushing Patton men.

The trucks of the Third were knee deep in action right up to the last moment of the struggle.

The story of the 514th QM Truck Regiment is the story of hundreds of other trucking units of the Quartermaster Corps.

Activated on March 19, 1943 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, it consisted of three battalions and twelve truck companies. The first convoy ever made by the unit was to haul troops to Leonardstown, Maryland to combat a large forest fire.

On July 31, 1943 the 514th moved to Camp Pickett, Virginia, travelling by convoy. During the next months the organization underwent extensive training and in December was alerted for overseas movement.

MORE

By the end of February the entire unit was on the high seas. Landing at Gurock, Scotland, the 514th travelled by rail to Teddesley Hall, Staffordshire, England, arriving there on March 11.

On the 18th of July the 514th went over the side at Utah Beach, Normandy, and travelled by motor convoy to Bricquebec. This was the final move before the outfit became operational.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

The following is a list of awards and decorations won by Negro enlisted men and units of the 514th Quartermaster Group during the fighting in Europe:

PRESIDENTAL CITATION: (As part of 4th Armored Division) 444th Quartermaster Truck Company.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE: (Hq. & Hq. Det., 514th Quartermaster Group, Hq. & Hq. Det., 211th Quartermaster Battalion, Mobile) 444th Quartermaster Truck Company; 642nd Quartermaster Truck Company; 3511th Quartermaster Truck Company.

SILVER STAR MEDAL: Pfc. Ernest A. Jenkins, 176th QM Battalion, Mobile.

SOLDIER'S MEDAL:

NAME	QM TRUCK CO ASSIGNED TO	NAME	QM TRUCK CO ASSIGNED TO
T/4 John H. Jackson	642nd	T/5 Johnie D. Mathews	642nd

BRONZE STAR MEDAL

T/Sgt. Rapheal R. Allie	3577th	T/5 Clarence McKnight	3909th
T/5 Ned R. Barnes	642nd	T/5 Leroy Moncriffe	444th
Cpl. James C. Brown, Jr.	642nd	T/Sgt. Daniel Pressley	4050th
T/5 George Brown	3908th	S/Sgt. Marion H. Qualls	4049th
S/Sgt. Paul Carter	445th	S/Sgt. William S. Redmond	3908th
T/Sgt. Noble J. Crisp	3910th	Cpl. William Robinson	642nd
T/5 Horace C. Harris	3909th	T/Sgt. L. D. Thompson	514th Gp.
Sgt. Lenward Hicks	3327th	Cpl. Troy L. Vernor	642nd
*S/Sgt. Byron F. Hutchins	445th	T/Sgt. Glen A. Weaver	211th Bn.
T/Sgt. Wilbur J. Jacquet	642nd	Pfc. James H. Williams	444th
Sgt. James W. Jenkins	642nd	M/Sgt. Newton R. Wilson	514th Gp.
Sgt. Walter L. King	444th		

PURPLE HEART

Cpl. C. L. Alexander, Jr.	3393rd	T/5 William H. Gray	4049th
Pvt. Claude Alexander	4050th	T/5 John H. Green	3327th
T/4 Edmond Alston	445th	T/5 Tommie Hines	445th
Pvt. Raymond O. Barge	3968th	*S/Sgt. Byron F. Hutchins	445th
T/5 Jonie Binder	3468th	Cpl. Eugene E. Iseman	647th
T/4 John L. Boggs	443rd	T/5 James S. Kaves	445th
T/5 G. F. Bowles	443rd	Cpl. Johnie Landrum	396th
T/4 Lewis V. Buckner	4049th	Pfc. Wilton Lazard	3414th
*S/Sgt. Paul Carter	445th	Sgt. T. E. McClain	445th
T/4 James H. Cheatham	3393rd	Pfc. William A. McClain	4049th
Pvt. Johnny M. Cole	3911th	T/5 Junious McGhee	443rd
T/5 Allen J. Cullen	3989th	Pvt. A. P. Northington	445th
T/5 Oliver Davis	445th	*Pvt. William C. O'Leary	4049th
T/5 T. A. Ellerbe	443rd	T/5 David Ray	647th
Cpl. Willis Ellis	443rd	Pfc. G. L. Raynor	443rd
T/5 Willie French	443rd	Pvt. Leroy Redmon	122nd Bn.

MORE

Sgt. Ellied P. Riley	4049th	Pvt. W. Washington, Jr.	3400th
Pvt. R. P. Saulter	443rd	**Cpl. Luther Wells	443rd
*T/5 John J. Sloan	4049th	Pfc. F. S. Wilson	443rd
*S/Sgt. Luther Smith	4049th	*T/5 Carl H. Woods	647th
T/5 Wilbur L. Smith	445th	Sgt. Martin L. Woolfolk	4049th
T/5 William H. Thomas	4049th	Cpl. James T. White	3459th
T/5 Paul Wainwright	653rd		

FOREIGN DECORATIONS: (French Croix de Guerre) Pfc. Ernest A. Jenkins, 176th AM Battalion, Mobile.

---

* Posthumously awarded
** Amphibious

* * * * * * * *

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF SILVER STAR
MADE TO TANK, INFANTRY OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.---Posthumous awards of the Silver Star have been presented to Mrs. Rosie L. Madison, 1909 Rosedale Street, N. E., and Mrs. Juanita G. Coleman, 4241 Meade Street, N. E., both of Washington, D. C., on behalf of their husbands who were killed in gallant exploits overseas, the War Department reported today.

Lieutenant John W. Madison, a member of the 92nd Infantry Division, was killed in Italy on April 5. His Silver Star was presented to Mrs. Madison on August 2, at ceremonies held in the Pentagon Building, by Brigadier General Robert N. Young, Commanding General of the Military District of Washington.

General Young had presented the Silver Star earlier, on July 27, to Mrs. Coleman, widow of Second Lieutenant Kenneth W. Coleman, at the Coleman residence. Lieutenant Coleman was a platoon leader in the 761st Tank Battalion and met his death while his unit was supporting the 26th Infantry Division in the European campaign.

The text of the official citation accompanying Lieutenant Madison's award follows:

"For gallantry in action on February 8 and 10,1945 in Italy. The company of which First Lieutenant Madison was a member, had taken its objectives against light enemy resistance. Immediately thereafter, the enemy subjected the position to terrific artillery and mortar fire which killed or wounded all officers except First Lieutenant Madison. Extremely heavy casualties and the loss of leadership disorganized the company and it sought to withdraw.

"First Lieutenant Madison quickly gathered the remaining fifteen men and, regardless of continuing enemy fire, put them into positions to hold the hill. By sheer personal courage and disregard for his own life, First Lieutenant Madison inspired his men to repel three separate enemy counterattacks aimed exclusively at their position. He withdrew only upon orders.

"Two days later, he captured seven enemy soldiers while leading his company in an attack routed through an extensive unmarked minefield. First Lieutenant Madison's outstanding bravery in a situation of extreme combat hazard exemplifies the gallant heroism of the American Soldier."

The following is Lieutenant Coleman's citation:

"For gallantry in action near **** on November 9, 1944. Second Lieutenant Coleman, a tank platoon leader, was leading his platoon in the attack on **** when his tank was disabled by enemy antitank fire thereby halting the advance. He immediately dismounted and courageously led his crew on foot under the heavy artillery and small arm fire against a much larger enemy force, driving them from their positions, and thus enabling his platoon to proceed on its mission.

MORE

"During the performance of this outstanding feat, Lieutenant Coleman was killed by enemy small arms fire. His brilliant display of leadership, initiative and devotion to duty exemplifies the highest traditions of the service and reflects the highest credit upon Lieutenant Coleman and the Armed Forces of the United States."

* * * * * * * *

NO RESPITE FROM WORK
FOR DUMP TRUCK OUTFIT

MARSEILLES, France---With nine months in Europe, the 1371st Engineer Dump Truck Company, an all-Negro unit which serviced the 101st Airborne Division after that division's first jump in Holland, is now servicing engineers in Southern France.

Having served in England, France, and parts of Holland, the 1371st now helps keep engineer construction at a high peak in Delta Base Section, Southern France. Its most outstanding job was dumping tons and tons of gravel and lumber materials into the staging area of a redeployment camp near Marseilles, France, where thousands of troops, who are on their way to the United States and to the Pacific are processed daily.

Under the command of Captain Auroloculus Herald, Houston, Texas, and former professor at Prairie View University of Texas, the unit has three other officers: First Lieutenant Cyril L. Evans, Baltimore, Maryland; First Lieutenant Claude White, Chicago, Illinois; and First Lieutenant James B. Shaw, New York City.

* * * * * * * *

LONE NEGRO CREW HELD
16 GERMAN TANKS AT BAY

WITH THE 761st TANK BATTALION IN EUROPE---The war is over now, and slowly the stories of the exploits of the members of the 761st Tank Battalion, pioneer Negro armored unit, are coming into the light. Chief among them is the recounting of the act of Staff Sergeant, then Sergeant Henry H. Conway, husband of Mrs. Lucille Conway, 4733 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

When the 761st went with other units of General George S. Patton's Third Army to the "Battle of the Bulge" last winter, it had one of its toughest encounters at Tillet, Belgium, above Bastogne.

It was here that Sergeant Conway, with his tank standing alone, crept up a hill, and held 16 German tanks at bay, while the enemy shelled him from all sides. He held the hill against their onslaughts, until other tanks of the 761st reached his position.

Even after the rear compartment door grill had been shot off his tank, Sergeant Conway continued to hold on for another hour, firing at the enemy. The Germans did not take that hill.

* * * * * * * *

"BUFFALOES" WIN NINE
OF 13 TRACK EVENTS

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy---Athletes of the 92nd Infantry Division won nine out of 13 events in the 5th Army track and field championship meet held recently in Milan.

The "Buffaloes" took the track title with a total of sixty-five points. GIs of the 10th Mountain Division finished second with 22 points, winning only the 3000-meter walk which John M. Huber, 39-year-old heel-and-toe specialist from East Orange, New Jersey, captured in 16:41.5 time.

MORE

The 92nd Division champs were paced by Private First Class William Dillard, Cleveland,Ohio, who took the 100-meter high hurdles in 0:15.35 and the 200-meter low hurdles in 0:25.2.

Other "Buffalo" Division winners were Private First Class Russell Jones, Lawnside, New Jersey, and Sergeant Lloyd Grable, Cleveland, who deadlocked at 6' 1" in the high jump; Sergeant Thenlo Knowles, Santa Monica, California, who won the 800-meter run in 2:02.1, and Sergeant Mose Ellerbe, Tuskegee Institute's former NCAA spring champ, who won the 100-meter dash in 0:11.6.

* * * * * * * *

SERGEANT HOME; SPENT 33
MONTHS ON THE LEDO ROAD

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---His Ledo Road dispensary reminded Corporal Fred Powell of one of the old time travelling medicine shows. The only difference, claims the Jackson Mississippi Negro medical technician, was the absence of quack doctors and entertainment.

"Now that I think of it," he said at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 here where he is awaiting reassignment, "the only similarity was that we also travelled. We just travelled along with the engineer outfit that was doing the building, from start to finish."

Powell's dispensary was a tent that contained a folding cot and two litters, Powell and a doctor, all of which could be easily transported to a new location as work on the road advanced. Whenever one of the GI or native workers was injured, the dispensary was right there to give him first aid, treat him, or send him back to the hospital.

"It turned out to be pretty handy," he says. "On a construction job like that there were always plenty of injuries, no matter how many precautions were taken, and probably the dispensary's being right on the spot was responsible for saving plenty of lives and limbs."

Having completed 33 months service in the India-Burma Theater, the corporal is now undergoing examinations by doctors and interviews by personnel specialists to determine where he can best fit into the AAF set-up and continue to aid the war effort.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Powell, who live on Route 2, Zaboo, Mississippi. His wife is the former Miss Eula E. Luckett, of 129 E. Ash Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

* * * * * * * *

CIVILIAN LIFE BEGINS
AT 40 FOR PACIFIC GIs

WITH U.S. ARMY FORCES, Middle Pacific---Under the War Department's policy of discharging enlisted men over 40 years of age, several men, all members of an Infantry Regiment commanded by Colonel Edward O. Gourdin of Jacksonville, Florida, have been transferred to Separation Centers for discharge from the Army. Older men are being released from the Army as rapidly as the exigencies of the war in the Pacific will permit.

Names and addresses of the dischargees follow:

Technical Sergeant Daniel S. Matthews, 210 22nd St., North, Seattle, Washington.
Technician Fourth Grade Moses S. Lewis, 354 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Staff Sergeant Albert Smith, 550 St. Marys St., Baltimore, Maryland.
Sergeant George W. Coleman, P. O. Beaver Dam, Virginia
Corporal Lawrence H. Davis, General Delivery, Odessa, Florida.
Corporal Herman Harris, P. O., Clarksville, Pennsylvania.

MORE

PFC Douglas G. Parker, 1231 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky
PFC Thomas Brown, 364 Farnsworth Ave., Aurora, Illinois.
PFC Robert I. Stewart, 1343 Girard St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
PFC Arthur N. Miller, 125 Hampton St., Hampton, Virginia

* * * * * * * *

SERGEANT MAJOR DECORATED
WITH BRONZE STAR MEDAL

WITH THE 93rd INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE PHILIPPINES——For meritorious service in the support of military operations against the enemy at Finschhafen, New Guinea, Master Sergeant William E. McKoy, who already wears the Good Conduct Medal, the Pre-Pearl Harbor Ribbon, and the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon with two Battle Stars, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

The award was presented to Sergeant McKoy while the 93rd Division was on Morotai.

Following is the official citation in part:

"Assigned to the principle duty of coordinating his battalion's numerous details to assist with the movement of supplies, with a minimum of commissioned supervision, his (Sergeant McKoy's) devoted attention to duty at all hours of the day and night resulted in prompt and efficient dispatching of all battalion details and their timely arrival and departure at the appointed place of duty."

Sergeant McKoy is sergeant major of the 596th Field Artillery Battalion. He was inducted April, 1941 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, received his basic training at Camp Livingston, Louisiana, and joined the division in April, 1942.

The sergeant's nearest relative, Miss Christabell, his sister, lives at Box 233, Maxton, North Carolina. Two brothers, Corporal Lawrence McKoy, formerly of a Quartermaster Trucking Company, and Corporal Daniel McKoy, formerly of the Chemical Warfare Service have been honorably discharged from the Army. Another brother, Corporal Fred McKoy, is still in the service in the Pacific, while a fourth saw service with the Merchant Marine.

* * * * * * * *

QM UNIT FEEDS 35000 DAILY
IN FRENCH RIVIERA DISTRICT

WITH U.S. FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE——Despite the fact that the war is over in Europe, the 4136 Quartermaster Depot Company still has to perform the Herculean task of issuing 35,000 rations daily to troops stationed in the Riviera District in Nice, France.

Versatile and thoroughly trained, this unit has the capacity for handling 400 to 600 tons of weekly rations taken from the coasters in the depot yard. The operating proficiency of the unit is largely attrubuted to the non-commissioned officers and other key enlisted men of the unit.

In the depot are: Private First Class Hacy Jones, of Washington, D. C., who is in charge of issuing and breakdown departments; Private First Class Rober N. Stubbs, of Shepherd's Town, West Virginia, who supervises a French civilian staff of laborers; and Private First Class Otto Charles, of Montgomery, West Virginia, who keeps track of all over and under issues and makes proper adjustments.

In charge of the checkers' detail and ration drawing units is Corporal Robert Brown of Los Angeles, California, while Corporal William Vernon, of Kenvir, Kentucky, runs a refrigerator establishment.

Nine warehouses, housing juices, beverages, fruits, hard rations, vegetables, condiments, pastes, cereals, accessory packs, toiletries, canned meats, sack goods, diary products and biscuits cover the depot yard.

MORE

The unit also maintains a railhead group which supervises rations en route from ship to dump. Sergeant Solomon Barnes, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Corporal Wade W. Black, of Wichita, Kansas, are the key men behind this detail.

Staff Sergeant Silas Preston, of Omaha, Nebraska, runs operations and warehousing and civilian labour, while Sergeant Leonard V. Perry, of Atchison, Kentucky, performs the job of receiving and storing items coming into the dump.

Corporal Tommy B. Phelps, the construction foreman, is commonly called the one-man platoon, because of his ability to construct and maintain the housing facilities for the men of his unit. He is from Rome, Georgia. He has charge of welding, electrical wiring, bricklaying and numerous other construction jobs.

First Sergeant William H. Burns, of Whiteville, North Carolina, has the overall job of running the company and seeing that all its departments function smoothly.

* * * * * * * *

MEDICAL OFFICER WINS
SILVER STAR IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, D. C.---Captain Royall B. Fleming of 2548 The Paseo, Kansas City, Missouri, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the enemy in Italy last February, the War Department announced today.

A medical officer with a task force of Infantry, Armor and Engineers, Captain Fleming won the award for his devotion to duty and care of the wounded while heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire during the period from February 8 to 11.

The official citation reads in part:

"He exposed himself to hostile artillery, mortar, small arms fire and anti-personnel mines by personally reconnoitering for a suitable position for a battalion aid station. Locating the position, Captain Fleming again exposed himself by returning to the medical section and guiding it to the position selected.

"Immediately setting up the aid station, he quickly and efficiently administered first aid, comforted the wounded and supervised transfusions in the midst of very heavy artillery and mortar fire concentration in the immediate area. He worked during the entire period from February 8 to 11, 1945.

The husband of Mrs. Maizie Fleming of the Paseo address, Captain Fleming was born in Elizabeth City, North Carolina and graduated from Shaw University at Raleigh, North Carolina in 1926. In 1930 he graduated from the Medical School of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps in June of 1942, he went overseas in April of 1944.

END
-10-

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
8-1-45

25-54147-45

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

Serve Records

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1945

* * * *

were killed by the patrol which returned to its base without losing a man.

Names and addresses of members of the patrol follow:

Lieutenant Colonel Jacy C. McKinnie, Box 40, Pineville, Louisiana.
Major Stanley A. Meydn, 4226 Beaver Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Major Peveril O. Settle, Jr., 19 Westover Road, Fort Worth, Texas.
Captain John T. Pierce III, Rockport, Missouri.
Sergeant Alfonso Dillon, Route 2, Jackson, Tennessee.
Technician Third Grade X.J. Nakarishi, 338 Second Avenue, New York City.
Corporal Albert Morrison, 706 Elm Street, Tampa, Florida.
Private First Class Robert Sloan, General Delivery, Clovis, New Mexico.
Private First Class Robert A. Uvanz, 3827 West Street, Oakland, California.

* * * * * * * *

NEGROES MADE UP 58 PER CENT
OF QUARTERMASTERS IN EUROPE

HEADQUARTERS, U.S. Forces, European Theater---The Office of the Chief Quartermaster of the European Theater of Operations today reported that total quartermaster personnel in the theater on March 31, had reached 133,354, and of this total 77,348 were Negro troops.

These Negro QM troops served in nearly all categories of units in the Quartermaster Corps. Large numbers of the personnel were in mobile and non-mobile QM battalion headquarters units which control, administer, train and supply QM companies of various types.

There were 27 Negro mobile QM bakery companies serving at one time or another in the theater between D-Day and V-E Day. Their function was to bake fresh bread under field conditions, and also to roast coffee.

There were 252 Negro QM service companies which provided "general labor for all arms and services."

There also were three QM base depot companies, one QM depot supply company, 16 QM fumigation and bath companies, 45 QM gas supply companies, 22 QM laundry companies, 13 QM railhead companies, 11 QM salvage collecting companies, 10 QM salvage repair companies, 10 QM laundry sections, and one QM refrigeration company.

Three Negro QM units, the 309th QM Railhead Company, the 3168th and 3279th QM Service Companies landed in Normandy on D-plus-1.

One QM bakery company, the 4351st, baked over 4,000,000 pounds of bread, and roasted and ground half a million pounds of coffee for consumption by U.S. Troops in France, Belgium and Holland. The unit landed in France on August 3, 1944.

* * * * * * * *

BEN JOHNSON, TRACK ACE
COACHES GIs IN BREMEN

BREMEN, Germany---First Lieutenant Ben W. Johnson, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, former track star and co-holder of three world sprint records, coached United States Army and Navy personnel stationed in the Bremen Enclave in field and track events for the Communications Zone champions held on July 26 in the United Kingdom.

Lieutenant Johnson, a member of the 3985th Quartermaster Truck Company, is assigned to an important job in Bremen, major supply port for U.S. occupation forces.

A graduate of Columbia University, class of 1938, Lieutenant Johnson was captain of the University track team in 1937 and 1938. He has won three

MORE

sprints from Jesse Owens at 60 meters and 60 yards. He is co-holder of world's records at 40 meters, 60 yards and 70 yards. He has equalled the world's records for 100 meters and 100 yards with 10.2 and 9.4 respectively. He once did 200 meters in 20.5 and broad jumped 25.3 feet.

Lieutenant Johnson has toured Europe twice as a member of an American track team. He visited Paris and Strasbourg in 1937 and a year later went to every European country but three. He ran in Cologne in 1938. His last race was in Chicago in 1941 when he ran the 100 yards in 9.7.

Lieutenant Johnson entered the service in December, 1942 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, as a private. After becoming a warrant officer in April, 1943, he went to OCS at Camp Davis, North Carolina, and was graduated as a second lieutenant in September, 1943. He joined the 846th Antiaircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion and later the 4253rd Quartermaster Truck Company. He joined the 3985th in January, 1945.

Before entering the service, Lieutenant Johnson was track coach at the Manual Training High School at Bordentown, New Jersey. His wife, Mrs. Hannabel Johnson, lives at 500 York Street, Burlington, New Jersey, while his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben J. Johnson live at 307 East Main Street, Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

* * * * * * * *

ENGINEERS WHO PUSHED ACROSS
THREE RIVERS, ALPS DECORATED

NORMANDY BASE SECTION, France---At its first and last formation, 12 members of the 549th Engineer Light Ponton Company were decorated with the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with the successful crossing of three rivers in Germany and the Alps mountains with the Seventh Army.

The company, one of two Negro Ponton Bridge units in the ETO, has established a remarkable record during its three months of action. Operating as platoons, the unit's first operation, seven days after their initial landing in France, was to furnish 75 assault boats to the 70th and 63rd Infantry Divisions to ferry troops across the Saar River.

After getting the Doughboys across, the men of the 549th followed them into Saarbrucken and there, along with elements of the 69th Division, helped to take that town. During that month they erected 1,084 feet of Bailey Bridge and Infantry foot bridge, over the Saar River.

From Sarrbrucken, the 549th moved on to Wurzburg and on April 3 helped in its capture with the 42nd Division. The drive swung south from here and during April they threw up 1,400 feet of bridge over the Main and Danube Rivers. Once again, on April 22, near Louingen, Bavaria, the 12th Armored Division called upon the 549th to ferry the second and third waves of the assaulting troops across the Danube.

After the ferrying job, the company was assigned the task of bridging the river at Wurzburg. To get the Wurzburg bridge up to the site and in place, the pontooners worked three days and nights, under constant fire. They erected a 570-foot Triple bridge, strong enough to handle the heaviest train load.

Before General Patton reached the climax of his drive to Berchtesgaden, the German redoubt, the pontoneers were attached to the 12th Armored Division. They were in the vanguard of the 101st Airborne Division's drive into Berchtesgaden through the Alps. On V-E Day, the company finished a 190-foot bridge near Ba Reichenthal, Germany, that proved to be the gateway for the French First Army and the 101st. One platoon, then commanded by First Lieutenant George A. Grier, white, of Forest Hills, Maryland was in Hitler's mountain home only a few hours after the redoubt was taken.

MORE

During the three campaigns which brought the unit three battle stars, the company lost only one man, Technical Sergeant Elmer Barrett of 2208 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal and the Purple Heart posthumously.

The work of First Sergeant Leon Wilburn of Florenceville, Florida, who served as Liaison Officer for the motor boat assault crossings, received special praise from the Commanding General of the 12th Armored Division. The Division also initiated a formal commendation to the unit. Another to receive commendations was Sergeant Milton Green of Panama City, Florida, the company crane operator, who lifted into place the thousands of bridge parts from the seventy trucks, plus over 12,000 feet of bridging the unit hauled and turned over to combat engineers for construction.

At the declaration of peace, the unit was reassigned to the communication zone and sent to Normandy Base for redeployment.

The three officers and nine enlisted men who received the Bronze Star from Colonel E.J. Dowing of the 1150th Engineer Combat Group were:

First Sergeant Leon Wilburn, Box 112, Florence Villa, Florida
Sergeant Evan T. Guess, 711 Elm Street, Madison, Indiana
Staff Sergeant Weldon D. Bryant, 78 East 127th Street, New York, New York
Staff Sergeant Wilson R. Forney, Cornelius, North Carolina
Private First Class Johnnie D. Townsend, 1235 East 8th Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Technician Fourth Grade Milton Green, Route 1, Box 125, Panama City, Florida
Staff Sergeant Stanley J. Short, 7036 Kedron Street, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
Corporal Lawrence C. Cooke, Palatka, Florida
Sergeant Daniel I. Poe, 2231 Fort Street, Detroit, Michigan
First Lieutenant John R. Hopkins, Florence, Alabama
First Lieutenant Robert A. Flynn, New York, New York
First Lieutenant George Grier, Forrest Hill, Maryland

* * * * * * * *

SERGEANT'S WORK AT BASTOGNE
WINS HIM BRONZE STAR MEDAL

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED KINGDOM BASE, London, England---For meritorious service while working in operations under fire, Technical Sergeant Isiah Robins, 22, Box 468, Marianna, Arkansas, recently was awarded the Bronze Star Medal at his station in France.

A dispatcher in the operations section of Headquarters Detachment, 122nd Quartermaster Battalion (Mobile), serving with General George S. Patton's U.S. Third Army, Sergeant Robins was commended and cited by Major Ludwig O. Zelt of New York for his efficiency and exemplary behavior under fire in connection with operations in the Bastogne area during the period of November 4, 1944 to April 30, 1945, when the American forces west of the Rhine were desperately trying to relieve the beleaguered forces in Bastogne.

The Arkansas sergeant was in charge of an advanced command post engaged in dispatching supply vehicles into the surrounded city.

Sergeant Robins, who also possesses three battle stars for participation in the campaigns in the Ardennes, the Rhineland and in Central Germany, was inducted into the service in June, 1942, and received his basic training at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. In November, 1943, he was transferred and assigned to duty with the 122nd Quartermaster Battalion (Mobile) with which he came overseas.

Before entering the Army, Sergeant Robins was a student at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Robins, lives in Marianna.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

TROOPS ENJOY REST
CAMP IN BELGIUM

HEADQUARTERS, Bremen Port Command---A rest camp in Eisden, Belgium, is now being used by troops of this command. The first contingent of 150 Negro soldiers left for Eisden July 7, on 72-hour passes.

Transportation by truck has been provided for the 10-hour trip, which will be made every four days. It is hoped to have a 72-hour pass every month for each of the 2,000 Negro troops in the Bremen Port Command.

Lieutenant Colonel William Bailey is the commanding officer of the rest camp, which can accomodate better than 350 men. The camp is under the jurisdiction of the XIX Corps.

Recreational facilities of all types are offered to the troops, including bathing in the two swimming poole, USO shows, and movies. Hostesses are expected in the near future, and dances will be held.

The 4276th Signal Service Company band has been sent from this command to provide music.

Troops are quartered in hotels, which are staffed by Belgian civilians.

* * * * * * * *

"JUST ANOTHER DAY
SCRAPING AWAY--"

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Corporal Harvey Chalmers of 518 South Jefferson Street, Petersburg, Virginia, is one soldier who literally scraped his way through 19 months of overseas duty.

"The Army discovered I was a pretty good truck driver in civilian life so they put me to operating a road grader in New Guinea," explained the corporal at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 where he is awaiting a new Air Force assignment.

"The jungle roads certainly kept me busy, especially during the rainy reason. Every time it rained I leveled off some of the roads and it rained every day for six months," recalled the former member of the 868th Aviation Engineers.

"We managed to lick the mud, me and my road scraper, but we never could get around to solving the dust problem during the dry season. The more dust I'd scrape the more my grader would produce, so they put me to work levelling off airstrips in the jungle."

Corporal Chalmers, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chalmers, of Halifax, Virginia, entered the service December 11, 1942 and was sent overseas on October 27, 1943.

* * * * * * * *

TROOPS ENTHUSIASTIC
ABOUT RIVIERA RECEPTION

WITH U.S. TROOPS ON FRENCH RIVIERA---Troops arriving by plane and train for seven-day vacations as guests of United States Riviera Recreational Area, are enthusiastic about arrangements made for their comfort and entertainment.

They find nothing has been forgotten by USRRA to ensure excellent entertainment coupled with luxurious accomodation during their stay in Nice, capital of the French Riviera.

Foot soldiers, truck-drivers, engineers and other troops of the ground forces are seen in the fine hotels, formerly reserved for Riviera's wealthy

MORE

guests, and on the superb avenues of this dazzling Mediterranean city.

Excursions and motor-launch trips are organized daily, while theaters, movies and night-clubs keep open house for visiting troops.

Soldiers wishing to rest and relax have all facilities to do so, but for those having energy to expend, USRRA has provided golf, tennis, badminton, baseball, peddle-boats and bicycles.

Among recent visitors to the Riviera Capital were:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Pfc. Howard Rutland, 117 Montello Avenue, N.E.

NORTH CAROLINA: Durham--Pfc. William D. Parker, 1608 Merrick Avenue; Pfc. David B. Bullock, 1014 Lynchburg Street.

OHIO: Cleveland--Pfc. Howard E. Bishop, 2266 East 7th Street.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia--Staff Sgt. George I. Watkins, 2058 South 10th Street; Cpl. Henry Brown, 2032 West Oxford Street; Pittsburgh--Cpl. Glenwood Watson, 634 Aurelia Avenue; Sgt. Carrol Kirkland, 413 Whitlow Avenue.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Charlotte--Sgt. Robert Al Sinkler, 26 Kracke Street; Lenoir--Cpl. Hermann L. Patterson, 216 East Finley Avenue.

TENNESSEE: Gallatin--Pfc. Clay Malone, 129 Winchester Street; Jackson--Pfc. Clyde Phelps, 324 Madison Street; Knoxville--Pfc. Louis Hill, 1718 Freemont Avenue; Memphis--Pvt. Willie F. Newell, 1312 West 12th Avenue; Cpl. Charlie Gillum, 2608 Felix Street; Nashville--Sgt. Willis A. Sweeney, 1404 Car Street.

TEXAS: Austin--Pfc. Alvin Black, 1187 Singleton Avenue; Tyler-- Cpl. Ray Q. Hudson, 1106 North Palace Street.

VIRGINIA: Middleburg--Pfc. Sandy Stewart.

* * * * * * * *

BECAUSE HE WAS KNOCKED
UNCONSCIOUS, PILOT LIVES

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey---Second Lieutenant Richard D. Macon, of Birmingham, Alabama, a P-51 pilot with the famous all-Negro 332nd Fighter Group, owes his life to a succession of miracles that favored him in one of the strangest aerial sagas to take place over Southern France.

"Maybe it was fortunate that I was unconscious when the miracles happened," said the pilot at AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 "or else I might have done something wrong and been killed."

It started when Lieutenant Macon and his outfit roared over Sete in a strafing effort to knock out German radar equipment two days before D-Day in Southern France.

"I was skimming along at 300 feet when I ran head-on into a cloud of flak. The burst sliced my aileron controls and flipped my plane over as neatly and quickly as you flip a magazine page. While fighting to right the Mustang I suddenly felt a terrific blast of heat and saw my entire engine smothered out in flames. I passed out.".

Folding up in the cockpit the lieutenant's body slumped against the control stick--pushing it forward. This action threw the fire dripping Mustang into an outside loop and tossed the Birmingham pilot into space, only 300 feet from the ground.

That's very little space for a parachute to function, but in some unexplainable manner Lieutenant Macon's silk opened just in time to partly

MORE

break his plummeting body's terrific impact into a ploughed field,

"When I came to 45 minutes later I found myself looking at three German soldiers who took me to a field hospital where I was found to have a broken shoulder and a broken neck. They set the shoulder but didn't have time to fix my neck due to the fact that we were hurriedly evacuated to escape the Americans," the pilot explained.

"Two weeks later I arrived in a Sagan, Germany, hospital staffed by French personnel. My neck was X-rayed and set and again I was moved, this time because the Russians were closing in. I landed in Nuremburg with my neck in a cast and several days later was on my way to Mooseburg because the Americans were closing in on Nuremburg. I was finally liberated at Mooseburg by the Seventh Army," said the lieutenant who is now fully recovered.

The returnee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Macon, of 524 South 63rd Street, Birmingham. He entered the service on March 9, 1943 after training at Tuskegee, Alabama, was sent overseas on July 15, 1944. He wears the Air Medal, Purple Heart and European Theater ribbon. Prior to enlistment he was an instructor in the Fayette, Alabama County Board of Education.

* * * * * * * *

PILOTS LEARN FUEL-SAVING
TECHNIQUE AT MIAMI FIELD

MIAMI, Florida---Probing ever deeper into scientific long-range bombing three Negro pilots are learning at Air Transport Command's Miami Army Air Field how to fly their bombers farther and to carry a larger bomb load while using the same amount of gasoline.

Captain James Wiley, North Apollo, Pennsylvania; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Diggs, Boston, Massachusetts and First Lieutenant Richard B. Highbaugh, Indianapolis, Indiana, are the first three pilots of their race to attend the Long Range Cruise Control School. About a dozen selected pilots from the Army Air Forces attend the ten-day school each session.

The trio are B-25 medium bomber pilots in the 477th Composite Group at Godman Field, Kentucky, the only Negro bombardment group in the Army Air Forces. The group flies both bomb-carrying P-47 fighter planes and the fast B-25s.

After finishing the course here, they will return to their group and instruct other pilots in the new fuel-saving technique.

The only school of its kind in the country, the Range Cruise Control school was designed to instruct officers of the Army Air Forces in the technique of flying so as to insure the most economical use of fuel.

"Civilians think that they have to ration out their gas," asserted Lieutenant Diggs, "but they have nothing on the Long Range Cruise Control School where we practically use eye-droppers to put gasoline in the gas tanks."

"We'll be able to fly farther and drop more bombs now," interposed Captain Wiley, combat veteran of 85 sorties in the Mediterranean theater. "Long range cruise increases our radius against the widely scattered Pacific islands. It will be a big help to us."

"Long Range Cruise Control will enable me to fly on longer missions with a safer feeling. It gives a pilot confidence," Lieutenant Highbaugh reflected.

Part of the school includes a long flight from Miami to Puerto Rico and back, quite a flight, because it is more than equal to flying across the Atlantic ocean.

MORE

Captain Wiley saw action with the all-Negro 99th Fighter Squadron, which made a fine record in the Mediterranean Theater. Credited with two German fighters, probably destroyed, he flew his P-40 fighter in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Before entering the Army, he attended the University of Pittsburgh for five years, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree. His wife, Mrs. Ruby E. Wiley, lives in North Apollo, Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Diggs' parents live at 86 Harold Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Highbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude S. Castleman, 540 Udell Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, was attending Indiana University before entering the Army.

* * * * * * * *

NEW YORK CORPORAL NAMED
TO PUBLIC RELATIONS POST

HEADQUARTERS, PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION, London, England---Corporal Joseph T. Threadgill, Jr., formerly Unit Correspondent for the 552nd General Hospital Complementary Unit attached to the 22nd General Hospital now stationed in Blandford, England, has recently been appointed to assume the duties of Staff Sergeant Raynell E. Sloan as head of the Negro Interest Branch of the Army Public Relations Section's London Office.

A resident of the Bronx, New York City, Corporal Threadgill is a graduate of Theodore Roosevelt High School and a former student at the Agricultural & Technical College in Greensboro, North Carolina where he majored in biological science and chemistry.

Corporal Threadgill entered the Army in April, 1943, at Camp Upton, New York and was assigned to the Medical Department, receiving his basic training at Camp Pickett, Virginia. In October, 1943, he was assigned to duty with the 522nd GHCU where he served as a laboratory technician. He was assigned to public relations work in March, 1945, at the 802nd Hospital Center in England.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Threadgill, Sr., live at 582 East 165th Street, New York City.

* * * * * * * *

THREE ANTIAIRCRAFT OFFICERS
WIN CAPTAINCY IN NEW GUINEA

WITH THE 14TH AA COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC--Three battery commanders of the 207th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, one of the Pacific's all-Negro antiaircraft units, have been promoted to captain, the War Department reported this week.

The three officers receiving promotions were: First Lieutenants Orlando Flowers, Chicago, Illinois; Luther Evans, Jr., New York City and Marcellus W. Evans of Peoria, Illinois. All of them have more than 18 months' service in the Pacific.

A student at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, when he was inducted, Captain Flowers, whose residence is at 6226 South Parkway, Chicago, is married to the former Miss Othelie L. Watson of Chicago.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Flowers, II, Chicago, Illinois, Captain Flowers was inducted at Fort Custer, Michigan, August, 1941, and took his basic training at Camp Davis, North Carolina, where he later went to Officer Candidate School there, and was commissioned a second lieutenant on June 19, 1942.

His mother, Mrs. Katherine F. Flowers, is physical education teacher at the Douglas High School in Chicago, while his father is a defense worker

MORE

in Los Angeles.

Captain Flowers' sister, the former Miss Posie L. Flowers, is well known on the American stage, having danced with Katherine Dunham. She is now on tour in California with "Carmen Jones."

Captain Luther Evans, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Evans, Sr., 160-49 Claude Avenue, Cedar Manor, Long Island, New York, prior to his joining the 207th Battalion in 1943, was a member of the 369th AAA AW Battalion when it was stationed in Hawaii.

A former sergeant in one of the batteries of the 369th, the Captain has been in the service since 1937, when the organization was then an Infantry unit of the New York National Guard.

Commissioned a second lieutenant at Camp Davis, in May, 1942, his first assignment as an officer was with the 207th at Camp Stewart, Georgia, he came overseas with his organization in September, 1943.

While with the 369th Captain Evans saw service at Fort Ontario, New York, Camp Edwards, Massachusetts and in Hawaii, under the command of Colonel Chauncey Hooper of New York.

Married to the former Miss Myrtle Alta Nunn of Los Angeles, he graduated from Jamaica, Long Island, and was taking a course in electrical engineering at City College, New York at the time he was called into active service.

Captain Evans was promoted to first lieutenant in June 1943.

Captain Marcelius W. Evans, the son of Mrs. John W. Evans, 116 West Elliott Street, Paris, Illinois, no relation to Captain Luther Evans, Jr., entered the military service in October 1941, and had his basic training at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Before going to Officer Candidate School at Camp Davis, North Carolina, he served as a battery clerk with the 77th Coast Artillery at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and later at Hartford, Connecticut.

After receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in July, 1942, he was assigned to the 100th Coast Artillery at Saulte Sainte Marie, Canada as a platoon commander, and later transferred to the 207th at Camp Stewart, Georgia.

A former bookkeeper at Paris, Illinois, he is a graduate of Paris High School of that city.

Captain Evans was promoted to first lieutenant in June, 1943.

All three officers are entitled to wear the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with a battle star for participation in the New Guinea campaign.

Major Cato L. Baskerville of New York City is commanding officer of the battalion which is a part of the 14th AA Command, under Major General William H. Marquat.

* * * * * * * *

FIGHTING PILOT PLANS
TO FLY "JUST FOR FUN"

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey--Man of perseverance is P-51 pilot, Lieutenant Robert W. Williams, 728 North Cooper Avenue. Ottumwa, Iowa, who flew 35 missions before running into German fighters and then celebrated his introduction by shooting down at least two of the enemy.

A member of the 15th Air Force's famed Negro 100th "Red Tail" Fighter Squadron, Lieutenant Williams, who is being processed for a new assignment

MORE

at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1, Atlantic City, met 15 Germans after he and two comrades became separated from their outfit.

Recalling the uneven battle, the 22-year-old flyer said: "You're silly to take on odds like that unless you have some advantages. We had surprise on our side. We dove on their formation, each selected a man, gave him a burst, and then yo-yoed back upstairs.

"I got my guy and zoomed up, only one of the Jerries followed me. I got him, sprinkled a few others and then ran out of ammunition. I headed for home after my two buddies and left the Germans like they were sitting still. It sure took me a long time to get in my game of tag, though."

This was the only air-to-air meeting with the enemy Lieutenant Williams had. But before he ran out his string of 48 combat flights, he shot up trains, escorted bombers, and did all kinds of ground strafing. For these assorted activities, Lieutenant Williams wears the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters and the European Theater ribbon with four battle stars.

The young flyer admits there aren't many things you can laugh at when you're flying a Mustang, but the thing that amused him most was locomotive busting. "You always know when a train spots you. It picks up speed, tries to run away. The engineer may think he's getting away but he's not going anywhere," he remarked.

Lieutenant Williams, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams, also of the Cooper Avenue address, really feels at home in the air. His father, brother and he owned their own plane before the war. After the war, the family will get another plane, a faster one, according to Lieutenant Williams, who added that his post-war flying "will be just for fun."

* * * * * * * *

RAILHEAD UNIT CONTROLLED FOOD
SHIPMENTS DURING FINAL OFFENSIVE

LIEGE, BELGIUM---Men of a Negro Quartermaster Railhead Company controlled the shipment of thousands of tons of rations to U.S. Armies in Germany during the final offensive in the west.

These men, members of the 573rd Quartermaster Railhead Company, operated a railhead at the 58th Quartermaster Base Depot in Liege, one of the Army's largest supply points in Europe. Their railhead handled all incoming freight trains.

On one day alone, at the height of the offensive, 249 boxcars containing 3,000 tons of rations were unloaded. The 573rd arranged for distribution of rations to various breakdown points;from there they were shipped to the frontline and at the same time, also loaded a special freight train each day for high priority food shipments to the Ninth U.S. Army.

V-E Day in Europe meant more responsibilities for the 573rd. They were assigned to supervision of all outgoing shipments of rations for occupation troops and for residents of liberated areas. A peak day of 4,300 tons was reached.

Presently stationed at Liege, Belgium, the unit, commanded by Captain Milton Rudo, of Baltimore, Maryland, arrived in France last summer, and was assigned to the Eighth Corps to support the Brest campaigns. A depot for ammunition issue was established and operated. This operation was expanded to include shipments of rations and fuel and in one 24-hour period, the railhead unit controlled the shipment of 500,000 gallons of gasoline to front-line units.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad.
8-15-45

→ G.S.M. Service Records

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1945
Southern Regional Council

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1945

* *
* NOTE TO EDITORS: The following material originates with the Public *
* Relations Officers of United States Army camps, posts, stations and Theaters *
* of War. It concerns the activities of Negro soldiers. The date of release *
* appears above. Similar informative releases will be sent to you weekly. *
* *

DETAILS OF SHIP SINKING IN 1943, WITHHELD FOR SECURITY, REVEALED

AN AMERICAN BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC--(Delayed)--In a drizzling rain at dusk the U.S.S. McCalla, a destroyer, edged up to the docks heavily laden with exhausted men. They were survivors of the torpedoed U.S.A.T. Cape San Juan, hit in the vicinity of the Fiji Islands in mid-November, 1943.

Their faces showed the stress of the nightmarish hours just passed. Officers and enlisted personnel alike were garbed in blankets and nondescript pieces of clothing. They were mostly members of the 855th Aviation Engineer Battalion, a Negro unit now stationed in Manila. All were weary, but the sight of land after tossing about in the sea for interminable hours, was a welcome one for them.

U. S. Medical units were ready at the docks. Stretcher cases and those needing care were taken at once from the destroyer and whisked to one of two general hospitals. Under the watchful eyes of Colonel George Finney, Commanding Officer of the 18th General Hospital, and Lieutenant Colonel Murray M. Copeland, Commanding Officer of the 142nd General Hospital, the survivors had immediate attention.

Both Negro and white troops, but more of the former, were among the survivors and, although haggard and worn, many smiled broadly as they stepped onto the dock. Representatives of the Army Special Service Office and the American Red Cross were on hand with cigarettes as they left the McCalla.

In the quiet of the hospitals, the more serious cases were handled at once, while those less affected discovered the luxury of a hot bath, a glass of cold ice water, a hot meal, clean hospital clothing and a comfortable bed.

After rest, the men had plenty to talk about as they exchanged experiences and located friends lost in the confusion.

Those unharmed were transported to a military camp. After food and rest they were taken to the Quartermaster warehouse and issued complete sets of clothing. Three hundred and four members of the 855th were later presented with the Purple Heart.

It had been a wild and nerve-racking experience - but they were again ready to settle scores with the little men from Nippon.

* * * * * * * *

POSTAL UNIT OFFICER COMMANDS GERMAN TOWN

WITH U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY---First Lieutenant Theodore R. Barnes, of Detroit, Michigan, Commanding Officer of the 136th Army Postal Unit which has followed the combat troops from shortly after D-Day to the middle of Germany, not

MORE

only directs the delivery of mail to some 30,000 troops, but commands the small city of Beuern, Germany.

The postal unit of eleven men now handles three times the normal volume of mail required for such a unit and, in addition, it has to solve civilian problems of food and lodging for the inhabitants of Beuern.

Two men, Staff Sergeant Otis Preston of Vicksberg, Mississippi and Sergeant Virgil J. Dansby of Santa Monica, Calfiornia were presented with the Certificate of Merit by Brigadier General Ewart G. Plank for devotion to duty during operations in Trier, Germany. They also have earned five battle stars.

The unit arrived overseas in December, 1943 and has served in Scotland, England, France, Belgium and Germany.

* * * * * * * *

FIRST NEGRO COMBAT UNIT
TO REACH REICH DISSOLVED

MARSEILLE, France---Elements of the first Negro combat outfit to reach Germany, the 777th Field Artillery Battalion, recently rolled into a redeployment camp on the outskirts of Marseille where it was disbanded. The 777th Field Artillery Battalion, whose former members are now being redeployed to the United States was the only unit of its kind to participate in one of the largest mass field artillery barrages in the history of warfare.

An outfit of 400 men who spent seven months on the line were assigned to waiting Pacific-bound convoys of Signal heavy construction, Quartermaster, Engineer, Ordnance and Transportation Corps battalions, which were ready for immediate shipment to the Pacific Operations Area.

In proportion to the time that the 777th was in action, it fired more rounds than any other battalion in the XVI Corps.

They were commanded by Brigadier General C. C. Brown, who pulled the lanyard when the first shot was fired across the Rhine river last March 25. The unit was one of the 104 Field Artillery battalions of 1,248 guns which fired 200,000 rounds in the first assault on the Rhine.

The 777th's gun crews fired seven rounds in 36 seconds. These men fired so fast and their pieces became so hot that guns fired automatically. The guns had to be pulled back as a precautionary measure.

During the battalion's participation in the Rhineland and Central European campaigns, two officers and no men were killed. Eight Bronze Stars, 24 Air Medals, 23 Certificates of Merit and eight Purple Heart Medals were awarded to the individual members of the unit. The unit's heaviest battle was during the crossing of the Rhine river with the 9th Army.

In the Wiesel pocket, elements of the 777th were under constant observation by the enemy and were encircled several times while the unit launched its attack to cross the Rhine. It was during this mission that a 24-hour barrage of heavy Allied field artillery fire leveled portions of Krupp Works, Inc. in Essen, Germany. This resulted in an exchange of counterattacking blows between the 777th and the enemy which finally resulted in the enemy's surrender.

The 777th was formerly commanded by Lt. Col. Russell Harris, Atlanta, Georgia, with the following Negro officer personnel: Captain James H. Robinson, Jr., 2021 Melrose Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chief Warrant Officer James D. Walters, 323 Braddock Avenue, Braddock Pennsylvania, and Warrant Officer (Junior Grade) Royal T. Elliott, 6221 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

15 IN 93rd DIVISION
WIN BRONZE STAR MEDAL

WITH THE 93rd INFANTRY DIVISION, Morotai, Netherlands East Indies---For meritorious services in direct support of military operations on Bougainville Island, New Guinea and the Netherlands East Indies, fifteen members of the 93rd Infantry Division have been presented with the Bronze Star Medal.

Recipients of the award, who in most cases wear the Combat Infantryman Badge and two battle stars on their Asiatic-Pacific Campaign ribbon, follow:

FIRST SERGEANT AUGUSTUS L. HENDERSON, 2132 Spruce Street, Quincy, Illinois, a member of the 595th Field Artillery Battalion, for designing and supervising the "construction of a model howitzer position vital to the defense of the island."

MASTER SERGEANT ROBERT L. RENFRO, Porter, Oklahoma, Regimental Operations Sergeant of the 25th Infantry, for services on Bougainville and New Guinea.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT GEORGE W. ELLARD, Route 2, Tarentum, Pennsylvania, platoon sergeant of Company B, 25th Infantry, for services in New Guinea.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT JAMES C. ELLIS, Route 3, Spartanburg, South Carolina, for services during the period April 10 to May 12, 1945.

STAFF SERGEANT JESSE L. MACK, Route 1, Jackson, Louisiana, a squad leader of Company B, 25th Infantry, for services in New Guinea. He enlisted in the Army in May, 1940, received his basic training at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, and joined the 93rd Infantry Division upon its activation in 1942.

STAFF SERGEANT CLARENCE VICTORIAN, 1314 St. Peters Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, a member of the 595th Field Artillery Battalion, for "outstanding performance of duties.

STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT JONES, of Society Hill, South Carolina, for services in New Guinea and the Netherlands East Indies with the 25th Infantry.

STAFF SERGEANT LAWRENCE GANTT, Route 1, Box 58, Ledbetter, Texas, for services from April 13 to May 31, 1945, on Morotai, Netherlands East Indies.

STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM S. LYLES, 1218 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Maryland, for services at Morotai, Netherlands East Indies from April 11 to May 12, 1945.

FIRST SERGEANT ROBERT WINFIELD, League City, Texas, for services at Morotai, Netherlands East Indies with the 25th Infantry.

SERGEANT LAZELL SMITH, 2941 Hendricks Street, Detroit, Michigan, for services at Morotai, Netherlands East Indies, from April 11 to May 12, 1945, with Service Company, 25th Infantry.

SERGEANT NAPOLEON WILBORN, 127 West Messella Street, Tucson, Arizona, a platoon sergeant of Company B, 25th Infantry, for services in New Guinea.

SERGEANT DAVIS L. WILKES, 3029-A Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, for services in New Guinea.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HAROLD DUNCAN, 422 North Kansas Avenue, Olathe, Kansas, for services from April 18 to April 30, 1945, in the Netherlands East Indies.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS ALBERT MARTIN, 726 West Division Street, Dover, Delaware, for services at Morotai.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

COMBAT UNIT CITED BY KING GEORGE
IS CONVERTED INTO SERVICE OUTFITS

WITH DELTA BASE TROOPS, Marseille, France--Inactive elements of the first two Negro combat units to arrive in Europe are now in Delta Base Section in Southern France. Dissolved a few months before the end of the war in Europe and converted into service units, the former combat outfits are linked up in an all-out push to speed redeployment of Pacific-bound troops.

The former fighting men of the 450th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion which was cited four times by King George VI and General Mark W. Clark, when he was the Fifth Army's Commanding General, have been regrouped into different service units.

One hundred men of the two units were recently organized into engineers and designated as the 1083rd Engineer Maintenance Company. This is the only Negro unit of its kind in Europe and one of 32 such units in the United States Army. Other anti-aircraft units have been given similar positions.

The 450th, a unit of more than 800 officers and men, has formed the 3668th and the 3831st Quartermaster Truck Companies in Germany and the 3832nd Truck Company in Nice, France, on the Riviera, and also the 496th Signal Heavy Construction Company which is in Germany.

The 90th AA Battalion has been converted into the 4177th, 4156th, 4157th, 4158th, 4159th and the 4168th Quartermaster Trucking Companies. They operated the first cap-over engine trucks to reach Southern France.

The 1083rd has been organized into skilled welders, machinists and electricians who can repair anything from roller skates to cranes and bulldozers.

Most of the men have served in two theatres, with assignments in England, North Africa, Italy and France. Many of the soldiers have more than 90 points but have volunteered to remain in the service.

General Clark, when commanding Negro troops, cited the contribution of the 450th upon three occasions. Their latest citation came in August, 1944, after King VI, inspected the troops in Italy. The outfit was praised for "neat and soldierly appearance, for clean and polished looks of equipment, denoting pride of all concerned."

* * * * * * * *

PORTMEN SUBDUE FIRE
TO SAVE AMMUNITION

WITH U.S. FORCES, European Theater--Speedy action by more than 100 Negro soldiers of the 485th Transportation Corps Port Battalion (6th Port) put out a raging brush fire at Port DeBouc, and prevented a two-acre ammunition dump from blowing up.

Men of the 222nd and 223rd Port Companies jumped on board trailer-trucks sent out to pick up volunteer fire fighters, and rushed to the dangerous inferno.

There was no water available, and the men tried desperately to beat down the flames with shovels, axes and brooms. Two wheel-barrow fire extinguishers arrived just as the wind shifted, and three of the men took an extinguisher up the open path the wind had made into the inner circle of fire.

Their purpose was to start a new controlled wall of fire from the inside, burn all conbustible material next to the dump, and then entinguish the blaze. The outer ring of fire would then be stopped by lack of fuel before it reached the ammunition.

The three men, Technician Fourth Grade Purcell Bailey, Surry, Virginia, Technician Fourth Grade Eric Smith, 476 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and Staff Sergeant James Porter, 576 Lindley Street, N. W., Atlanta Georgia, were caught

MORE

in the inner ring of fire when the wind suddenly shifted. They managed to stave off disaster until the wind changed again, and the second fire extinguisher was brought forward to rescue them. After five hours of fighting the fire was brought under control and the ammunition dump was saved.

* * * * * * * *

900 HIGH POINT MEN
SHIPPED HOME BY AIR

WITH DELTA BASE TROOPS, Marseille, France--At least 900 high-point Negro soldiers were processed and cleared for shipment by air to the United States for discharge, between June 15 and July 15, by a unit designated as the Green Plan at Camp Calas in Delta Base Section.

The Green Plan unit serves several replacement depots which receives troops coming from all parts of the European Theater, headed homeward, and from three staging areas in Delta Base Section. Others with high points are separated from their units and reprocessed for air shipment to the United States.

Here, Negro troops have their baggage checked, currency exchanged and records adjusted. Then they are picked up and flown by the 8th Air Force from Paris to New York.

* * * * * * * *

GENERAL SERVICE ENGINEERS
WIN COMMENDATIONS IN FRANCE

WITH U.S. TROOPS, Southern France--Speed, facility and thoroughness of job performed brought five commendations from high ranking officials in Europe to the 163 men of Company E, 1318th Engineer General Service Regiment, it was disclosed today.

Highest among the commendations was that which came from Major General M. W. Miley, Commanding General of the 17th Airborne Division, who said:

"I wish to congratulate the men of your unit for speed, facility and thoroughness with which these operations (construction of a landing strip) were completed...These can be attributed to a high order of planning and cooperation.. The high spirit and superior morale with which this division embarked on the operation, are due in no small part to you and your command."

The unit, commanded by Captain Wilbur W. Sewell of 2147 East 24th Street, Kansas City, Missouri, landed in England eight months ago. They were assigned to the task of moving tons of cement blocks from a camp area, building disciplinary centers for American garrison prisoners, working on air strips, operating saw-mills and building warehouses through England and sections of Northern France.

Men of the unit efficiently operated a saw-mill leased from the French to process timber for the construction of warehouses, runways, and depots for storage of critical supplies until they were ordered convoyed to the front-lines. Carpenters cut approximately 7,000 board-feet on day and night shifts. More than 100 German prisoners of war were used to take care of details.

The unit's prize assignment was its share in the construction of Camp San Antonio--one of the ETO's vast redeployment camps in France which has the capacity of handling more than 75,000 troops at a time.

Three jobs of winterizing tents for wounded troops sent from front-lines to be hospitalized were completed. The unit's work crews also built and repaired three roads with gravel and asphalt.

The record-time laying of a landing strip last winter in France for the 17th Airborne troops just before they jumped on the Rhine brought highest praise for a job "most excellently and most quickly done."

MORE

Crews of riggermen, carpenters, electricians, demolition men, air compressor operators, bulldozer operators and water purification experts make up the unit's teams of highly technical and skilled sections of men.

First Lieutenants, Frank Walker, 1721 Worms Street, Houston, Texas; Earnest L. Phillips, Medford, Massachusetts; and James K. McCain, Staunton, Virginia; and Kermit G. Graves of Reidville, North Carolina, are officers.

* * * * * * * *

107th MISSION WAS CURTAIN
TIME FOR DARING FIGHTER PILOT

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey——A short jump climaxed a long combat career when First Lieutenant Carrol S. Woods, Route 4, Valdosta, Georgia, parachuted from 600 feet as his P-51 went down in flames on his 107th mission, a strafing run over Athens.

The 26-year old 15th Air Force officer, who is being processed for a new assignment at the AAF Redistribution Station No. 1 in Atlantic City, was paying his second visit to Athens when flak ripped his craft.

Recounting the mission, Lieutenant Woods said: "I was helping to rip up a German airfield flying at 50 feet when they got me. I managed to get up to 600 feet then jumped. You can bet I had anxious moments."

Lieutenant Woods' 'chute bellied out, made one swing, and thumped him on the ground, with a sprained ankle, only yards away from the flak battery which had downed him. He was rushed immediately out of town by his captors, because the British were coming into Athens.

On his way north through Yugoslavia he had visions of a quick release, as the Russians had cut the railroads ahead. But he was flown to Vienna and sent from there to the German prisoner-of-war camp, Stalag Luft III. In the closing days of the war he was forced to march to Moosberg, where he was finally freed by Third Army units which overran the compound. He had been a prisoner for six months.

Prior to his misfortune over Athens, Lieutenant Woods went with his unit, the Negro 332nd Fighter Group, on escort and strafing missions over Ploesti, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, Southern France, where he covered the D-Day invasion, and northern Italy. This aerial tour was prefaced by 67 missions with the 12th Air Force Coastal Command.

He holds the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the American Defense ribbon and the European Theater ribbon with eight battle stars.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton Woods, of the Valdosta, Georgia address, the young fighter pilot hopes to continue his flying in civilian life.

He entered the service on March 21, 1941, and received flight training at the AAF training field at Tuskegee, Alabama. He was shipped overseas on January 1, 1944.

* * * * * * * *

3078th ORDNANCE UNIT JOINS
OCCUPATION FORCE IN GERMANY

WITH U.S. Ordnance Troops, Marseille, France——After fourteen months in Europe, members of the 3078th Ordnance Motor Vehicle Distribution Company, have been assigned to the American Army of Occupation in Germany.

During hostilities, these Ordnance troops delivered vehicles from ports of debarkation to soldiers in Normandy, Belgium, Holland and German battle zones. Their most recent task was guarding 70,000 pieces of general service and armored

MORE

equipment for troops in three great staging areas near Marseille, France, where men are prepared for movement to Pacific Operations Area.

Captain Frank C. Sokolik, Jersey City, New Jersey, Company Commander, reported that the 3078th is one of three Negro units of its kind in the European Theater.

In addition to the ETO ribbon and two battle participation stars awarded soldiers in the company, Sergeant Irvin Groce, 303 East Grand Avenue, Valdosta, Georgia, has been awarded the Purple Heart.

Under ETO policy of giving a rest to as many battle-weary soldiers as possible, the entire company was permitted to visit Paris on three-day-passes. Twenty five percent of them also visited Nice, famous French Riviera pleasure resort.

* * * * * * * *

100 GIs COMPLETE STUDIES AT UNIT SCHOOL IN ITALY

PENINSULAR BASE HEADQUARTERS, Italy——The 98th Engineer General Service Regiment held graduation ceremonies last month for one hundred soldiers who had successfully completed the Unit Technical School.

Conceived and backed by the 98th's Commanding Officer, Colonel Guy F. Maple, as a method of effectively training men for employment opportunities after discharge, the Unit Technical School included courses in blueprint reading, blacksmithing, engineer drawing, mechanical drawing, carpentry, plumbing, surveying, auto mechanics, gas and arc welding, electricity, water purification, photography, machine tool operation, in addition to the operation of various heavy construction machinery.

Some of the courses were for five weeks' duration; others were for ten weeks. The August graduates represented those completing the five-week courses. The total enrollment of the school, however, is 280, many of whom came from the 92nd Infantry Division and other Negro units in this area.

Twenty officers conducted the school with the able assistance of the following qualified enlisted men: Private Ben Stallworth, Brewton, Alabama, blacksmithing; Master Sergeant Commer K. McGowan, Miami, Florida, auto mechanics; Master Sergeant Ernest E. Choyce, Marshall, Texas, water purification; First Sergeant Samuel J. Harriday, Baltimore, Maryland, driver training; Technician Fifth Grade Odis Norris, Marlin, Texas, arc welding; Technician Fourth Grade William C. Hill, Miami, Florida, carpentry; Technician Fourth Grade Lovest A. Hinderman, Houston, Texas, electricity.

* * * * * * * *

JOE LOUIS SEES ALASKAN CHAMP AS POTENTIAL THREAT TO HEAVIES

FORT RICHARDSON, Alaska——"Willie Brown is a name worth remembering when you're thinking in terms of heavyweight fighters in post-war America," Technical Sergeant Joe Louis remarked here recently.

When the Brown Bomber made his tour of Alaska and the Aleutians, he boxed exhibitions at ten of the posts with Private Willie Brown, and at the completion of his tour, flatly said that the Negro heavyweight's left hand was practically unstoppable.

Brown, who gives his home as 1542 Jones Street, San Francisco, California, has been stationed at an Aleutian base with a Quartermaster unit for two years. He was presented with a huge sportsmanship trophy by Yank, the Army Weekly, for winning the Alaskan Department heavyweight championship.

MORE

At the completion of Louis' tour of the Alaskan Department, he was asked if Willie Brown held any promise, and if he thought Brown was a good enough boxer to enter the professional field. "One year of amateur boxing under a good trainer with proper handling, and Willie could be a contender for the heavyweight crown. He's a fine boxer, and has a natural left hand." the Brown Bomber replied.

While Louis' bouts with Brown were, of course, strictly exhibition, Joe threw a few of his well-known left hooks at Willie during the last one. It was, he said, to find out whether or not Willie could take it. After the fight, he told the Alaskan Department champion that he had "taken a punch that knocked plenty of others out," explaining at the same time that he had thrown it hard because of his personal interest in the 21-year-old ring promise.

* * * * * * * *

UNIT WENT ALL OUT IN CHEERING
GIs IN MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

CASERTA, Italy——The 37th Special Service Company of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, larger of two all-Negro units in the Army, has recently completed a 17-month tour of duty entertaining the troops in Africa and Italy.

Trained both in Infantry and Special Service work, the 37th, formed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, brought its talents first to Casablanca and Oran in North Africa before coming to Italy.

Playing hospitals at forward assembly areas, on ships riding at anchor, to small units in isolated sections, as well as outfits in rear areas handling supply and administration, the 37th went through the entire "circuit."

Two live shows a day, spot jobs on the radio, driving a mobile library unit to isolated outfits, packing and unpacking instruments for two dance jobs a night, and setting up athletic programs for tournament and exhibition performances, have made its job a steady grind.

The men worked just as hard when they played before small groups in hospital wards, as they did when performing for an open air audience of 10,000, such as the capacity crowd of soldiers and guests who came to Easter Sunrise Services at Naples-Vomero Stadium, for which the 37th supplied the instrumental and choral background music.

Their own musicals "Good and Crazy," "Relaxing in Rhythm," and "Harlem Cavalcade," were played to almost all Mediterranean Theater units.

Christmas morning, at Augusteo Theater in Naples, men of this company were Santa Claus to local orphans, giving them their first such holiday party since war came to Italy.

On ships riding at anchor prior to invasion of southern France, the 37th, under secret orders, came aboard to entertain the beachhead makers and ease the tension that always exists before operations get under way.

Visiting USO shows needing music to accompany their entertainers called on the 37th to supply "jive and jump" music. On the first program from Leghorn over Army Expeditionary radio station, they did a musical variety show.

When Billy Conn was putting on a series of exhibition bouts in the MTO the 37th was the outfit called in to set up the ring, promote the tour, and stage the show. In Corsica one night, in addition to supplying the referee they had to get one of their own men to go into the ring with Conn as a sparring partner.

* * * * * * * *

MORE

WACS HAVE MERRY-GO-ROUND
OF REUNIONS IN FRANCE

ROUEN, France---The members of the 6888th Central Postal Directory, all-Negro Wac Battalion in Rouen, are a happy group of people since landing in France, for it has been a merry-go-round of hundreds of reunions between brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, cousins, fiances, and a father and daughter.

From the time the first Wac stepped across the gangplank in Le Havre, it has been, "Hello Brother," and "Am I glad to see you." In one case it had been nine years since a trio of cousins had last seen each other.

Ninety percent of the Wacs in the Army volunteered because they had relatives in the service, and believed that their bit of duty would expedite the winning of the war. It has been a welcoming scene to witness these reunions and the thrill of the first reactions when these relatives have met.

Among the first Wacs to meet their relatives were:

ALABAMA

Corporal Mary F. Smith was visited by her brother, Private Edward L. Smith, 549th Port Battalion. They are the children of Mrs. Frances McQueen and grandchildren of Mrs. Mary Dinkins, all of whom are from Montgomery, Alabama. Corporal Smith was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina before coming overseas.

Private Mary Rose Maniece met her brother, Private Livingston Rose, 1310th Engineers. Their sister, Miss Ruby Rose, lives at 253 Cleveland Court, Montgomery.

ARKANSAS

First Lieutenant Ella B. Tatum met her husband, Second Lieutenant James E. Tatum, 377th Engineer Regiment. She is the daughter of Mrs. Pearl Gafford, 722 Raymond Street, El Dorado, Arkansas, and her husband comes from Waxachachie, Texas. It had been sixteen months since she had seen her husband. Mrs. Tatum taught school in El Dorado before entering the service.

CALIFORNIA

Private Jessie B. Hall met her brother-in-law, Sergeant Peter H. Le Bauve, 675th Port Company. Private Hall is the daughter of Mrs. Roberta Wyble, 921 E. Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles, and the wife of Leo C. Hall, of the Merchant Marine. Sergeant Le Bauve comes from New Orleans, Louisiana.

Private First Class Polly C. Frazier met her brother Sergeant Henry Clay, Jr., Conroe, Texas. Private First Class Frazier lives at 1373 East 48th Place, Los Angeles, although she is a native Texan, having lived in Conroe, Dallas and Houston, Texas. One of their relatives, Cleo N. Williams, lives at 1518 Gregg Street, Houston, Texas.

CONNECTICUT

Captain Mary F. Kearney, chief of the directory service at the 6888th Central Postal Battalion, met her brother, Private Douglas Warren Kearney, 12th Armored Infantry Battalion who came over from Germany to see her. Their mother is Mrs. R. E. Kearney, 406 Newfield Avenue, Bridgeport.

FLORIDA

Private Florida B. Jackson met her brother, Private First Class A. C. Jackson, 1310th Engineers. They are the children of Mrs. Clifford Jackson, Homestead, Florida. She was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, before coming overseas.

MORE

ILLINOIS

Sergeant Lucia M. Pitts met her nephew, First Lieutenant Thomas L. Pitts, 17th Special Service Company. Sergeant Pitts is the sister of Mr. Royal E. Pitts, 5156 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and was acting sergeant major in the Provost Marshal's office, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, before coming overseas.

Just before donning the WAC uniform Sergeant Pitts was the first Negro official in the personnel office of the United States Treasury's Bureau of Public Debt in Chicago.

Private Delois G. Miller was reunited with her husband, Staff Sergeant Malou L. Miller, 335th QM Truck Company, after three years of separation because of their military service. The Millers live at 312 E. 49th Street, Chicago.

Private First Class Geraldine Beaumont met her husband, First Sergeant Paul F. Beaumont, 463rd Amphibious Truck Company. She is the daughter of Mrs. Rose Walker, 4717 Calumet Avenue, Chicago.

KANSAS

Corporal Luella E. Holbert met her brother, Private First Class Vernon T. Holbert, 829th Engineers. They are the son and daughter of Mrs. Jesse R. Holber 908 Pott Street, Leavenworth, and it had been since 1927 that they last saw each other.

Private First Class Thelma Alvin met her brother, Staff Sergeant James A. Nicholas, Jr., 365th Engineers Company. Another brother, Sergeant Vernon Nicholas is in a nearby hospital. They are the children of Mr. A. Nicholas, Sr., 436 South 3rd Street, Sterling.

LOUISIANA

Sergeant Lyden M. Duncan met her brother, Private Foster Williams, 522nd General Hospital. They are the children of Mr. Foster Williams, Sr., Route 4, Box 255, Counschatta.

MISSISSIPPI

Private Minnie S. Sibble met her cousin, Sergeant Delmon Smith, 1310th Engineers. Private Sibble, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Smith, Route 1, Box 88, Pinola, has a husband, Luis S., in the South Pacific.

NEBRASKA

A trio of cousins who were lucky enough to meet in the European Theater are Corporal Alberta Bradley, Private Dolly Woods and Warrant Officer (JG) George Starns, 1313th Engineers. This reunion was the first meeting in nine years.

Corporal Bradley is the daughter of Mrs. Eva Starnes, 2817 "R" Avenue, Omaha, and Private Woods is the daughter of Mrs. Lilian Payne, 1319 S. Barr Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. All three are natives of Omaha.

NEW JERSEY

Private Breda V. Williams was visited by her brother Corporal Merrill Williams, 309th Port Company, 509th Port Battalion. They are the children of Mr. George E. Williams, 25 Warwick Road, Lawnside, New Jersey.

Sergeant Edith M. Linzey was visited by her brother Lieutenant (JG) Henry Linzey, Merchant Marine, who was passing through France. They are the children of Mrs. Rose Linzey, 713 S. 11th Street, Newark. Sergeant Linzey was stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, before coming overseas. Prior to that time she was at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

MORE

NEW YORK

Corporal Bernice A. Augustine met her brother Private First Class Kermit E. Augustine, 366th Port Battalion. They are the children of Mrs. Mary E. Augustine, 122 Macon Street, Brooklyn. Corporal Augustine was stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky, before coming overseas.

NORTH CAROLINA

Private Catherine R. Hinton, RFD 6, Raleigh, North Carolina met her cousin, Staff Sergeant James Hinton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hinton of Philadelphia.

Private Hinton, who was teaching home economics at Elizabethtown, North Carolina, before entering the service, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burke Hinton, of the Raleigh address. It had been three years since she last saw her cousin.

Private Nannie Pearl Jones met her father, Corporal Willie Porter, 580th Port Company. She is the daughter of Mrs. Rosa C. Jones, 506 East St. James Street, Tarbow, North Carolina.

OHIO

Sergeant Bessie L. Robinson, 3070 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, met her brother, Staff Sergeant Joseph Busson, after not having seen him in four years. Their sister, Mrs. Allie Ayers, lives at 718 Orchard Street, Newport, Kentucky. Sergeant Robinson was a school teacher in civilian life.

Private Louise R. Usher was quite lucky in seeing her husband, Seaman First Class Junius Usher of the Merchant Marine, who was enroute to the States at the time he came through Rouen, France. The Ushers are from 2542 East 51st Street, Cleveland. Mrs. Usher is the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Williams, 2170 East 70th Street, Cleveland. Private Usher was a beauty operator in Cleveland before entering the service.

OKLAHOMA

Staff Sergeant Birdie Tillman met her brother Staff Sergeant Theodore Tillman, 17th Special Service Company. They are the Children of Mrs. Allie Tillman, 2508 N. E. 13th Street, Oklahoma City, Wac Sergeant Tillman is the acting First Sergeant of Company B of the 6888th Central Postal Directory and was stationed in Fort Des Moines, Iowa, before coming overseas. Her brother has been overseas for two years.

PENNSYLVANIA

Private First Class Violet Dabney met her brother, Corporal Robert Dabney. She talked long distance to Paris, France, to another brother, Corporal Tom Dabney, 1525 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia. Private Dabney was stationed at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky before coming overseas.

TEXAS

Private First Class Freddie Williams Chinn met her husband, Second Lieutenant Adolphus W. Chinn, 1317 Engineers. The Chinns live in Wichita Falls. She is the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Williams, Wichita Falls and cousin of Attorney W. J. Durham of Sherman and Dallas, Texas.

Private Millie M. Taylor met her cousin, Technical Sergeant Y. T. Taylor, Dallas. Private Taylor is the niece of Mrs. Martha Dixon, 204 Nolan Street, Marshall. Before coming overseas Private Taylor was stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

MORE

VIRGINIA

Corporal Velma Riddick met her husband, Corporal Preston Johnson, 3515th Quartermaster Truck Company. She is the daughter of Mrs. Priscilla Riddick, 906 Craff Street, Norfolk. Before coming overseas she was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Corporal Jennetta S. Blythe met her husband, Private First Class William Blythe, 4147th Quartermaster Service Company. The Blythes come from Richmond. Private First Class Blythe is the nephew of Miss Lelia Williams, 423 Francis Street, Richmond, and Corporal Blythe is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Schooler, 311 "B" Street, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA

Private Pachie Eloise Miller met her brother, Private Lee Miller, 436th Port Company after 23 months of separation. They are the children of Mrs. Otallia Patterson, of Superior. Private Miller was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas and her home address is Box 336, Kimball.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Corporal Isabella P. Evans met her husband, Second Lieutenant Oscar Evans, 523rd Port Battalion, 410th Port Company. They live at 2130 G Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Corporal Evans' sister, Miss Mannie Peterson, lives at the G Street address. Before entering the service Corporal Evans was a Navy Department postal clerk.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
8-28-45

25-57859-450

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

_____, 194__

TO: _____

FROM: _____

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information ☐ 2. Consideration ☐
3. Signature ☐ 4. Recommendation ☐
5. Reply ☐ 6. Suggested reply ☐
7. Please circulate to desk(s) of:

Miss Clay	☐	Dr. Reid	☐
Miss Fisher	☐	Dr. Johnson	☐
_____	☐	_____	☐

8. Please return to this office. ☐
9. Please return to secretary for filing. ☐

FUTURE RELEASE

PLEASE NOTE DATE

Service Roots

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1945
Southern Regional Council
VETERANS SERVICES

WAR DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Public Relations
NEWS DIVISION
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1945

* * * *

During the next two days the 2nd Battalion, 25th Infantry operated against the enemy along the Numa-Numa Trail, Blue Ridge, and the Laruma River. At 2:30 P.M., April 2, Private First Class Isaac Moore, of Brooklyn, New York, pulled the lanyard on the No. 2 gun of Battery A, 593rd FA, which sent the first round fired by the 93rd Division into enemy positions.

APRIL 3--25th CT continued its operations against the enemy along the Numa-Numa Trail, Blue Ridge and Laruma River. The 2nd Battalion crossed the Laruma River in a flanking movement to the north bank and proceeded up the river. Jap snipers infested the immediate jungle terrain. The Nip force, a rear guard protecting the withdrawal of the main body, was entrenched on the opposite side of the river. After laying down a terrific and devastating mortar barrage, the Second Battalion crossed the Laruma River to the south bank and annihilated the enemy. The 593rd fired 11 missions, including four concentrations, effect in all was reported good. Men of the 318th Combat Engineers completed plans for two new roads.

APRIL 4--The 2nd Battalion continued its operations along the Numa-Numa Trail. During this operation, the battalion closed with the enemy and killed approximately 25 Nips. Four men were lost by the A and P Platoon while it was returning from a supply mission to the Americal Division on Hill 500; Privates First Class Hugh Carrol, Oginal I. Ryan, William W. Ash, and Joseph C. Mallory. These were the first men of the 93rd to be killed in action in this war. The 593rd FA fired four concentrations and consumed 208 rounds of ammunitions. Engineers of 318th moved out fully equipped for combat road construction. The morale of all men was praise-worthy, and comments were made by members of the 37th Division that elements of the 25th CT committed to the push were the best "green" troops they had ever seen in action.

APRIL 5--The 2nd Battalion withdrew from the Numa-Numa Trail and was released from assignment to the 37th Division. The 3rd Battalion occupied Hill 600 and 250. Men of the 593rd received a commendation from Brigadier General W. C. Dunckle, Commanding Americal Division Artillery, for firing six excellent concentrations. Engineers continued combat road construction.

APRIL 6--Company E left Hill 250 to establish an ambush along a Jap trail to the east. The 3rd Battalion conducted intensive patrolling to the north and east of Hill 250. Ordnancemen inspected first captured Jap equipment. This is the day that will niver be forgotten by those men of the battalion who had set up the 25th CT Clearing Station at the Americal unit. It was about 11:30 P.M. that a period of emergency began, which, before its termination, was to tax the skill and ability of the men and officers to the utmost. Throughout the night and all the next day the men worked diligently and untiringly. Eighteen surgical operations were performed, and officers and men, without regard for their personal safety, carried the wounded to ambulances over difficult and steep terrain at the base of Hill 250.

APRIL 7--Company K contacted the enemy before an ambush could be established and in the fire fight that resulted one officer and seventeen men were killed and seven were wounded. Our forces withdrew about 100 yards and called for artillery fire. All bodies were recovered and internment made in the Bougainville cemetery. The 593 fired 745 rounds in support of the Americal Division artillery.

APRIL 11--A patrol from Company K sighted five Japs 2,000 yards north of Hill 250, along the west branch of the Torokina River, and killed two of them. A patrol from Company I located a 70-mm Jap field piece and destroyed it. During the night the 25th CT was subjected to Jap artillery fire (15-cm) for the first time.

APRIL 14--A patrol from Company E, operating northeast of the East-West Trail, made contact with an estimated 15 Nips and killed three of them. The 593rd fired concentrations on enemy gun positions.

APRIL 15--Litterbearers were subjected to enemy fire during the night, and fought with as much vigor as the infantrymen. On one such occasion, Technician Fifth Grade Mose Wheeler of Company A, 318th Medical Battalion, became the first casualty of his unit. Detachments from the 793rd Ordnance, 93rd Quartermaster Company and 318th Medical Battalion were ordered to report to Bougainville from Guadalcanal.

MORE

APRIL 16--Companies E and G were attacked by an enemy force but our troops were successful in repelling the assault which also was aimed at the Fiji battalion on Company G's right. Thirty-five Nips were killed by men of Company G. The 593rd Field Artillery fired 1,216 rounds.

APRIL 18--The 25th's 1st Battalion continued its operations with the 3rd Battalion, 132nd Infantry, in occupying and organizing Hills 165, 500 and 501

APRIL 27--Company A moved to occupy Hill 150, encountered no opposition and left one platoon there as an outpost.

APRIL 29--25th CT relieved from attachment to XIV Corps and placed under operational control of the Commanding General, Americal Division. Brigadier General Leonard R. Boyd assumed command of the Provisional Brigade, 93rd Infantry Division.

MAY 6--Company B moved out to Hill 150, with the mission of conducting a reconnaissance in force and around Hill 350, then to occupy Hill 350. 93rd Reconnaissance Troop completed its mapping mission of the Kuma Road; Engineer work routine, also 593rd Field Artillery.

MAY 11--Company B on Hill 350 was relieved by a platoon of Company L. The platoon of Company I, operating east of Hill 150, returned to the Outpost Line of Resistance after destroying much enemy ammunition. Another platoon of Company I moved east of the Saua River with the mission of reconnoitering the East-West Trail between the Saua River and the Reini River.

MAY 15--Cannon Company, 25th Infantry, fired on two check points. Malarial control functioning in an excellent manner.

MAY 16--The 593rd Field Artillery scored direct hits on a Jap pill box. Men of 93rd Reconnaissance Troop, operating between the Saua and Reini Rivers, made contact with the enemy three times during the morning. The patrol withdrew and called for artillery fire.

MAY 17--The 93rd Reconnaissance Troop, in continuing on mission to Reini River, was ambushed in the morning by an unestimated number of Japs 600 yards west of the river, who used machine guns and mortars. Three men of the troop were killed and three were wounded. In addition, seven men and one officer were missing.

MAY 18--Company I moved out in the morning, with the mission to proceed to the area where the Reconnaissance Troop had made contact, clear out all Jap opposition west of the Reini River along the East-West Trail, recover the bodies of those men killed in action the preceding day, and locate those missing in action.

MAY 19--Company I continued on its assigned mission. The 1st Platoon and Headquarters Detachment, 318th Combat Engineers alerted to move from Bougainville immediately. During its operation on Bougainville, Company A of the 318th completed 10.4 miles of road, constructed four bridges, 500 feet of corduroy road, eight barrel culverts, four wooden culverts, in addition to two water-tank towers and shelter for the 318th Medical Battalion.

The 2nd Battalion, 25th Infantry also was relieved and ordered to a staging area for movement to Green Island. Other units of the 25th CT also were alerted for early shipment.

Following are the battle casualties of the 25th Combat Team as reported through May 30, 1944:

KILLED IN ACTION

1st Lt. Oscar P. Davenport, 227 South Campbell Street, Tuscon, Arizona.
Sergeant Nehmiah Hodges, 4236 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
T/4 James E. Goodnight, 634 Highland Avenue, Coraopohis, Pennsylvania.
Corporal Lonnie D. Godley, Route 1, Box 242-B, Halletsville, Texas.
T/5 Moses S. Davis, Route 2, Macon, North Carolina.

MORE

Pfc. William W. Ash, P.O. Hallifax, North Carolina.
Pfc. Hugh Carroll, Box 454, Scrulenburgh, Texas.
Pfc. Wash Carter, Route 2, Box 41, Oakwood, Texas.
Pfc. Alfred J. Davenport, 214 South Seventh Avenue, Mt. Cernon, New York.
Pfc. Marion D. Darden, 326 Holcombe Street, Eastpoint, Georgia.
Pfc. Dock DeVane, General Delivery, Ivanhoe, North Carolina.
Pfc. Johnnie L. Laster, Route 1, Box 192, McCalla, Alabama.
Pfc. Edgar Phillips, Route 1, Box 367, Morris, Oklahoma.
Pfc. Joseph Redick, 801 E. Washington Street, Syracuse, New York.
Pfc. Casey Rivers, 1600 Pittsburgh Avenue, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
Pfc. Oginal Ryan, 643 West O'Brian Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Pfc. William A. Woods, 1205-B 26th Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee.
Pvt. James W. Batts, 2434 West Warren Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.
Pvt. Willie Bowie, General Delivery, Choccolocco, Alabama.
Pvt. Horace Ervin, 1322 Plock Street, Dallas, Texas.
Pvt. James H. Hancock, 534 Clay Street, Henderson, Kentucky.
Pvt. Joseph C. Mallory, 183 Harrison Street, Paterson, New Jersey.
Pvt. Robert L. Marshall, Jr., 417 Bedford Place, Walker Springs, Alabama
Pvt. Deormy Ray, Route 2, St. Pauls, North Carolina.
Pvt. Jewell Sims, 225 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, New York.
Pvt. Ernest Russell, 521 Slope Avenue, Westfield, Alabama.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN ACTION

Pfc. Andrew Briscoe, 1305 Presstman Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
S/Sgt. Berry Bullock, Route 2, Taboro, North Carolina
2nd Lt. Charles R. Collins, 4638 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Pfc. Richard A. Hale, 951 Gilly Avenue, Big Stone Gap, Virginia.
Pfc. John W. Hooten, 108 Bush Street, Troy, Alabama.
Pvt. Gilbert Johnson, South Lipper Avenue, Higginsville, Missouri.
Pfc. Tilmon V. Johnson, General Delivery Grady, Texas.
Sgt. Oscar Hunter, 962 North 16th Street, Baton Route, Louisiana.
Pvt. William T. Lasiter, Route 3, Box 68, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Pvt. Quillar Rouser, Parker Hill, North Carolina.
Pvt. Collie J. Simpson, Scranton, North Carolina.
Cpl. Charles Washington, 56 Crawford Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
T/5 Sanders V. Williams, 3509 Cline Street, Houston, Texas.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN ACTION

Pvt. Harvy Baccus, Route 2, Social Circle, Georgia.
Sgt. Woodrow Bean, Woodville, Texas.
Capt. Harland D. Bently, 4421 Poppleton Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.
T/4 John E. Black, Winnett, Montana.
S/Sgt. Sammie H. Black, 1016 Jensen Drive, Houston, Texas.
Pfc. Edward Bradford, General Delivery, Danville, Virginia.
Cpl. Malcide J. Broussard, 2423 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, California.
Pfc. McKinley Cartwright, 1052 Baker Street, Shreveport, Louisiana.
Sgt. James H. Cobbs, 607 Maple Street, Clearwater, Florida.
Pfc. Paul S. Davis, General Delivery, LaFayette, Georgia.
Pfc. Jessie Dickey, Route 1, McConnellsville, South Carolina.
Pvt. Cumet Ford, General Delivery, Cromwell, Alabama.
Pfc. James L. Gaines, Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania.
Pfc. Clearence Goff, 3310 Short Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Pfc. Paris Handy, Route 4, Box 112, San Augustine, Texas.
Sgt. Benford Hawkins, Rural Route, New Market, Alabama.
Pvt. Edward Heyward, 10 Wescott Court, Charleston, South Carolina.
S/Sgt. Rosco D. James, General Delivery, Daingerfield, Texas.
Pfc. William Johnson, 3886 3rd Avenue, Bronx, New York
Sgt. Will B. Jones, Company K, 25th Infantry.
Sgt. William P. King, Company K, 25th Infantry.
S/Sgt. Elijah Kirk, 2610-A Gamble Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
Pvt. Roosevelt Lewis, Box 147, Crockett, Texas.
Pvt. Charlie McCullough, Route 1, Timmonsville, South Carolina.
Pvt. Thomas L. Miles, 4125 6th Street, North Birmingham, Alabama.
Sgt. Will H. Morey, 309½ Broadway Street, Greenville, Mississippi.
S/Sgt. Hue S. Morrow, Box 44, Corcoran, California.

MORE

Pvt. Elmer Neville, 1501 Greenfield Avenue, North Chicago, Illinois
Pvt. Willie Nix, Route 1, Box 15, Gordon, Alabama.
T/Sgt. Charlie Perry, Jr., 506 East 18th Street, Bryan, Texas.
Pfc. Frank Portee, Jr., Route 3, Clover, South Carolina.
Pvt. Sye A. Ross, Route 1, Box 48, Buckhead, Georgia.
Pvt. Isaac Sermon, Route 1, Box 8, Waynesville, Georgia.
Pvt. Troy R. Simmons, Company K, 25th Infantry.
Pvt. Joseph Spears, General Delivery, Evergreen, Alabama.
Sgt. Daniel Thornton, Jr., 314 Beck Street, Nogales, Arizona.
Pvt. Clifford Tucker, General Delivery, LaGrange, Georgia.
Pvt. David Washington, Box 33, Benoit, Mississippi.
T/5 Mose Wheeler, Route 2, Box 14, Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee.
Pfc. Iozey White, General Delivery, Trinity, Texas.
Pvt. George Williams, Jr., General Delivery, Pontotoc, Mississippi.
Pvt. Samuel Wright, Route 3, Box 151, Littleton, North Carolina.

* * * * * * * *

WACS PLAN HOME IMPROVEMENT
CAREERS WHEN WAR JOB ENDS

CAMP JOHN T. KNIGHT, Oakland, California---Uncle Sam's 180 Negro nieces here in Oakland, who were at his side when he emerged victorious over his foes in May and August, are now planning to improve conditions within the family circle once their final war job is finished.

Members of the 106th WAC Detachment at Camp John T. Knight, Oakland Army Base, an installation of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, work at t desks in the Overseas Supply Division, operating therapeutic equipment in the post dispensaries, and serve in many other capacities on the Base. They are materially aiding the mission of the Port that had the tremendous job of supplying men and materiel for the Pacific war and will not relax its activity until America's fighting men are home again.

Looking toward that day, approximately 90 per cent of the members of the 106th WAC Detachment already have plans for the future that will utilize the technical skills they have developed as members of the Women's Army Corps. Approximately one-third of them expect to take advantage of the educational provisions of the GI Bill of Rights.

The majority of the women of the 106th WAC Detachment are anticipating their discharge from the service with concrete plans for the future and expect to go into social service.

The typical attitude of these women is expressed by Private Ola Walton, of 531 West 143rd Street, New York City. Private Walton, a general clerk for a dress manufactuer before she went into the service, studied social service at Spellman College in Atlanta.

"I am very race conscious," she says. "I think there is a lot that can be done along social lines, and that will be my work when I leave the WAC.

If Sergeant Frances G. Hebron, of 1661 32nd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., avails herself of the provisions of the Bill, she will study nursing. She has received medical training in the WAC.

"I believe that by combining this technical knowledge with further medical training and drawing on the executive experience I have had at the Port of Embarkation, I can build a very useful career," she says. At present Sergeant Hebron is supervising a group of typists who translate messages.

Corporal Arrean Flakes of Longview, Texas, will enter a field relatively new to women, just as she did nearly three years ago when she joined the WAC. She will become a mortician, either through a course of study under the GI Bill of Rights or as a mortician's apprentice. At present she is aiding the work of the Port as a file clerk in the Overseas Supply Division.

MORE

The company has a fine example of foresightedness and ambition for the advancement and well being of their fellowmen in their Commanding Officer, First Lieutenant Victoria Poole, who is herself planning to spend the first two years following her release from the Army taking additional training for social service.

Lieutenant Poole, formerly an art and physical training instructor at Xavier University in New Orleans, Louisiana, will combine her new career with that of a housewife, for since enlisting in the WAC she has married First Lieutenant Charles W. Poole, of Sandusky, Ohio.

Lieutenant Poole's company is made up of WAC units assembled at Oakland from all over the country during the last few months as the need for additional clerical help at the Base became urgent. Detachments arrived from Fort Riley, Kansas; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; Camp Maxie, Texas, and, more recently, from the New York Port of Embarkation.

Personnel of the company includes forty-five Wacs who received the Meritorious Award last May for their utter selflessness in treating victims of the tornado that struck Antlers, Oklahoma, in April. These were the Camp Maxie Wacs. On duty at the Army Regional hospital 25 miles north of Antlers, the women remained at their posts for 24 hours and then returned to duty after a five-hour rest.

On the recommendation of the commanding officer of the post, the "medics" received the honorary wreath to wear on their shirts and blouses.

First Lieutenant Gladys Gould, then commanding officer of the unit and now executive officer to Lieutenant Poole, received a letter of commendation.

* * * * * * * *

SERGEANT WINS BRONZE STAR
FOR MOTOR MAINTENANCE WORK

WITH THE 93rd INFANTRY DIVISION ON MOROTAI---At a recent ceremony, the Bronze Star Medal was awarded to Technical Sergeant William E. Conway of 1214 Ozan Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for meritorious service in direct support of combat operations.

The citation from the Commanding General of the 93rd Infantry Division, Major General Harry H. Johnson, read as follows:

"For meritorious service in direct support of military operations against the enemy from November 7, 1944 to June 1, 1945 at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea and Morotai, Netherlands East Indies. As Shop Foreman of an Ordnance Light Maintenance Company of an Infantry division, Sergeant Conway, by his unselfish attention to duty and his technical knowledge and skill set up and put into operation the Ordnance Automotive 3rd Echelon Shop in a minimum of time and without delay in commencing repairs on critically needed vehicles; and, as a result, delay in loading of combat troops and supplies due to deadlined vehicles was reduced to a minimun. The actions of Technical Sergeant Conway are of great credit to himself and are in keeping with the high traditions of the United States Military Service.

Sergeant Williams is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Conway of the Ozan Street address. In civilian life he was employed as a tire vulcanizer and retreader.

* * * * * * * *

QUARTERMASTERS PUSH 10-TON
VEHICLES ALL OVER CONTINENT

WITH THE 3793rd QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANY, Reims, France---Each driver in this unit has driven his 10-ton truck and trailer more than 24,000 miles, nearly the distance around the earth's equator, hauling personnel, supplies and equipment in Europe.

MORE

The members of the unit have convoyed material in England, France, Luxemburg, Belgium and Germany during the critical and final Allied offensive of the war in Durope.

The men drive five-ton tractors that pull 10-ton trailers. Frequently the hauls are hundreds of miles long and there is no relief for the drivers. Hauling 400 tons of supplies is a daily average for the unit.

The unit maintains a repair shop for its vehicles employing German prisoner of war help to aid the company's mechanics.

Staff Sergeant Claude Nichols of 1442 North Calhoun Street, Decatur, Illinois, is the company truck master. It is his job to dispatch drivers and trucks to the many hauling missions and to keep the records of repairs on each truck and trailer. Said Sergeant Nichols, "I am kept busy, here in this tent dispatching trucks and don't get around much to see what Europe is really like."

Sergeant Elijah G. Ingram of Warrenton, North Carolina, one of the mechanics, was trained in an Army automotive school. He regards the trucks on the line waiting repairs as patients. "Each truck has it's own personality," said Sergeant Ingram. "The fellows get used to one truck and don't like to change it for another."

Trucks of the unit sport such names as: Oooh, La, La! Mademoiselle, Sally, Mary and Jean. They are names given by the drivers in memory of a sweetheart back home or a catching French expression.

The 101st Airborne Division was transported into the vicinity of Coblentz during the Allied drive across Germany toward Berlin. These huge trucks rolled day and night hauling rations, individual equipment and machinery in support of the fighting men.

American and British soldiers liberated from German prison of war camps were transported from air bases to processing camps. The liberated soldiers later took plane or boat transportation to England or the United States.

Drivers of the company say that the concrete highways (Autobahn) built in Germany by the Hitler regime, are the best in Europe. "They are nearly as good as the roads back home," said Corporal P. G. Hampton of 2244 Columbia Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The company is at present located in the vicinity of Reims, France, where thousands of U.S. Army troops are being processed for shipment to the United States.

Members of the unit include:

ALABAMA: Birmingham--Cpl. Joe Lenyard, 2016 S. 6th Avenue; Pvt. Hallie Smith, Jr., 3013 33rd Street; East Gadsen--Cpl. James W. Suttle; East Gadsen--Cpl. John D. Bradford; Cpl. Robert Steele; Jackson--Cpl. John H. Harris; Mobile--Pvt. Frank Jordan, 302 N. Ann Street; Montgomery--Cpl. Frank Freeman, 34 Gray Street; Cpl. Paul L. Dabney, 928 Patterson Courts.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles--Pfc. John J. Evans, Jr., 4615 S. Avalon Avenue; Valejo--Pfc. Thomas Bailey, 237 Nap Street.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington--Cpl. C'Donnel Boyd, 5008 Bass Place, S.E.

FLORIDA: Belle Grade--Cpl. Emmett F. Cunningham; Bradenton--Cpl. Grant R. Johnson; Fernandina--Sgt. Charles L. Morris; Jacksonville--Pvt. Gollins Thomas, 117 West State Street; Okeechobee--Cpl. Jessie Henry; St. Petersburg--S/Sgt. Frank J. Crockett, 351 10th Street; S/Sgt. Frederick Gaskin, 325 11th Street; Williston--Cpl. Samuel Gaskin.

GEORGIA: Americus--Pvt. James C. Millner; Augusta--Cpl. William Washington, 1220 Steed Street; Clayton--Sgt. James Williams; Columbus--Cpl. Charlie Shipp, 2506 14th Avenue; Darien--Sgt. Andrew W. Young; Douglas--Cpl. O. C. Wilcox;

MORE

Gainsville—Cpl. Felix Miller; La Grange—Cpl. Fred H. Brown; Macon—Pfc. Emmet G. Walker, 314 West Grenada Avenue; Newman—Cpl. John Lloyd; Patterson—Cpl. Eugene Washington.

ILLINOIS: Chicago—Cpl. Arnold Davis, 4638 Dearborn Street; Cpl. Robert Turner, 4532 Prairie Avenue, Cpl. Clifford Williams, 5952 Calumet Avenue Cpl. Eugene Moore, 3347 S. Calumet Avenue; Pvt. Percy L. Thomas, 321 East 41st Street; Decatur—S/Sgt. Claude E. Nichols, 1442 North Calhoun Street; La Grange—Cpl. Felton Holmes, 322 East Calender Avenue; Rockford—Cpl. Clarence E. Fluker, 318 Sawyer Road.

INDIANA: Indianapolis—Cpl. P. G. Hampton, 2244 Columbia Avenue.

LOUISIANA: Alto—Cpl. Floyd Harris; Bonita—Cpl. Limmie Ellis.

MICHIGAN: Detroit—Cpl. Ivory Barbee, 949 Adelaide Street.

MISSOURI: St. Louis—Pvt. William Spikener, 2336 La Salle Street.

MISSISSIPPI: Batesville—Cpl. Garner W. Morgan; Bentonia—Cpl. Josh Palmer; Biloxi—Sgt. Colonel J. Davis; Decatur—Cpl. Purvis Reece; Durant—Cpl. Jason Bates; Florence—Cpl. Mack C. Berry; Jackson—Cpl. Robert Wheaten, General Delivery; Sgt. Steve W. Watley; Laurel—Cpl. Warney Jones; Lambat—Cpl. Eddie Reed; Magnolia—Sgt. John A. Lowery, Jr.; Merigold—Pvt. D. L. Ware; Morton—T/Sgt. Talmon Holbert; Pope—Cpl. Roscoe Williams; Roxie—Cpl. E. B. Miller; Tunica—Cpl. Charles Robinson; Vicksburg—Cpl. Henry P. Griffin, 1515 Mulberry Street; Winona—Sgt. A. L. Robinson; Yazoo City—Cpl. John Mack.

NEW JERSEY: Port Norris—Cpl. Munroe Ennals.

NEW MEXICO: Clovis—Cpl. Roosevelt Large, Jr.

NEW YORK: Bronx—Cpl. Steve Jenkins, 856 Elsmere Place; Brooklyn—S/Sgt. Merril W. Hodge, 353 King Wall.

NORTH CAROLINA: Bahama—Pvt. John M. Parker; Kannapolis—Cpl. Charlie Frazier; La Grange—Sgt. McCoy Rowe; Lenoir—Cpl. Walter Dewberry; Cpl. Kenneth G. Patterson; Maxton—Cpl. Willie McCoy; Roxboro—Sgt. Edward Winsted; Warrenton—Sgt. Elijah Ingram; Winston-Salem—Sgt. Cardell Douthit, 925 Roosevelt Avenue.

OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma City—Pfc. Alfred A. Burns, 533 N. E. 2nd Street.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia—1st Sgt. Louis P. Walker, 8123 Eastwick Avenue; Pittsburgh—Pfc. Elmo Gustave, 624 Junnie Street.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Aiken—Cpl. Tommy Scott, 806 Sumter Street; Newberry—Pvt. Robert L. Farrow.

TENNESSEE: Brighton—Pfc. Jessie J. Bodie; Chattanooga—Sgt. Willie Hayes, 343 East 22nd Street; Memphis—Pvt. Ernest Spears, 346 Beale Street; Cpl. Lonnie Hamilton, 614 South Mississippi Blvd.; Cpl. Faires Townsel, 231 Wisconsin Avenue; Cpl. Robert L. Williams, 6345 Lauderdale Avenue; Cpl. Joseph Rayford, General Delviery; McMinnville—Cpl. Thurman B. Martin; Milan—Cpl. Herman L. Lawrence.

VIRGINIA: Pembroke—Pvt. Albert H. Watson.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee—Cpl. Wiley Shaw, 2021 North 7th Street.

* * * * * * * *

NEGRO MPs HELP SMOOTH
MARSEILLE TRAFFIC SNARLS

WITH U.S. TROOPS AT MARSEILLE, France—Keeping smooth traffic in a city of a million people is quite a job these days for Company C of the 780th Military Police Battalion, now on duty in Southern France with Delta Base Section commanded by Brigadier General John P. Ratay. Only recently the outfit was commended by

MORE

the Commanding General for efficiency and meritorious service---first Negro outfit of its kind ever given such praise in this section.

An interview with Staff Sergeant David W. Millis, 2228 East 21st treet, Oakland, California, revealed that language is the chief barrier in regulating and directing traffic through the boulevards and avenues, leading into the heart of Marseille, ancient port capital to the Mediterranean world of commerce. Sergeant Millis, who acts as a company patrol sergeant, pointed out that his men patrol from post to post cautioning violators, issuing tickets and accident reports.

Assisting him is Sergeant Augustus Holland, 276 West 115th treet, New York City, who tours the intersectional routes, escorting incoming and outgoing convoys, and providing pedestrians and travelers with information. They work together with French policemen.

Men of the unit serve as static guards at finance offices, posts, headquarters, post offices, post exchanges and parking lots and as radio operators, artificers and gunners.

Enlisted personnel of the company are:

ALABAMA: North Birmingham--Pvt. Harry Johnson, 1512 11th Street.

ARKANSAS: Parkain--Sgt. O. D. Clemmons, Rt. 1, Box 107.

ARIZONA: Phoenix--Sgt. Robert Blocker, 1406 West Magnolia Street; Cpl. Jimmie Williams, 28 North 11th Street; Tucson--Sgt. Douglas Shaw, 1001 N. 101th Street.

CALIFORNIA: El Centro--Pvt. Marvin Sapp, 210 Olive Street; Los Angeles--Sgt. George Brice, 1767 East 113th Street; Sgt. Hanzel Cantu, 1611 West 35th Street; Sgt. Willie V. Williams, 880 East 49th Street; Cpl. Luther Blakeney, 9821 Wilmington Avenue; Cpl. Sammie West, 912 East Adams Street; Cpl. Charlie Wilkerson, 2080 West 29th Street; Pfc. Edward Burklalter, 883 East 40th Street; Pfc. Jewil Davis, 1211 Commonwealth, Pfc. De'Armes Duvigneaud, 1151 East 20th Street; Pfc. Rufus Glover, 1164 52nd Street; Pfc. Elmodist Ivie, 4361 Wadsworth; Pfc. Leglie Ladd, 4813 South Compton Avenue; Pfc. Harold McElroy, 1747½ South Central Avenue; Pvt. Eddie McNeil 1691 East 111th Street; Pvt. George Wellington, 1561 East 119th Street; Pvt. Hubert Howard, 4066½ South Central;Pvt. Robert Johnston, 474 North Alvaredo Street; Pvt. James Norris, 161 West 48th Street; Leroy Stoneham, 1657 50th Street, East; Oakland--Sgt. Raymond Lewis, 3833 West Street; Pvt. Arthur Williams, 863 East Willow Street; Pvt. Robert Jackson, 3210 Ettie Street; Pvt. Allan Love, 3449 Haven Street; Pvt. Lawrence Matthews, 7171 Clay Street; Pvt. Hey Owens, 1701 West Pacific Street; San Francisco--S/Sgt. Faidy Booker, 1702 Baker Street; Pvt. Velton Davis, 2300 California Street; San Diego--Pfc. Alonzo MacFadden, 4201 Ocean View Blvd.; Pvt. Clarence Seymour, 224 North 29th Street; Pvt. Leonard Green, 2667 L Street; Pvt. Jessie Scott, 2820 Webster; Santa Monica--Pfc. Opal Harvey, 1843 18th Street; Vallejo--Pvt. Cephus Simmons, 1124 Louisiana Street; Pvt. Thomas Nixon, 139 Capitol Avenue.

GEORGIA: Atlanta--S/Sgt. Grady Fowler, 207 Randolph Street; Cordell--Pvt. Nathaniel Rogers; Mansfield--Sgt. Don Hardeman, Rt. 1, Box 106; Washington--Pfc. George Norman, Rt. 2, Box 95.

INDIANA: Indianapolis--Sgt. Alfred Step, 1917 Bellefontaine.

ILLINOIS: Chicago--Cpl. Hubert Holton, 3206 Vernon Avenue; Cpl. Stanley Stanton, 4638 South Michigan Avenue; Cpl. Eugene Worthington, 4747 State Street; Pfc. Thomas Sannon, 3522 Rhodes Avenue; Pvt. John Shaw; Murphysboro--Pvt. Agabus Ballard, General Delivery.

LOUISIANA: Monroe--Sgt. Thomas White, 118 Shotwell; New Orleans--Pfc. Thomas Arnett, 213 East Walnut Street; Scotlandville--Pfc. Willis Early, Box 145.

NORTH CAROLINA: New Bern--Cpl. Earnest Frazelle, 11 Norwood Street.

MORE

OHIO: Akron—Pfc. James Collins, 805 Douglas Street; Cleveland—Pvt. Elden Heisser, 8617 Blaine Avenue; Sgt. Julius Mahon, 2288 East 89th Street; Columbus—Pvt. James Ragland, 508 East 5th Street; Pvt. James Smith, 307½ Stauring Avenue.

OKLAHOMA: Spinger—Pvt. Sidney Roberts, General Delivery; Wetunka—S/Sgt. Ollie Mayes, General Delivery.

OREGON: Portland—Pfc.Carl Berry, 311 Club N. W. 3rd Street.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia—Pfc. Murray Cooper, 1932 West Diamond; Pvt. Benjamin Brunson, 1705 North 17th Street; Pittsburgh—Pfc. Frederick Shelton, 642 Whittier Street.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Ritter—Pfc. Mims Young, Rt. 1, Box 17.

TENNESSEE: Gates—1st Sgt. William Coleman, Rt. 1; Knoxville—Sgt. Carl Smith, 103 Main Street.

TEXAS: Austin—Sgt. Willie Tolliver, 2210 Longfellow; Pfc. Samuel Taylor, 1205-B Chestnut Street; Pvt. Collier Pleasants, 3004 East 12th Street; Corpus Christi—Pvt. Edward Black, 818 Sam Rankin Street; Brenham—Pvt. Archie Hogan, General Delivery; Dallas—Pfc. Kaiser Stanfield, 2554 Ghent Street; Pfc. James Washington, 2134 Clark Street; Eagle—Pvt. Williams Rivers, General Delivery; Evergreen—Cpl. George Whigby, General Delivery; Galveston—Pvt. Earnest Saxton, 3217 Avenue M½; Hempstead—Pfc. Earl Shurn, Prairie View University; Houston—Cpl. Willie Thomas, 2301 Francis Street; Pfc. Herman Luke, 1616 Live Oak Street; Jasper—Pvt. Benjamin Kelley, General Delivery; Mexia—Pfc. Fred Merriweather, 111 North Bellknapp; Paris—Pvt. Fred Beam, General Delivery; Poth—Pvt. Alvin Barnes, Box 102; San Angelo—Cpl. Horace Bargley, 318 West 3rd Street; San Augustine—Pfc. George Henderson, Rt. 2, Box 155; Pfc. R. C. Phelps, General Delivery; Seguin—Pfc. Jessie Thomas, 108 South Guadalupe Street; Tatum—Pfc. R. L. Fite, Rt. 1; Tyler—Pvt. Robert Mitchell, Rt. 3, Box 43.

VIRGINIA: Danville—Pfc. Braddock Watkins, Rt. 5, Box 1; Herndon—Pvt. George Talley, Rt. 3; Pvt. Lennie Harris, Rt. 1, Box 73.

WASHINGTON: Seattle—Cpl. Millard Morrow, 811 24th Street; Cpl. Arthur Ellis, 311 23rd Avenue, North; Cpl. Buster Taylor, Rainer Apts., 14th and Main Street; Walpato—Pvt. John Garcia, General Delivery.

WEST VIRGINIA: Logan—Pvt. John Jones, General Delivery.

END

DISTRIBUTION: Ad
9-19-45

34 - Social Welfare

Southern Policy Papers No. 3

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN THE SOUTH

By

CHARLES W. PIPKIN

CHAPEL HILL
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
1936

34 – Social Security

Southern Policy Papers No. 2

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR SOUTHERN FARMERS

By

H. C. NIXON

CHAPEL HILL
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
1936

Imogene Rand

34- Social Security c. 1

Southern Policy Papers No. 8

SECOND SOUTHERN POLICY CONFERENCE REPORT

EDITED BY

FRANCIS P. MILLER

CHAPEL HILL
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
1936

34 - Social Security

The Financial Participation of the Federal Government in State Welfare Programs

By Daniel S. Gerig, Jr.

Reprinted from Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 1
January 1940, pp. 21–33

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD
Washington, D. C.

34 - Social Security

Formulas for Variable Federal Grants-in-Aid

DANIEL S. GERIG, JR.

Reprinted from Social Security Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1940

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Washington, D. C.

Public Health and the Doctors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, March 7 (legislative day of Monday, February 26), 1945

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address entitled "Public Health and the Doctors," which I delivered at the New York Times Hall in New York City on February 7, 1945.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

First I want to read a story that appeared recently in the columns of the illustrious newspaper that is sponsoring this forum:

"DONATIONS MAY SAVE EYESIGHT OF GIRL, 4

"ASHTABULA, OHIO, December 25.—Because of the generosity of friends, neighbors, and total strangers who read of her plight, 4-year-old Barbara Ann Rigo will have a chance this Christmas for one of the greatest of all gifts—normal sight.

"For the past year Barbara has been losing the sight of her right eye as the result of a growth which, doctors said, could be removed only by surgery. To be successful the operation must be performed within the next 5 or 6 months.

"The little girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rigo, Jr., have been saving and scrimping during the year from her father's salary as a railroad employee to raise money for the operation.

"Recently, when they had just about reached their goal Mrs. Rigo lost her purse, containing all their savings, in Pittsburgh, where she was visiting relatives.

"Readers of a Pittsburgh paper which printed a story on her loss contributed $150 toward replacing the savings, and friends and neighbors of the Rigos chipped in to make up the difference.

"The happy parents completed arrangements yesterday to have the operation performed at a hospital in Pontiac, Mich., as soon as possible."

Now, when I first read this story, I was filled with a sense of shame. Shame that such a thing should happen in this country where we have the best medical skill and equipment in the world. Shame that the Rigo family should have to skimp and save for a year before they could afford the operation to save their little girl's eyesight. Shame because, when misfortune befell them, they had to depend upon the charity of friends, neighbors, and total strangers.

In its broader outlines, the story of the Rigo family is not unusual. Inability to secure medical care when needed is characteristic of many American families.

The results of this tragic deficiency in American life are to be seen in the selective service rejection rates which were revealed last July to the Senate Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education, of which I am chairman.

We discovered, at the July hearings, that four and one-half million young men in the prime of life had been found unfit to serve their country as soldiers because of physical and mental defects. In all, between eight and nine million men—about 40 percent of the 22,000,000 men of military age—are unfit for general military duty.

Moreover, and this is the most telling fact—at least one-sixth of the rejected men had defects which could be easily remedied. This in itself is a serious indictment. But additional evidence of neglect is afforded by a study which compared the selective service medical records of men in Hagerstown, Md., with the school health records obtained by examination of the same individuals during their childhood. The comparison showed that many of the defects for which men were rejected had been discovered as much as 15 years earlier while the registrants were studdents in high school and grade school. In the intervening years, nothing had been done about them.

The chief reason for this dismal state of affairs becomes clear when we contrast the high cost of good medical care with the low income levels of a majority of the American people.

Authoritative and conservative estimates show that the average cost of good medical care today is about $150 per family per year. This would be 5 percent of the income of a family that receives $3,000 a year. Seventy percent of the families in the United States, however, have incomes of less than $3,000, and 50 percent have less than $2,000. Even if we leave out of consideration entirely the fact that many families have need of medical services costing much more than the average figure of $150 a year, it is evident that a majority of the population cannot meet the costs of proper medical attention.

Seemingly, the only solution of this problem is a method of payment by which the risks may be distributed among a substantial proportion of the people and the costs of illness over a long period of time.

Today there is general agreement on this score among all serious and open-minded students of the subject. All except a few die-hards who refuse to be moved by facts now accept the principle of prepayment, and I believe this represents real progress over the unenlightened invective that pervaded the atmosphere in such discussions at this not very many years ago. There is still sharp disagreement, however, over the form that the prepayment system and the group financing shall take.

Advocates of voluntary insurance claim that such plans will eventually meet the needs of most of the people. Others assert that voluntary systems can never reach a really significant proportion of the population, and that compulsory health insurance and tax-supported services must be provided if anything like full coverage is to be achieved.

You have heard arguments on both sides of this question tonight. The Senate committee, of which I am chairman, has not yet decided which of these alternatives combines the most advantages and promises the most in terms of greater health, happiness, productivity, and longevity. We do not feel that, as far as we are concerned, all the evidence is in. We have listened receptively to all who have shown a sincere desire to solve this perplexing problem in a way that will benefit the people and make America a stronger, more vigorous nation. We shall continue to conduct our inquiry in this spirit,, and we are willing to try to reconcile opposing viewpoints in a way that will be fair to all groups concerned.

But we are not going to settle for half-way measures or patchwork proposals. If the voluntary systems offered are to gain our approval, they must meet certain conditions.

First, the medical care given must be complete care. By that I mean hospitalization, general medical care, including all modern diagnostic and preventive services, and dental care. Insurance against so-called catastrophic illness, or aganist a portion of the medical bill, will not suffice, because we do not want people to wait until a catastrophe strikes before they see the doctor.

Secondly, the cost of the service to the individual must be low enough so that most of the people can be included in the system. Unless we achieve full employment at high wages, this will require governmental subsidies.

Thirdly, the service rendered must be of high quality and so organized that it can be provided economically. This means additional facilities, more and better-trained doctors, and group practice. We cannot accept pill-bag medicine or a fee-for-service system in which every specialist to whom a patient is referred during the course of an illness gets a separate fee. Such an arrangement would be prohibitively expensive. Also, it would be unsatisfactory from the standpoint of coordination of the various doctors' findings.

It is because of the obvious lack of modern clinical facilities in many parts of the country that the committee has recommended a hospital and health center planning and construction program to cover the entire Nation. We propose networks of facilities integrated on a regional or State basis so as to make high-quality care available to every citizen regardless of where he may live. This recommendation has been embodied in a bill, S. 191, upon which we expect to hold hearings soon.

We have made this recommendation first because the need is obvious and agreement in the need is general. But facilities alone are not enough. We must also see to it that people will be able to use the facilities. This will require health insurance and tax-supported services for those ineligible for insurance or unable to afford it.

We must also have more trained personnel to staff our medical facilities. We propose Federal loans or scholarships to medical and dental students, with special incentives to induce young practitioners to settle in rural and other shortage areas. We believe that returning medical officers should also be encouraged to take up rural practice.

Finally, we propose that the Government continue in peace, as it has in war, to aid medical research.

Achievement of a national health program rests, in the last analysis, with the people themselves. They must want it and they must work for it. I sincerely believe that the people do want such a program, and that they are willing to work for it. But they must have something definite to mobilize for—they must have a program to rally around. The mapping of the broad outlines of such a program is the job of Government in consultation with the representatives of the American Medical Association and other professional societies, the trade union, business and consumer organizations, leaders of enlightened public opinion, like the New York Times, and far-sighted citizens like our gracious hostess, Mrs. A. H. Sulzberger, who organized this forum.

The program I have just described has been evolved in this manner—the democratic manner. We do not intend to regiment doctors or to interfere with the right of any patient to choose his physician.

It is admittedly a program that is broad in outline, and many of the details are lacking. But at least we are on our way. With the marvelous resources at our disposal there is no reason why we should not develop the finest health program the world has ever known.

635264—10730

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

(Not printed at Government expense)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Cultural Relations, Our Ideals and Practices

REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 3, 1941

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, among the major accomplishments of this administration in the field of foreign policy has been the constant improvement and strengthening of the relations of the United States with the 20 other American republics to the south of us. During the first few years of what has come to be felicitously termed the "good-neighbor policy," the emphasis was primarily upon removing from our political relations with certain of these republics some of the conditions which have been sources of friction in the past. More recently the attention, both of the Government and of the public in general, has been directed toward the desirability of broadening the basis of mutual understanding and sympathy through approaches along certain nonpolitical lines. I refer particularly to the matter of cultural relations, and to the undertaking in conjunction with the other American republics of certain cooperative projects.

motion pictures and is endeavoring to stimulate the production for exhibition in the other American republics the type of motion pictures that will accurately picture the life of Americans and its ideals. The cooperation of American companies engaged in radio broadcasting has been enlisted and progress has been made toward the development of radio programs which will not only be of interest to the people of the other American republics but which will bring to the masses of these people an understanding of the American way of life and of our genuine feeling of friendliness toward them.

The Division of Cultural Relations has also endeavored to promote the establishment of more and more generous scholarships and fellowships by our private institutions. Gratifying results have been obtained in this direction. Progress has also been made in encouraging greater attention to the study of Spanish and Portuguese which are the languages used in the other American republics. It is possible to report that the study of English has been at the same time intensified in the other American republics. In many of our universities and colleges special institutes and summer schools have been held devoted to subjects of inter-American interest.

At about the same time the Division of Cultural Relations was established, that is to say in the summer of 1938, there was established at the initiative of the

the conservation of flora and fauna, tidal investigations, cooperation in the fields of maternal and child health, and the social and economic welfare of working women, and a number of others having similar objectives.

Generally speaking, the majority of these projects will, if approved, mean that to a greater or lesser degree officials of our Government will be working in close collaboration with officials of the governments of the other American republics in fields of mutual interest. The projects themselves will lead to specific advantages, but I would like to stress at this moment my own belief in the long- and short-range value which this personal association has for the cause of international understanding. Our whole experience over the past 8 years, during which time numerous inter-American conferences have been held, leads to the conviction that particularly in the case of the countries with which we are now concerned, personal friendship and sympathy based upon first-hand knowledge is invaluable.

And in leaving this phase of the program may I add that the projects and undertakings that have been approved and for which funds are recommended in each instance involve a mutuality of interest between this country and the other American republics and that the amounts recommended have been restricted to those amounts which are not only modest, but which experience has

Cultural Relations, Our Ideals and Practices

REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 3, 1941

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, among the major accomplishments of this administration in the field of foreign policy has been the constant improvement and strengthening of the relations of the United States with the 20 other American republics to the south of us. During the first few years of what has come to be felicitously termed the "good-neighbor policy," the emphasis was primarily upon removing from our political relations with certain of these republics some of the conditions which have been sources of friction in the past. More recently the attention, both of the Government and of the public in general, has been directed toward the desirability of broadening the basis of mutual understanding and sympathy through approaches along certain nonpolitical lines. I refer particularly to the matter of cultural relations, and to the undertaking in conjunction with the other American republics of certain cooperative projects.

In the summer of 1938 the Department of State, responsive to growing demands, established a Division of Cultural Relations for the purpose of taking charge of the official activities of the Department in this direction. These activities are directed in part at assisting and advising the private initiative in this field. There has been a tremendous growth of interest, particularly in the past few years, on the part of institutions and individuals in this country in making contact with similar institutions and individuals in the other American republics. The Division of Cultural Relations has endeavored to guide and direct such activities into the most fruitful channels.

The Division of Cultural Relations has also engaged upon a certain number of activities of its own. Distinguished intellectual leaders have been brought from the other American republics to the United States for the purpose of meeting with and consulting with officials of this Government and private individuals and institutions. Similarly, some of our own leaders have been able to make extensive and highly valuable visits to the south. The exchange of students and professors is growing from year to year, with the result that there is a steadily increasing group both in the United States and in the other American republics having detailed knowledge of and appreciation for the cultural life of the continent as a whole.

The Division of Cultural Relations has promoted an exchange of educational motion pictures and is endeavoring to stimulate the production for exhibition in the other American republics the type of motion pictures that will accurately picture the life of Americans and its ideals. The cooperation of American companies engaged in radio broadcasting has been enlisted and progress has been made toward the development of radio programs which will not only be of interest to the people of the other American republics but which will bring to the masses of these people an understanding of the American way of life and of our genuine feeling of friendliness toward them.

The Division of Cultural Relations has also endeavored to promote the establishment of more and more generous scholarships and fellowships by our private institutions. Gratifying results have been obtained in this direction. Progress has also been made in encouraging greater attention to the study of Spanish and Portuguese which are the languages used in the other American republics. It is possible to report that the study of English has been at the same time intensified in the other American republics. In many of our universities and colleges special institutes and summer schools have been held devoted to subjects of inter-American interest.

At about the same time the Division of Cultural Relations was established, that is to say in the summer of 1938, there was established at the initiative of the President, the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation With the American Republics. This is a body upon which some 17 or 18 United States Government agencies are represented. Its obvious objective, as its name indicates, is to examine the subject of cooperation with our neighbors and to work out a definitive program of projects which is then submitted to Congress with requests for the necessary appropriations.

These projects cover a range of mutual interests carefully selected from this Government's broad range of activities and facilities, and the Congress has implemented the work of the interdepartmental committee by the passage of legislation which authorizes the detail of officials of this Government to assist the governments of the other American republics when requests for such assistance may be received, and also to authorize appropriations to make use of the facilities of the different services of this Government whenever it appears that by so doing substantial and welcome assistance can be rendered to any of our sister American republics to the south.

The projects now submitted for your approval cover the same general fields of economic, scientific, and cultural endeavor as those which are already being carried forward successfully on the basis of appropriations granted for the present fiscal year. Included in this program are fellowships for public-health experts, surveys of strategic minerals, studies for the conservation of flora and fauna, tidal investigations, cooperation in the fields of maternal and child health, and the social and economic welfare of working women, and a number of others having similar objectives.

Generally speaking, the majority of these projects will, if approved, mean that to a greater or lesser degree officials of our Government will be working in close collaboration with officials of the governments of the other American republics in fields of mutual interest. The projects themselves will lead to specific advantages, but I would like to stress at this moment my own belief in the long- and short-range value which this personal association has for the cause of international understanding. Our whole experience over the past 8 years, during which time numerous inter-American conferences have been held, leads to the conviction that particularly in the case of the countries with which we are now concerned, personal friendship and sympathy based upon first-hand knowledge is invaluable.

And in leaving this phase of the program may I add that the projects and undertakings that have been approved and for which funds are recommended in each instance involve a mutuality of interest between this country and the other American republics and that the amounts recommended have been restricted to those amounts which are not only modest, but which experience has shown may be successfully and effectively employed under present circumstances. We probably all agree that many of these steps should have been taken years ago, but we are not allowing this to tempt us into an overzealous and hastily conceived plan. On the contrary, we are undertaking only what can be done well and with due regard to the viewpoint and the wishes of the people of the other American republics.

The time is past when there is any further controversy with regard to the correctness of the so-called good-neighbor policy. It may now be regarded as a permanent and accepted policy of this Government. Not only is this true, but there is a general realization throughout this country that the time has come when this policy must be developed in a concrete rather than in an abstract form. The activities for which funds are recommended for the Division of Cultural Relations and for the cooperative projects which I have described, represent a truly American approach to the carrying out of this policy. They are in keeping with all the ideals and practices of this Government. I mean by this that we are offering to the American republics, not a program based upon propaganda for the purely selfish interests of the United States, but a program which is adapted to the needs of solidarity in this hemisphere based on mutual respect and mutual helpfulness in the light of our respective resources and facilities.

307104—20327

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3293

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 24, 1945

Mr. DINGELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To provide for the national security, health, and public welfare.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Social Security Amendments of 1945".

GRANTS AND LOANS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

SEC. 2. The Public Health Service Act (consisting of titles I to V, inclusive, of the Act of July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 682) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

1 "TITLE VI—GRANTS AND LOANS FOR HOSPITAL
2 AND HEALTH-CENTER CONSTRUCTION
3 "PART A—SURVEYS AND PLANNING
4 "APPROPRIATIONS FOR SURVEY GRANTS TO STATES
5 "SEC. 601. To enable the States to make necessary
6 studies in carrying out the purposes of this title, there is
7 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $5,000,000
8 to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That any por-
9 tion of this sum nonobligated and nonexpended on June 30,
10 1955, shall cease to be available for disbursement or expendi-
11 ture from the Treasury. The sums appropriated under this
12 section shall be used exclusively for making grants to
13 States which have submitted, and had approved by the
14 Surgeon General, plans for studies, surveys, or investigations
15 to evaluate existing hospitals and their adequacy and to
16 develop and administer programs for such hospital projects
17 as will, in conjunction with existing hospitals, be reasonably
18 adequate to provide hospital services to all the people of each
19 such State.
20 "APPROVAL OF STATE SURVEY PLANS
21 "SEC. 602. (a) To be approved a State plan for carry-
22 ing out the purposes of section 601 must—
23 "(1) provide for financial participation by the
24 State;
25 "(2) designate a single State agency as the sole

1 agency for carrying out such purposes: *Provided,* That
2 such State agency shall be the State agency designated
3 in section 613 (a) (2) after the State has submitted
4 and had approved a State plan for the purposes of sec-
5 tions 611 and 612;
6 "(3) provide for the designation of a State advisory
7 council, which shall include representatives of State
8 agencies, and of nongovernment organizations or groups,
9 concerned with the need for hospitals and with profes-
10 sional standards and the operation, construction, or
11 utilization of hospitals, to consult with the State agency
12 in carrying out such purposes;
13 "(4) provide for carrying out such purposes in
14 accordance with standards prescribed by the Surgeon
15 General after consultation with the Federal Advisory
16 Council; and
17 "(5) provide that the State agency will make such
18 reports, in such form and containing such information,
19 as the Surgeon General may from time to time require,
20 and comply with such provisions as he may from time to
21 time find necessary to assure the correctness and verifica-
22 tion of such reports.
23 "(b) The Surgeon General shall approve any State
24 plan which complies with the provisions of subsection (a).

1 "ALLOTMENTS TO STATES FOR SURVEYS

2 "SEC. 603. Preliminary to making grants from the sums
3 appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained in sec-
4 tion 601, and in accordance with regulations previously
5 issued after consultation with the Council and with the
6 approval of the Administrator, the Surgeon General shall,
7 from time to time, make allotments or reallotments to the
8 several States on the basis of plans submitted by the several
9 States and, with respect to States which have not submitted
10 plans, on the basis of his own estimates and taking into
11 account such factors as he finds relevant. Upon making such
12 allotments or reallotments, the Surgeon General shall notify
13 the Secretary of the Treasury of the amounts thereof.

14 "PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR SURVEYS

15 "SEC. 604. (a) From the sums appropriated pursuant to
16 the authorization contained in section 601, and from its
17 allotment under section 603, each State which has made
18 application for grants in accordance with the plan which it
19 has submitted under section 602 and had approved, shall be
20 entitled to receive 50 per centum of its expenditures in carry-
21 ing out the purposes of section 601 in accordance with such
22 application. The Surgeon General shall from time to time
23 estimate the sum to which each such State will be entitled
24 under this section, during such ensuing period as he may
25 determine, and shall thereupon certify to the Secretary of the

1 Treasury the amount so estimated, reduced or increased, as
2 the case may be, by any sum by which the Surgeon General
3 finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or
4 less than the amount to which the State was entitled for
5 such period. The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon,
6 and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting
7 Office, pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the
8 Surgeon General, the amount so certified.

9 "(b) The sums paid to a State under subsection (a)
10 shall be used solely for carrying out the purposes of section
11 601.

12 "PART B—CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITALS AND RELATED
13 FACILITIES

14 "APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION GRANTS AND LOANS

15 "SEC. 611. To enable the Surgeon General to assist
16 through grants or through grants and loans, as provided in
17 this title, States, counties, health or hospital districts, and other
18 political subdivisions of the States, or nonprofit organizations
19 in providing better health and medical services through the
20 construction, improvement, or enlargement of needed hos-
21 pitals, especially in rural communities, in economically de-
22 pressed areas, and in areas in which existing hospitals are
23 overtaxed as a consequence of the war and the need for addi-
24 tional hospitals is likely to continue, there is hereby
25 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year end-
26 ing June 30, 1946, the sum of $50,000,000; and there

1 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each of
2 the nine succeeding fiscal years the sum of $100,000,000.
3 The amounts appropriated under this section shall be
4 used exclusively for making grants or grants and loans
5 for hospital projects which have been submitted to the
6 Surgeon General for constructing, improving, or enlarg-
7 ing needed hospitals, and which have been approved by him
8 and by the Federal Security Administrator as provided in this
9 title. Loans for hospital projects under this title shall be lim-
10 ited to those hospitals for the construction, improvement, or
11 enlargement of which grants are or have been made under
12 the provisions of this title. All amounts appropriated pur-
13 suant to the authorizations contained in this section shall be
14 available until expended as grants or loans, except that the
15 nonobligated and nonexpended balances existing on June 30,
16 1955, shall thereupon cease to be available for disbursement
17 or expenditure from the Treasury. Each loan made under
18 the provisions of this title shall bear interest at a rate of one-
19 eighth per centum higher than the rate of interest on the most
20 recent Treasury intermediate-term borrowing preceding the
21 date when such loan is approved by the Administrator, and
22 such loans shall be repayable according to a schedule or sched-
23 ules determined by the Surgeon General and approved by the
24 Administrator: *Provided,* That the period of repayment
25 shall not extend beyond twenty years from the date when

1 the loan is approved. The repayments of loans made under
2 the provisions of this title shall revert to the Treasury of
3 the United States and shall become part of the unallocated
4 funds of the Treasury.

5 "APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION GRANTS TO THE
6 STATES

7 "SEC. 612. To enable the States to administer ap-
8 proved State construction plans, there is hereby authorized
9 to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
10 the sum of $5,000,000; and there is hereby authorized to
11 be appropriated for each of the nine succeeding fiscal years
12 a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this section.
13 The sums appropriated under this section shall be used
14 exclusively for making payments for administrative expenses
15 to States which have submitted, and had approved by the
16 Surgeon General and by the Federal Security Administrator,
17 State plans for carrying out the purposes of section 611.

18 "APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND
19 ADMINISTRATION

20 "SEC. 613. (a) To be approved a State plan for carry-
21 ing out the purposes of sections 611 and 612 must—

22 "(1) provide for financial participation by the
23 State;

24 "(2) designate a single State agency as the sole
25 agency for the administration of the plan in the State,

1 or designate such agency as the sole agency for super-
2 vising the administration of such plan;
3 "(3) contain satisfactory evidence that the State
4 agency designated in accordance with paragraph (2)
5 hereof will have authority to carry out such plan in
6 conformity with this title;
7 "(4) provide for the designation of a State ad-
8 visory council, which shall include representatives of
9 State agencies, and of nongovernmental organizations
10 or groups, concerned with the need for hospitals and
11 with professional standards and the operation, con-
12 struction, or utilization of hospitals, to consult with
13 the State agency in carrying out such purposes;
14 "(5) set forth a hospital construction program (A)
15 which the Surgeon General, after consultation with the
16 Federal Advisory Council, finds to be in accord with
17 standards prescribed by him after consultation with the
18 Council, and to be sufficient, in conjunction with existing
19 hospitals, to provide the necessary hospitals for furnishing
20 adequate hospital services to all the people of the State,
21 and (B) which, in the case of a State which has sub-
22 mitted and had approved a plan under section 602 of this
23 title, conforms to the approved plan, unless modification
24 thereof is found necessary, by the Surgeon General after
25 consultation with the Council, in order to comply with
26 clause (A) of this paragraph, or is otherwise approved

1 by him after consultation with the Council;

2 "(6) set forth the relative need, determined in
3 accordance with standards prescribed by the Surgeon
4 General after consultation with the Council, for the
5 several hospital projects included in such program, and
6 provide for construction, insofar as financial resources
7 available therefor and for maintenance and operation
8 make possible, in the order of such relative need;

9 "(7) provide such methods of administration of
10 the plan as the Surgeon General finds necessary for its
11 proper and efficient operation, including provision for
12 affording to an applicant for a hospital project an oppor-
13 tunity for a public hearing before the State agency;

14 "(8) provide that the State agency will make such
15 reports, in such form and containing such information,
16 as the Surgeon General may from time to time require,
17 and comply with such provisions as the Surgeon General
18 may from time to time find necessary to assure the
19 correctness and verification of such reports; and

20 "(9) provide that the State agency will from time
21 to time review its hospital construction program and
22 submit to the Surgeon General and to the Council any
23 necessary modifications thereof.

24 "(b) The Surgeon General and the Federal Security
25 Administrator shall approve any State plan which complies
26 with the provisions of subsection (a).

1 "ALLOTMENTS TO STATES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND
2 ADMINISTRATION

3 "SEC. 614. (a) Preliminary to making grants and
4 loans from the sums appropriated pursuant to the authoriza-
5 tions contained in sections 611 and 612, and in accordance
6 with regulations previously issued after consultation with
7 the Council and with the approval of the Administrator, the
8 Surgeon General shall allot to the States prior to the be-
9 ginning of each fiscal year, and at such time or times there-
10 after as may be necessary, the sums appropriated pursuant
11 to sections 611 and 612, respectively, for such year and the
12 sums available for allotment under subsection (b) of this
13 section. In determining the allotments under this section,
14 the following factors for each State shall be taken into
15 consideration: With respect to section 611, (1) the esti-
16 mated total cost of needed hospital projects in the State,
17 (2) the Federal grant percentage applicable to the State
18 on the basis of its financial resources, in accordance with
19 section 627, and (3) the estimated total amount to be loaned
20 for needed hospital projects in the State; and with respect to
21 section 612, these factors and, in addition, (4) the special
22 administrative problems of the State in carrying out the pur-
23 poses of section 612: *Provided,* That if funds available in
24 any fiscal year for allotment to the States under section 611
25 are less than the aggregate estimated total grants and loans

1 for needed hospital projects in all the States, the amount first
2 allotted to any State shall not exceed three times the amount
3 which is the same proportion of the total amount available
4 for allotment as the State population is of the total population
5 of the States, except that this limitation shall not prohibit
6 such reallotments, from time to time and after consultation
7 with the Council, as are intended to ensure that allotments,
8 or portions thereof, not likely to be utilized in the fiscal year
9 will be available for hospital projects in States fully utilizing
10 their allotments: *Provided further*, That if, following observ-
11 ance of such limitation, funds available in any fiscal year for
12 allotment to the States under section 611 are less than the
13 aggregate estimated total grants and loans for needed hospital
14 projects in all the States, the allotments for the several States
15 shall be reduced on a pro rata basis so that the total of allot-
16 ments for all States is equal to the funds available for allot-
17 ment.

18 "(b) (1) With respect to appropriations pursuant to
19 section 611, the amount of an allotment to any State under
20 subsection (a) of this section for any fiscal year remaining
21 unobligated and unexpended at the end of the following
22 fiscal year shall be available for allotment to States under
23 subsection (a) for the succeeding fiscal year, in addition
24 to, and in the same manner as, the amount appropriated
25 for such year; and (2) with respect to appropriations pur-

1 suant to section 612, the amount of an allotment to any
2 State under subsection (a) of this section remaining un-
3 obligated and unexpended at the end of the fiscal year
4 shall be available for allotment to States under subsection
5 (a) for the succeeding fiscal year, in addition to, and in
6 the same manner as, the amount appropriated for such year.
7 "(c) In determining the estimated total cost of needed
8 hospital projects: (1) With respect to States which have
9 plans approved under section 613, the estimates shall be
10 based upon information furnished in accordance with the
11 approved State plans; and (2) with respect to other States,
12 the estimates shall be prepared by the Surgeon General
13 on the basis of surveys made by him or under his direction.
14 "(d) Upon making allotments or reallotments to a
15 State for a fiscal year under this section, and after their ap-
16 proval by the Federal Security Administrator, the Surgeon
17 General shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the
18 amounts thereof.
19 "APPLICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION GRANTS AND LOANS;
20 APPROVAL; PAYMENTS
21 "SEC. 615. (a) Any State, county, health, or hospital
22 district, or other political subdivisions of a State, or any
23 nonprofit organization, alone or in combination, which de-
24 sires to receive a grant or a grant and loan from ap-
25 propriations made pursuant to section 611 shall make

1 application therefor to the Surgeon General. Each such
2 application shall contain information necessary to establish
3 the need (in addition to existing public and private hospi-
4 tals) for the hospital project to which such application re-
5 lates and shall give assurance acceptable to the Surgeon
6 General that such hospital (a) will be made available,
7 under appropriate conditions and to the extent of the hospital
8 facilities, to every person residing in the territorial area of
9 the applicant for such hospital, without discrimination on
10 account of race, creed, or color: *Provided,* That wherever
11 separate health facilities are required by law for
12 separate population groups, equitable provisions upon the
13 basis of need will be made for facilities and services of like
14 quality for each such group; and (b) will be utilized in
15 furnishing services of satisfactory quality, in accordance
16 with standards prescribed by the State in which the hospital
17 is located or, in the absence of such standards, in accordance
18 with standards established or approved by the Surgeon
19 General after consultation with the Council.

20 "(b) Each application, except as provided in subsec-
21 tion (c) of this section, shall be submitted by or with the
22 approval of the State agency authorized by the State to
23 administer the State plan previously approved under section
24 613 of this title, and shall be certified by such State agency
25 as being in conformity with and according to such State

1 plan. Each application so submitted shall bear a priority
2 rating from the State agency, indicating the relative urgency
3 of the hospital project in carrying out the State plan. Such
4 priority rating shall be made by the State agency with
5 regard for the purposes expressed in section 611.

6 "(c) Prior to the submittal and approval of a State
7 plan for carrying out the purposes of this title, and during
8 that period when such a plan previously approved has been
9 disapproved because it has been so modified or has other-
10 wise failed to meet the requirements of an approved plan,
11 each application for a hospital project in a State without
12 an approved State plan shall be required to be in accord
13 and consistent with the need for hospital projects in such
14 States as determined by surveys made by or under the
15 direction of the Surgeon General. Prior to December 31,
16 1947, no application for a hospital project in a State that
17 does not have a State plan previously approved under
18 section 613 shall be approved by the Surgeon General
19 unless such application is for a hospital project (1) located
20 in a rural community urgently in need of the hospital
21 project; or (2) intended to furnish services to the popula-
22 tion of a rural community and the urban centers of a rural
23 community urgently in need of the hospital project; or
24 (3) located in an area in which existing hospitals are so
25 grossly inadequate as a consequence of the war, and in

1 which the need for additional hospitals is likely to con-
2 tinue, that the continued inadequacy is likely to seriously
3 endanger the health and welfare of the area; or (4) is
4 essential to the continued maintenance or operation of a
5 needed existing hospital; or (5) is for the construction
6 of a public-health center recommended or approved by the
7 State health agency. Each application made in accord-
8 ance with this subsection shall be given a priority rating
9 by the Surgeon General, indicating the relative urgency
10 of the hospital project for the State in which it is located,
11 after consultation with the State health agency. Such
12 priority rating shall be made by the Surgeon General with
13 regard for the purposes expressed in section 611.

14 "(d) No application shall be approved by the Surgeon
15 General unless he finds it to be in conformity with (1)
16 the approved State plan, if the application is for a hospital
17 project in a State which has an approved plan, or (2)
18 his determination of needed hospital projects, if the applica-
19 tion is for a hospital project in a State which does not have
20 an approved plan.

21 "(e) Each application for a hospital project out of
22 funds appropriated under section 611 shall contain, in addi-
23 tion to the requirements of section 623—

24 "(1) a description of the site for such project;

25 "(2) preliminary plans and specifications therefor;

1 "(3) assurances satisfactory to the Surgeon General
2 that title to such site is, or will be, vested solely in the
3 applicant; and
4 "(4) assurances satisfactory to the Surgeon Gen-
5 eral that the Treasury of the United States will be
6 entitled to recover an equitable share (A) in the pro-
7 ceeds from the sale or transfer of the aided hospital
8 to other than an agency or organization qualified to be
9 an applicant for such grant, and (B) in the value of the
10 hospital the use or operation of which the Surgeon
11 General finds has been diverted from the purposes for
12 which a grant is authorized to be made under this title,
13 whether or not such diversion is accompanied by change
14 of ownership. Such equitable share shall be determined,
15 in accordance with regulations, by taking into account
16 the amount of such grant, the time elapsed between
17 the date of such grant and the date of such sale, transfer,
18 or diversion, and the normal rate of obsolescence of a
19 hospital project of the same kind.
20 "(f) On the basis of such application and such other
21 information as the Surgeon General may require, and after
22 affording an applicant whose application has been in whole
23 or in part disapproved an opportunity to be heard as to the
24 need for a hospital project, its size, and the amount of the
25 Federal grant or grant and loan requested, and—

1 "(1) if the applicant is a State, after taking into
2 consideration the financial resources of the State (as
3 specified in section 627), and, with respect to a loan
4 requested by such an applicant, its ability to borrow
5 the requested loan in the open market; or
6 "(2) if the applicant is a political subdivision of a
7 State, after taking into consideration the financial re-
8 sources of the State (as specified in section 627) in
9 which the applicant is located and, with respect to a
10 loan requested by such an applicant, its financial condi-
11 tion and ability to borrow the requested loan in the open
12 market; or
13 "(3) if the applicant is a nonprofit organization,
14 after taking into consideration the financial resources of
15 the State (as specified in section 627) in which the
16 applicant is located, and, with respect to a loan requested
17 by such an applicant, its financial condition and ability
18 to borrow the requested loan in the open market—
19 the Surgeon General shall refer the application to the Council
20 for review and recommendation and shall then determine
21 whether to approve the application. A grant, if approved
22 by the Surgeon General, shall not be less than 25 per centum
23 nor more than 50 per centum of the cost of the hospital
24 project, and with respect to each hospital project shall be

1 the amount computed by applying the percentage determined
2 as specified in section 627 to the cost of such hospital project
3 and equipment therefor: *Provided,* That each such grantee
4 may qualify for a supplementary loan of an amount which
5 shall not exceed 25 per centum of the cost of such hospital
6 project and equipment therefor.

7 "(g) In determining whether to approve a project, in
8 determining whether to certify any installment, and in any
9 inspection under this section, the Surgeon General shall so
10 far as practicable utilize, in accordance with section 623,
11 the services and advice of the Federal Works Agency in
12 reviewing the title, working drawings, and specifications
13 of any project, supervising the awarding of contracts, and
14 inspecting the performance of the work.

15 "(h) After receiving proof satisfactory to him that the
16 applicant will have available sufficient funds to pay when
17 due its share of the cost of such project and equipment there-
18 for, the Surgeon General shall recommend to the Federal
19 Security Administrator the amount of the grant or of the
20 grant and loan to be made pursuant to such application.
21 The Federal Security Administrator shall notify the Surgeon
22 General, the Federal Works Administrator, and the appli-
23 cant of his approval or disapproval of such recommendation.

24 "(i) If the Federal Security Administrator approves
25 such recommendation, the Surgeon General shall from time

1 to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
2 to the applicant such installments of the grant or of the grant
3 and loan as the Surgeon General may determine, having
4 regard for recommendations as to such installments made
5 by the Federal Works Administrator: *Provided,* That in
6 each fiscal year the cumulative total of amounts certified to
7 the Secretary of the Treasury for payments to applicants in
8 a State shall not exceed the amount of the allotment to the
9 State for construction in accordance with section 614 (d).
10 "(j) The Federal Security Administrator shall transfer
11 to the Federal Works Agency or to the head of any executive
12 department utilized in accordance with section 623, out of
13 the funds appropriated pursuant to the authorization con-
14 tained in section 624, such amounts as may be necessary to
15 reimburse the Federal Works Administrator or the head of
16 such other executive department for necessary expenditures
17 made by him under this section.
18 "(k) Amendment of any approved application shall be
19 subject to approval in the same manner as an original appli-
20 cation. Certification under subsection (d) of this section
21 may be amended, either upon approval of an amendment of
22 the application or upon revision of the estimated cost of a
23 project. An amended certification may direct that an addi-
24 tional payment be made from the applicable allotment for
25 the fiscal year in which such amended certification is made.

1 "(l) The funds paid under this section for the construc-
2 tion of an approved hospital project shall be used solely for
3 carrying out such project as so approved.
4 "(m) From the allotments under section 614 for ad-
5 ministrative expenses, each State which has a plan approved
6 under section 613 and which has one or more hospital
7 projects approved under this section, shall be entitled to
8 receive an administration grant, equal to a percentage of
9 the amount which the Surgeon General determines to be
10 necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the
11 plan, such percentage to be the same as the percentage
12 determined for the construction grant to the same State
13 under subsection (f) of this section. The Surgeon General
14 shall recommend to the Federal Security Administrator
15 the amount of the administration grant to each State and,
16 after approval by the Administrator, the Surgeon General
17 shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the
18 Treasury for payment to each State such installments of
19 the administration grant as the Surgeon General shall certify:
20 *Provided,* That in each fiscal year the cumulative total of
21 amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for pay-
22 ments to applicants in a State shall not exceed the amount of
23 the allotment to the State for administration made in accord-
24 ance with section 614 (d).
25 "(n) Upon receiving any certification under this section

1 the Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior to audit or settle-
2 ment by the General Accounting Office, pay to the payee
3 named in such certification the amount so certified.

4 "PART C—MISCELLANEOUS

5 "DEFINITIONS

6 "SEC. 621. When used in this title—

7 "(a) The term 'State' includes Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto
8 Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

9 "(b) The term 'nonprofit organization' means any pri-
10 vate agency owning and operating, or owning, constructing,
11 and operating, a hospital, no part of the net earnings of
12 which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or
13 individual.

14 "(c) The term 'hospital' includes public-health centers
15 and general, tuberculosis, mental, chronic disease, convales-
16 cent, and other types of hospitals, diagnostic and treatment
17 centers, institutions for the care of the chronic sick, the
18 equipment thereof, and facilities relating thereto such as
19 laboratories, out-patient departments, nurses' homes and
20 training facilities, and central service facilities operated in
21 connection with hospitals, but shall not include any hospital
22 furnishing primarily domiciliary care.

23 "(d) The term 'public-health center' means a publicly
24 owned facility for the provision of public-health services and
25 medical care, including related facilities such as laboratories,

1 clinics, and administrative offices operated in connection with
2 public-health centers.
3 "(e) The term 'hospital project' includes the construc-
4 tion, improvement, or enlargement of a hospital.
5 "(f) The term 'construction' includes construction of
6 new buildings, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of ex-
7 isting buildings, initial equipment of any such buildings, and
8 landscaping the site thereof; including architects' fees, legal
9 counsel, and all other expenses incidental to construction,
10 but excluding the cost of off-site improvements and, except
11 with respect to public-health centers, the cost of the acquisi-
12 tion of land.
13 "WITHHOLDING OF CERTIFICATION
14 "SEC. 622. Whenever the Surgeon General, after rea-
15 sonable notice and opportunity for hearing to a State agency
16 (designated in accordance with sections 602 (a) (2) or
17 613 (a) (2)) or to any other applicant for funds appro-
18 priated under sections 601, 611, or 612 finds that there
19 is a failure to comply substantially either with any pro-
20 vision required to be included in the application for a
21 grant or loan from funds available under any such section
22 or with regulations under this title applicable to such appli-
23 cation or to such grant or loan, the Surgeon General shall
24 notify such State agency or other applicant that further
25 payments will not be made to the State or to such other

1 applicant with respect to funds available under the relevant
2 section of this title until he is satisfied that there is no
3 longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied,
4 he shall make no further recommendation to the Federal
5 Security Administrator for grants or loans, and the Ad-
6 ministrator and the Surgeon General shall make no further
7 certification to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment,
8 to such State or other applicant with respect to funds appro-
9 priated under the relevant section of this title.

10 "ADMINISTRATION BY THE SURGEON GENERAL

11 "SEC. 623. In carrying out the purposes of this title,
12 the Surgeon General shall consult with other Federal health
13 and welfare agencies and with departments or agencies
14 having special interest in the health needs of population
15 groups, regions, areas, or types of communities, and shall
16 cooperate with them to the fullest practicable extent. With
17 the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, the
18 Surgeon General is authorized to utilize the services and
19 facilities of any executive department in accordance with
20 an agreement with the head thereof. The Surgeon General
21 is authorized, after consultation with the Council as to
22 general policies—

23 "(a) To conduct, assist, and foster studies, surveys,
24 and investigations with respect to need for hospitals and
25 hospital projects;

1 "(b) To cooperate with State and local health and
2 welfare authorities and with professional and other agencies
3 concerned with the need for and the utilization of hospitals,
4 and, upon request, to assist States in making studies, surveys,
5 and investigations and in developing State-wide plans with
6 respect to need for hospitals and hospital projects;
7 "(c) To carry out the duties and functions assigned to
8 him in this title;
9 "(d) To procure insurance on any hospital or equipment
10 constructed or provided with loans pursuant to this title.
11 Such insurance shall be in such amounts, against such risks,
12 and with such insurers as the Surgeon General may deem
13 necessary to safeguard the amount loaned under the pro-
14 vision of this title, such insurance costs to be paid by the
15 agency or the organization receiving the loan;
16 "(e) To require, in addition to insurance, such additional
17 security against a loan made under the provisions of this
18 title as he deems necessary and reasonable, taking into ac-
19 count the legal authorization of the applicant for a loan to
20 give such security;
21 "(f) From time to time, to make, with the approval of
22 the Administrator, such rules and regulations as may be
23 necessary to carry out the purposes of, and as are not
24 inconsistent with other provisions of, this title, including

1 rules and regulations prescribing forms and procedures in
2 connection with applications for grants and loans.

3 "APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE SURGEON
4 GENERAL

5 "SEC. 624. To enable the Surgeon General to carry out
6 the purposes of this title, there is hereby authorized to be ap-
7 propriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum
8 of $2,000,000, and there is hereby authorized to be appro-
9 priated for each year thereafter a sum sufficient to enable him
10 to carry out the purposes of this title, including the printing
11 of forms and reports, the making of studies with respect to
12 need for hospitals, for the pay, allowances, and traveling ex-
13 penses of commissioned officers and other personnel of the
14 Public Health Service detailed to assist in carrying out the
15 purposes of this title in the District of Columbia and else-
16 where, and for making reimbursements authorized in this
17 title to the Federal Works Administrator and to the heads of
18 other executive departments.

19 "NATIONAL ADVISORY HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

20 "SEC. 625. (a) There is hereby established a National
21 Advisory Hospital Construction Council (referred to in this
22 title as the 'Council') to consist of the Surgeon General ex
23 officio, who shall be Chairman, and of eight members to be
24 appointed without regard to the civil-service laws by the Sur-

1 geon General, after consultation with the National Advisory
2 Medical Policy Council established in accordance with the
3 provisions of section 204 of the Social Security Amendments
4 of 1945 and with the approval of the Federal Security Admin-
5 istrator. The eight appointed members of the Council shall
6 be selected from leading medical or other authorities who are
7 outstanding in matters pertaining to hospitals, public health,
8 and other health services, and from among other persons who
9 are concerned with the need for hospitals in urban and rural
10 areas. Each appointed member shall hold office for a term
11 of four years, except that any member appointed to fill a va-
12 cancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which
13 his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the re-
14 mainder of such term, and the terms of office of the members
15 first taking office shall expire, as designated by the Surgeon
16 General at the time of appointment, two at the end of the
17 first year, two at the end of the second year, two at the end
18 of the third year, and two at the end of the fourth year after
19 the date of appointment. Each appointed member shall re-
20 ceive compensation at the rate of $25 per day while serving
21 on business of the Council; and actual and necessary traveling
22 and subsistence expenses while so serving away from his
23 place of residence.

24 "(b) The Council shall advise the Surgeon General
25 with reference to carrying out the provisions of this title,

1 including the formulation and use of (1) standards which
2 are necessary to insure the construction of proper buildings
3 and the securing of proper equipment; and (2) standards
4 to be considered in determining the need for hospital proj-
5 ects with respect to which surveys are made or applications
6 are submitted in carrying out the purposes of sections 601
7 and 611, and in determining whether hospitals constructed
8 through such projects will be adequately maintained and
9 will otherwise fulfill the requirements of this title.

10 "(c) The Council is authorized and directed to review
11 and to make recommendations to the Surgeon General with
12 respect to all applications for survey grants to States and
13 grants for hospital projects on which the Surgeon General
14 may act pursuant to the provisions of this title.

15 "(d) The Council is authorized to establish such special
16 advisory or technical committees as may be useful in carry-
17 ing out its functions.

18 "(e) The Council shall meet as frequently as the Sur-
19 geon General deems necessary, but not less than twice each
20 year. Upon request by three or more members, it shall be
21 the duty of the Surgeon General to call a meeting of the
22 Council.

23 "CONFERENCES OF STATE AGENCIES

24 "SEC. 626. Whenever in his opinion the purposes of
25 this title would be promoted by a conference, the Surgeon

1 General may invite representatives of as many State agencies
2 (designated in accordance with sections 602 (a) (2)
3 and/or 613 (a) (2)) and other persons expert with re-
4 spect to hospitals and related matters to confer as he deems
5 necessary and proper. Upon the application of five or more
6 of such States agencies, it shall be the duty of the Surgeon
7 General to call a conference of representatives of all State
8 agencies joining in the request. A conference of the repre-
9 sentatives of all State agencies shall be called annually and
10 the Surgeon General shall invite thereto other persons, expert
11 with respect to hospitals and related matters, from States
12 which do not have approved plans under section 613.
13 Insofar as practicable, the Surgeon General shall obtain
14 the agreement of representatives of State agencies (desig-
15 nated in accordance with section 602 (a) (2) or 613 (a)
16 (2)) on proposed policies and regulations, or amendments
17 thereto, prior to their adoption or promulgation with respect
18 to carrying out the purposes of section 601 and of sections
19 611 and 612, respectively.

20 "GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 "SEC. 627. (a) The 'financial resources' of the several
22 States shall be measured by per capita income accruing to
23 the inhabitants thereof.

24 "(b) Allotments made under section 614 and payments
25 made under section 615, from funds appropriated under

1 section 611 or 612, shall represent not less than 25 per
2 centum and not more than 50 per centum of the cost of
3 hospital projects or of administration, respectively, in any
4 State. For each State whose per capita income is greater
5 than or equal to the per capita income of the continental
6 United States, and for the District of Columbia, Alaska, and
7 Hawaii, the allotments and the payments shall represent 25
8 per centum of such cost. For each State whose per capita
9 income is less than the per capita income of the continental
10 United States, the allotments and the payments shall repre-
11 sent a percentage of the cost of hospital projects or of ad-
12 ministration such that the proportion of the cost not covered
13 by the allotments and the payments bears the same ratio
14 to 75 per centum as the per capita income of the State
15 bears to the per capita income of the continental United
16 States, except that such percentage shall be rounded to the
17 nearest whole per centum. The payments to Puerto Rico
18 and the Virgin Islands shall represent 50 per centum of such
19 cost.

20 "(c) The Federal grant percentages representing the
21 proportions of the total cost of hospital projects or of admin-
22 istration, respectively, for which Federal allotments will be
23 made or for which Federal payments will be available shall
24 be promulgated by the Surgeon General between July 1 and
25 August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of the

1 average of the per capita incomes of the States and of the
2 continental United States for the three most recent consecu-
3 tive years for which satisfactory data are available from the
4 Department of Commerce. Such promulgation shall for the
5 purposes of this section be conclusive for each of the two
6 fiscal years in the period beginning July 1 next succeeding
7 such promulgation: *Provided,* That the Surgeon General
8 shall promulgate such percentages as soon as possible after
9 the enactment of this Act, which promulgation shall be con-
10 clusive for the purposes of this section for each of the two
11 fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1945, and ending
12 June 30, 1947.

13 "SEC. 628. Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon
14 General, the Federal Security Administrator shall submit to
15 the Bureau of the Budget each year cost estimates of hos-
16 pital construction under this title for the ensuing fiscal year,
17 together with such other data as may be necessary for
18 the preparation of the Budget estimates.

19 "SEC. 629. This title shall not be construed as limiting
20 (a) the functions or authority of the Surgeon General or
21 the Public Health Service, or of any other officer or agency
22 of the United States, relating to the study or the prevention,
23 diagnosis, and treatment of disease, or (b) the expenditure
24 of money therefor.

25 "SEC. 630. Appointment is hereby authorized in the

1 Public Health Service of such personnel and in such grades
2 as may be necessary for the proper and efficient adminis-
3 tration of this title, without regard to limitations otherwise
4 specified in this Act.

5 "SEC. 631. The Surgeon General shall include in his
6 annual report for transmission to Congress a full report of
7 the administration of this title, including a detailed statement
8 of appropriations and disbursements. Such report shall in-
9 clude a record of consultations with the Council, recom-
10 mendations of the Council, and comments thereon.

11 "SEC. 632. Any contract for any hospital project to
12 be undertaken with funds appropriated pursuant to this
13 title shall provide that the wages paid or to be paid to
14 laborers and mechanics employed in connection with such
15 hospital project shall not be less than the wages prevailing
16 in the locality for work of a similar nature, as determined
17 or adopted (subsequent to a determination under applicable
18 State or local law) by the Secretary of Labor.

19 "SHORT TITLE

20 "SEC. 633. This title may be cited as the 'Hospital and
21 Health Center Construction Act'."

22 SEC. 3. The Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682), is
23 hereby further amended by changing the number of title
24 VI to VII and by changing the numbers of section 601 to
25 612, inclusive, to 701 to 712, respectively.

1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

2 SEC. 4. Section 314 of the Public Health Service Act
3 (Act of July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 682) is hereby amended to
4 read as follows:

5 "GRANTS AND SERVICES TO STATES

6 "SEC. 314. (a) To enable the Surgeon General to
7 carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to de-
8 veloping more effective measures for the prevention, treat-
9 ment, and control of venereal diseases, and to assist, through
10 grants and as otherwise provided in this section, States,
11 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
12 the States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures
13 for the prevention, treatment, and control of such diseases,
14 including the training of personnel for State and local health
15 work, and to enable him to prevent and control the spread
16 of the venereal diseases in interstate traffic, and to meet
17 the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of com-
18 missioned officers and other personnel of the Service detailed
19 to assist in carrying out the purposes of this section with
20 respect to the venereal diseases, and to administer this sec-
21 tion with respect to such diseases, there is hereby authorized
22 to be appropriated for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to
23 carry out the purposes of this subsection.

24 "(b) To enable the Surgeon General to carry out the
25 purposes of section 301 with respect to developing more

1 effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control
2 of tuberculosis, and to assist, through grants and as other-
3 wise provided in this section, States, counties, health districts,
4 and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing
5 and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treat-
6 ment, and control of such disease, including the provision of
7 appropriate facilities for care and treatment and including
8 the training of personnel for State and local health work, and
9 to enable him to prevent and control the spread of tubercu-
10 losis in interstate traffic, and to meet the cost of pay, allow-
11 ances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and
12 other personnel of the Service detailed to assist in carrying
13 out the purposes of this section with respect to tuberculosis,
14 and to administer this section with respect to such disease,
15 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal
16 year ending June 30, 1945, the sum of $10,000,000, and
17 for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out
18 the purposes of this subsection.

19 "(c) For each fiscal year, the Surgeon General, with
20 the approval of the Administrator, shall determine the total
21 sum from the appropriation under subsection (a) and the
22 total sum from the appropriation under subsection (b)
23 which shall be available for allotment among the several
24 States. He shall, in accordance with regulations, from time

1 to time make allotments from such sums to the several States
2 on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the size of the
3 venereal-disease problem, and the size of the tuberculosis
4 problem, respectively, and (3) the financial need of the
5 respective States. Upon making such allotments the Surgeon
6 General shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the
7 amounts thereof.

8 "(d) The Surgeon General, with the approval of the
9 Administrator, shall from time to time determine the amounts
10 to be paid to each State from the allotments to such State
11 under subsection (c), and shall certify to the Secretary of
12 the Treasury the amounts so determined, reduced or in-
13 creased, as the case may be, by the amounts by which he
14 finds that estimates of required expenditures with respect to
15 any prior period were greater or less than the actual expendi-
16 tures for such period. Upon receipt of such certification, the
17 Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of
18 Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit
19 or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in
20 accordance with such certification.

21 "(e) Money so paid under subsection (d) shall be paid
22 upon the condition that there shall be spent in such State
23 for the same general purpose from funds of such State and
24 its political subdivisions an amount determined in accordance
25 with regulations.

1 "(f) (1) To enable the Surgeon General to assist,
2 through grants and as otherwise provided in this section,
3 States, counties, health districts, and other political sub-
4 divisions of the States to extend and improve public-health
5 work by establishing and maintaining adequate public-health
6 services as rapidly as may be practicable under the conditions
7 in the States, especially by improving such services in rural
8 communities, in economically depressed areas, and in other
9 communities or areas where such services are below nationally
10 accepted standards of adequate public-health services, includ-
11 ing grants for demonstrations and for the training of per-
12 sonnel for State and local public-health work, there is hereby
13 authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning
14 with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient
15 to carry out the purposes of this section. Of the sum appro-
16 priated for each fiscal year pursuant to this subsection there
17 shall be available an amount, not to exceed $5,000,000, to
18 enable the Surgeon General to provide demonstrations and
19 to train personnel for State and local health work and to
20 meet the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of
21 commissioned officers and other personnel of the Service
22 detailed to assist States in carrying out the purposes of this
23 subsection.

24 "(2) A State plan to be approved under this sub-
25 section must (A) provide for financial participation by

1 the State; (B) provide for a State-wide program or for
2 extension of the program each year so that it shall be in
3 effect in all political subdivisions of the State in need of
4 services not later than the beginning of the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1950; (C) provide for extension and
6 improvement of public-health work in the State, in accord-
7 ance with the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection;
8 (D) provide for the administration of the plan by the
9 State health agency or the supervision by the State health
10 agency of the administration of any part of the plan ad-
11 ministered by another State agency or by a political sub-
12 division of the State; (E) provide such methods of
13 administration (including methods relating to the estab-
14 lishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit
15 basis, except that the Surgeon General shall exercise no
16 authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and
17 compensation of any individual employed in accordance
18 with such methods) as are found by the Surgeon General
19 to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the
20 plan; (F) provide for an advisory council or councils, com-
21 posed of members of the professions and agencies, public
22 and private, that furnish services under the State plan,
23 and other persons informed on the need for, or provision
24 of, public-health services; (G) provide that the State health
25 agency will make such reports, in such form and containing

1 such information, as the Surgeon General may from time
2 to time require, and comply with such provisions as the
3 Surgeon General may from time to time find necessary to
4 assure the correctness and verification of such reports; (H)
5 provide for cooperation and, when necessary, for working
6 agreements between the State health agency and any public
7 agency or agencies administering services related to the
8 public-health services furnished under the State plan, in-
9 cluding public agencies concerned with welfare, assistance,
10 social insurance, workmen's compensation, labor, industrial
11 hygiene, education, or medical care; (I) provide that the
12 State health agency (or other State agency administering
13 public-health services under this plan) shall have authority
14 to make and publish such rules and regulations as are neces-
15 sary for the efficient operation of such services, having special
16 regard for the quality and economy of service.

17 "(3) The Surgeon General shall approve any plan
18 which fulfills the conditions specified in paragraph (2) of
19 this subsection.

20 "(4) From the sums appropriated therefor under this
21 subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each
22 State which has an approved plan under this subsection,
23 for each year or part thereof covered by such plan, amounts
24 which shall be used exclusively for carrying out the purposes
25 of this subsection. These payments shall be in such propor-

1 tion to the total amount of public funds expended under the
2 State plan, during each year or part thereof covered by such
3 plan, as is determined in accordance with paragraph (5) of
4 this subsection upon the basis of the financial resources of
5 the State, not counting so much of such total expenditures
6 by the State as are included in any other State plan aided by
7 grants under any other subsection of this Act or any other
8 Act of Congress.

9 "(5) (A) The financial resources of the several States
10 shall be measured by per capita income accruing to the in-
11 habitants thereof. (B) The proportion of total expendi-
12 tures under each State plan, with respect to which payments
13 are provided under paragraph (4) of this subsection, shall
14 not be less than 25 per centum and not more than 75 per
15 centum. The proportion for each State shall be such that
16 the percentage of total expenditures in a year, or part there-
17 of, which is not covered by the Federal payment bears
18 the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income
19 of the State bears to the per capita income of the continental
20 United States, except that such proportion shall be rounded
21 to the nearest whole per centum: *Provided*, That the pro-
22 portion for Alaska and Hawaii shall be 50 per centum,
23 and for Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands shall be 75
24 per centum. (C) The percentages representing the pro-
25 portion of total expenditures under this program for which

1 Federal payments will be available shall be promulgated by
2 the Surgeon General between July 1 and August 31 of
3 each even-numbered year, on the basis of the average of
4 the per capita incomes of the States and of the continental
5 United States for the three most recent consecutive years
6 for which satisfactory data are available from the Department
7 of Commerce. Such promulgation shall for the purposes of
8 this section be conclusive for each of the eight quarters in
9 the period beginning July 1 next succeeding such promulga-
10 tion: *Provided,* That the Surgeon General shall promulgate
11 such percentages as soon as possible after the enactment of
12 this Act, which promulgation shall be conclusive for the
13 purposes of this subsection for each of the two fiscal years
14 in the period beginning July 1, 1945, and ending June 30,
15 1947.

16 "(6) The Surgeon General shall, from time to time
17 but not less often than semiannually, estimate the amount
18 to be paid to each State for each year or part thereof under
19 the provisions of paragraph (4), such estimate to be based
20 on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate
21 of the total sum to be expended in such period in accordance
22 with the provisions of paragraph (4), and (B) such other
23 data as to such estimated expenditures and such other inves-
24 tigations as the Surgeon General may find necessary. The
25 Surgeon General shall then certify to the Secretary of the

1 Treasury the amount so estimated, reduced or increased, as
2 the case may be, by any sum by which the Surgeon General
3 finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or
4 less than the amount which should have been paid to the
5 State under paragraph (4) for such period; except that such
6 increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that
7 such sum has been applied to make the amount certified for
8 any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated
9 by the Surgeon General for such prior period. The Secre-
10 tary of the Treasury shall, prior to audit or settlement by the
11 General Accounting Office, pay to the State, at the time or
12 times fixed by the Surgeon General, the amount so certified.
13 "(g) The moneys so paid to any State under subsections
14 (d) and (f) shall be expended solely in carrying out the
15 purposes specified in subsection (a), or subsection (b), or
16 subsection (f) of this section, as the case may be, and in
17 accordance with plans presented by the health authority of
18 such State and approved by the Surgeon General.
19 "(h) Whenever the Surgeon General, after reasonable
20 notice and opportunity for hearing to the health authority of
21 the State, finds that, with respect to money paid to the State
22 out of appropriations under subsection (a), or subsection
23 (b), or subsection (f), as the case may be, there is a failure
24 to comply substantially with either—
25 "(1) the provisions of this section;

1 "(2) the plan submitted under subsection (f) or
2 subsection (g), as may be pertinent; or
3 "(3) the regulations;
4 the Surgeon General shall notify such State health authority
5 either that further payments will not be made to the State
6 from appropriations under such subsection (or in his dis-
7 cretion that further payments will not be made to the State
8 from such appropriations for activities in which there is
9 such failure), until he is satisfied that there will no longer
10 be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied the Surgeon
11 General shall make no further certification for payment to
12 such State from appropriations under such subsection, or
13 shall limit payment to activities in which there is no such
14 failure.
15 "(i) All regulations and amendments thereto with re-
16 spect to grants to States under this section shall be made
17 after consultation with a conference of the State health
18 authorities. Insofar as practicable, the Surgeon General
19 shall obtain the agreement of the State health authorities
20 prior to the issuance of any such regulations or amendments.
21 "(j) Funds appropriated under subsection (a) and
22 funds appropriated under subsection (b), in addition to
23 being available for payments to States, shall also be available
24 for expenditure by the Surgeon General in otherwise carry-
25 ing out the respective subsections, including expenditures for

1 printing and binding of the findings of investigations, and
2 for pay and allowances and traveling expenses of personnel
3 of the Service engaged in activities authorized by the respec-
4 tive subsections.

5 "(k) When used in subsection (f) of this section, the
6 term 'public-health work' includes customary and accepted
7 functions, services and activities of public-health agencies
8 with respect to: public-health administration; training of per-
9 sonnel; vital statistics; sanitation of the human environment;
10 control of communicable and preventable diseases; labo-
11 ratory services; protection of health in maternity, infancy,
12 and childhood; public-health education; public-health nurs-
13 ing; research and the performance of demonstrations; medi-
14 cal and related services for prevention or mitigation of sick-
15 ness or disability and for the prevention of premature
16 death; planning and coordination of health services and
17 activities; enactment and enforcement of necessary standards
18 and regulations; production or procurement, and distribu-
19 tion, of therapeutic and prophylactic preparations; and
20 related matters. The term does not include: construction
21 of hospitals, water supplies, sewerage or other waste-dis-
22 posal systems, or of other facilities; operation or mainte-
23 nance of hospitals (except hospitals for persons afflicted with
24 infectious diseases), water supplies, sewerage or other
25 waste-disposal systems; and related matters."

1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

2 SEC. 5. Effective July 1, 1945, title V of the Social
3 Security Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

4 "GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD
5 HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

6 "PART 1—MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

7 "APPROPRIATION

8 "SEC. 501. For the purpose of enabling each State to
9 extend and improve, as far as practicable under the conditions
10 in such State, services and facilities for promoting the health
11 of mothers and children, by establishing and maintaining ade-
12 quate maternal and child-health services, and to develop more
13 effective measures for carrying out the purposes of this part
14 of this title, including demonstrations and the training of per-
15 sonnel for State and local maternal and child-health work,
16 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal
17 year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a
18 sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this part of this title.
19 The sums made available under this section shall be used for
20 making payments to States which have submitted, and had
21 approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans
22 for establishing and maintaining adequate maternal and child-
23 health services.

24 "APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

25 "SEC. 502. (a) A State plan for maternal and child-

1 health services to be approved under this section must (1)
2 provide for financial participation by the State; (2) provide
3 for the administration of the plan by the State health agency
4 or the supervision of the administration of the plan by the
5 State health agency; (3) provide such methods of adminis-
6 tration (including methods relating to the establishment
7 and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis,
8 except that the Chief of the Children's Bureau shall exercise
9 no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office,
10 and compensation of any individual employed in accordance
11 with such methods) as are necessary for the proper and
12 efficient operation of the plan; (4) provide that the State
13 agency will make such reports, in such form and containing
14 such information, as the Secretary of Labor may from time
15 to time require, and comply with such provisions as he may
16 from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness
17 and verification of such reports; (5) provide for the exten-
18 sion and improvement of local maternal- and child-health
19 services and facilities administered by local health units
20 so that the plan will be in effect in all political subdivisions
21 of the State not later than July 1, 1955; (6) provide for
22 cooperation with medical, health, nursing, education, and
23 welfare groups and organizations and, when necessary, for
24 working agreements with any public agency or agencies
25 administering or providing services related to the services

1 furnished under the State plan, including public agencies
2 concerned with nursing, education, welfare, assistance, social
3 insurance, workmen's compensation, labor, industrial hy-
4 giene, or medical care; (7) provide for the development of
5 demonstration services and for the training of personnel;
6 (8) provide that as services and facilities are furnished
7 under the plan they shall be available to all mothers and
8 children in the State or locality who elect to participate
9 in the benefits of the program; and (9) provide that the
10 State agency shall have authority to make and publish such
11 rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient oper-
12 ation of such services, having special regard for the quality
13 and economy of service.

14 "(b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau shall approve
15 any plan for maternal and child-health services which ful-
16 fills the conditions specified in subsection (a) and shall
17 thereupon notify the Secretary of Labor and the State
18 agency of his approval.

19 "PART 2—SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

20 "APPROPRIATION

21 "SEC. 511. For the purpose of enabling each State to
22 extend and improve, as far as practicable under the condi-
23 tions in such State, services for locating crippled or otherwise
24 physically handicapped children, and for providing medical,
25 surgical, corrective, and other services and care, and facili-

1 ties for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare, for children
2 who are crippled or otherwise physically handicapped or
3 who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling,
4 and to develop more effective measures for carrying out the
5 purposes of this part of this title, including demonstrations
6 and the training of personnel for State and local crippled
7 children's services, there is hereby authorized to be appro-
8 priated for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year
9 ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient to carry out the
10 purposes of this part of this title. The sums made available
11 under this section shall be used for making payments to
12 States which have submitted, and had approved by the
13 Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans for establishing
14 and maintaining adequate crippled children's service.

15 "APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

16 "SEC. 512. (a) A State plan for services for crippled
17 and other handicapped children to be approved under this
18 section must (1) provide for financial participation by the
19 State; (2) provide for the administration of the plan by
20 a single State agency or the supervision of the administra-
21 tion of the plan by a single State agency, and for appro-
22 priate coordination of the plan with the maternal and child-
23 health program of the State health agency; (3) provide
24 such methods of administration (including methods relating
25 to the establishment and maintenance of personnel stand-

1 ards on a merit basis, except that the Chief of the Children's
2 Bureau shall exercise no authority with respect to the selec-
3 tion, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual
4 employed in accordance with such methods) as are neces-
5 sary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (4)
6 provide that the State agency will make such reports, in
7 such form and containing such information, as the Secretary
8 of Labor may from time to time require, and comply with
9 such provisions as he may from time to time find necessary
10 to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;
11 (5) provide for carrying out the purposes specified in sec-
12 tion 511 so that the program will be in effect in all political
13 subdivisions of the State, and the services and facilities
14 available to all crippled children; (6) provide for coopera-
15 tion with medical, health, nursing, education and welfare
16 groups and organizations and, when necessary, for working
17 agreements with any public agency or agencies administer-
18 ing or providing services related to the services furnished
19 under the State plan, including public agencies concerned
20 with nursing, education, welfare, assistance, social insurance,
21 workmen's compensation, labor, industrial hygiene, or med-
22 ical care; (7) provide that as services and facilities are
23 furnished under the plan they shall be available to all crip-
24 pled children in the State who elect to participate in the
25 benefits of the program; and (8) provide that the State

1 agency shall have authority to make and publish such rules
2 and regulations as are necessary for the efficient operation
3 of such services, having special regard for the quality and
4 economy of service.

5 "(b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau shall approve
6 any plan for crippled children's services which fulfills the
7 conditions specified in subsection (a) and shall thereupon
8 notify the Secretary of Labor and the State agency of his
9 approval.

10 "PART 3—CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES

11 "APPROPRIATIONS

12 "SEC. 521. For the purpose of enabling each State to
13 establish new and to extend and strengthen existing child-
14 welfare services needed for the prevention and control of
15 child dependency, neglect, and delinquency and of conditions
16 leading thereto, and in providing suitable care and protection
17 for children without parental care and supervision, and to
18 develop more effective measures for carrying out the purposes
19 of this title, including demonstrations and the training of per-
20 sonnel, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each
21 of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1946, and June 30, 1947,
22 the sum of $15,000,000, and for each year thereafter a sum
23 sufficient to carry out the purposes of this part of this title.
24 The sums made available under this section shall be used for
25 making payments to States which have submitted, and had

1 approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans
2 for establishing and maintaining adequate child-welfare
3 services.

4 "APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

5 "SEC. 522. (a) A State plan for child-welfare services
6 must (1) provide for financial participation by the State;
7 (2) provide for the administration of the plan by the State
8 public-welfare agency or the supervision of the administra-
9 tion of the plan by the State public-welfare agency; (3)
10 provide such methods of administration (including methods
11 relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel
12 standards on a merit-basis, except that the Chief of the
13 Children's Bureau shall exercise no authority with respect
14 to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any
15 individual employed in accordance with such methods) as
16 are necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
17 the plan; (4) provide that the State public-welfare agency
18 will make such reports, in such form and containing such
19 information, as the Secretary of Labor may from time to
20 time require, and comply with such provisions as he may
21 from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness
22 and verification of such reports; (5) provide for carrying
23 out the purposes specified in section 521 so that such services
24 or services similar thereto will be available to all children

1 in need thereof in every part of the State not later than July
2 1, 1955; (6) provide for cooperation with health, education,
3 and welfare groups and organizations, and, when necessary,
4 for working agreements with any public agency or agencies
5 administering or providing services related to the services
6 furnished under the State plan; (7) provide that as services
7 are furnished under the plan, they shall be available to all
8 children in need of such services; and (8) provide for the
9 training of personnel.

10 "(b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau shall approve
11 any plan for child-welfare services which fulfills the condi-
12 tions specified in subsection (a) and shall thereupon notify
13 the Secretary of Labor and the State public-welfare agency
14 of his approval.

15 "PART 4—ADMINISTRATION

16 "PAYMENT TO STATES

17 "SEC. 531. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor
18 under section 501, 511, or 521, the Secretary of the Treas-
19 ury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for
20 maternal and child-health services, or for services to crippled
21 children, or for child-welfare services, respectively, for each
22 year or part thereof covered by such plan commencing July
23 1, 1945, amounts which shall be used exclusively for carry-
24 ing out the purposes of the respective parts of this title.

1 These payments shall be in such proportion to the total
2 amount of public funds expended under the respective State
3 plan, during each year or part thereof covered by such plan,
4 as is determined in accordance with section 533 of this title
5 upon the basis of the financial resources of the State, not
6 counting so much of such total expenditures by the State as
7 are included in any other State plan aided by grants under
8 any other part of this title, or any other section of this
9 Act, or any other Act of Congress.

10 "(b) The method of computing and paying such
11 amounts shall be as follows:

12 "(1) The Secretary of Labor shall, from time to
13 time but not less often than semiannually, estimate the
14 amount to be paid to the State with respect to each
15 State plan for each year or part thereof under the pro-
16 visions of subsection (a) of this section, such estimate to
17 be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing
18 its estimate of the total sum to be expended for each
19 such plan in such period in accordance with the pro-
20 visions of subsection (a), and (B) such other data as
21 to such estimated expenditures and such other investiga-
22 tions as he may find necessary.

23 "(2) The Secretary of Labor shall then certify to
24 the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated

1 for each State plan, reduced or increased, as the case
2 may be, by any sum by which the Secretary of Labor
3 finds that his estimate for any prior period for such
4 State plan was greater or less than the amount which
5 should have been paid to the State under subsection
6 (a) for such period; except that such increases or
7 reductions shall not be made to the extent that such
8 sum has been applied to make the amount certified
9 for any prior period greater or less than the amount
10 estimated by the Secretary of Labor for such prior
11 period.

12 "(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior
13 to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office,
14 pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the
15 Secretary of Labor, the amount so certified.

16 "OPERATION OF STATE PLANS

17 "SEC. 532. In case of any State plan for maternal and
18 child-health services, or for services to crippled children,
19 or for child-welfare services which has been approved by
20 the Chief of the Children's Bureau, if the Secretary of
21 Labor, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing
22 to the State agency administering or supervising the admin-
23 istration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the
24 plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any

1 provision required by section 502, or section 512, or section
2 521, respectively, to be included in the plan, he shall notify
3 such State agency that further payments will not be made to
4 the State under such plan until he is satisfied that there
5 is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so
6 satisfied, he shall make no further certification to the Sec-
7 retary of the Treasury with respect to such plan for such
8 State.

9 "FEDERAL GRANT PERCENTAGES

10 "SEC. 533. (a) The financial resources of the several
11 States shall be measured by per capita income accruing to
12 the inhabitants thereof.

13 "(b) The proportion of total expenditures under each
14 State plan, with respect to which payments are provided
15 under section 531 of this title, shall not be less than 25
16 per centum and not more than 75 per centum. The pro-
17 portion for each State shall be such that the percentage
18 of total expenditures in a year, or part thereof, which is
19 not covered by the Federal payment bears the same ratio
20 to 50 per centum as the per capita income of the State bears
21 to the per capita income of the continental United States,
22 except that such proportion shall be rounded to the nearest
23 whole per centum: *Provided*, That the proportion for Alaska
24 and Hawaii shall be 50 per centum, and for Puerto Rico

1 and the Virgin Islands shall be 75 per centum.

2 "(c) The percentages representing the proportion of
3 total expenditures under these programs for which Federal
4 payments will be available shall be promulgated by the Sec-
5 retary of Labor between July 1 and August 31 of each even-
6 numbered year, on the basis of the average of the per capita
7 incomes of the States and of the continental United States
8 for the three most recent consecutive years for which satis-
9 factory data are available from the Department of Com-
10 merce. Such promulgation shall for the purposes of this
11 section be conclusive for each of the eight quarters in the
12 period beginning July 1 next succeeding such promulgation:
13 *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Labor shall pro-
14 mulgate such percentages as soon as possible after the enact-
15 ment of this Act, which promulgation shall be conclusive
16 for the purposes of this section for each of the two fiscal
17 years in the period beginning July 1, 1945, and ending
18 June 30, 1947.

19 "APPROPRIATION

20 "SEC. 534. There is hereby authorized to be appro-
21 priated for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year
22 ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient for all necessary
23 expenses of the Children's Bureau in administering the pro-
24 visions of this title,

1 "STUDIES, INVESTIGATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATION

2 "SEC. 535. The Children's Bureau shall make such
3 studies and investigations as will promote the efficient ad-
4 ministration and operation of this title. In such administra-
5 tion, the Chief of the Children's Bureau shall pursue general
6 policies established by him after consultation with an advisory
7 committee composed of professional and public members
8 which he shall appoint (without regard to the civil-service
9 laws) with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, to advise
10 him on matters pertaining to the furnishing of the care and
11 services authorized by this title, and after consultation with a
12 conference of the State health officers with respect to part 1,
13 a conference of State officers engaged in administering ap-
14 proved plans with respect to part 2, and a conference of State
15 public-welfare officers with respect to part 3. Insofar as
16 practicable, the Chief of the Children's Bureau shall obtain
17 the agreement of the respective State authorities prior to the
18 issuance of regulations and amendments thereto.

19 "ANNUAL REPORT

20 "SEC. 536. The Secretary of Labor shall include in his
21 annual report to Congress a full account of the administration
22 of this title."

23 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

24 SEC. 6. Effective July 1, 1945, the Social Security Act,

1 as amended, is further amended by inserting at the end
2 thereof the following new title:

3 "TITLE XIII—COMPREHENSIVE PUBLIC ASSIST-
4 ANCE PROGRAM

5 "APPROPRIATION

6 "SEC. 1301. For the purpose of enabling each State to
7 furnish assistance, as far as practicable under the conditions
8 in such State, to needy individuals, there is hereby authorized
9 to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
10 and for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry
11 out the purposes of this title. The sums made available
12 under this section shall be used for making payments to
13 States which have submitted, and had approved by the Social
14 Security Board, a State plan for assistance to needy individ-
15 uals.

16 "STATE PLANS FOR ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY INDIVIDUALS

17 "SEC. 1302. (a) A State plan for assistance to needy
18 individuals must—

19 "(1) Provide that it shall be in effect in all political
20 subdivisions of the State, and, if administered by them
21 be mandatory upon them;

22 "(2) Provide for such financial participation by
23 the State, and for such distribution of funds, as to assure
24 meeting in full the need of individuals throughout the

1 State, as determined in accordance with standards estab-
2 lished by the State;
3 "(3) (A) Either provide for the establishment or
4 designation of a single State agency to administer the
5 plan, or provide for the establishment or designation
6 of a single State agency to supervise the administration
7 of the plan, and (B) provide that there will be not
8 more than one agency of a local subdivision of the
9 State designated or established to administer the plan
10 within such subdivision;
11 "(4) Provide for granting to any individual, whose
12 claim with respect to assistance under the plan is denied,
13 an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State
14 agency;
15 "(5) Provide such methods of administration (in-
16 cluding methods relating to the establishment and
17 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis,
18 except that the Board shall exercise no authority with
19 respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensa-
20 tion of any individual employed in accordance with such
21 methods) as are found by the Board to be necessary for
22 the proper and efficient operation of the plan;
23 "(6) Provide that the State agency will make such
24 reports, in such form and containing such information,

1 as the Board may from time to time require, and comply
2 with such provisions as the Board may from time to
3 time find necessary to assure the correctness and verifi-
4 cation of such reports;

5 "(7) Provide safeguards which restrict the use or
6 disclosure of information concerning applicants and recip-
7 ients to purposes directly connected with the adminis-
8 tration of the plan;

9 "(8) Provide that the State agency shall, in deter-
10 mining need, take into consideration (A) the require-
11 ments of individuals claiming assistance under the plan,
12 including the particular requirements of children, of the
13 aged, and of the blind, and (B) any income and re-
14 sources of an individual claiming assistance under the
15 plan, except that the plan may provide that the State
16 agency shall not take into consideration in computing
17 assistance payments any income up to but not in excess
18 of $20 per month; and

19 "(9) Provide that the bases for the selection of
20 any group or groups of individuals for inclusion under
21 the plan will be related to need and that, in determining
22 the group or groups of individuals eligible for assistance
23 under the plan, either—

24 "(A) eligibility for assistance will be limited

1 to one or more of the following: (i) individuals
2 who have attained the age of sixty-five years (and
3 if such individuals are included the plan must have
4 no age requirement of more than sixty-five years),
5 (ii) individuals who have not attained the age of
6 eighteen years, (iii) blind individuals, or
7 "(B) there will be no age requirement which
8 would exclude any individual who has not attained
9 the age of eighteen years or who has attained the
10 the age of sixty-five years, and no disability or
11 age requirement which would exclude any blind
12 individual.
13 "(b) The Board shall approve any plan for assistance
14 to needy individuals which fulfills the conditions specified in
15 subsection (a), except that it shall not approve any plan
16 which imposes as a condition of eligibility for assistance under
17 the plan any citizenship or residence requirement.
18 "PAYMENTS TO STATES
19 "SEC. 1303. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor,
20 the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which
21 has an approved plan for assistance to needy individuals, for
22 each period after June 30, 1945, (1) an amount, which shall
23 be used exclusively for carrying out the State plan, equal to
24 the Federal percentage, determined under section 1306, of
25 the total of the sums expended during such period for assist-

1 ance under the State plan with respect to each needy
2 individual under the age of eighteen years who at the
3 time of such expenditure is not living in a public or private
4 institution, and with respect to each needy individual who
5 has attained the age of eighteen years and at the time of
6 such expenditure is not living in a public institution; and
7 (2) an amount, which shall be used exclusively for carrying
8 out the State plan, equal to the Federal percentage, as de-
9 termined under section 1306, of the total of the sums
10 expended during such period, as found necessary by the
11 Board for the proper and efficient administration of the
12 State plan, including services, to promote self-help and
13 self-support, supplied to individuals by employees of the
14 agency administering the plan.

15 "(b) The method of computing and paying such
16 amounts shall be as follows:

17 "(1) The Board shall, prior to the beginning of
18 each period for which a payment is to be made to
19 the State under subsection (a), estimate the amount
20 to be paid to such State for such period under the pro-
21 visions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based
22 on (A) a report filed by the State containing its esti-
23 mate of the total sum to be expended in such period
24 in accordance with the provisions of such subsection,

1 and stating the amount appropriated or made available
2 by the State and its political subdivisions for such
3 expenditures in such period, and if the sum of such
4 amount and the estimated Federal grant to be paid
5 the State under subsection (a) is less than the total
6 sum of such estimated expenditures, the source or
7 sources from which the difference is expected to be
8 derived, and (B) such other data as to such estimated
9 expenditures and such other investigation as the Board
10 may find necessary.

11 "(2) The Board shall then certify to the Secretary
12 of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Board,
13 (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any
14 sum by which it finds that its estimate for any prior
15 period was greater or less than the amount which should
16 have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for
17 such period, and (B) reduced by a sum equivalent to
18 the pro rata share to which the United States is equi-
19 tably entitled, as determined by the Board, of the net
20 amount recovered during any prior period by the State
21 or any political subdivision thereof with respect to as-
22 sistance to needy individuals furnished under the State
23 plan; except that such increases or reductions shall not
24 be made to the extent that such sums have been applied
25 to make the amount certified for any prior period

1 greater or less than the amount estimated by the Board
2 for such prior period: *Provided,* That any part of the
3 amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient
4 which is not in excess of the amount expended by the
5 State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral
6 expenses of the deceased shall not be considered as a
7 basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.
8 "(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior
9 to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office,
10 pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the
11 Board, the amount so certified.
12 "(4) The period for which estimates and certifi-
13 cations are made under this section shall be a calendar
14 quarter, except that, upon application by a State, the
15 Board may extend the period for such State to not more
16 than four calendar quarters.
17 "OPERATION OF STATE PLANS
18 "SEC. 1304. In the case of any State plan for assistance
19 to needy individuals which has been approved by the Board,
20 if the Board, after reasonable notice and opportunity for
21 hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the
22 administration of such plan, finds—
23 "(a) That the plan has been so changed as to im-
24 pose any requirement prohibited by section 1302 (b),
25 or that in the administration of the plan any such pro-

1 hibited requirement is imposed, with the knowledge of
2 such State agency, in a substantial number of cases; or
3 "(b) That in the administration of the plan there is
4 a failure to comply substantially with any provision
5 required by section 1302 (a) to be included in the
6 plan;
7 the Board shall notify such State agency that further pay-
8 ments will not be made to the State under such plan until
9 the Board is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no
10 longer imposed and that there is no longer any such failure
11 to comply. Until it is so satisfied, it shall make no further
12 certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect
13 to such State.
14 "DEFINITION
15 "SEC. 1305. As used in this title—
16 "(a) The term 'assistance'—
17 "(1) shall include money payments to needy indi-
18 viduals, including with respect to needy individuals
19 under the age of eighteen years, money payments to
20 parents or persons assuming parental responsibility for
21 such children.
22 "(2) may include, where the State plan so pro-
23 vides—
24 "(A) medical care for needy individuals, and
25 "(B) payments for the care in foster homes of

1 needy individuals under the age of eighteen years
2 in cases in which the State agency is responsible
3 for supervision of such individuals.

4 "AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS TO STATES

5 "SEC. 1306. (a) The Federal percentage under sec-
6 tion 1303 shall not be less than 50 per centum and not
7 more than 75 per centum. The percentage for the Dis-
8 trict of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, and for each State
9 whose per capita income is greater than or equal to the per
10 capita income of the continental United States, shall be 50
11 per centum. The percentage for each State whose per
12 capita income is less than the per capita income of the con-
13 tinental United States shall be such that the proportion of
14 total expenditures for a period, with respect to which the
15 State is entitled to receive payments under section 1303,
16 which is not covered by the Federal payment bears the
17 same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of
18 the State bears to the per capita income of the continental
19 United States, except that such percentage shall not exceed
20 75 per centum and shall be rounded to the nearest whole
21 per centum: *Provided,* That the proportion for Puerto Rico
22 and the Virgin Islands shall be 75 per centum.

23 "(b) The Federal percentage for each State shall be
24 promulgated by the Social Security Board between July 1
25 and August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of

1 the average per capita income of each State and of the conti-
2 nental United States for the three most recent consecutive
3 years for which satisfactory data are available from the De-
4 partment of Commerce. Such promulgation shall for purposes
5 of this section be conclusive for each of the eight quarters in
6 the period beginning July 1 next succeeding such promulga-
7 tion: *Provided further*, That the Board shall promulgate such
8 percentages as soon as possible after the enactment of this Act,
9 which promulgation shall be conclusive for the purposes of
10 this section for each of the eight quarters in the period be-
11 ginning July 1, 1945, and ending June 30, 1947.

12 "SEC. 1307. (a) No payment shall be made to a State
13 under title I, title IV, or title X, for any period for which
14 funds are made available under this title or for any period
15 thereafter; and no payment shall be made to any State under
16 any such title for any period after June 30, 1948.

17 "(b) In the case of a State which has a plan approved
18 under this title, adjustments, which have not previously been
19 made with respect to overpayments or underpayments under
20 title I, title IV, or title X, shall be made in connection with
21 payments to such State under this title."

22 A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

23 SEC. 7. (a) In order to (1) promote full employment
24 in private enterprise, (2) assist persons in the armed forces

1 and in war production to avail themselves of civilian employ-
2 ment opportunities throughout the Nation, (3) enable em-
3 ployers to secure the best available labor, (4) promote
4 economic opportunity for all persons, (5) minimize the neces-
5 sity for the payment of unemployment insurance, relief,
6 and assistance, and (6) aid in the maximum utilization of
7 the productive facilities and manpower of the entire Nation,
8 there is hereby established in the Social Security Board the
9 United States Employment Service, which shall establish
10 and maintain a national system of public employment offices.
11 (b) Upon the expiration of six months after the termi-
12 nation of hostilities, as proclaimed by the President, or con-
13 current resolution of the Congress, the United States Employ-
14 ment Service and all related employment service activities
15 of the War Manpower Commission shall thereupon be trans-
16 ferred to the United States Employment Service, established
17 by this Act.
18 (c) It shall be the duty of the United States Employ-
19 ment Service—
20 (1) to establish and develop a national system of
21 employment offices for the use of employers and workers
22 seeking employment throughout the Nation by making
23 available a complete and up-to-date record of employ-
24 ment opportunities and available labor;
25 (2) to establish and develop all necessary facilities

1 and services for assisting those men and women who
2 have served in the armed forces to secure and maintain
3 employment;
4 (3) to develop and maintain facilities for the place-
5 ment of individuals in jobs on farms;
6 (4) to develop and maintain facilities for the place-
7 ment of youths;
8 (5) to develop and maintain facilities to insure the
9 full utilization of handicapped individuals and to co-
10 operate with all agencies responsible for rehabilitation,
11 training, and retraining;
12 (6) to establish such offices and such services, at
13 such times and at such places, as may be necessary for
14 the effective operation of a national system of public
15 employment offices;
16 (7) to collect, furnish, and publish statistics and
17 other information with respect to opportunities for em-
18 ployment; employment trends; promoting, regularizing,
19 and stabilizing employment; minimizing unemployment,
20 standardizing job terminology; and any other information
21 of value in the operation of a national system of public
22 employment offices;
23 (8) to cooperate with employers and employees,
24 governmental agencies, or with any private agency or
25 institution in making studies and reports which will

1 throw light upon industrial trends and occupational
2 changes and to assist employers and employees in pre-
3 paring to meet changing needs;
4 (9) to cooperate with employers and employees,
5 governmental agencies, or with any private agency or in-
6 stitution in order to encourage the development of such
7 educational, occupational, apprenticeship, and job train-
8 ing as will be of value to employers, employees, and to
9 the community;
10 (10) to promote maximum production and employ-
11 ment by making available information on existing and
12 potential needs for a supply of labor on an area, indus-
13 trial, and national basis;
14 (11) to assist in the development of methods of
15 selection, referral to training, and the transference of
16 employees;
17 (12) to assist in better utilization and distribution
18 of manpower in depressed industries or areas; and
19 (13) to provide such employment service facili-
20 ties and such information as may be required for the
21 administration of unemployment insurance.
22 (d) In carrying out the provisions of this section appli-
23 cants, before they are referred to employment, shall be given
24 notice of strikes or lock-outs.
25 (e) There is hereby established a National Advisory

1 Employment Service Policy Council (referred to in this sec-
2 tion as the "Council") for the purpose of formulating
3 policies, reviewing administrative operations, and discussing
4 problems relating to the employment service, and to assure
5 impartiality, neutrality, and freedom from political influence
6 in the solution of such problems. In carrying out the duties
7 imposed upon it under this section, the Social Security Board
8 shall consult with the Council as to questions of general policy
9 and administrative operations. The Council shall consist of
10 men and women members representing employers, employees,
11 and agriculture in equal numbers, and the public, to be ap-
12 pointed without regard to the civil-service laws by the
13 Board, and with the approval of the Federal Security
14 Administrator. The appointed members of the council shall
15 be selected from panels of names submitted by various
16 agencies and organizations concerned with the employment
17 service. Each appointed member shall hold office for a
18 term of four years, except that any member appointed to
19 fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term
20 for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed
21 for the remainder of such term, and the terms of office of
22 the members first taking office shall expire, as designated
23 by the Board at the time of appointment, four at the end
24 of the first year, four at the end of the second year, four
25 at the end of the third year, and four at the end of the fourth

1 year after the date of appointment. Each appointed mem-
2 ber shall receive compensation at the rate of $25 per day
3 during the time spent in attending meetings of the Council
4 and for the time devoted to official business of the Council
5 under this part, inclusive of travel time; and actual and
6 necessary traveling expenses and per diem in lieu of sub-
7 sistence, allowable in accordance with the Standardized
8 Government Travel Regulations, while away from his place
9 of residence upon official business under this Act.

10 (f) The Council is authorized to establish such special
11 advisory or technical committees as may be useful in carry-
12 ing out its functions.

13 (g) The Council shall meet as frequently as the Board
14 deems necessary, but not less than twice each year and
15 whenever at least one-third of the members request a meeting.

16 (h) The Board shall establish local advisory councils
17 for the employment service, and may establish State or
18 regional advisory councils.

19 SEC. 8. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the
20 establishment of a national employment system and for
21 cooperation with the States in the promotion of such sys-
22 tems, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1933, as
23 amended, is hereby repealed.

1 NATIONAL SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM

2 SEC. 9. Effective January 1, 1946, title II of the Social
3 Security Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

4 "TITLE II—NATIONAL SOCIAL INSURANCE
5 SYSTEM

6 "PART A—PREPAID PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE
7 INSURANCE

8 "PRIMARY PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS

9 "SEC. 201. (a) Every individual, who is currently in-
10 sured, and has been determined by the Board to be eligible
11 for benefits under this part in a current benefit year, shall
12 be entitled to receive personal health service benefits.

13 "DEPENDENT'S PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS

14 "(b) Every dependent (as defined in section 214 (l))
15 of an individual who is currently insured and who has been
16 determined by the Board to be eligible for benefits under
17 this part in a current benefit year, shall be entitled to receive
18 personal health service benefits, if such dependent is not
19 entitled to receive such benefits under subsection (a) of this
20 section in the current benefit year.

21 "PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS FOR RETIRED,
22 SURVIVOR, AND DISABILITY BENEFICIARIES

23 "SEC. 202. Every individual entitled for any period to
24 monthly benefits under part C of this title shall be entitled to

1 receive personal health service benefits for the current benefit
2 year, if such individual is not entitled to receive such benefits
3 under section 201.

4 "ADMINISTRATION

5 "SEC. 203. (a) The Surgeon General of the Public
6 Health Service shall perform the duties imposed upon him
7 by this Act, under the supervision and direction of the Fed-
8 eral Security Administrator, and after consultations with the
9 Advisory Council (hereinafter established) as to questions of
10 general policy and administration, and in consultation with
11 the Social Security Board shall also have the duty of study-
12 ing and making recommendations as to the most effective
13 methods of providing personal health service benefits through
14 social insurance and otherwise, and as to legislation and
15 matters of administrative policy concerning health and related
16 subjects.

17 "(b) The Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
18 directed to take all necessary and practical steps, not incon-
19 sistent with the provisions of this part, to arrange for the
20 availability of the benefits provided under this part and of
21 services and reports required by the Social Security Board
22 in the determination of disability under this Act.

23 "(c) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him by
24 this part, the Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
25 directed, after consultation with the Advisory Council as to

1 questions of general policy and administration, and with
2 the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to
3 negotiate and periodically to renegotiate agreements or
4 cooperative working arrangements with appropriate agen-
5 cies of the United States, or of any State or politi-
6 cal subdivision thereof, and with other appropriate public
7 agencies, and with private agencies or institutions, and with
8 private persons or groups of persons, and with combinations
9 thereof, to utilize their services and facilities and to pay
10 fair, reasonable, and equitable compensation for such services
11 or facilities, and for the Trust Fund to receive reimbursements
12 for services rendered with respect to individuals or services
13 under section 209, and to negotiate and periodically rene-
14 gotiate agreements or cooperative working arrangements for
15 the purchase or availability of supplies and commodities
16 necessary for the benefits provided under this part, and to
17 enter into contracts for such services, facilities, supplies, and
18 commodities (subject to the limitations specified in section
19 214 (h)).
20 "(d) In the administration of this part, the Surgeon
21 General shall, insofar as practicable, give priority and prefer-
22 ence to utilizing the facilities and services of State and local
23 departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements
24 with such departments or agencies.
25 "(e) The Surgeon General may delegate to any officer

1 or employee of the Public Health Service or of any Federal,
2 State or local cooperating department or agency, such of
3 his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
4 regulations, as he may consider necessary and proper to
5 carry out the purposes of this Act.

6 "(f) The Surgeon General, after consultation with the
7 Social Security Board, and after consultation with the Ad-
8 visory Council as to questions of general policy and
9 administration, and with the approval of the Federal
10 Security Administrator, shall prescribe and publish such
11 rules and regulations and require such records and re-
12 ports, not inconsistent with other provisions of this Act,
13 as may be necessary to the efficient administration of
14 this part: *Provided,* That when rules and regulations relate
15 to the performance by Federal, State, or local departments
16 or agencies, of functions under mutual agreements made
17 therewith, or to the establishment or determination of local
18 areas for administrative purposes, such rules and regulations
19 shall be made by the Surgeon General after consultation
20 with representatives of such departments or agencies.

21 "(g) The Surgeon General shall periodically notify
22 the Managing Trustee of obligations incurred under arrange-
23 ments entered into by the Surgeon General in accordance
24 with this section and to whom such obligations obtain and
25 the Surgeon General shall from time to time certify disburse-

1 ments from the Trust Fund to meet such obligations, and
2 such certified disbursements shall be paid from the Trust
3 Fund by the Managing Trustee.

4 "(h) Except with respect to States or local areas for
5 which other arrangements have been made, under the provi-
6 sions of this section, the Surgeon General shall appoint local
7 area committees to aid in the administration of this part.
8 Such committees shall include representatives of the persons
9 entitled to receive services as benefits under this part, the
10 practitioners, groups of practitioners, institutions, and agen-
11 cies furnishing services as benefits under this part, and other
12 persons informed on the need for, or provision of, personal
13 health services. Such committees shall be consulted at fre-
14 quent intervals, and shall be kept informed by the local-area
15 officers of the Public Health Service with respect to arrange-
16 ments for the availability of benefits under this part and pol-
17 icies to be followed in carrying out the provisions of this part.
18 Such committees are hereby authorized to make annual and
19 special reports, with recommendations, if any, to the local-
20 area officers or to the Surgeon General through his State or
21 regional officers having administrative responsibility for the
22 respective local areas. Such committees, and having the same
23 or corresponding functions, shall be appointed by each State
24 or local cooperating department or agency with respect to

1 local areas for which such other arrangements have been
2 made under the provisions of this section.
3 "(i) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the
4 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for each fiscal year
5 thereafter, a sum sufficient for all necessary expenses in car-
6 rying out the duties imposed upon the Surgeon General, the
7 Board, and the Advisory Council by this part, including
8 the printing of forms and reports, making such studies and
9 demonstrations and such provisions for the training of per-
10 sonnel as may be expected to improve the quality of the
11 services and promote the efficient administration of this
12 part and for the pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of
13 commissioned officers and other personnel assigned to duty
14 in carrying out the purposes of this part in the District
15 of Columbia and elsewhere.
16 "(j) Appointment is hereby authorized in the Public
17 Health Service of such personnel and in such grades as may
18 be necessary for the proper and efficient administration
19 of this part, without regard to limitations otherwise specified
20 in the Public Health Service Act.
21 "(k) The Surgeon General shall make a full report
22 to Congress, at the beginning of each regular session, of
23 the administration of the functions with which he is charged
24 under this Act. Such report shall include a record of con-

1 sultations with the Advisory Council, recommendations of
2 the Advisory Council, and comments thereon.

3 "NATIONAL ADVISORY MEDICAL POLICY COUNCIL

4 "SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established a National
5 Advisory Medical Policy Council (referred to as the 'Ad-
6 visory Council') to consist of the Surgeon General as Chair-
7 man and sixteen members to be appointed without regard
8 to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon General and with
9 the approval of the Federal Security Administrator. The
10 sixteen appointed members shall be selected from panels
11 of names submitted by the professional and other agencies
12 and organizations concerned with medical, dental, and
13 nursing services and education and with the operation of
14 hospitals and laboratories and from among other persons,
15 agencies, or organizations informed on the need for or
16 provision of medical, dental, nursing, hospital, laboratory,
17 or related services and benefits. The membership of the
18 Advisory Council shall include (1) medical and other
19 professional representatives, and (2) public representatives,
20 in such proportions as are likely to provide fair representa-
21 tion to the principal interested groups that furnish and
22 receive personal health services, having regard for the
23 functions of the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council
24 shall meet not less frequently than twice a year and when-

1 ever at least four of the members request a meeting. Each
2 appointed member shall hold office for a term of four years,
3 except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occur-
4 ring prior to the expiration of the term for which his
5 predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the re-
6 mainder of such term, and the terms of office of the members
7 first taking office shall expire, as designated by the Surgeon
8 General at the time of appointment, four at the end of the
9 first year, four at the end of the second year, four at the
10 end of the third year, and four at the end of the fourth year
11 after the date of appointment. Each appointed member
12 shall receive compensation at the rate of $25 per day during
13 the time spent in attending meetings of the Advisory Coun-
14 cil and for the time devoted to official business of the
15 Advisory Council under this part, inclusive of travel time;
16 and actual and necessary traveling expenses and per diem
17 in lieu of subsistence, allowable in accordance with the
18 Standardized Government Travel Regulations, while away
19 from his place of residence upon official business under this
20 Act. The Advisory Council, and each of its appointed mem-
21 bers, shall be provided by the Surgeon General with such
22 secretarial, clerical or other assistants as the Congress shall
23 authorize and provide each year for carrying out the
24 purposes of this section.
25 "(b) The Advisory Council shall advise the Surgeon

1 General with reference to questions of general policy and
2 administration in carrying out the provisions of this part,
3 including (1) professional standards of quality to apply
4 to personal health service benefits; (2) designation of
5 specialists and consultants; (3) methods and arrangements
6 to stimulate and encourage the attainment of high standards
7 through coordination of the services of general or family
8 practitioners, specialists and consultants, laboratories, and
9 other auxiliary services, and through the coordination of the
10 services of physicians and dentists with those of educational
11 and research institutions, hospitals and public-health cen-
12 ters, and through other useful means; (4) standards to
13 apply to participating hospitals, to the relations or coordina-
14 tion among hospitals, and to the establishment and mainte-
15 nance of the list of participating hospitals; (5) adequate
16 and suitable methods and arrangements of paying for per-
17 sonal health service benefits; (6) studies and surveys of
18 personal health services and of the quality and adequacy of
19 such services; (7) policies and procedures for determina-
20 tions of disability required under this Act; and (8) grants-
21 in-aid for professional education and research projects.
22 "(c) The Advisory Council is authorized to establish
23 special advisory, technical, regional, or local committees or
24 commissions, whose membership may include members of
25 the Advisory Council or other persons or both, to

1 advise upon general or special questions, professional and
2 technical subjects, questions concerning administration, prob-
3 lems affecting regions or localities, and related matters.

4 "METHODS AND POLICIES FOR ADMINISTRATION

5 "SEC. 205. (a) Any physician, dentist, or nurse legally
6 qualified by a State to furnish any services included as per-
7 sonal health service benefits under this part shall be qualified
8 to furnish such services as benefits under this part (except as
9 otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section or in
10 subsection (f) of section 214), and this provision shall
11 extend to any group of physicians, dentists, or nurses or
12 combinations thereof whose members are similarly qualified.

13 "(b) Every individual entitled to receive general medi-
14 cal or general dental benefit shall be permitted to select,
15 from among those designated in subsection (a) of this
16 section, those from whom he shall receive such benefit,
17 subject to the consent of the practitioner or group of prac-
18 titioners selected, and every such individual and every group
19 of such individuals shall be permitted to make such selection
20 through a representative of his or their own choosing, and
21 to change such selection.

22 "(c) Services which shall be deemed to be specialist
23 or consultant services shall be those so designated by the
24 Surgeon General, and the practitioners from among those
25 included in subsection (a) of this section who shall be

1 qualified as specialists or consultants and entitled to the
2 compensation provided for specialists or consultants shall be
3 those so designated by the Surgeon General as qualified to
4 furnish such specialist or consultant services and only with
5 respect to the particular class or classes of specialist or con-
6 sultant services he shall determine for each such specialist
7 or consultant, in accordance with general standards previously
8 prescribed by him after consultation with the Advisory Coun-
9 cil. In establishing such standards and in designating such
10 specialists or consultants the Surgeon General shall utilize
11 standards and certifications developed by competent pro-
12 fessional agencies and shall take into account the personnel
13 resources and needs of regions and local areas.

14 "(d) The services of a specialist or consultant shall ordi-
15 narily be available only upon the advice of the general or
16 family practitioner or of a specialist or consultant attending
17 the individual. The services of specialists and consultants
18 shall also be available when requested by an individual en-
19 titled to specialist and consultant services as benefits and
20 approved by a medical administrative officer appointed by
21 the Surgeon General.

22 "(e) The Surgeon General shall publish and otherwise
23 make known in each local area to individuals entitled to
24 benefit under this part the names of medical and dental

1 practitioners and groups of practitioners who have agreed
2 to furnish services as benefits under this part and to make
3 such lists of names readily available to individuals entitled
4 to benefits under this part. Such lists of names shall include
5 general or family practitioners and qualified specialists and
6 consultants, respectively, and with respect to qualified special-
7 ists and consultants the class or classes of specialist or
8 consultant services for which each has been qualified.

9 "(f) The methods of administration, including the
10 methods of making payments to practitioners, shall (1)
11 insure the prompt and efficient care of individuals entitled to
12 personal health service benefits; (2) promote personal rela-
13 tionships between physician and patient; (3) provide pro-
14 fessional and financial incentives for the professional
15 advancement of practitioners and encourage high standards
16 in the quality of services furnished as benefits under this
17 part through the adequacy of payments to practitioners,
18 assistance in their use of opportunities for postgraduate study,
19 coordination among the services furnished by general or
20 family practitioners, specialists and consultants, laboratory,
21 and other auxiliary services, coordination among the services
22 furnished by practitioners, hospitals, public-health centers,
23 educational, research, and other institutions, and between
24 preventive and curative services, and otherwise; (4) aid in
25 the prevention of disease, disability, and premature death;

1 and (5) insure the provision of adequate service with the
2 greatest economy consistent with high standards of quality.
3 "(g) Payments from the Trust Fund to general medical
4 and family practitioners or to general dental practitioners,
5 for services under this part, shall be made—
6 "(1) on the basis of fees for services rendered to
7 individuals entitled to benefits, according to a fee
8 schedule;
9 "(2) on a per capita basis, the amount being ac-
10 cording to the number of individuals entitled to benefit
11 who are on the practitioner's list;
12 "(3) on a salary basis, whole time or part time; or
13 "(4) on a combination or modification of these
14 bases, as the Surgeon General may approve;
15 according in each local area as the majority of the general
16 medical and family practitioners or of the general dental prac-
17 titioners, respectively, to be paid for such services shall elect:
18 *Provided,* That (1) the Surgeon General may also make pay-
19 ments by another method (from among the methods listed
20 in this subsection) to those general medical and family prac-
21 titioners or to those general dental practitioners who do not
22 elect the method of such majority, especially when in the
23 judgment of the Surgeon General such alternative method
24 of making payments contributes to carrying out the provi-
25 sions of subsection (f) of this section; (2) any of the meth-

1 ods of making payments (from among the methods listed in
2 this subsection) may be used, according as the Surgeon Gen-
3 eral may approve, in making payments to groups of prac-
4 titioners that contain designated specialists or consultants as
5 well as general or family practitioners; and (3) nothing in
6 this subsection shall prohibit the Surgeon General from ne-
7 gotiating agreements or cooperative working arrangements
8 to utilize inclusive services of hospitals and their staffs and/or
9 attending staffs, or from entering into contracts for such
10 inclusive services, in accordance with the provisions of sec-
11 tion 203.

12 "(h) The methods of making payments from the Trust
13 Fund to designated specialists and consultants for services
14 under this part, furnished as special medical or special dental
15 benefit, may include payments on salary (whole time or part
16 time), per session, fee-for-service, per capita, or other basis,
17 or combinations thereof, as the Surgeon General and the
18 specialists and consultants may agree.

19 "(i) Rates or amounts of payment for particular services
20 or classes of services furnished as benefits under this part
21 may be nationally uniform or may be adapted to take account
22 of relevant regional or local conditions and other factors.
23 Payments shall be adequate, especially in terms of annual
24 income or its equivalent and by reference to annual income
25 customarily received among physicians, dentists, or nurses,

1 having regard for age, specialization, and type of community;
2 and payments shall be commensurate with skill, experience,
3 and responsibility involved in furnishing service.

4 "(j) In order to maintain high standards in the quality
5 of services furnished as medical or dental benefit, the Surgeon
6 General may prescribe maximum limits to the number of
7 potential beneficiaries for whom a practitioner or group of
8 practitioners may undertake to furnish general medical or
9 general dental benefit, and such limits may be nationally
10 uniform or may be adapted to take account of relevant factors.

11 "(k) In any local area where payment for the services
12 of a general or family practitioner is only on a per capita
13 basis, the Surgeon General shall make per capita payments
14 (subject to limits prescribed in accordance with subsection
15 (j) of this section) on a pro rata basis among the practi-
16 tioners and groups of practitioners of the local area on the list
17 established pursuant to subsection (e) of this section with
18 respect to those individuals in the local area who, after due
19 notice, have failed to select a general or family practitioner
20 or who having made one or more successive selections have
21 been refused by the practitioner or practitioners selected.

22 "(l) In each local area the provision of general medical
23 or general dental benefit for all individuals entitled to receive
24 such benefit shall be a collective responsibility of all qualified
25 general medical or family practitioners or of all qualified gen-

1 eral dental practitioners, respectively, in the area who have
2 undertaken to furnish such benefit.
3 "(m) Home-nursing benefit shall ordinarily be available
4 only upon the advice of a legally qualified attending physi-
5 cian. Home-nursing benefit shall also be available when
6 requested by an individual entitled to this benefit and
7 approved by a medical officer designated by the Surgeon
8 General.
9 "PARTICIPATING HOSPITALS
10 "SEC. 206. (a) The Surgeon General shall publish a
11 list of institutions which he finds to be participating hospitals,
12 and shall from time to time revise such list to include thereon
13 all institutions which he thereafter finds to be participating
14 hospitals and to withdraw therefrom all institutions which
15 he finds cease to meet the requirements of a participating
16 hospital. Inclusion of an institution upon such list shall,
17 unless and until withdrawn by the Surgeon General, be con-
18 clusive that such institution is a participating hospital for
19 the purpose of this section.
20 "(b) The Surgeon General is directed to make findings
21 of fact and decisions as to the status of any institution as a
22 participating hospital in accordance with general standards
23 previously prescribed by him after consultation with the
24 Advisory Council. Any institution which is not included
25 by the Surgeon General in the list of participating hospitals,

1 or having been included thereon has been withdrawn there-
2 from, may file with the Surgeon General a petition to be in-
3 cluded in such list, which petition shall set forth such infor-
4 mation as the Surgeon General may deem necessary to
5 establish that such institution meets the requirements of a
6 participating hospital. Whenever requested by any institu-
7 tion the petition of which has been denied, the Surgeon
8 General shall give such institution reasonable notice and an
9 opportunity for a fair hearing with respect to the decision
10 denying such petition, and, if a hearing is held, shall, on
11 the basis of evidence adduced at the hearing, affirm, modify,
12 or reverse his findings of fact and such decision.

13 "(c) The Surgeon General shall exercise no supervision
14 or control over a participating hospital (which is not owned
15 and operated, or leased and operated, by the United States),
16 nor shall any requirement for participation by a hospital
17 or any term or condition of any agreement under this part
18 relating to, or on behalf of, any such hospital prescribe
19 its administration, personnel, or operation.

20 "APPEALS; JUDICIAL REVIEW; LIMITATIONS UPON THE
21 POWERS OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

22 "SEC. 207. (a) The Surgeon General is hereby au-
23 thorized to establish necessary and sufficient appeal bodies
24 to hear complaints from individuals entitled to bene-
25 fits under this part, from practitioners who have entered

1 into agreement for the provision of services as benefits under
2 this part, and from participating hospitals, and, having
3 regard for the findings, conclusions and recommendations
4 of such appeal bodies, to take such steps as may be appro-
5 priate and are not contrary to any other provision of this
6 part to remedy the grounds for complaint, if any; and to
7 establish necessary and sufficient appeal bodies to hear and
8 determine disputes among practitioners and/or participating
9 hospitals, and to take such steps as may be appropriate and
10 are not contrary to any other provision of this part to settle
11 such dispute: *Provided,* That with respect to any complaint
12 or dispute involving matters or questions of professional
13 practice or conduct the hearing body shall contain competent
14 and disinterested professional representation: *Provided fur-*
15 *ther,* That with respect to any complaint or dispute involving
16 only matters or questions of professional practice or conduct
17 the hearing body shall consist exclusively of such profes-
18 sional persons.

19 "(b) In the administration of this part, the Surgeon
20 General shall, insofar as they are applicable to this part,
21 have all the powers and duties conferred upon the Board
22 by sections 290, 291, and 292 of this title. Such powers
23 and duties shall be subject to the limitations and rights of
24 judicial review contained in section 290. The provisions
25 of subsections (e) and (f) of section 290 and the provisions

1 of sections 293 and 294 shall be applicable to this part
2 in the same manner and to the same extent as they are
3 applicable to other parts of this title: *Provided,* That
4 nothing in section 290 (i) shall prevent the Board or the
5 Surgeon General from certifying payments to such indi-
6 vidual, agency, office, or institution as the Board or the Sur-
7 geon General may prescribe, or if the Board or the Surgeon
8 General shall so direct, certifying benefit payments to the
9 Board for distribution in such manner as the Board may
10 prescribe: *Provided further,* That nothing in section 293
11 shall limit the right of any person, the Board, or the Surgeon
12 General to transfer or assign moneys payable under this part
13 to a participating hospital or to any agency or institution
14 utilized under this part.

15 "RELATION WITH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS

16 "SEC. 208. No individual shall be entitled to any bene-
17 fit under this part with respect to any injury, disease, or
18 disability on account of which any medical, dental, home
19 nursing, laboratory, or hospitalization service is being re-
20 ceived, or upon application therefor would be received,
21 under a workmen's compensation plan of the United States
22 or of any State. In the case of an individual receiving any
23 personal health service with respect to any such injury, dis-
24 ease, or disability, the Surgeon General shall be subrogated
25 to the rights of such individual, against any person, organiza-

1 tion, or agency in connection with such injury, disease, or
2 disability, to the extent of the estimated cost incurred in fur-
3 nishing such service. Reimbursements and recoveries for
4 any such service shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury
5 and he shall credit them to the Trust Fund.

6 "PROVISION OF BENEFITS FOR NONINSURED PERSONS AND
7 REIMBURSEMENTS FOR SERVICES

8 "SEC. 209. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of
9 this part, any or all benefits provided under this part to
10 individuals entitled to such benefits may be furnished to
11 other individuals for any period for which equitable payments
12 to the Trust Fund on behalf of such other individuals have
13 been made or for which reasonable assurance of such pay-
14 ments has been given by public agencies of the United
15 States, the several States, or any of them or of their political
16 subdivisions, such payments to be in accordance with agree-
17 ments and working arrangements negotiated by the Surgeon
18 General with such public agencies and in accordance with
19 contracts into which the Surgeon General may enter. Serv-
20 ices furnished as benefits to such other individuals shall, as
21 far as may be practical in each area, be of the same quality,
22 be furnished by the same methods, and be paid for through
23 the same arrangements, as services furnished to individuals
24 entitled to benefits under this part.

25 "(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section

1 shall extend to groups of persons for whom the Congress
2 of the United States makes provision (including persons
3 aided by States under plans approved under title XIII of
4 this Act) and to moneys appropriated therefor, and to
5 moneys provided for grants to States or for administrative
6 expenses under this Act and other Acts of Congress. The
7 provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall also extend
8 to services furnished with respect to any injury, disease,
9 or disability excluded by section 208 from entitlement to
10 benefit, and payments made in accordance with such pro-
11 visions of subsection (a) may be in full satisfaction of reim-
12 bursements or recoveries otherwise required by section 208.

13 "LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS

14 "SEC. 210. (a) The Surgeon General may, after con-
15 sultation with the Advisory Council and with the approval
16 of the Administrator, determine for any calendar year or part
17 thereof that every individual entitled to general medical,
18 general dental, or home-nursing benefit may be required by
19 the physician, dentist, or nurse furnishing such benefit to pay
20 a fee with respect to the first service or with respect to each
21 service in a period of sickness or course of treatment. Such
22 determination shall be made only after good and sufficient
23 evidence indicates that such determination is necessary and
24 desirable to prevent or reduce abuses of entitlement to any
25 such benefit, and shall fix the maximum size of such fee at an-

1 amount estimated to be sufficient to prevent or reduce abuses
2 and not such as to interpose a substantial financial restraint
3 against proper and needed receipt of medical, dental, or
4 home-nursing benefit. Such determination may also limit
5 the application of such fees to home calls, to office visits,
6 or to both, and may fix the maximum total amount of such
7 fee payments in a period of sickness or course of treatment,
8 and may also provide for differences in the maximum size of
9 such fees or total amount of such fee payments for urban and
10 rural areas and with regard for differences among States or
11 communities. Each such determination shall be withdrawn
12 as rapidly as the Surgeon General finds practical.

13 "(b) The Surgeon General, having regard for the ade-
14 quacy of available personnel, may, after consultation with
15 the Advisory Council and with the approval of the Ad-
16 ministrator, determine for any calendar year or part thereof
17 that general dental, special dental, or home-nursing benefit
18 shall have such restricted content as the Surgeon General
19 may determine: *Provided,* That on and after January 1,
20 1947, the restricted content of general dental or special
21 dental benefit shall include at least (1) examination (in-
22 cluding X-ray survey) and diagnosis; (2) prophylaxis;
23 (3) extraction of teeth which are considered by the dentist
24 and an attending physician to be or likely to be injurious to
25 the general health of the individual; and (4) treatment of

1 acute diseases of the teeth, their supporting structures, and
2 adjacent parts, including fractures of the teeth or jaws. With
3 respect to general dental or special dental benefit, such deter-
4 mination may fix an age above which the restriction on con-
5 tent shall apply. With respect to home-nursing benefit, re-
6 striction of content may be effected by limitation of the service
7 to part-time care on an hourly or visit basis, by limitation of
8 the types of cases for which such benefit shall be available,
9 by limitation of the maximum amount of service per case,
10 or otherwise, as may be practicable and necessary. Any
11 restriction on the content of general dental, special dental,
12 or home-nursing benefit shall be reduced or withdrawn as
13 rapidly as the Surgeon General finds practicable.

14 "(c) The maximum number of days in any benefit year
15 for which any individual may be entitled to hospitalization
16 benefit under section 201 or 202 shall be sixty: *Provided,*
17 *however,* That when the Surgeon General finds that moneys
18 in the separate account established in accordance with sec-
19 tion 212 are adequate, he may increase the maximum with
20 respect to hospitalization benefit provided under section 201
21 or section 202, or both, to not more than one hundred and
22 twenty days for the following calendar year.

23 "(d) No application by an individual for hospitalization
24 benefits shall be valid under this part (1) with respect to
25 any day of hospitalization if such application is filed more

1 than ninety days after such day; (2) with respect to any
2 day of hospitalization more than thirty days following the
3 diagnosis of tuberculosis or a psychosis; and (3) with re-
4 spect to any day in a hospital or other institution for mental
5 or nervous disease or tuberculosis.

6 "(e) The Surgeon General, after consultation with the
7 Advisory Council and with the approval of the Federal Se-
8 curity Administrator, having regard for current and prospec-
9 tive amounts in the separate account established in accord-
10 ance with section 212, may limit for any calendar year or
11 part thereof the cost of laboratory benefit which shall be
12 borne by payments from such separate account, and such
13 limitation may be with respect to a class of services, sup-
14 plies, or commodities, with respect to maximum payments
15 per beneficiary in a benefit year, with respect to a specified
16 fraction of the cost, or combinations thereof.

17 "REPORT CONCERNING DENTAL, NURSING, AND OTHER BEN-
18 EFITS; CARE AND PREVENTION FOR CHRONIC SICKNESS
19 AND MENTAL DISEASES

20 "SEC. 211. (a) The Surgeon General and the Social
21 Security Board jointly shall have the duty of studying and
22 making recommendations as to the most effective methods of
23 providing dental, nursing, and other needed benefits not al-
24 ready provided or not currently furnished under this part,
25 and as to expected costs for such needed benefits and the de-

1 sirable division of the costs between (1) the financial re-
2 sources of the social insurance system or other public funds,
3 and (2) payments to be required of beneficiaries receiving
4 such benefits, and shall make reports, with recommendations
5 as to legislation, on such benefits from time to time but not
6 later than two years after the effective date of this part.

7 "(b) The Surgeon General and the Social Security
8 Board jointly shall also have the duty of studying and mak-
9 ing recommendations as to needed services and facilities
10 for the care of the chronic sick afflicted with physical ail-
11 ments and for the care of individuals afflicted with mental
12 or nervous diseases, and as to needed provisions for the pre-
13 vention of chronic physical diseases and of mental or nervous
14 diseases, and shall make reports, with recommendations as
15 to legislation, from time to time but not later than three
16 years after the effective date of this part.

17 "PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACCOUNT

18 "SEC. 212. (a) There is hereby created within the
19 Trust Fund a separate account to be known as the 'Per-
20 sonal Health Services Account'.

21 "(b) The Managing Trustee shall credit quarterly to
22 this account amounts equivalent to 3 per centum of the
23 wages (as defined in section 275 (a)) paid after Decem-
24 ber 31, 1945, with respect to employment (as defined in
25 section 275 (b)) after such date (including applicable shares

1 of interest, penalties, and additions), such other amounts
2 as the Board of Trustees may from time to time allocate
3 to this account from the Trust Fund, and a proportionate
4 part of the earnings of the Trust Fund, determined in ac-
5 cordance with the average daily balance to the credit of
6 this account.

7 "(c) The Managing Trustee shall also credit to this
8 account reimbursements to the Trust Fund made in accord-
9 ance with the provisions of sections 203 and 209.

10 "(d) The Managing Trustee shall also credit to this
11 account amounts appropriated under subsection (h) of this
12 section as reimbursements to the Trust Fund for expenditures
13 estimated by the Surgeon General to have been made for the
14 payment or provision of general dental, special dental, and
15 home-nursing benefits provided under sections 201 and 202.

16 "(e) The Managing Trustee shall also credit to this
17 account amounts appropriated under subsection (i) of this
18 section as reimbursements to the Trust Fund for expendi-
19 tures estimated by the Surgeon General and the Social
20 Security Board to have been made for the payment or pro-
21 vision of benefits, other than general dental, special dental,
22 and home-nursing benefits, provided under section 202 with
23 respect to individuals who became entitled thereto by reason
24 of currently or fully insured status (as defined in section
25 228) acquired through wages paid (as defined in section

1 275 (a)) prior to January 1, 1946, including (1) the
2 total amount estimated with respect to individuals who ac-
3 quired such status wholly prior to such date, and (2) an
4 equitable share of the amount estimated with respect to
5 individuals who acquired such status partially prior to such
6 date.

7 "(f) The Managing Trustee shall debit against this ac-
8 count the amounts disbursed from the Trust Fund for the
9 purpose of paying or providing benefits under this part and
10 amounts estimated (in accordance with the provisions of
11 subsection (h) of section 250) by him, the Chairman of
12 the Social Security Board, and the Surgeon General to be
13 expended for the administration of the provisions of this
14 part.

15 "(g) The amounts which stand to the credit of this
16 account shall be available for the payment or provision of
17 benefits and for administrative expenses under this part, and
18 for no other purposes; and the sum of disbursements for the
19 payment or provision of benefits under this part and for
20 the payment of reimbursements to the Treasury for admini-
21 trative expenses incurred therewith shall not exceed the
22 amounts which stand to the credit of this account, as specified
23 in this section.

24 "(h) The Surgeon General shall report to the Congress

1 each year the amount estimated, with respect to the preced-
2 ing fiscal year, to have been expended for the payment or
3 provision of general dental, special dental, and home-nursing
4 benefits, and the basis for such estimate. There is hereby
5 authorized to be appropriated, as a reimbursement to the
6 Trust Fund, for each fiscal year, an amount equal to the
7 amount of such reimbursement due to the Trust Fund.

8 "(i) The Surgeon General and the Social Security
9 Board shall jointly report to the Congress each year the
10 amount estimated according to subsection (e) of this section
11 with respect to the preceding fiscal year, and the basis for
12 such estimate. There is hereby authorized to be appropri-
13 ated, as a reimbursement to the Trust Fund, for each fiscal
14 year, an amount equal to the amount of such reimbursement
15 due to the Trust Fund.

16 "GRANTS-IN-AID FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH,
17 AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE AND DISABILITY

18 "SEC. 213. For the purposes of encouraging and aiding
19 the advancement and dissemination of knowledge and skill
20 in providing benefits under this Act and in preventing ill-
21 ness, disability, and premature death, the Surgeon General
22 is hereby authorized and directed to administer grants-in-
23 aid to nonprofit institutions and agencies engaging in research
24 or in undergraduate or postgraduate professional education.
25 Such grants-in-aid shall be made with respect to each proj-

1 ect (1) for which application has been received from a
2 nonprofit institution or agency, stating the nature of the
3 project and giving the reasons for the need of financial
4 assistance in carrying it out, and (2) for which the Sur-
5 geon General finds, with the advice of the Council established
6 under section 204 and after consultation with other Federal
7 departments and agencies concerned with research or pro-
8 fessional education, that the project shows promise of mak-
9 ing valuable contributions to the education or training of
10 persons useful to or needed in the furnishing of medical,
11 dental, nursing, hospital, laboratory, disability, rehabilita-
12 tion, and related benefits provided under this title, or to
13 human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention,
14 mitigation, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of disease
15 and disability. During the five-year period beginning Jan-
16 uary 1, 1946, the Surgeon General and the Advisory Council
17 shall give preference and priority to grants-in-aid with
18 respect to projects to aid servicemen (as defined in section
19 260) seeking postgraduate education as medical or dental
20 practitioners or training for administration of personal health
21 services, disability benefits, rehabilitation services, and re-
22 lated services. For the purposes of this subsection there
23 shall be available, for each calendar year beginning with
24 the calendar year 1946, an amount equal to 1 per centum
25 of the total amount expended for benefits from the Trust

1 Fund, exclusive of unemployment insurance benefits, or 2
2 per centum of the amount expended for benefits under part
3 A after benefits under that part have been payable for not
4 less than twelve months, whichever is the lesser, in the last
5 preceding fiscal year. Such grants-in-aid, in such amounts
6 and for payment at such times as are approved by the
7 Surgeon General, shall be certified for payment to the Man-
8 aging Trustee, who shall pay them from the Trust Fund
9 to the designated institutions or agencies.

10 "DEFINITIONS

11 "SEC. 214. As used in this part—

12 "(a) The term 'personal health service benefits' includes
13 general medical benefit, special medical benefit, general
14 dental benefit, special dental benefit, home-nursing benefit,
15 laboratory benefit, and hospitalization benefit.

16 "(b) The term 'general medical benefit' means services
17 furnished by a legally qualified physician or by a group of
18 such physicians, including all necessary services such as can
19 be furnished by a physician engaged in the general or family
20 practice of medicine, at the office, home, hospital, or else-
21 where, including preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic treat-
22 ment and care, and periodic physical examination.

23 "(c) The term 'special medical benefit' means neces-
24 sary services, requiring special skill or experience, furnished
25 at the office, home, hospital, or elsewhere by a legally quali-

1 fied physician who is a specialist or consultant with respect
2 to the class of service furnished, by a group of such physi-
3 cians, or by a group of physicians including such specialists
4 or consultants.

5 "(d) The term 'general dental benefit' means services
6 furnished by a legally qualified dentist or by a group of
7 such dentists, including all necessary dental services such as
8 can be furnished by a dentist engaged in the general practice
9 of dentistry, with or without the aid of an assistant or
10 hygienist under his direction, and including preventive,
11 diagnostic and therapeutic treatment, care and advice, and
12 periodic examination.

13 "(e) The term 'special dental benefit' means necessary
14 services, requiring special skill or experience, furnished at the
15 office, hospital, or elsewhere by a legally qualified dentist
16 (with or without the aid of an assistant, a hygienist, or
17 anesthetist under his direction) who is a specialist or con-
18 sultant with respect to the class of service furnished, by a
19 group of such dentists, or by a group of dentists, including
20 such specialists or consultants.

21 "(f) The term 'home-nursing benefit' means nursing
22 care of the sick furnished in the home by (1) a registered
23 professional nurse; or (2) a practical nurse who is legally
24 qualified by a State or, in the absence of State standards or
25 requirements, who is qualified with respect to standards estab-

1 lished by the Surgeon General after consultation with the
2 Advisory Council and with competent professional nursing
3 agencies, and who furnishes nursing care under the direction
4 or supervision of the State health agency, the health agency
5 of a political subdivision of a State, or an organization supply-
6 ing and supervising the services of registered professional
7 nurses.

8 "(g) The term 'laboratory benefit' means such neces-
9 sary laboratory or related services, supplies, or commodities
10 as the Surgeon General may determine, including chemical,
11 bacteriological, pathological, diagnostic and therapeutic
12 X-ray, and related laboratory services, refractions, and other
13 ophthalmic services furnished by a legally qualified prac-
14 titioner other than a physician, physiotherapy, special appli-
15 ances prescribed by a physician, and eyeglasses prescribed by
16 a physician or other legally qualified practitioner: *Provided,*
17 That when any such services, supplies, or commodities are
18 provided to a hospitalized patient, or are provided by a
19 physician or dentist incidental to services furnished under
20 subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, pay-
21 ment for such services, supplies, or commodities shall be
22 included in payments for hospitalization or for services
23 furnished under such subsections, respectively, as otherwise
24 provided in this part.

1 "(h) The term 'hospitalization benefit' means an
2 amount, as determined by the Surgeon General after con-
3 sultation with the Advisory Council: Not less than $3 and
4 not more than $7 for each day of hospitalization, not in
5 excess of thirty days, which an individual has had in a
6 period of hospitalization; and not less than $1.50 and not
7 more than $4.50 for each day of hospitalization in excess of
8 thirty in a period of hospitalization; and not less than $1.50
9 and not more than $3.50 for each day of care in an institution
10 for the care of the chronic sick. In lieu of such compensation,
11 the Surgeon General may enter into contracts with par-
12 ticipating hospitals for the payment of the reasonable cost
13 of hospital service at rates for each day of hospitalization
14 neither less than the minimum nor more than the maximum
15 applicable rates specified in this subsection, such payment
16 to be full reimbursement for the cost of essential hospital
17 services, including the use of ward or other least expensive
18 facilities compatible with the proper care of the patient:
19 *Provided*, That such payment may be included in a contract,
20 between the Surgeon General and a participating hospital,
21 for inclusive services of a participating hospital and its
22 staff and/or its attending staff, as provided in sections 203
23 and 205: *Provided further*, That such payment shall not
24 affect the right of participating hospitals to require pay-

1 ments from patients with respect to the additional cost of
2 more expensive facilities furnished for lack of ward facilities
3 or occupied at the request of the patient, or with respect to
4 services not included within a contract.

5 "(i) The term 'period of hospitalization' means a pe-
6 riod of one or more consecutive days of hospitalization.

7 "(j) The term 'day of hospitalization' means any day
8 for the whole of which an individual has been confined in a
9 participating hospital on the advice of a legally qualified
10 physician for the purpose of receiving necessary hospital
11 service: *Provided,* That, with respect to a day in which an
12 individual is admitted to or discharged from a hospital, such
13 term may, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed
14 by the Surgeon General, include a period of time of less
15 than a whole day.

16 "(k) The term 'participating hospital' means an insti-
17 tution providing all necessary and customary hospital serv-
18 ices, and found by the Surgeon General to afford professional
19 service, personnel, and equipment adequate to promote the
20 health and safety of individuals customarily hospitalized in
21 such institution and to have procedures for the making of
22 such reports and certifications as the Surgeon General may
23 from time to time require, to assure that hospitalization ben-
24 efit will be provided only to or on behalf of individuals en-

1 titled thereto: *Provided,* That with respect to inclusion in
2 the list of participating hospitals the Surgeon General may
3 accredit a hospital for limited varieties of cases and may
4 accredit an institution for the care of the chronic sick,
5 taking into account for the purpose of such limited
6 accrediting, the type and size of community which the in-
7 stitution serves, the availability of other hospital facilities, and
8 such other matters as the Surgeon General may deem
9 relevant.

10 "(l) The term 'dependent' means an unmarried child
11 (including a stepchild, adopted or foster child) of an
12 individual, who is under the age of eighteen, or who is
13 under a disability which has continued for a period of not less
14 than six consecutive calendar months and is not entitled to
15 benefits under part C, and is living with such individual or
16 receiving regular support from him; a wife of an individual
17 living with such individual or receiving regular support from
18 him; a husband who is under a disability which has continued
19 for a period of not less than six consecutive calendar months,
20 is not entitled to benefits under part C and is living with or
21 receiving regular and substantial support from such individual;
22 and a parent who has attained the age of sixty-five if a male or
23 of sixty if a female, is not entitled to benefits under part C,

1 and is living with or receiving regular and substantial support
2 from such individual.

3 "ELIGIBILITY

4 "SEC. 215. An individual shall be deemed to be cur-
5 rently insured under this part if he (1) had during his
6 eligibility period (as defined in section 275 (o)) been paid
7 wages of not less than $150, or (2) acquired not less than
8 six quarters of coverage (as defined in section 228 (a))
9 during the first twelve of the last fourteen completed calendar
10 quarters immediately preceding the first day of a benefit
11 year (as defined in section 275 (p)), not counting among
12 such completed quarters any quarter in any part of which
13 the individual was under a disability under part C of this
14 title.

15 "EFFECTIVE DATE

16 "SEC. 216. The benefits provided under this part shall
17 become effective beginning July 1, 1946.

18 "PART B—UNEMPLOYMENT AND TEMPORARY DISABILITY
19 INSURANCE BENEFITS

20 BENEFITS

21 "SEC. 220. (a) An eligible individual shall be paid
22 with respect to any week of unemployment or temporary
23 disability which begins after December 31, 1945, a benefit
24 equal to his weekly benefit amount minus that part of the
25 remuneration (if any) payable to him with respect to such

1 week which is in excess of $3. An eligible individual shall
2 be entitled during any benefit year to a total amount of
3 benefits equal to twenty-six times his weekly benefit amount
4 with respect to weeks of disability and to a like total
5 with respect to weeks of unemployment: *Provided,* That,
6 if the Board of Trustees finds that a separate account for
7 unemployment insurance benefits in the Trust Fund is ade-
8 quate, the Board may increase the maximum duration to
9 not more than fifty-two times the weekly benefit amount
10 with respect to unemployment benefits in the following
11 twelve months: *Provided further,* That the Board may re-
12 quire attendance at a training course, approved by the Board,
13 as a condition for the receipt of such extended benefits.

14 "(b) An individual's weekly benefit amount shall be
15 determined by the following table. Column I of that table
16 hereby establishes the minimum and maximum dollar limits
17 of total amounts of highest quarterly wages for employment
18 paid by employers during the eligibility period. The weekly
19 benefit amount to which such individual shall be entitled is
20 the amount appearing in columns II, III, IV, or V, as may
21 be appropriate with respect to such individual, on a line
22 directly opposite the total amounts of highest quarterly wages
23 for employment paid to such individual by employers during
24 such eligibility period:

"Unemployment and Temporary Disability Benefits

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V
Highest Quarterly Wages	Basic Weekly Benefit Amount	Weekly Benefit Amount for Individuals With—		
		1 Dependent	2 Dependents	3 or More
$125 or under	$5	$6.50	$7.50	$8.00
$125.01 to $150	6	7.80	9.00	9.60
$150.01 to $175	7	9.10	10.50	11.20
$175.01 to $200	8	10.40	12.00	12.80
$200.01 to $225	9	11.70	13.50	14.40
$225.01 to $250	10	13.00	15.00	16.00
$250.01 to $275	11	14.30	16.50	17.60
$275.01 to $300	12	15.60	18.00	19.20
$300.01 to $325	13	16.90	19.50	20.80
$325.01 to $350	14	18.20	21.00	22.40
$350.01 to $375	15	19.50	22.50	24.00
$375.01 to $400	16	20.80	24.00	25.60
$400.01 to $425	17	22.10	25.50	27.20
$425.01 to $450	18	23.40	27.00	28.80
$450.01 to $475	19	24.70	28.50	30.00
$475.01 and over	20	26.00	30.00	30.00

1 "(c) (1) In addition to the maximum duration of dis-
2 ability benefits payable under this part, and subject to the
3 other provisions of this subsection, each woman eligible
4 for disability benefits (except for the requirements of section
5 221 (b) (3)) shall be paid a weekly maternity benefit
6 equal to her weekly benefit amount with respect to a period
7 of not more than twelve consecutive weeks, namely, for the
8 six weeks prior to the week in which her confinement is
9 expected and for the six weeks subsequent to her confinement.
10 "(2) No maternity benefit shall be payable with respect
11 to any week in which the claimant thereof has engaged in

1 gainful work or with respect to which the claimant thereof
2 is receiving disability or unemployment benefits.

3 "ELIGIBILITY

4 "SEC. 221. (a) An individual shall be eligible to receive
5 benefits with respect to any week of unemployment only if
6 the Board finds that—

7 "(1) He was during such week able to work or
8 was able to work during four or more days of such week
9 and disabled the remaining days of such week;

10 "(2) He has made a claim for benefits with respect
11 to such week in accordance with such regulations as the
12 Board may prescribe;

13 "(3) He was during such week available for work
14 and had registered for work at, and thereafter continued
15 to report at, an employment office in accordance with
16 such regulations as the Board may prescribe: *Provided,*
17 That, under regulations prescribed by the Board, at-
18 tendance at a training course, approved by the Board,
19 may fulfill the requirements of this clause;

20 "(4) He had been unemployed for a waiting period
21 of one week within the benefit year: *Provided,* That
22 this requirement shall not interrupt the payment of
23 benefits for consecutive weeks of unemployment: *Pro-*

1 *vided further,* That the individual was otherwise eligible
2 for benefits with respect thereto;
3 "(5) He had during his eligibility period been paid
4 wages of not less than thirty times his basic weekly
5 benefit amount;
6 "(6) He is not receiving a disability benefit under
7 this part with respect to such week.
8 "(b) An individual shall be eligible to receive benefits
9 with respect to any week of temporary disability only if
10 the Board finds that—
11 "(1) He has made a claim for temporary disability
12 benefits with respect to such week in accordance with
13 such regulations as the Board may prescribe;
14 "(2) He has been certified as disabled and has
15 thereafter continued to be disabled and has been recerti-
16 fied (or, with respect to any woman claiming maternity
17 benefits, she has been certified as otherwise eligible,
18 and has thereafter continued to be recertified as eligible)
19 in accordance with such regulations as the Board may
20 prescribe;
21 "(3) He has been continuously disabled for a
22 waiting period of one week within the benefit year: *Pro-*
23 *vided,* That this requirement shall not interrupt the
24 payment of benefits for consecutive weeks of disability:

1 *Provided further,* That the individual was otherwise
2 eligible for disability benefits with respect thereto;
3 "(4) He had during his eligibility period been paid
4 wages of not less than thirty times his basic weekly
5 benefit amount;
6 "(5) He is not receiving an unemployment benefit
7 under this part with respect to such week.
8 "DISQUALIFICATIONS
9 "SEC. 222. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
10 tion 221 an individual shall be disqualified for unemploy-
11 ment benefits—
12 "(1) For any week in which he left suitable work
13 voluntarily without good cause and for not more than
14 the four consecutive weeks of unemployment which
15 immediately follow such week, as determined accord-
16 ing to the circumstances in each case;
17 "(2) For any week in which he was discharged
18 for misconduct connected with his work and for not more
19 than the four consecutive weeks of unemployment which
20 immediately follow such week, as determined according
21 to the circumstances in each case;
22 "(3) For any week in which he failed, without
23 good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work
24 when so directed by the employment office or Board

1 or to accept suitable work when offered him, and for not
2 more than the four consecutive weeks of unemployment
3 which immediately follow such week, as determined
4 according to the circumstances in each case;

5 "(4) For any week with respect to which it is
6 found that his unemployment is due to a stoppage of
7 work which exists because of a labor dispute at the
8 factory, establishment, or other premises in which he
9 is or was last employed: *Provided,* That this subsection
10 shall not apply if it is shown that (1) he is not partici-
11 pating in or directly interested in the labor dispute which
12 caused the stoppage of work; and (2) he does not
13 belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immedi-
14 ately before the commencement of the stoppage there
15 were members employed at the premises at which the
16 stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or
17 directly interested in the dispute: *Provided, however,*
18 That if in any case separate branches of work which are
19 commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate
20 premises are conducted in separate departments of the
21 same premises, each such department shall, for the pur-
22 pose of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate fac-
23 tory, establishment, or other premises.

24 "(b) In determining whether or not any work is suit-
25 able for an individual and in determining the existence of

1 good cause for voluntarily leaving his work, there shall be
2 considered among other factors the degree of risk involved
3 to his health, safety, and morals; his physical fitness and
4 prior training; his experience and prior earnings; the length
5 of his unemployment; his prospects for obtaining work at
6 his customary occupation; the distance of available work
7 from his residence and prospects for obtaining local work;
8 and the relationship of the individual and the work to em-
9 ployment policies established by Federal statute or by an
10 authorized agency of the Federal Government. No work
11 shall be deemed suitable for the purposes of this section,
12 and benefits shall not be denied under this title to any
13 otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept work, if—
14 "(1) The position offered is vacant due directly
15 to a strike, lock-out, or other labor dispute;
16 "(2) The remuneration, hours, or other conditions
17 of work offered are substantially less favorable to the
18 individual than those prevailing for similar work in the
19 locality;
20 "(3) If as a condition of being employed the in-
21 dividual would be required to join a company union
22 or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide
23 labor organization.
24 "(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 221 an

1 individual shall be disqualified for unemployment or tem-
2 porary disability benefits for any week with respect to which
3 he is receiving benefits under another unemployment in-
4 surance or temporary disability insurance law, or a work-
5 men's compensation law of the United States or of any
6 State: *Provided,* That with respect to disability benefits this
7 disqualification shall apply only if such other benefits are
8 paid with respect to the same disability: *Provided further,*
9 That if such other benefits are less than the benefits which
10 would otherwise be due under this part, he shall be en-
11 titled to receive for such week, if otherwise eligible, benefits
12 under this part reduced by the amount of such other benefits.
13 "SEC. 223. When used in this part—
14 "(a) The term 'week' means a period of seven con-
15 secutive days as the Board may prescribe.
16 "(b) An individual shall be deemed 'unemployed' with
17 respect to any week during which he performs no services
18 and with respect to which no remuneration is payable to him,
19 or with respect to any week of less than full-time work if
20 the remuneration payable to him with respect to such week
21 is less than his weekly benefit amount.
22 "(c) An individual shall be deemed disabled with re-
23 spect to any week during which by reason of illness or
24 injury he is totally unable to work at his last, accustomed,
25 or reasonably similar occupation, as may be determined by

1 the Board, and with respect to which no remuneration is
2 payable to him; and he shall be deemed disabled with
3 respect to any week in which by reason of illness or injury
4 he is unable to work at such occupation for three full days
5 or more, or for one full day or more if such week imme-
6 diately follows a waiting period week or a full week of
7 disability, and the remuneration payable to him with respect
8 to such week is less than his weekly benefit amount.

9 "(d) The term 'highest quarterly wages' means the
10 amount of an individual's total wages for employment paid
11 during that quarter of his eligibility period in which such
12 total wages were highest.

13 "(e) The term 'dependent' means an unmarried child
14 (including a stepchild, adopted or foster child) of an in-
15 dividual who is under the age of eighteen; and a wife of an
16 individual, not regularly engaged in rendering services for
17 remuneration or in any occupation for profit, who is living
18 with or receiving regular support from such individual.

19 "SEC. 224. Effective January 1, 1947, title III of the
20 Social Security Act is repealed.

21 "PART C—RETIREMENT, SURVIVORS, AND EXTENDED DIS-
22 ABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS

23 "PRIMARY INSURANCE BENEFITS

24 "SEC. 225. (a) (1) Every individual who (A) has
25 attained the age of sixty-five, if a male, or has attained the

1 age of sixty, if a female; (B) has filed application for pri-
2 mary insurance benefits; and (C) at the time of filing appli-
3 cation is a fully insured individual, shall be entitled to receive
4 a primary insurance benefit for each month, beginning with
5 the first month after December 1945 in which such indi-
6 vidual becomes so entitled to such insurance benefits and
7 ending with the month preceding the month in which he
8 dies.

9 "(2) Every individual who (A) has attained the age
10 of eighteen, (B) is not entitled to benefits under clause (1)
11 of this subsection, (C) has filed application for primary
12 insurance benefits, (D) is under a disability which has con-
13 tinued for a period of not less than six consecutive calendar
14 months, and (E) at the time of filing application is a fully
15 and currently insured individual, shall be entitled to receive
16 a primary insurance benefit for each month, beginning with
17 the first month after December 1945 in which such individual
18 becomes so entitled to such insurance benefits and ending
19 with the month immediately preceding the first month in
20 which any of the following occurs: He ceases to be under
21 a disability, becomes entitled to a benefit under clause (1) of
22 this subsection, or dies.

23 "(3) In addition to the monthly benefit under this sub-
24 section, if the Board shall find that the service of an
25 attendant is necessary by reason of disability, the Board

1 may grant such further sum, not in excess of $25 a month,
2 as the Board shall find necessary to cover the cost of such
3 an attendant.

4 "WIFE'S INSURANCE BENEFITS

5 "(b) (1) Every wife of an individual who is entitled
6 to primary benefits, if such wife (A) has filed application
7 for wife's insurance benefits; (B) was living with such
8 individual at the time such application was filed; (C) at
9 the time of filing such application has in her care, individually
10 or jointly with her husband, a child of her husband entitled
11 to receive a child's insurance benefit, or has attained the age
12 of sixty; and (D) is not entitled to receive primary insur-
13 ance benefits, or is entitled to receive primary insurance
14 benefits but such benefit for each month is less than one-half
15 of the primary insurance benefit of her husband for such
16 month, shall be entitled to receive a wife's insurance benefit
17 for each month, beginning with the first month after Decem-
18 ber 1945, in which she becomes so entitled to such insur-
19 ance benefits, and ending with the month immediately pre-
20 ceding the first month in which any of the following occurs:
21 She dies, her husband dies, no child of her husband is en-
22 titled to receive a child's insurance benefit and she is under
23 age sixty, her husband ceases to be entitled to primary
24 insurance benefits because of recovery from disability, they
25 are divorced a vinculo matrimonii, or she becomes entitled

1 to receive a primary insurance benefit for a month equal
2 to or exceeding one-half of the primary insurance benefit of
3 her husband for such month.

4 "(2) Such wife's insurance benefit for each month shall
5 be equal to one-half of the primary insurance benefit of
6 her husband for such month except that, if she is entitled
7 to receive a primary insurance benefit for any month, such
8 wife's insurance benefit for such month shall be reduced
9 by an amount equal to her primary insurance benefit for
10 such month.

11 "DISABLED HUSBAND'S INSURANCE BENEFITS

12 "(c) (1) Every husband of an individual entitled to
13 primary insurance benefits, if such husband (A) has at-
14 tained the age of sixty-five, (B) has filed application for
15 husband's insurance benefits, (C) was living with such in-
16 dividual at the time such application was filed, (D) is under
17 a disability which has continued since such individual became
18 entitled to primary insurance benefit and for a period of not
19 less than six consecutive calendar months, and (E) is not en-
20 titled to receive primary insurance benefits, or is entitled to
21 receive primary insurance benefits each of which is less than
22 one-half of a primary insurance benefit of his wife, shall be
23 entitled to receive a disabled husband's insurance benefit for
24 each month, beginning with the first month after December
25 1945 in which he becomes so entitled to such insurance bene-

1 fits, and ending with the month immediately preceding the
2 first month in which any of the following occurs: He ceases to
3 be under a disability, dies, his wife dies or ceases to be en-
4 titled to primary insurance benefits, they are divorced a
5 vinculo matrimonii, or he becomes entitled to receive a pri-
6 mary insurance benefit equal to or exceeding one-half of a
7 primary insurance benefit of his wife.

8 "(2) Such disabled husband's insurance benefits for
9 each month shall be equal to one-half of a primary insurance
10 benefit of his wife, except that, if he is entitled to receive a
11 primary insurance benefit for any month, such disabled hus-
12 band's insurance benefit for such month shall be reduced by
13 an amount equal to a primary insurance benefit of such dis-
14 abled husband.

15 "CHILD'S INSURANCE BENEFITS

16 "(d) (1) Every child of an individual entitled to pri-
17 mary insurance benefits, or of an individual who died a fully
18 or currently insured individual if such child (A) has filed
19 application for child's insurance benefits, (B) at the time
20 such application was filed was unmarried and had not
21 attained the age of eighteen, and (C) was dependent upon
22 such individual at the time such application was filed, or,
23 if such individual has died, was dependent upon such in-
24 dividual at the time of such individual's death, shall be
25 entitled to receive a child's insurance benefit for each month,

1 beginning with the first month after December 1945, in
2 which such child becomes so entitled to such insurance
3 benefits, and ending with the month immediately preceding
4 the first month in which any of the following occurs: Such
5 child dies, marries, is adopted prior to the death of such
6 individual, or attains the age of eighteen, or such individual
7 ceases to be entitled to primary insurance benefits because of
8 recovery from disability, or if such entitlement is with re-
9 spect to the wages of a female individual and the child is
10 deemed to have been dependent upon such individual be-
11 cause of the disability of the child's father or adopting
12 father as specified in paragraph (4) or (5), such disability
13 ceases.

14 "(2) Such child's insurance benefit for each month shall
15 be equal to one-half of the primary insurance benefit, for
16 such month, of the individual with respect to whose wages
17 the child is entitled to receive such benefit, except that,
18 when there is more than one such individual, living or de-
19 ceased, such benefit shall be equal to one-half of whichever
20 such benefit or such amount is greatest.

21 "(3) A child shall be deemed to have been depend-
22 ent upon such a father or adopting father at the time
23 specified in paragraph (1) (C) unless, at that time,
24 such individual was not living with or contributing to the
25 support of such child and—

1 "(i) such child was neither his legitimate nor his
2 adopted child; or
3 "(ii) such child had been adopted by some other in-
4 dividual not at the time of adoption the wife of such
5 father or adopting father; or
6 "(iii) such child was living with the child's step-
7 father, who was furnishing at least one-half of the child's
8 support.
9 "(4) A child shall be deemed to have been dependent
10 upon a mother or adopting mother at the time specified in
11 paragraph (1) (C) if, and only if, at that time, such child—
12 "(A) was not living with the child's father or
13 adopting father and he was not contributing to the child's
14 support; or
15 "(B) was not living with the child's father or
16 adopting father and such mother or adopting mother was
17 furnishing at least one-half of the child's support; or
18 "(C) the child's father or adopting father had
19 been under disability for a period of not less than the six
20 completed calendar months immediately preceding the
21 month as of which the child's dependency is determined.
22 "(5) A child shall be deemed to have been dependent
23 upon a stepparent at the time specified in paragraph (1)
24 (C) if, and only if, at that time, such child—
25 "(A) was living with such stepparent but not with

1 the child's father or adopting father and such father or
2 adopting father was not contributing to the child's sup-
3 port; or
4 "(B) was not living with the child's father or
5 adopting father and such stepparent was furnishing at
6 least one-half of the child's support; or
7 "(C) if dependency is determined with respect to
8 a stepmother, the child's father or adopting father had
9 been under disability for a period of not less than the
10 six completed calendar months immediately preceding
11 the month as of which the child's dependency is
12 determined.
13 "(6) A child shall be deemed to have been dependent
14 upon a foster parent if, and only if, at the time specified
15 in paragraph (1) (C), such foster parent was, and
16 throughout the period required by paragraph (7) for the
17 establishment of the foster relationship had been, furnish-
18 ing not less than one-half of such child's support and through-
19 out such period the child had not been living with the child's
20 father or adopting father and such father or adopting father
21 had not been contributing to the support of the child.
22 "(7) The 'child' of an individual, as such term is used
23 in this subsection, means (A) his son or daughter; or (B)
24 his stepchild by a marriage contracted prior to the date
25 upon which he attained the age of sixty if a male, or fifty-

1 five if a female, and prior to the beginning of the twelfth
2 month before the month in which he died or became dis-
3 abled; or (C) a child legally adopted by him prior to the
4 date upon which he attained the age of sixty if a male or
5 fifty-five if a female, and prior to the beginning of the
6 twelfth month before the month in which he died or became
7 disabled; or (D) a child to whom such individual (in such
8 case called a foster parent) stands in loco parentis and has
9 so stood for a period commencing prior to the date upon
10 which such foster parent attained the age of sixty if a male,
11 or fifty-five if a female, and prior to the beginning of the
12 twelfth month before the month in which such foster parent
13 died or became disabled, provided such child was living with
14 him throughout such period.

15 "WIDOW'S RETIREMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

16 "(e) (1) Every widow of an individual who died a
17 fully insured individual if such widow (A) has not remar-
18 ried, (B) has attained the age of sixty, (C) has filed appli-
19 cation for widow's retirement insurance benefits, (D) was
20 living with such individual at the time of his death, and (E)
21 is not entitled to receive primary insurance benefits, or is en-
22 titled to receive primary insurance benefits each of which is
23 less than three-fourths of the primary insurance benefits
24 of her husband, shall be entitled to receive a widow's
25 retirement insurance benefit for each month, begin-

1 ning with the first month after December 1945, in which she
2 becomes so entitled to such insurance benefits and ending with
3 the month immediately preceding the first month in which
4 any of the following occurs: She remarries, dies, or becomes
5 entitled to receive a primary insurance benefit equal to or
6 exceeding three-fourths of the primary insurance benefit of
7 her husband.

8 "(2) Such widow's retirement insurance benefit for
9 each month shall be equal to three-fourths of the primary
10 insurance benefit of her deceased husband, except that, if she
11 is entitled to receive a primary insurance benefit for any
12 month, such widow's retirement insurance benefit for such
13 month shall be reduced by an amount equal to her primary
14 insurance benefit for such month.

15 "DISABLED WIDOWER'S INSURANCE BENEFITS

16 "(f) (1) Every widower of an individual who died
17 a fully insured individual if such widower (A) has filed
18 application for disabled widower's insurance benefits, (B)
19 has not remarried, (C) has attained the age of sixty-five,
20 (D) was living with such individual at the time of her
21 death, (E) is under a disability which has continued since
22 the time of her death and for a period of not less than six
23 consecutive months, and (F) is not entitled to receive pri-
24 mary insurance benefits or is entitled to receive primary
25 insurance benefits each of which is less than three-fourths

1 of a primary insurance benefit of his wife, shall be entitled
2 to receive a disabled widower's insurance benefit for each
3 month beginning with the month in which he becomes so
4 entitled to such insurance benefits and ending with the
5 month immediately preceding the first month in which
6 any of the following occurs: He ceases to be under a dis-
7 ability, remarries, dies, or becomes entitled to receive a
8 primary insurance benefit equal to or exceeding three-fourths
9 of a primary insurance benefit of his wife.

10 "(2) Such disabled widower's insurance benefit for
11 each month shall be equal to three-fourths of a primary
12 insurance benefit of his deceased wife, except that, if he is
13 entitled to receive a primary insurance benefit for any month,
14 such disabled widower's insurance benefit for such month
15 shall be reduced by an amount equal to a primary insurance
16 benefit of such widower.

17 "MOTHER'S INSURANCE BENEFITS

18 "(g) (1) Every widow of an individual who died a
19 fully or currently insured individual if such widow (A) has
20 filed application for a mother's insurance benefits; (B)
21 at the time of filing such application has in her care a
22 child of such deceased individual entitled to receive a child's
23 insurance benefit; (C) has not remarried; (D) is not en-
24 titled to receive a widow's retirement insurance benefit, and
25 is not entitled to receive primary insurance benefits, or is

1 entitled to receive primary insurance benefits but such ben-
2 efit for each month is less than three-fourths of the primary in-
3 surance benefit of her husband; and (E) was living with such
4 individual at the time of his death, and any surviving former
5 wife divorced who has met the requirements in (A), (B),
6 (C), and (D) above and who was herself receiving more
7 than half of her support from the wage earner when he died,
8 shall be entitled to receive a mother's insurance benefit for
9 such month, beginning with the first month after December
10 1945, in which she becomes so entitled to such insurance
11 benefits and ending with the month immediately preceding
12 the first month in which any of the following occurs: No
13 child of such deceased individual is entitled to receive a
14 primary insurance benefit equal to or exceeding three-fourths
15 of the primary insurance benefit of her deceased husband,
16 she becomes entitled to receive a widow's retirement insur-
17 ance benefit, she remarries, she dies.

18 "(2) Such mother's insurance benefit for each month
19 shall be equal to three-fourths of the primary insurance bene-
20 fit of her deceased husband, except that, if she is entitled to
21 receive a primary insurance benefit for any month, such
22 mother's insurance benefit for such month shall be reduced
23 by an amount equal to such primary insurance benefit.

24 "PARENT'S INSURANCE BENEFIT

25 "(h) (1) Every parent of an individual who dies a

1 fully insured individual, leaving no widow, widower, or
2 surviving child under the age of eighteen, who would on
3 filing application in the month in which such individual
4 died be entitled to a benefit for such month, or who
5 could become entitled to a benefit for any subsequent
6 month, with respect to such individual's wages, if such
7 parent (A) has attained the age of sixty-five if a male, or
8 of sixty if a female; (B) was chiefly supported by such
9 individual at the time of such individual's death and filed
10 proof of such support within two years of such date of
11 death; (C) has not married since such individual's death;
12 (D) is not entitled to receive any other insurance benefits
13 under this section, or is entitled to receive one or more of
14 such benefits for a month, but the total for such month is
15 less than one-half of the primary insurance benefit of such
16 deceased individual; and (E) has filed application for
17 parent's insurance benefits, shall be entitled to receive a
18 parent's insurance benefit for each month, beginning with
19 the first month after December 1945, in which such
20 parent becomes so entitled to such parent's insurance benefits
21 and ending with the month immediately preceding the first
22 month in which any of the following occurs: Such parent
23 dies, marries, or becomes entitled to receive for any month
24 an insurance benefit or benefits (other than a benefit under
25 this subsection) in a total amount equal to or exceeding

1 one-half of a primary insurance benefit of such deceased
2 individual.
3 "(2) Such parent's insurance benefit for each month
4 subsequent to December 1945 shall be equal to one-half of
5 the primary insurance benefit of such deceased individual,
6 except that, if such parent is entitled to receive an insur-
7 ance benefit or benefits for any month (other than a benefit
8 under this subsection), such parent's insurance benefit for
9 such month shall be reduced by an amount equal to the total
10 of such other benefit or benefits for such month. When
11 there is more than one such individual with respect to whose
12 wages the parent is entitled, such parent's insurance benefit
13 shall be equal to one-half of whichever primary insurance
14 benefit is greatest.
15 "(3) As used in this subsection, the term 'parent' means
16 the mother or father of an individual, a stepparent of an
17 individual by a marriage contracted before such individual
18 attained the age of sixteen, or an adopting parent by whom
19 an individual was adopted before he attained the age of
20 sixteen.
21 "LUMP-SUM DEATH PAYMENTS
22 "(i) Upon the death of an individual who died a fully
23 or currently insured individual, an amount equal to six times
24 a primary insurance benefit of such individual shall be paid
25 in a lump sum to the widow or widower whose relationship

1 to the deceased is determined by the Board, and who is living
2 on the date of such determination: *Provided,* That such widow
3 or widower was living with such insured individual at the
4 time of his death. If no such widow or widower be living on
5 the date of such determination, or, if living, was not living
6 with the insured individual at the time of his death, such
7 amount shall be paid to any person or persons, equitably
8 entitled thereto, to the extent and in proportions that he or
9 they shall have paid the expenses of burial of the deceased.
10 No payment shall be made to any person under this subsec-
11 tion unless application therefor shall have been filed by or on
12 behalf of any such person (whether or not legally com-
13 petent), prior to the expiration of two years after the date of
14 death of such individual.

15 "APPLICATION FOR BENEFITS

16 "(j) An individual who would have been entitled to a
17 benefit under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or
18 (h) for any month had he filed application therefor prior to
19 the end of such month, shall be entitled to such benefit for
20 such month if he files application therefor prior to the end of
21 the third month immediately succeeding such month.

22 "RECOMPUTATION OF BENEFITS

23 "(k) (1) An individual who has become entitled to
24 primary insurance benefits, upon application, may have

1 the amount of his primary insurance benefit recomputed as
2 of January 1 of any year following the year in which he
3 became so entitled to take account of his wages subsequent
4 to entitlement; and if such recomputation would increase the
5 amount of his primary insurance benefit, the monthly benefits
6 payable with respect to his wage record, beginning with
7 the benefits for October of that year (but in no event
8 earlier than the month in which the request for recomputa-
9 tion was filed), shall be based on such recomputation.
10 "(2) In determining the amount of any monthly benefit
11 or lump-sum death payment payable with respect to the
12 wages of a deceased individual who was entitled to primary
13 insurance benefits, the Board may, in the absence of a written
14 request for recomputation, compute such benefits on the basis
15 of the primary insurance benefit of such individual last in
16 force prior to his death. If such request is filed within such
17 time as may be prescribed by regulations, and recomputa-
18 tation would increase the primary insurance benefit of such
19 deceased individual, all monthly benefits and any lump-sum
20 death payment payable with respect to his wages shall be
21 determined on the basis of the increased primary insurance
22 benefit. The recomputed amount with respect to monthly
23 benefits shall be effective with the month of entitlement to
24 such benefits or as of the date of request for recomputation

1 if such request is filed after initial decision has been made
2 on the application for such benefits.

3 "AMOUNT OF BENEFITS

4 "SEC. 226. (a) An individual's primary insurance ben-
5 efit with respect to any month, shall be an amount equal to
6 the sum of the following:

7 "(1) (A) Forty per centum of the amount of his aver-
8 age monthly wage as computed for such month if such
9 average monthly wage does not exceed $75, or (B) if such
10 average monthly wage exceeds $75, 40 per centum of $75,
11 plus 10 per centum of the amount by which such average
12 monthly wage exceeds $75 and does not exceed $300; and

13 "(2) An amount equal to 1 per centum of the amount
14 computed under paragraph (1) multiplied by one-fourth
15 of the number of his quarters of coverage (as defined in
16 section 228 (a)). Where the primary insurance benefit
17 thus computed is less than $20, such amount shall be $20,
18 and where it is not a multiple of $1, such amount shall be
19 computed to the next higher multiple of $1.

20 "(b) An individual's average monthly wage shall be
21 the quotient obtained by dividing the total wages paid him
22 in all quarters of coverage (except any quarter for any
23 part of which he was under disability) before the computa-
24 tion date specified in this subsection, by three times the

1 number of such quarters elapsing after 1936 and before such
2 computation date. The initial computation date for a
3 primary insurance benefit of an individual who is disabled
4 shall be the quarter in which he becomes entitled to such
5 benefit; of an individual who is age 65 or older or who is
6 deceased shall be January 1 of any of the following years,
7 whichever results in the highest benefit amount—
8 "(1) the year in which he first could have become
9 entitled to such benefit upon filing an application; or
10 "(2) the year in which he becomes entitled to such
11 benefit or dies; or
12 "(3) any year between those two years.
13 Subsequent computation dates may be established under
14 the provisions of section 225 (k).
15 "REDUCTION AND INCREASE OF BENEFITS
16 "SEC. 227. (a) Whenever the total of benefits under
17 section 225, payable for a month with respect to an indi-
18 vidual's wages, is more than $30 and exceeds $120 or an
19 amount equal to 80 per centum of his average monthly wage,
20 such total of benefits shall, prior to any deductions under this
21 section, be reduced to the lesser of such amounts or to $30,
22 whichever is greater.
23 "(b) Whenever a decrease or increase of the total of
24 benefits for a month is made under subsection (a) of this
25 section, each benefit, except the primary insurance benefit,

1 shall be proportionately decreased or increased, as the case
2 may be.

3 "(c) Deductions, in such amounts and at such time or
4 times as the Board shall determine, shall be made from any
5 payment or payments under this title to which an individual
6 is entitled, until the total of such deductions equals such in-
7 dividual's benefit or benefits for any month in which such
8 individual:

9 "(1) rendered services in employment for remun-
10 eration of more than $25 or, if a blind individual, of
11 more than $50, or received benefits under part B of
12 more than $25; or

13 "(2) if a widow entitled to a mother's insurance
14 benefit, did not have in her care a child of her deceased
15 husband entitled to receive a child's insurance benefit;
16 or

17 "(3) if a wife under age sixty entitled to a wife's
18 insurance benefit did not have in her care, individually
19 or jointly with her husband, a child of her husband en-
20 titled to receive a child's insurance benefit.

21 "(d) Deductions shall be made from any husband's,
22 wife's, or child's insurance benefit to which a husband, wife,
23 or child is entitled, until the total of such deductions equals
24 such husband's, wife's, or child's insurance benefit or benefits
25 for any month in which the individual, with respect to whose

1 wages such benefit was payable, rendered services in em-
2 ployment for remuneration of more than $25, or, if a blind
3 individual, of more than $50, or if such individual received
4 benefits under part B of more than $25.

5 "(e) If more than one event occurs in any one month
6 which would occasion deductions equal to a benefit for
7 such month, only an amount equal to such benefit shall be
8 deducted.

9 "(f) Any individual in receipt of benefits subject to
10 deduction under subsection (c) or (d) (or who is in
11 receipt of such benefits on behalf of another individual),
12 because of the occurrence of an event enumerated therein,
13 shall report such occurrence to the Board prior to the receipt
14 and acceptance of an insurance benefit for the second
15 month, following the month in which such event occurred.
16 Any such individual having knowledge thereof, who fails
17 to report any such occurrence, shall suffer an additional
18 deduction equal to that imposed under subsection (c) or (d).

19 "ELIGIBILITY FOR BENEFITS

20 "SEC. 228 (a) An individual shall be deemed fully
21 insured in any month if it appears to the satisfaction of the
22 Board that—

23 "(1) He had not less than one quarter of coverage
24 for each two of the quarters elapsing after 1936 or after
25 the quarter in which he attained age twenty-one, which-

1 ever is later, and in no case less than six quarters of
2 coverage, excluding from such elapsed quarters (A)
3 any quarter between January 1, 1937, or the quarter
4 in which he attained age twenty-one if later, and
5 December 31, 1945, in excess of twice the number of
6 quarters of coverage which the individual had estab-
7 lished during that period; (B) the quarter in which
8 an individual attained the age of sixty-five, if a male,
9 or of sixty, if a female, and any quarter thereafter or,
10 if earlier, the quarter in which he died; (C) any quarter
11 for any part of which he was under a prior disability;
12 (D) for the purpose of determining whether such indi-
13 vidual is entitled to benefits under section 225 (a) (2)
14 in respect to a current disability, the quarter in which
15 such disability began and every quarter for any part of
16 which he continues under such disability; or
17 "(2) He has at least forty quarters of coverage.
18 "As used in this title, the term 'quarter' and the
19 term 'calendar quarter' mean a period of three calen-
20 dar months ending on March 31, June 30, September
21 30, or December 31; and the term 'quarter of cover-
22 age' means a calendar quarter in which the individual
23 has been paid not less than $50 in wages. When the num-
24 ber of quarters elapsing specified in paragraph (1) of this
25 subsection is an odd number, for purposes of such paragraph

1 such number shall be reduced by one. In any case where
2 an individual has been paid prior to 1946 in a calendar year
3 $3,000 or more in wages, or after 1945 in a calendar year
4 $3,600 or more in wages, each quarter of such year follow-
5 ing his first quarter of coverage shall be deemed a quarter
6 of coverage, excepting any quarter in such year in which
7 such individual dies or becomes entitled to a primary insur-
8 ance benefit and any quarter succeeding such quarter in
9 which he died or became so entitled. In any case where
10 wages have been paid pursuant to a ruling based on the
11 National Labor Relations Act or a labor relations act of any
12 State, or under a compromise settlement resulting from a dis-
13 pute within the jurisdiction of any such Act, such wages shall
14 be deemed to have been paid on the employer's normal dates
15 of payment of wages earned in the periods to which such
16 wages apply.

17 "(b) An individual shall be deemed to be currently
18 insured under part C of this title if he had acquired not less
19 than six quarters of coverage during the period consisting
20 of the quarter in which he died or in which his current
21 disability began, and the twelve calendar quarters immedi-
22 ately preceding such quarter (excluding from such imme-
23 diately preceding quarters any quarter for any part of which
24 he was under a prior disability).

1 "ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

2 "SEC. 229. (a) Where, for any month which occurs
3 after December 1945—

4 "(1) A benefit under section 225 (a) is payable
5 to an individual and a noncontributory benefit is also
6 payable to him by reason of his retirement, disability, or
7 old age; or

8 "(2) A benefit under subsection (b), (c), or (d)
9 of section 225 is payable to a wife, husband, or child
10 and a noncontributory benefit is also payable to or on
11 account of such wife, husband, or child by reason of
12 the retirement, disability, or old age of the individual
13 with respect to whose wages the benefit under this part
14 is payable; or

15 "(3) A benefit under subsection (d), (e), (f),
16 (g), or (h) of section 225 is payable to a child, widow,
17 former wife divorced, widower, or parent and a non-
18 contributory benefit is also payable to or on account of
19 such child, widow, former wife divorced, widower, or
20 parent, by reason of the death of the individual with
21 respect to whose wages the benefit under this part is
22 payable;

23 the benefit payable under this part for such month shall be
24 adjusted in accordance with the following provisions of this
25 section.

1 "(b) (1) If the benefit payable under this part is
2 greater than the noncontributory benefit, the benefit payable
3 under this part shall be reduced by an amount equal to one-
4 half the noncontributory benefit.
5 "(2) If the benefit payable under this part is equal to
6 or less than the noncontributory benefit, the benefit payable
7 under this part shall be reduced by one-half.
8 "(c) The adjustment under this section shall be made
9 after any reduction or increase under section 226 but prior
10 to any deductions under that section and prior to any adjust-
11 ment under section 292, except that no adjustment under
12 this section shall reduce to less than $10 the benefit or total
13 of benefits payable under section 225 for a month with
14 respect to an individual's wages. Adjustments under this
15 section shall not be modified, postponed, or suspended by
16 reason of deductions from or temporary adjustment, tem-
17 porary modification, temporary suspension, or temporary
18 delay in the payment, of any noncontributory benefit if
19 the Board so provides by regulation after a determination,
20 or if it determines in a particular case, that modification,
21 postponement, or suspension of the adjustments would be
22 impracticable or contrary to the purposes of this section or
23 this part.
24 "(d) If a noncontributory benefit is payable on other
25 than a monthly basis (excluding a benefit payable in a lump

1 sum unless it is a commutation of, or a substitute for, peri-
2 odic payments), adjustment of benefits under this section
3 shall be made in such amounts as the Board finds will
4 approximate as nearly as practicable the adjustments pre-
5 scribed in subsection (b).

6 "(e) No adjustment under this section in any benefit
7 to which an individual had become entitled, or would have
8 become entitled upon the filing of an application therefor,
9 before the date of enactment of this Act, shall reduce such
10 benefit to an amount less than the benefit which was or
11 would have been payable before such date.

12 "(f) Where more than one noncontributory benefit is
13 payable to or on account of an individual for a month the
14 sum of such benefits shall be considered the only noncon-
15 tributory benefit with respect to which adjustment is to be
16 made under this section for such month.

17 "(g) The term 'noncontributory benefit' means (1) a
18 cash benefit, allowance, annuity, retired pay or compensation
19 payable by reason of the death, disability, old-age, or retire-
20 ment, and the past employment or services, of any individual,
21 under any law or plan of the United States or under a plan
22 of any wholly owned instrumentality of the United States,
23 creating a system of such payments to individuals, if the
24 benefit system is supported without direct and substantial
25 contributions by employees, and (2) a cash benefit, allow-

1 ance, or compensation under any workmen's compensation
2 law or plan of the United States or of any State, if the cash
3 benefit system is supported without direct and substantial
4 contributions by employees.

5 "(h) Regulations of the Board to carry out the pro-
6 visions of this section shall be prescribed only after consulta-
7 tion with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Such reg-
8 ulations shall include (1) provisions for determining the
9 amount to be deducted from each benefit under this title in
10 cases in which a single payment by the Veterans' Adminis-
11 tration is made on account of two or more individuals; (2)
12 provisions for determining the amounts to be deducted under
13 this section, when, at the time determination under this
14 title is required to be made, no application has been filed
15 with, or no adjudication has been made by, the Veterans'
16 Administration; and (3) provision for making redetermina-
17 tions, and for making appropriate adjustments, when an
18 adjudication by the Veterans' Administration renders er-
19 roneous any prior payment or denial of benefits by the
20 Board. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the
21 Act of August 12, 1935, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition,
22 title 38, sec. 454 (a)), in any case in which payments made
23 under this title for any months are erroneous because pen-
24 sion, compensation, or retirement pay have accrued for past
25 months and are unpaid, the amount of such erroneous pay-

1 ments may, to such extent and subject to such limitations
2 as may be prescribed in joint regulations of the Adminis-
3 trator of Veterans' Affairs and the Board, be withheld by
4 the Veterans' Administration from such accrued payments
5 or recovered by the United States, or adjustment may be
6 made under section 292.

7 "PORTION OF BENEFITS DEEMED GRATUITOUS PAYMENTS

8 "SEC. 230. In case a benefit is payable under this part
9 which would not have been payable without the wages
10 deemed to have been paid under section 260, the part of
11 such benefit which bears the same ratio to the total amount
12 of such benefit as the wages deemed paid under section 260
13 bears to the total amount of wages with respect to which such
14 benefit is payable, and only that part of such benefit, shall
15 be regarded as a gratuitous pension, benefit, or payment
16 within the meaning of any law or plan of the United States.
17 In any other case in which a benefit is payable under this
18 part with respect to wages which include wages deemed
19 paid under section 260, the excess of the amount of such
20 benefit over the amount of the benefit which would have been
21 payable without section 260, and only such excess, shall
22 be regarded as a gratuitous pension, benefit, or payment
23 within the meaning of any such law or plan.

24 "PART D—NATIONAL SOCIAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND

25 "SEC. 250. (a) There is hereby created a trust fund to

1 be known as the 'National Social Insurance Trust Fund'
2 (called the 'Trust Fund'). The Trust Fund shall consist
3 of the assets held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the
4 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund on
5 January 1, 1946, which assets the Secretary of the Treasury
6 is authorized and directed to transfer to the Trust Fund; con-
7 tributions collected under the National Social Insurance
8 Contributions Act paid into the Trust Fund; and such other
9 amounts as may be paid into or belong to the Trust Fund
10 by virtue of any other provision of law. There is also
11 authorized to be appropriated to the Trust Fund such addi-
12 tional sums as may be required to finance the benefits and
13 payments of the Social Insurance system.

14 "(b) There is hereby created a body to be known as
15 the Board of Trustees of the National Social Insurance
16 Trust Fund (called the 'Board of Trustees'), which Board
17 of Trustees shall be composed of the Secretary of the Treas-
18 ury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Chairman of the
19 Social Security Board, all ex officio. The Secretary of the
20 Treasury shall be the Managing Trustee of the Board of
21 Trustees (called the 'Managing Trustee'). It shall be the
22 duty of the Board of Trustees to—

23 "(1) Hold the Trust Fund;

24 "(2) Establish from time to time such separate
25 accounts within the Trust Fund as may be necessary for

1 the proper and efficient administration of the Social
2 Insurance system;
3 "(3) Report to the Congress at each regular ses-
4 sion of the Congress on the operation and status of the
5 Trust Fund (and the separate accounts) during the pre-
6 ceding fiscal year and on its expected operation and
7 status during the next ensuing five fiscal years;
8 "(4) Report to the Congress whenever the Board
9 of Trustees is of the opinion that during the ensuing
10 five fiscal years the Trust Fund (or any separate ac-
11 count) will be excessive or unduly small.
12 "The reports provided for above shall include a statement
13 of the assets of, and the disbursements made from the Trust
14 Fund during the preceding fiscal year, estimates of the ex-
15 pected future income to, and disbursements to be made from,
16 the Trust Fund during the next ensuing five fiscal years, and
17 a statement of the actuarial status of the Trust Fund.
18 "(c) The Managing Trustee is authorized and directed
19 to receive and hold in the Trust Fund all moneys deposited
20 therein by a State agency from a State unemployment fund,
21 and any moneys transferred from a State account in the
22 Unemployment Trust Fund, if a State shall, by action of
23 its legislature, so authorize and the State agency shall so
24 certify and direct. In return for the assumption by the
25 Federal Government of the obligation to pay unemployment

1 benefits, a State shall be required, as a condition for the
2 receipt of any grant or payment authorized under this Act
3 and under the Social Security Amendments of 1945, to
4 transfer to the National Social Insurance Trust Fund the
5 unexpended balances in its unemployment fund or its ac-
6 count in the Unemployment Trust Fund. Such unexpended
7 balances shall be calculated on the basis of the balances
8 existing on January 1, 1945, plus any collections of con-
9 tributions made since that date minus any payment of un-
10 employment compensation made since that date.

11 "(d) The Managing Trustee is authorized and directed
12 to receive and hold in a separate railroad unemployment-
13 insurance account of the Trust Fund such amounts as are
14 transferred to the account from the Unemployment Trust
15 Fund, or deposited in the account, by the Railroad Retire-
16 ment Board. The Managing Trustee is authorized and
17 directed to make such payments out of this account as the
18 Railroad Retirement Board may duly certify, not exceed-
19 ing the amount standing to the credit of the railroad unem-
20 ployment insurance account at the time of such payment.

21 "(e) The Trust Fund shall be invested as a single fund.
22 It shall be the duty of the Managing Trustee to invest such
23 portion of the Trust Fund as is not, in his judgment, required
24 to meet current withdrawals. Such investments may be
25 made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States

1 or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest
2 by the United States. For such purpose such obligations
3 may be acquired (1) on original issue at par, or (2) by
4 purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price.
5 The purposes for which obligations of the United States may
6 be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended,
7 are hereby extended to authorize the issuance at par of special
8 obligations exclusively to the Trust Fund. Such special
9 obligations shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average
10 rate of interest, computed as to the end of the calendar month
11 next preceding the date of such issue, borne by all interest-
12 bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part
13 of the public debt; except that where such average rate is
14 not a multiple of one-eighth of 1 per centum, the rate of
15 interest of such special obligations shall be the multiple of
16 one-eighth of 1 per centum next lower than such average
17 rate. Obligations other than such special obligations may be
18 acquired for the Fund only on such terms as to provide an
19 investment yield not less than the yield which would be
20 required in the case of special obligations if issued to the
21 Fund upon the date of such acquisition. Special obligations
22 shall be issued only if the Managing Trustee determines that
23 the purchase of other interest-bearing obligations of the
24 United States, or of obligations guaranteed as to both prin-

1 cipal and interest by the United States on original issue or
2 at the market price, is not in the public interest.
3 "(f) Any obligations acquired by the Trust Fund (ex-
4 cept special obligations issued exclusively to the Trust Fund)
5 may be sold by the Managing Trustee at the market price,
6 and such special obligations may be redeemed at par plus
7 accrued interest.
8 "(g) The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or
9 redemption of, any obligations held in the Trust Fund shall
10 be credited to and form a part of the Trust Fund. The
11 Managing Trustee shall credit to each account maintained
12 within the Trust Fund a proportionate part of the earnings
13 of the Fund on the basis of the average daily balances of
14 such account.
15 "(h) The Managing Trustee is directed to pay from
16 time to time from the Trust Fund into the Treasury the
17 amount estimated by him and the Chairman of the Social
18 Security Board and, with respect to part A by the Surgeon
19 General of the Public Health Service, which will be expended
20 during a three-month period for the administration of the
21 Social Insurance system. Such payments shall be covered
22 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts for the reimburse-
23 ments of expenses incurred in connection with the adminis-
24 tration of such system. If it subsequently appears that the
25 estimates for any particular period were too high or too low,

1 appropriate adjustments shall be made by the Managing
2 Trustee in future payments.
3 "(i) All amounts credited to the Trust Fund shall be
4 available solely for making payments under the Social In-
5 surance system, except that any amounts credited to the
6 railroad unemployment insurance account in the Trust Fund
7 shall be available exclusively for such payments as the Rail-
8 road Retirement Board may duly certify.
9 "PART E—CREDIT FOR MILITARY SERVICE
10 "SEC. 260. (a) Effective as of September 7, 1939, for
11 the purposes of this title, each serviceman shall be deemed
12 to have been paid $160 as remuneration for employment in
13 and for each calendar month or any part thereof of active
14 military or naval service performed after September 7, 1939.
15 "(b) The term 'active military or naval service' means
16 active service in the Army or Navy of the United States,
17 the United States Marine Corps, or the United States Coast
18 Guard, or in any component part of any of the foregoing.
19 "(c) The term 'serviceman' means a man or woman
20 who is or has been in active military or naval service at
21 any time during the period specified in subsection (a).
22 "DATE OF DEATH
23 "SEC. 261. (a) For purposes of this title, the date of
24 a serviceman's death while in active military or naval service
25 shall be the date determined by the appropriate service

1 department in a report of death, or included as the date
2 of presumed death in a finding of death made by the head
3 of such department pursuant to the Act of March 7, 1942,
4 as amended (50 U. S. C. App., 1001–1017).

5 "(b) Subsection (a) shall not be applicable to any
6 serviceman with respect to whom the Social Security Board
7 has, prior to the enactment of this Act, made a finding of
8 death.

9 "RETROACTIVE BENEFITS AND RECOMPUTATIONS

10 "SEC. 262. (a) Within such period as the Board may
11 by regulation prescribe, but in no event more than two years
12 after the enactment of this Act, (1) any individual who
13 before the enactment of this Act was entitled to benefits
14 under section 202 of the Social Security Act Amendments
15 of 1939, with respect to the wages of a serviceman whose
16 death occurred prior to such enactment (including lump-
17 sum payments under section 202 (g) of that Act), may
18 file application for a recomputation of such benefits, and
19 (2) any individual may file application with respect to
20 such wages for any such benefits to which he was not, and
21 upon filing application would not have been, entitled prior
22 to the enactment of this Act.

23 "(b) The Board shall recompute the benefits of any
24 individual filing an application therefor under clause (1) of
25 subsection (a) to take into account wages deemed paid by

1 reason of section 260 and such recomputation shall be
2 effective, retroactively, as of the month in which the in-
3 dividual first became entitled to such benefits.

4 "(c) An application for benefits filed pursuant to clause
5 (2) of subsection (a) with respect to the wages of any
6 serviceman which include wages deemed paid by reason of
7 section 260 shall be effective, retroactively, as though filed
8 in the month in which the serviceman died or in the first
9 month thereafter (not later than the month in which this
10 Act is enacted) in which all conditions of entitlement to
11 such benefits, other than the filing of an application, were
12 met.

13 "(d) In case of the death, prior to the expiration of
14 the period prescribed by the Board under subsection (a),
15 of an individual whose application for recomputation or ap-
16 plication for benefits, if he had filed one under that sub-
17 section, would have been effective retroactively under sub-
18 section (b) or subsection (c), the application may be filed
19 within such period by any other individual or individuals
20 entitled to benefits with respect to the same wages. In
21 any case in which an application is so filed, the nonpayment
22 or underpayment to such deceased individual shall be treated
23 as erroneous within the meaning of section 292.

24 "(e) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this

1 section no payment made prior to the enactment of this
2 Act shall be rendered erroneous by such enactment.

3 "PERIODS OF LIMITATION

4 "SEC. 263. In the case of any application for benefits
5 filed in accordance with the provisions of section 262
6 (a) (2)—

7 "(a) the two-year period within which applica-
8 tion must be filed under section 202 (g) of the Social
9 Security Act Amendments of 1939, or section 225 (i)
10 of this Act, shall not apply; and

11 "(b) the two-year period within which proof of
12 dependency and support must be filed under section
13 202 (f) (1) (B) of the Social Security Act Amend-
14 ments of 1939 or section 225 (h) (1) (B) of this
15 Act shall begin to run from the date of enactment of
16 this Act.

17 "PART F—COVERAGE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

18 "SEC. 275. When used in this title—

19 "(a) The term 'wages' means all remuneration for
20 employment, including the cash value of all remuneration
21 paid in any medium other than cash, and the sum paid to
22 an individual pursuant to an order based on the National
23 Labor Relations Act, or the labor relations act of any State
24 or under a compromise settlement resulting from a dispute
25 within the jurisdiction of any such Act, which sum if it

1 had been paid for services rendered during the period for
2 which reinstatement has been ordered would have con-
3 stituted remuneration for employment; except that such
4 term shall not include—

5 "(1) That part of the remuneration which, after
6 remuneration equal to $3,000 has been paid to an in-
7 dividual by an employer with respect to employment
8 during any calendar year prior to 1940, is paid to such
9 individual by such employer with respect to employment
10 during such calendar year;

11 "(2) That part of the remuneration which, after
12 remuneration equal to $3,000 has been paid to an in-
13 dividual with respect to employment during any calen-
14 dar year after 1939 and prior to 1946, is paid to such
15 individual with respect to employment during such
16 calendar year before 1946;

17 "(3) That part of the remuneration which, after
18 remuneration equal to $3,600 has been paid to an
19 individual during any calendar year after 1945, is paid
20 to such individual during such calendar year;

21 "(4) The amount of any payment made to, or on
22 behalf of, an employee under a plan or system estab-
23 lished by an employer which makes provision for his
24 employees generally or for a class or classes of his em-
25 ployees (including any amount paid by an employer

1 for insurance or annuities, or into a fund, to provide for
2 any such payment), on account of (A) retirement, or
3 (B) sickness or accident disability, or (C) medical and
4 hospitalization expenses in connection with sickness or
5 accident disability, or (D) death, provided the employee
6 (i) has not the option to receive, instead of provision for
7 such death benefit, any part of such payment or, if such
8 death benefit is insured, any part of the premiums (or
9 contributions to premiums) paid by his employer, and
10 (ii) has not the right, under the provisions of the plan
11 or system or policy of insurance providing for such
12 death benefit, to assign such benefit, or to receive a cash
13 consideration in lieu of such benefit either upon his with-
14 drawal from the plan or system providing for such
15 benefit or upon termination of such plan or system or
16 policy of insurance or of his employment with such
17 employer;
18 "(5) The payment by an employer (without de-
19 ductions from the remuneration of the employee) of any
20 social-insurance contributions imposed upon an employee;
21 "(6) Prior to 1946, dismissal payments which the
22 employer is not legally required to make;
23 "(7) The value of services exchanged for other
24 services for which there is no payment other than the
25 exchange; or

1 "(8) Any remuneration paid to an individual prior
2 to January 1, 1937.
3 "(b) The term "employment" means any service per-
4 formed after December 31, 1936, and prior to January 1,
5 1940, which was employment as defined in section 210 (b)
6 of the Social Security Act prior to January 1, 1940 (except
7 service performed by an individual after he attained the age
8 of sixty-five if performed prior to January 1, 1939), and any
9 service, after December 31, 1939, and prior to January 1,
10 1946, which was employment as defined in section 209 (b)
11 of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, and any
12 service of whatever nature, performed after December 31,
13 1945, by an employee for the person employing him, irre-
14 spective of the citizenship or residence of either, (A) within
15 the United States, (B) under a contract of service which is
16 entered into within the United States, or (C) in connection
17 with an American vessel or civil aircraft during the perform-
18 ance of which the vessel touches at a port in the United
19 States, if the employee is employed on and in connection
20 with such vessel when outside the United States, except—
21 "(1) Casual labor not in the course of the em-
22 ployer's trade or business;
23 "(2) Service performed by an individual in the
24 employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service per-

1 formed by a child under the age of twenty-one in the
2 employ of his father or mother;
3 "(3) Service performed on or in connection with a
4 vessel not an American vessel by an employee, if the
5 employee is employed on and in connection with such
6 vessel when outside the United States;
7 "(4) Service performed in the employ of the United
8 States Government, or of an instrumentality of the United
9 States which is (A) wholly owned by the United States,
10 or (B) exempt from any social-insurance contributions
11 by virtue of any other provision of law: *Provided,* That
12 service performed in the employ of the Tennessee Valley
13 Authority on an hourly basis shall not come within
14 this exception;
15 "(5) Service performed in the employ of a State
16 or any political subdivision thereof, or any instru-
17 mentality of any one or more of the foregoing which is
18 wholly owned by one or more States or political sub-
19 divisions, unless such service (except for the purpose
20 of part B of this title) falls within the scope of a volun-
21 tary compact entered into under section 276;
22 "(6) Service performed by a duly ordained or duly
23 commissioned or licensed minister of any church in the
24 regular exercise of his ministry and service performed

1 by regular members of religious orders in the exercise
2 of duties required by such orders;
3 "(7) Service performed by an individual as an
4 employee or employee representative as defined in sec-
5 tion 1532 of the Internal Revenue Code;
6 "(8) Service performed in any calendar quarter
7 in the employ of any organization exempt from income
8 tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code; if—
9 "(A) the remuneration for such service does
10 not exceed $45; or
11 "(B) such service is in connection with the
12 collection of dues or premiums for a fraternal bene-
13 ficiary society, order, or association, and is per-
14 formed away from the home office or is ritualistic
15 service in connection with any such society, order,
16 or association; or
17 "(C) such service is performed by a student
18 who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes
19 at a school, college, or university;
20 "(9) Service performed in the employ of a foreign
21 government (including service as a consular or other
22 officer or employee or a nondiplomatic representative);
23 "(10) Service performed in the employ of an in-
24 strumentality wholly owned by a foreign government—

1 "(A) If the service is of a character similar
2 to that performed in foreign countries by employees
3 of the United States Government or of an instru-
4 mentality thereof; and
5 "(B) If the Secretary of State shall certify to
6 the Board that the foreign government, with re-
7 spect to whose instrumentality and employees
8 thereof exemption is claimed, grants an equivalent
9 exemption with respect to similar service performed
10 in the foreign country by employees of the United
11 States Government and of instrumentalities thereof.
12 "(c) For the purposes of parts A and C of this title,
13 the term 'employment' and the term 'remuneration' includes
14 the services of a self-employed individual.
15 "(d) If the services performed during one-half or more
16 of any pay period by an employee for the person employing
17 him constitute employment, all the services of such employee
18 for such period shall be deemed to be employment; but if
19 the services performed during more than one-half of any
20 such pay period by an employee for the person employing
21 him do not constitute employment, then none of the services
22 of such employee for such period shall be deemed to be
23 employment. As used in this subsection, the term 'pay
24 period' means a period (of not more than thirty-one con-
25 secutive days) for which a payment of remuneration is

1 ordinarily made to the employee by the person employing
2 him. This subsection shall not be applicable with respect
3 to services performed in a pay period by an employee for
4 the person employing him, where any of such service is
5 excepted by paragraph (7) of subsection (b).

6 "(e) The term 'employee' includes (in addition to any
7 individual who is a servant under the law of master and
8 servant) any individual who performs service, of whatever
9 nature, for a person, unless the service is performed by the
10 individual in pursuit of his own independently established
11 business. The term 'employee' also includes an officer of a
12 corporation.

13 "(f) The term 'American vessel' means any vessel doc-
14 umented or numbered under the laws of the United States;
15 and includes any vessel which is neither documented nor
16 numbered under the laws of the United States nor docu-
17 mented under the laws of any foreign country, if its crew
18 is employed solely by one or more citizens or residents of
19 the United States or corporations organized under the laws
20 of the United States or of any State.

21 "(g) The term 'wife' (except when used in section 214
22 (l) and 223 (e)) means the wife of an individual who
23 either (1) is the mother of such individual's son or daughter,
24 or (2) has been married to him for not less than thirty-six
25 months.

1 "(h) The term 'widow' (except when used in section
2 225 (i)) means the surviving wife of an individual who
3 either (1) is the mother of such individual's son or daughter,
4 or (2) was married to him prior to the beginning of the
5 twelfth month before the month in which he died.

6 "(i) The term 'husband' means the husband of an
7 individual who either (1) is the father of such individual's
8 son or daughter, or (2) was married to her for not less
9 than thirty-six months.

10 "(j) The term 'widower' (except when used in sec-
11 tion 225 (i)) means the surviving husband of an individual
12 who was married to her prior to the beginning of the twelfth
13 month before the month in which she died.

14 "(k) A wife shall be deemed to be living with her hus-
15 band if they are both members of the same household, or
16 she is receiving regular contributions from him toward her
17 support, or he has been ordered by any court to contribute
18 to her support; and a widow shall be deemed to have been
19 living with her husband at the time of his death if they were
20 both members of the same household on the date of his
21 death, or she was receiving regular contributions from him
22 toward her support on such date, or he had been ordered
23 by any court to contribute to her support.

24 "(l) A husband shall be deemed to be living with his
25 wife if they are both members of the same household, or he

1 is receiving regular contributions from her toward his support,
2 or she has been ordered by any court to contribute to his sup-
3 port; and a widower shall be deemed to have been living with
4 his wife at the time of her death if they were both members
5 of the same household on the date of her death, or he was
6 receiving regular contributions from her toward his support
7 on such date, or she had been ordered by any court to con-
8 tribute to his support.

9 "(m) The term 'disability' means the total inability to
10 work by reason of illness or injury. An individual is totally
11 unable to work when he (1) is blind or (2) is afflicted with
12 any impairment which continually renders it impossible for
13 him to engage in any substantially gainful work and which
14 has reduced his earning capacity by two-thirds or more. No
15 individual shall be deemed under a disability for any period
16 prior to the sixth month before the month in which he filed
17 application for benefits under section 225 (a) (2) in respect
18 to such disability: *Provided,* That this limitation shall not
19 apply for purposes of section 214 (l), or section 225 (d)
20 (4), or to any continuous period of disability commencing
21 before and existing on January 1, 1946, if the individual
22 filed application for benefits under section 225 (a) (2) in
23 respect of such disability not later than December 31, 1946.
24 The term 'current disability' means a disability as herein de-
25 fined on the basis of which an individual is entitled to benefits

1 under section 225 (a) (2) or application for such benefits is
2 being made. The term 'prior disability' means a disability as
3 herein defined, with respect to which an individual has been
4 entitled to benefits under section 225 (a) (2) and has there-
5 after ceased to be so entitled. The period with respect to
6 which an individual shall be deemed to have been under a
7 prior disability shall include the period beginning with the
8 quarter in which such disability was determined to have begun
9 and ending with the quarter in which such individual ceased
10 to be so entitled.

11 "(n) (1) Officers and Members of Crews Employed by
12 War Shipping Administration.—The term 'employment' shall
13 include such service as is determined by the Administrator,
14 War Shipping Administration, to be performed after Sep-
15 tember 30, 1941, and prior to the termination of title I of
16 the First War Powers Act, 1941, on or in connection with
17 any vessel by an officer or member of the crew as an em-
18 ployee of the United States employed through the War Ship-
19 ping Administration or, in respect of such service performed
20 before February 11, 1942, the United States Maritime Com-
21 mission, but shall not include any such service performed (1)
22 under a contract entered into without the United States and
23 during the performance of which the vessel does not touch at
24 a port in the United States, or (2) on a vessel documented

1 under the laws of any foreign country and bareboat chartered
2 to the War Shipping Administration.

3 "(2) The Social Security Board shall not make determi-
4 nations as to whether an individual has performed services
5 which are employment by reason of this subsection, or the pe-
6 riods of such services, or the amounts of remuneration for
7 such services, or the periods in which or for which such re-
8 muneration was paid, but shall accept the determination with
9 respect thereto of the Administrator, War Shipping Adminis-
10 tration, and such agents as he may designate, as evidenced by
11 returns filed by such Administrator as an employer and certi-
12 fications made pursuant to this subsection. Such determina-
13 tions shall be final and conclusive.

14 "(3) The Administrator, War Shipping Administra-
15 tion, is authorized and directed, upon written request of the
16 Social Security Board, to make certification to it with respect
17 to any matter determinable for the Board by the War
18 Shipping Administrator under this subsection, which the
19 Board finds necessary in administering this title.

20 "(4) This subsection shall be effective as of Septem-
21 ber 30, 1941.

22 "(o) The term 'eligibility period' means the first four
23 of the last six completed calendar quarters immediately pre-
24 ceding the first day of a benefit year.

1 "(p) The term 'benefit year' means a period of four
2 consecutive calendar quarters, as determined by the Board.
3 "VOLUNTARY COMPACTS FOR COVERAGE OF STATE AND
4 LOCAL EMPLOYEES
5 "SEC. 276. (a) The Social Security Board is author-
6 ized to enter into compacts with individual States, or with
7 the individual political subdivisions of any State for the
8 purpose of extending insurance coverage under parts A and
9 C to employees of such States or political subdivisions thereof.
10 "(b) The specific details of each such compact shall
11 be entered into by the Social Security Board with the
12 Government unit concerned, but each such compact shall
13 provide—
14 "(1) That benefits will be provided for the em-
15 ployees of such State or political subdivision thereof on
16 the same basis as for other employees covered by such
17 insurance programs;
18 "(2) That the State or political subdivision thereof
19 shall pay the employers' social insurance contributions
20 and collect the social insurance contributions on em-
21 ployees levied under sections 283 and 284.
22 "(3) That the State or political subdivision may
23 terminate the compact upon giving two years' advance
24 notice to the Social Security Board except that no such

1 notice may be given until the compact has been in
2 effect for at least five years;
3 "(4) That all the employees of the State and of its
4 political subdivisions and its instrumentalities, or, if the
5 compact is made with a political subdivision of a State,
6 that all the employees of that political subdivision shall
7 be covered by parts A and C of this title: *Provided,*
8 *however,* That no authority is herein conferred upon the
9 Social Security Board to enter into, and the said Board
10 is hereby expressly prohibited from entering into any
11 such compact with respect to any employee or group
12 or class of employees, with any individual State, or with
13 an individual political subdivision of any State in any
14 case in which the individual State or the individual
15 political subdivision with respect to any such employee
16 or group or class of employees has established and main-
17 tains any pension, annuity, and benefit or retirement
18 fund or any similar fund by whatever name called, estab-
19 lished and maintained by the authority of the constitu-
20 tion or statutes of such State, provision of a municipal
21 charter, or ordinance of a municipality or other political
22 subdivision; and
23 "(5) That the State or political subdivision shall
24 submit a sworn affidavit to the Social Security Board

1 that more than one-half of the individuals employed by
2 the government unit concerned who are eligible for in-
3 surance coverage are in favor of entering into such
4 compact.

5 "PART G—SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

6 "EMPLOYERS SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION

7 "SEC. 280. Every employer shall pay a social insurance
8 contribution, with respect to having individuals in his em-
9 ploy, equal to 4 per centum of the wages (as defined in
10 section 275 (a)) paid by him after December 31, 1945,
11 with respect to employment (as defined in section 275 (b))
12 after such date, except service falling within the scope
13 of a voluntary compact entered into under section 276.

14 "EMPLOYEES SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION

15 "SEC. 281. Every individual shall pay a social insurance
16 contribution equal to 4 per centum of the wages (as defined
17 in section 275 (a)) received by him after December 31,
18 1945, with respect to employment (as defined in section
19 275 (b)) after such date, except service falling within the
20 scope of a voluntary compact entered into under section 276.

21 "SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION FOR THE SELF-
22 EMPLOYED (EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYMENT AND TEM-
23 PORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS)

24 "SEC. 282. Every self-employed individual shall pay a
25 social insurance contribution equal to 5 per centum of the

1 market value of his services rendered as a self-employed
2 individual, after December 31, 1945, with respect to services
3 in self-employment after such date, but not including that
4 part of the market value of his services which when added
5 to wages (as defined in section 275 (a)) received by him
6 exceeds $3,600 in any calendar year.

7 "SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION FOR STATES AND
8 LOCALITIES (EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYMENT AND TEM-
9 PORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS)

10 "SEC. 283. Every employer shall pay a social insurance
11 contribution, with respect to having individuals in his em-
12 ploy, equal to 2½ per centum of the wages (as defined in
13 section 275 (a)) paid by him after December 31, 1945,
14 with respect to service after such date falling within the
15 scope of a voluntary compact entered into under section 276.

16 "SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION FOR EMPLOYEES OF
17 STATES AND LOCALITIES (EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYMENT
18 AND TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS)

19 "SEC. 284. Every individual shall pay a social insur-
20 ance contribution equal to 2½ per centum of the wages (as
21 defined in section 275 (a)) received by him after December
22 31, 1945, with respect to service after such date falling
23 within the scope of a voluntary compact entered into under
24 section 276.

1 "APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY SERVICE CREDITS IN LIEU
2 OF EMPLOYER'S AND EMPLOYEE'S CONTRIBUTIONS

3 "SEC. 285. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
4 priated from time to time to the Trust Fund amounts equal
5 to the sum of (a) the product of all wages deemed paid by
6 reason of section 260 multiplied by the then current rate of
7 contributions imposed on employees under this Act and (b)
8 the product of all such wages multiplied by the then current
9 rate of contributions imposed on employers under this Act.
10 The Board of Trustees shall from time to time submit to the
11 Bureau of the Budget estimates of the appropriations to be
12 made under this section, including estimates on account of
13 wages deemed paid by reason of section 260 prior to the
14 enactment of this Act and including estimates of appropriate
15 reductions on account of any adjustments made under sec-
16 tions 229 of this Act.

17 "COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS

18 "SEC. 286. (a) The contributions imposed by this Act
19 shall be collected by the Social Security Board or such
20 agency or agencies as the Board may from time to time
21 designate and shall be paid into the Trust Fund. The Board
22 shall make and publish such rules and regulations, not in-
23 consistent with this Act as may be necessary to the efficient
24 administration of the functions with which it is charged under
25 this Act.

1 "(b) Effective January 1, 1946, the provisions of sec-
2 tions 1401 (a), (b), and (c), 1402, 1403, 1411, 1420
3 (b), (c), and (d), 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1427,
4 and 1430 of the Internal Revenue Code are made applicable
5 to this Act.

6 "SEC. 287. The Administrator, War Shipping Adminis-
7 tration, and the United States Maritime Commission, and
8 their agents or persons acting on their behalf or for their
9 account, may, for convenience of administration, make pay-
10 ments of the contribution imposed under section 281 without
11 regard to the $3,600 limitation in section 275 (a) (1), but
12 they shall not be required to obtain a refund of the contribu-
13 tion paid under section 281 on that part of the remuneration
14 of seamen in their employ not included in wages by reason
15 of the $3,600 limitation.

16 "REPEAL AND AMENDMENT OF EXISTING LAW

17 "SEC. 288. (a) Clauses 2 and 3 of section 1400 and
18 clauses 2 and 3 of section 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code
19 are hereby repealed.

20 "(b) Section 1401 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code is
21 amended to read:

22 "'(d) SPECIAL REFUND.—If by reason of an indi-
23 vidual's receiving wages from more than one employer (or
24 receiving wages and also receiving income from self-employ-

1 ment) during any calendar year after the year 1945, the
2 wages (or wages and income from self-employment) re-
3 ceived during such year exceed $3,600, the individual shall
4 be entitled to a refund from the Trust Fund of any amount
5 of contribution paid pursuant to sections 281, 282, and 284
6 of the Social Insurance Contributions Act, or any of such
7 sections, which exceeds $144. Refund under this section
8 may be made by the Social Security Board or such agency
9 as the Board may designate, in accordance with the pro-
10 visions of law applicable in the case of erroneous or illegal
11 collection of contributions; except that no such refund shall
12 be made unless claim therefor is filed within two years after
13 the calendar year in which the wages (or wages and income
14 from self-employment) were received. No interest shall be
15 allowed or paid with respect to any such refund.'

16 "The amendment effected by this subsection shall not
17 apply with respect to refund of taxes paid with respect to
18 employment prior to the calendar year 1946.

19 "(c) The tax imposed by section 1600 of the Internal
20 Revenue Code is repealed effective with the calendar
21 year 1946.

22 "CITATION

23 "SEC. 289. This part may be cited as the 'Social Insur-
24 ance Contributions Act'.

1 "PART H—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 "EVIDENCE, PROCEDURE, AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

3 "SEC. 290. (a) The Board shall have full power and
4 authority to make rules and regulations and to establish pro-
5 cedures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this title,
6 which are necessary or appropriate to carry out such provi-
7 sions, and shall adopt reasonable and proper rules and
8 regulations to regulate and provide for the nature and extent
9 of the proofs and evidence and the method of taking and
10 furnishing the same in order to establish the right to benefits
11 hereunder.

12 "(b) The Board is directed to make findings of fact, and
13 decisions as to the rights of any individual applying for a
14 payment under this title. Whenever requested by any such
15 individual or whenever requested by a husband, wife,
16 widower, widow, child, or parent who makes a showing in
17 writing that his or her rights may be prejudiced by any
18 decision the Board has rendered, it shall give such applicant
19 and such other individual reasonable notice and opportunity
20 for a hearing with respect to such decision, and, if a hearing
21 is held, shall, on the basis of evidence adduced at the hearing,
22 affirm, modify, or reverse its findings of fact and such de-
23 cision. The Board is further authorized, on its own motion,
24 to hold such hearings and to conduct such investigations and

1 other proceedings as it may deem necessary or proper for
2 the administration of this title. In the course of any hearing,
3 investigation, or other proceedings, it may administer oaths
4 and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.
5 Evidence may be received at any hearing before the Board
6 even though inadmissible under rules of evidence applicable
7 to court procedure.

8 "(c) (1) On the basis of information obtained by or
9 submitted to the Board, and after such verification thereof
10 as it deems necessary, the Board shall establish and main-
11 tain records of the amounts of wages paid to each individual
12 and of the periods in which such wages were paid and,
13 upon request, shall inform any individual, or after the death
14 of such individual shall inform the husband, wife, child, or
15 parent of such individual, of the amounts of wages of such
16 individual and the periods of payments shown by such records
17 at the time of such request. Such records shall be evidence,
18 for the purpose of proceedings before the Board or any
19 court, of the amounts of such wages and the periods in
20 which they were paid, and the absence of an entry as to
21 an individual's wages in such records for any period shall
22 be evidence that no wages were paid such individual in such
23 period.

24 "(2) After the expiration of the fourth calendar year
25 following any year in which wages were paid or are alleged

1 to have been paid an individual, the records of the Board
2 as to the wages of such individual for such year and the pe-
3 riods of payment shall be conclusive for the purposes of this
4 title, except as hereafter provided.

5 "(3) If, prior to the expiration of such fourth year, it is
6 brought to the attention of the Board that any entry of such
7 wages in such records is erroneous, or that any item of such
8 wages has been omitted from the records, the Board may cor-
9 rect such entry or include such omitted item in its records,
10 as the case may be. Written notice of any revision of any
11 such entry, which is adverse to the interests of any individ-
12 ual, shall be given to such individual, in any case where
13 such individual has previously been notified by the Board of
14 the amount of wages and of the period of payments shown by
15 such entry. Upon request in writing made prior to the ex-
16 piration of such fourth year, or within sixty days thereafter,
17 the Board shall afford any individual, or after the death of
18 such individual shall afford the husband, wife, child, or parent
19 of such individual, reasonable notice and opportunity for
20 hearing with respect to any entry or alleged omission of
21 wages of such individual in such records, or any revision of
22 any such entry. If a hearing is held, the Board shall make
23 findings of fact and a decision based upon the evidence ad-
24 duced at such hearing and shall revise its records as may be
25 required by such findings and decision.

1 "(4) After the expiration of such fourth year, the
2 Board may revise any entry or include in its records any
3 omitted item of wages to conform its records with tax or con-
4 tribution returns or portions of such returns (including infor-
5 mation returns and other written statements) filed with the
6 Commissioner of Internal Revenue under title VIII of the
7 Social Security Act, or the Federal Insurance Contributions
8 Act, or filed with the Board, or any agency designated
9 by the Board under the Social Insurance Contributions
10 Act, or section 276, or under regulations made under
11 authority thereof, or to conform its records with reports from
12 the appropriate service departments with respect to wages
13 deemed paid under section 260. Notice shall be given of
14 such revision under such conditions and to such individuals
15 as is provided for revisions under paragraph (3) of this
16 subsection. Upon request, notice and opportunity for hear-
17 ing with respect to any such entry, omission, or revision
18 shall be afforded under such conditions and to such individuals
19 as is provided in paragraph (3) hereof, but no evidence shall
20 be introduced at any such hearing except with respect to
21 conformity of such records with such tax returns and such
22 other data submitted under such title VIII, the Federal
23 Insurance Contributions Act, or the Social Insurance Con-
24 tributions Act, or under such regulations.
25 "(5) Decisions of the Board under this subsection shall

1 be reviewable by commencing a civil action in the district
2 court of the United States as provided in subsection (g)
3 hereof.

4 "(d) For the purpose of any hearing, investigation, or
5 other proceeding authorized or directed under this title, or
6 relative to any other matter within its jurisdiction hereunder,
7 the Board shall have power to issue subpenas requiring the
8 attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production
9 of any evidence that relates to any matter under investiga-
10 tion or in question before the Board. Such attendance of
11 witnesses and production of evidence at the designated place
12 of such hearing, investigation, or other proceeding may be
13 required from any place in the United States or in any Terri-
14 tory or possession thereof. Subpenas of the Board shall be
15 served by anyone authorized by it (1) by delivering a copy
16 thereof to the individual named therein, or (2) by registered
17 mail addressed to such individual at his last dwelling place
18 or principal place of business. A verified return by the indi-
19 vidual so serving the subpena setting forth the manner of
20 service, or, in the case of service by registered mail, the
21 return post-office receipt therefor signed by the individual so
22 served, shall be proof of service. Witnesses so subpenaed
23 shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses
24 in the district courts of the United States.

25 "(e) In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a

1 subpena duly served upon, any person, any district court of
2 the United States for the judicial district in which said person
3 charged with contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides
4 or transacts business, upon application by the Board, shall
5 have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to
6 appear and give testimony, or to appear and produce evi-
7 dence, or both; any failure to obey such order of the court
8 may be punished by said court as contempt thereof.

9 "(f) No person so subpenaed or ordered shall be excused
10 from attending and testifying or from producing books,
11 records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence on
12 the ground that the testimony or evidence required of
13 him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty
14 or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected
15 to any penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any trans-
16 action, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled,
17 after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination,
18 to testify or produce evidence, except that such person so
19 testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punish-
20 ment for perjury committed in so testifying.

21 "(g) Any individual, after any final decision of the
22 Board made after a hearing to which he was a party, irrespec-
23 tive of the amount in controversy, may obtain a review of
24 such decision by a civil action commenced within sixty days
25 after the mailing to him of notice of such decision or within

1 such further time as the Board may allow. Such action shall
2 be brought in the district court of the United States for the
3 judicial district in which the plaintiff resides, or has his
4 principal place of business, or, if he does not reside or have
5 his principal place of business within any such judicial dis-
6 trict, in the District Court of the United States for the District
7 of Columbia. As part of its answer the Board shall file a
8 certified copy of the transcript of the record, including the
9 evidence upon which the findings and decision complained
10 of are based. The court shall have power to enter, upon the
11 pleadings and transcript of the record, a judgment affirming,
12 modifying, or reversing the decision of the Board, with or
13 without remanding the cause for a rehearing. The findings
14 of the Board as to any fact, if supported by substantial evi-
15 dence, shall be conclusive, and where a claim has been denied
16 by the Board or a decision is rendered under subsection (b)
17 hereof which is adverse to an individual who was a party to
18 the hearing before the Board, because of failure of the claim-
19 ant or such individual to submit proof in conformity with
20 any regulation prescribed under subsection (a) hereof, the
21 court shall review only the question of conformity with such
22 regulations and the validity of such regulations. The court
23 shall, on motion of the Board made before it files its answer,
24 remand the case to the Board for further action by the Board,
25 and may, at any time, on good cause shown, order addi-

1 tional evidence to be taken before the Board, and the Board
2 shall, after the case is remanded, and after hearing such
3 additional evidence if so ordered, modify or affirm its findings
4 of fact or its decision, or both, and shall file with the court
5 any such additional and modified findings of fact and decision,
6 and a transcript of the additional record and testimony upon
7 which its action in modifying or affirming was based. Such
8 additional or modified findings of fact and decision shall be
9 reviewable only to the extent provided for review of the
10 original findings of fact and decision. The judgment of the
11 court shall be final except that it shall be subject to review in
12 the same manner as a judgment in other civil actions.

13 "(h) The findings and decision of the Board after a
14 hearing shall be binding upon all individuals who were
15 parties to such hearing. No findings of fact or decision of
16 the Board shall be reviewed by any person, tribunal, or
17 governmental agency except as herein provided. No action
18 against the United States, the Board, or any officer or
19 employee thereof shall be brought under section 24 of the
20 Judicial Code of the United States to recover on any claim
21 arising under this title.

22 "(i) Upon final decision of the Board, or upon final
23 judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, that any
24 person is entitled to any payment or payments under this
25 title, the Board shall certify to the Managing Trustee the

1 name and address of the person so entitled to receive such
2 payment or payments, the amount of such payment or
3 payments, and the time at which such payment or payments
4 should be made, and the Managing Trustee, through the
5 Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department, and
6 prior to any action thereon by the General Accounting Office,
7 shall make payment in accordance with the certification of
8 the Board: *Provided,* That where a review of the Board's
9 decision is or may be sought under subsection (g) the Board
10 may withhold certification of payment pending such review.
11 The Managing Trustee shall not be held personally liable
12 for any payment or payments made in accordance with a
13 certification by the Board.

14 "(j) When it appears to the Board that the interest
15 of an applicant entitled to a payment would be served
16 thereby, certification of payment may be made, regardless
17 of the legal competency or incompetency of the individual
18 entitled thereto, either for direct payment to such applicant,
19 or for his use and benefit to a relative or some other person.

20 "(k) Any payment made after December 31, 1939,
21 under conditions set forth in subsection (j), any payment
22 made before January 1, 1940, to, or on behalf of, a legally
23 incompetent individual, and any payment made after De-
24 cember 31, 1939, to a legally incompetent individual without

1 knowledge by the Board of incompetency prior to certifica-
2 tion of payment, if otherwise valid under this title, shall be
3 a complete settlement and satisfaction of any claim, right,
4 or interest in and to such payment.

5 "(l) The Board is authorized to delegate to any mem-
6 ber, officer, or employee of the Board designated by it any
7 of the powers conferred upon it by this section, and is au-
8 thorized to be represented by its own attorneys in any court
9 in any case or proceeding arising under the provisions of
10 subsection (e).

11 "(m) No application for any benefit under this title
12 filed prior to six months before the first month for which
13 the applicant becomes entitled to receive such benefit shall
14 be accepted as an application for the purposes of this title.

15 "(n) The Board may, in its discretion, certify to the
16 Managing Trustee any two or more individuals of the same
17 family for joint payment of the total benefits payable to
18 such individuals.

19 "(o) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title,
20 the Board may by regulation make equitable provisions
21 with respect to eligibility provisions, calculation of benefit
22 amounts and reduction of benefits to permit the use of the
23 market value of the services of a self-employed individual on
24 a basis longer than a quarter, but in no case longer than a
25 year, and may establish an equitable basis for crediting

1 quarters of coverage in relation to the amount of wages in
2 a year.

3 "REPRESENTATION OF CLAIMANTS BEFORE THE BOARD

4 "SEC. 291. The Board may prescribe rules and regula-
5 tions governing the recognition of agents or other persons,
6 other than attorneys as hereinafter provided, representing
7 claimants before the Board, and may require of such agents
8 or other persons, before being recognized as representatives
9 of claimants, that they shall show that they are of good char-
10 acter and in good repute, possessed of the necessary qualifica-
11 tions to enable them to render such claimants valuable service,
12 and otherwise competent to advise and assist such claimants
13 in the presentation of their cases. An attorney in good
14 standing who is admitted to practice before the highest court
15 of the State, Territory, District, or insular possession of his
16 residence or before the Supreme Court of the United States
17 or the inferior Federal courts, shall be entitled to represent
18 claimants before the Board upon filing with the Board a
19 certificate of his right to so practice from the presiding judge
20 or clerk of any such court. The Board may, after due notice
21 and opportunity for hearing, suspend or prohibit from further
22 practice before it any such person, agent, or attorney who
23 refuses to comply with the Board's rules and regulations or
24 who violates any provision of this section for which a penalty
25 is prescribed. The Board may, by rule and regulation,

1 prescribe the maximum fees which may be charged for serv-
2 ices performed in connection with any claim before the Board
3 under this title, and any agreement in violation of such rules
4 and regulations shall be void. Any person who shall, with
5 intent to defraud, in any manner willfully and knowingly
6 deceive, mislead, or threaten any claimant or prospective
7 claimant or beneficiary under this title by word, circular,
8 letter or advertisement, or who shall knowingly charge or
9 collect directly or indirectly any fee in excess of the maximum
10 fee, or make any agreement directly or indirectly to charge
11 or collect any fee in excess of the maximum fee, prescribed
12 by the Board shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and,
13 upon conviction thereof, shall for each offense be punished by
14 a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding
15 one year, or both.

16 "OVERPAYMENTS AND UNDERPAYMENTS

17 "SEC. 292. (a) Whenever an error has been made
18 with respect to payments to an individual under this title
19 (including payments made prior to January 1, 1940),
20 proper adjustment shall be made, under regulations pre-
21 scribed by the Board, by increasing or decreasing subsequent
22 payments to which such individual is entitled. If such indi-
23 vidual dies before such adjustment has been completed,
24 adjustment shall be made by increasing or decreasing sub-

1 sequent benefits payable with respect to the wages which
2 were the basis of benefits of such deceased individual.
3 "(b) There shall be no adjustment or recovery by the
4 United States in any case where incorrect payment has been
5 made to an individual who is without fault (including pay-
6 ments made prior to January 1, 1940), and where adjust-
7 ment or recovery would defeat the purpose of this title
8 or would be against equity and good conscience.
9 "(c) No certifying or disbursing officer shall be held
10 liable for any amount certified or paid by him to any person
11 where the adjustment or recovery of such amount is waived
12 under subsection (b), or where adjustment under subsec-
13 tion (a) is not completed prior to the death of all persons
14 against whose benefits deductions are authorized.
15 "ASSIGNMENT
16 "SEC. 293. Except as provided in section 207 (b)
17 the right of any person to any future payment under this title
18 shall not be transferable or assignable, at law or in equity,
19 and none of the moneys paid or payable or rights existing
20 under this title shall be subject to execution, levy, attach-
21 ment, garnishment, or other legal process, or to the operation
22 of any bankruptcy or insolvency law.
23 "PENALTIES
24 "SEC. 294. Whoever, for the purpose of causing an in-
25 crease in any payment authorized to be made under this

1 title, or for the purpose of causing any payment to be made
2 where no payment is authorized under this title, shall make
3 or cause to be made any false statement or representation
4 (including any false statement or representation in connec-
5 tion with any matter arising under the Federal Insurance
6 Contributions Act or the Social Insurance Contributions Act)
7 as to the amount of any wages paid or received or the period
8 during which earned or paid, or whoever makes or causes to
9 be made any false statement of a material fact in any applica-
10 tion for any payment under this title, or whoever makes
11 or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affi-
12 davit, or document in connection with such an application,
13 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof
14 shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not
15 more than one year, or both.

16 "DETERMINATION OF DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION OF
17 DISABLED INDIVIDUALS

18 "SEC. 295. (a) The Board, after consultation with the
19 Surgeon General, shall make provision for determination of
20 disability and its redetermination at regular intervals or at
21 specified periods. The Board may refuse to make certifica-
22 tion or recertification for any individual claiming benefits in
23 respect to his own disability or the disability of any other
24 individual, if the disabled individual refuses to submit himself
25 for examination or reexamination.

1 "(b) The Board, after consultation with the Surgeon
2 General and the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, may
3 make provision for furnishing medical, surgical, institutional,
4 rehabilitation, or other services to disabled individuals entitled
5 to receive insurance benefits under parts B or C if such
6 services, not otherwise available under this Act to such indi-
7 viduals, may aid in enabling such individuals to return to
8 gainful work. For the purpose of this subsection there shall
9 be available, for each calendar year beginning with the calen-
10 dar year 1946, an amount equal to 2 per centum of the total
11 amount expended from the Trust Fund during the preceding
12 fiscal year for the payment of insurance benefits with respect
13 to disabled individuals under parts B and C. The Managing
14 Trustee shall make payments from the Trust Fund, to carry
15 out the purposes of this subsection, when certified to him
16 by the Board.

17 "NATIONAL ADVISORY SOCIAL SECURITY POLICY COUNCIL

18 "SEC. 296. (a) The Board shall establish a National
19 Advisory Social Security Policy Council composed of men
20 and women representing employers and employees in equal
21 numbers and the public for the purpose of formulating pol-
22 icies, reviewing administrative operations and discussing
23 problems relating to social security, and to insure impartial-
24 ity, neutrality, and freedom from political influence in the
25 solution of such problems. In carrying out the duties imposed

1 upon it, the Board shall consult with the Council as to ques-
2 tions of general policy and administrative operations. The
3 Council shall meet not less frequently than twice a year and
4 whenever at least one-third of the members request a meet-
5 ing. The annual report of the Board shall include a record
6 of consultations with the Council, findings and recommenda-
7 tions of the Council, and comments thereon.

8 "(b) The Board may also establish such councils for
9 any part of the Social Insurance system, or for any geo-
10 graphical area of the United States.

11 "(c) The National Advisory Social Security Policy
12 Council shall, from time to time, make findings and recom-
13 mendations to the Board, particularly concerning the (1) ad-
14 ministration of the Social Insurance system with respect
15 to the coverage of the system; (2) administration of
16 medical, hospitalization, and related benefits, especially in
17 areas in which facilities and personnel are not adequate;
18 (3) adequacy of the benefits provided under the Social
19 Insurance system in relation to the wage levels, cost of
20 living, and employment, particularly in the post-war period,
21 taking into account the cost and any other relevant factors of
22 any suggested alternatives; (4) methods of financing social
23 security in the post-war period; and (5) methods of pro-
24 viding incentives to beneficiaries for rehabilitation and em-
25 ployment, especially to disabled persons."

1 SEC. 10. Effective January 1, 1946, section 1101 (a)
2 of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended to read
3 as follows:

4 "SEC. 1101. (a) When used in this Act—

5 "(1) The term 'State' includes Alaska, Hawaii, the
6 District of Columbia, and, except under title II, Puerto Rico
7 and the Virgin Islands.

8 "(2) The term 'United States' when used in a geo-
9 graphical sense means the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the
10 District of Columbia.

11 "(3) The term 'person' means an individual, a trust
12 or estate, a partnership, or a corporation.

13 "(4) The term 'corporation' includes associations, joint-
14 stock companies, and insurance companies.

15 "(5) The term 'shareholder' includes a member in an
16 association, joint-stock company, or insurance company."

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3293

A BILL

To provide for the national security, health, and public welfare.

By Mr. DINGELL

MAY 24, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

34 - Social Security

Reprinted from the *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1945, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

Greater Equity in Public Assistance Financing

By A. J. Altmeyer*

While the partnership of the Federal Government and the States in financing aid to needy old people, the blind, and dependent children has brought these groups a greater measure of economic security, in some places needy people get little more than a pittance and others receive no assistance at all. The methods of financing the Federal-State partnership are primarily responsible for this unfortunate situation. The Social Security Board has recommended modification of these financial provisions to assure that needy persons may receive reasonably adequate assistance no matter where they happen to live.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT maintains a standing offer to match dollar for dollar, within given limits, what the States and their localities spend for public assistance. Thus the amount of the Federal grant to a State is limited to the amount spent by the State and its localities. Likewise, in most of the 28 States that require localities to share in financing public assistance, the amount a locality puts up for matching determines how much it will get in Federal and State money. Under these arrangements, States with limited economic resources, and poor localities within even the richer States, cannot provide a decent measure of security for their needy people. Too often the amount of assistance an individual gets depends on where he happens to live, not on what he needs for a minimum standard of living. Moreover, since need is usually greater in the poorer areas, when they do tax themselves to meet need adequately their fiscal burden is far greater than that in more prosperous places.

In paying assistance, States make up the difference between anything a needy person himself has and what they find he requires for shelter, food, and other basic essentials. If relatives are helping him regularly or if he has regular earnings, such resources are commonly taken into account in deciding how much assistance he should receive. Payments to individuals therefore differ widely, and the average payment in a State is made up of smaller amounts for people who themselves have a little and larger amounts for those who have nothing.

When a State does not have enough money to meet the requirements of all its needy people, one or a combination of several things may happen. The State may decide to place a limit on the amount that can be given to any person or family, however great the need. It may decide to limit the requirements to food, shelter, and fuel, for example, and to allow nothing for such requirements as clothing and medical care. Or the State may reduce the amounts allowed for particular requirements or may make a general ruling that no needy person will receive more than a part—perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths—of the amount the State agency believes he actually requires. Or the State may try to maintain its standards of assistance for the people actually on the rolls by approving new applications only as other cases are closed.

All these practices have been used in public assistance under the Social Security Act. In one State and another, many of them exist now, though national income is greater than ever before. The primary reason for such practices is the inability of States to put up their share of an amount which, with the matching Federal grant, will provide adequate assistance within their borders. The Social Security Board has recommended to Congress that the Federal Government provide special aid for public assistance, on an objective basis, to States with low economic capacity. To give full effect to this amendment, however, State-local fiscal arrangements also must be modified so that the amount available to a locality for its needy people will not hinge on its tax-raising capacity. In other words, Federal and State funds should be so distributed among localities that needy people in like circumstances will receive like treatment wherever they live within the State.

Special Federal Aid to States

The many bills introduced in the Congress in recent years to change the method of allocating Federal grants-in-aid for public assistance reflect widespread dissatisfaction with our present system. These measures propose various approaches to the problem, but they all have the common purpose of ensuring that reasonably adequate assistance is available to needy people in each State regardless of its financial resources. This principle has been endorsed by the Council of State Governments, the American Public Welfare Association, and other interested and informed groups. Thus the Interstate Committee on Postwar Reconstruction and Development of the Council of State Governments recommends that "In collaboration with the National Government, the States should consider . . . what changes in . . . methods of finance will provide adequate assistance to all recipients throughout the country," and further, that "In respect to services in the financing or administration of which two or more levels of government participate, financial support from the National Government to the States or from the States to the localities should be allocated on a basis which reflects both the need and the financial ability of the recipient units." Congress officially recognized this principle when it directed the U. S. Public Health Service to consider the financial needs as well as the health needs of the States in making grants-in-aid for public health.

People often ask how far our present system falls short of providing adequate assistance to all needy persons and whether special Federal aid will bring us nearer to this goal. They also ask whether the richer States will be the losers if the poorer States receive a larger share of Federal funds. Some ask whether the wartime economic improvement in the States has made it unnecessary to change the Federal grant-in-aid system. These major questions are discussed in the following paragraphs.

What Low-Income States Get

Income received by people in a State—including wages and salaries, profits, interest, dividends, rents, and all other types of income—has been generally accepted as a measure of the State's financial resources. During

*Chairman, Social Security Board.

the 3 years 1941–43 the average income per person in the United States as a whole was about $860 a year. In the 12 lowest-income States, however, per capita income was less than $600. When income is so low, little can be drawn off in taxes to support public assistance and other governmental services. These States, which have relatively small financial and economic resources, have therefore been receiving relatively little in Federal grants for public assistance. In the last fiscal year, for example, the 12 States with lowest average income had 21 percent of the population of the country but received only 14 percent of the total Federal amount granted for public assistance.

Actually, the differences among the States in the relation between need and assistance funds are even greater than these figures suggest. Children and the aged, who are the potential dependents, make up a larger proportion of the total population in these low-income States than in States where average income is higher. Moreover, many of the wealthier States can and do spend additional amounts of State and local money for assistance payments above the amounts the Federal Government shares. That is, they spend their own money alone for any part of an assistance payment in excess of $40 per month to a recipient of old-age assistance or aid to the blind, or in excess of $18 for the first child and $12 for additional children in the case of aid to dependent children.

The low standards of assistance prevailing in the lowest-income States clearly reflect the inadequacy of their assistance funds. For the country as a whole the average monthly payment to needy old people is approaching $30 a month. In 9 of the 12 lowest-income States, however, the average, in spite of substantial increases in recent years, is less than $20; in 5 of these 9 States it is less than $15. All these 12 States are substantially below the national average in aid to dependent children, and all but 2, in aid to the blind. When standards of assistance are low, many people who have a little income are not considered needy, though States with higher standards would give them aid. We might therefore expect that relatively few people would be found eligible for assistance in the lowest-income States. Because need is widespread, however, 7 of these States are above the national average in the proportion of the aged and blind they assist, and in aid to dependent children about a third of these States exceed the national average. If their standards of assistance were comparable to those in more prosperous States, many more people would be eligible for assistance than now receive it. These States have had to spread their limited funds thin among only the people in greatest need.

Sometimes it is said that the small assistance payments in the low-income States are the equivalent, in adequacy, of the larger payments elsewhere. Such a statement confuses geographic differences in standards of living with differences in the costs of the same goods. The average standard of living is generally low in States where per capita income is low. But that is not to say that there are wide differences among States in the costs of buying the same quality and quantity of food, clothing, housing, and other necessities. Cost-of-living studies do not show large or clearly defined differences among States and regions in the costs of identical or equivalent goods. To justify low assistance payments in low-income States by the low standard of living in those States defeats one of the basic purposes of Federal grants-in-aid.

Sometimes it is said that the low-income States could improve the lot of their needy population without special Federal aid if they taxed themselves for this purpose to the same extent as the richer States. But public assistance represents only one of many governmental functions that must be supported from State and local funds. States in which the over-all tax burden is already high could increase expenditures for public assistance only by a further increase in taxes or by diverting funds from other essential governmental services.

A rough measure of tax effort is the proportion of the total income of the inhabitants of a State that is drawn off in State and local taxes. Using this measure, we find that 8 of the 12 lowest-income States, in contrast to only 4 of the 12 richest States, exert tax effort that about equals or exceeds the average for all States. But if a rich State and a poor State pay the same proportion of total income in taxes, the burden on the people in the poor State is probably heavier. Among States, as among individuals, the margin of income available for taxes is not so great among the poor as among the rich. Moreover, in 4 of the 12 lowest-income States the share of all State and local taxes devoted to public assistance approximates or exceeds the national average. Thus while some of the lowest-income States might be expected to provide some additional funds for public assistance, the record of the majority compares favorably with that of the richest States.

Increasing Assistance Payments

Experience in the war years has confirmed the Board's belief that lack of funds is the major obstacle to an increase in assistance payments in the lowest-income States. With the wartime improvement in State and local finances, all the 12 lowest-income States have increased State and local expenditures for public assistance, some spectacularly. As a result, between December 1940 and December 1944 several doubled or nearly doubled the average monthly payment in one or another of the three assistance programs and one more than doubled the average in all three. But while payments have risen, they are still woefully inadequate in most of these States in comparison with those in other States and in the light of the rise in the cost of living. The lowest-income States have demonstrated their willingness to spend more money for public assistance—even their own money—when they have it. The proposed system of special Federal aid might well give an inducement to some States to tax themselves further for public assistance, since every additional dollar they spent in State and local money would bring them more Federal dollars than at present.

These facts should allay any fear that, given special Federal aid, the lowest-income States might leave assistance payments where they are and use the Federal increase to reduce State and local taxes. As a matter of fact, in States where taxes now are an excessive drain on State and local resources, some reduction in State and local taxes would be in accord with the basic purpose of Federal grants-in-aid. Some proponents of special Federal aid have suggested that, as a condition of such aid, States be required to spend at least a given amount from State and local funds. This is the so-called "floor" provision. A major defect in most "floor" provisions is that they tend to perpetuate the present inequalities in tax effort

among the States. A "floor" provision that avoids this difficulty, however, might be useful in dealing with exceptional State situations.

Increasing the General Welfare

In the economic life of the Nation, State boundaries are of little significance. All sections of the country are economically interdependent. Markets are Nation-wide, and many business enterprises, wherever they happen to be located, draw their labor, their capital, and finally their profits from all parts of the country. Because the welfare of each section of the country is of concern to all sections, many people believe that in meeting welfare needs there should be some pooling of the tax resources of the Nation.

Like the present grant-in-aid system, special Federal aid is designed to effect this concept. Either system contemplates that the share of Federal taxes which the more prosperous States will pay into the Federal Treasury will be larger than their share of grants-in-aid, and that the lowest-income States will receive more than they pay in. Unfortunately no satisfactory estimates can be made of the share of Federal taxes paid by the inhabitants of a State for comparison with the share of total Federal grants the State receives for public assistance. Under the present system, however, Federal grants to the lowest-income States are relatively so small that it is possible that part of the Federal taxes these lowest-income States pay may go to pay the grants received by wealthier States. At best, the return to the lowest-income States may approximate their tax contribution. Obviously, the net result is that a good deal of money flows in and out of the Federal Treasury, but the lowest-income States are no better off than they were before.

Under a system of special Federal aid, the total amount of Federal grants would be larger. The low-income States would receive more than a dollar of Federal funds for every dollar of State and local funds they expended. The high-income States would continue to receive Federal matching, dollar for dollar, just as they now do, but their share of the increased Federal total would be smaller, and that of the low-income States, correspondingly greater. This more equitable sharing of cost would be of economic advantage to all sections of the country because of the increase in purchasing power in the poorer States.

State Financing After the War

The sizable balances in some State treasuries are occasionally cited as a reason for believing that no additional Federal aid in financing assistance is necessary. The war economy has brought about an improvement in the income and fiscal resources of many States. The Bureau of the Census notes, however, that "the combination of abnormally high revenues . . . with relatively low expenditures results in an apparent prosperity which is unprecedented in the financial history of the States. The word 'apparent' is used advisedly, since the wartime pattern of State finance is a transitory phenomenon, and surely its continuance cannot be counted upon after the cessation of hostilities."

Moreover, there are various demands on these State balances. The Census Bureau reports that many States have included substantial capital items in their budgets for the next biennium for outlays to repair or replace run-down schools, hospitals, welfare and correctional institutions, State office buildings, and highways, which have had to be greatly neglected during the wartime shortages in manpower and material. The States' reluctance to use their accumulated balances to meet ordinary current expenses is entirely understandable in light of the deferred and added obligations that they expect after the war.

Assistance needs, too, will undoubtedly be intensified by the inevitable economic dislocations of reconversion. Many old people who have been supported by the wartime earnings of relatives, and many mothers of dependent children who have taken jobs for economic or patriotic reasons, will need assistance. An upturn in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children began late in 1944.

Distributing Funds Equitably Within States

Increase in Federal grants to States will not result in equitable treatment of needy individuals unless satisfactory methods are worked out for apportioning Federal and State funds among subdivisions within States. Whether or not a needy person receives aid often depends on whether he lives in one county or a few miles away, in another. This inequitable treatment of needy individuals is largely due to failure to apportion Federal and State funds among localities in such a way that each has about the same amount in relation to its need. This problem is present in all States, but it is particularly acute in the 28 States that now require localities to share in financing one or more of the special types of public assistance. In these States, localities usually receive Federal and State funds only as they are able to raise local funds to be matched. When need is great and fiscal ability is low, local officials have two alternatives: they can limit the amount they spend for assistance, or they can place an extremely heavy burden on their taxpayers. More often than not, they do both.

County Differences in Assistance Payments

Differences among localities in assistance payments are like those among States. More prosperous areas have large tax resources and proportionately fewer people to assist. Usually they make higher payments than are made in poor areas, where relatively more people are in need. In one State, for example, each county must put up 20 percent of the amount spent within its borders for old-age assistance. In all the 10 most prosperous counties in that State, measured by per capita assessed valuation, the average old-age assistance payment is more than $20 a month, while in all but 2 of the 10 poorest counties the average is less than $20. Like the differences among States, these differences are usually greater than would be expected from known facts on differences in need and cost of living. In this same State, most of the 10 prosperous counties assist less than one-fifth of their aged population and one assists less than one-tenth. On the other hand, 5 of the 10 poorest counties assist one-third or more of their old people, and one assists more than two-fifths.

County Fiscal Burdens

Most local governments must rely on the property tax as their major source of revenue. Communities with low property values therefore have great difficulty in carrying their share of an adequate—or even an inade-

quate—assistance program. In the State mentioned above, the 10 poorest counties, as a group, spent 4½ times as much for old-age assistance per $100 of assessed valuation as was spent by the 10 richest counties. Yet in spite of their greater fiscal effort, the poorest counties made relatively low payments. In another State where each county meets one-fifth of its old-age assistance costs, per capita assessed valuations are less than $1,200 in about half the counties. Three-fourths of these counties levy 4 cents or more per $100 of assessed valuation to meet their share of old-age assistance. Among the counties with higher per capita assessed valuations, however, only one levies as much as 4 cents. Thus fiscal ability tends to be low where need is great, and the poorer localities often bear a disproportionately large financial burden in paying their required share of assistance.

If public assistance is to be adequate in the poorer localities without a further drain on their overtaxed resources, some way must be devised to equalize the fiscal burden among counties. In financing education, the principle of granting more State aid to poorer localities is well established. At least 39 States have had experience with equalization plans for financing local public schools. Application of this principle in financing public assistance would represent merely an extension of an accepted practice in State-local fiscal relations.

In summary, our present grant-in-aid system does not ensure that assistance can be reasonably adequate in each State and locality. Modification of the financial arrangements to permit more Federal funds to flow to the low-income States and more Federal and State funds to flow into poor localities within the States will bring this goal nearer. Of equal importance is the need for improvement in other aspects of public assistance administration. Needy individuals can be assured equitable treatment only if all State public assistance agencies adopt adequate standards of assistance and assume greater responsibility—both administrative and financial—for the State-wide application of such standards.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948

34 · Social Security

Reprinted from

Social Security Bulletin

Volume 8 June 1945 *Number 6*

Intrastate Equalization In Financing Public Assistance

By Byron L. Johnson*

IN ITS *Ninth Annual Report*, the Social Security Board expressed its belief that, just as the Federal share of public assistance costs should vary with economic capacity of the States, so Federal and State funds should be distributed to localities in relation to their public assistance needs and, where the localities participate in financing, also in relation to their financial ability. A similar view has been expressed by the U. S. Treasury's Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations.[1]

This article is concerned with the financial techniques necessary and the alternatives available in putting a system of intrastate equalization into operation under State public assistance programs. It assumes acceptance of the objective, on which there is increasing general agreement, that needy individuals in similar circumstances throughout a State shall, within each category of assistance, be assured equitable treatment—that is, that the same relationship exists between the consideration of need and the resources to meet that need in each and every local administrative subdivision. This is intrastate equalization from the viewpoint of the recipient.

From the viewpoint of State-local relations, intrastate equalization means that the States should so allocate Federal and State funds among localities that their public assistance needs, determined according to State standards, can be met uniformly. If localities do not participate in financing the program, differences in local fiscal ability will not affect the amount available for expenditure and the State should be able to allocate its own and Federal funds so as to meet uniformly the total amount of need in each locality. When a State requires local financial participation, however, variations in local fiscal ability must also be considered. Then intrastate equalization requires distribution of Federal and State funds among localities in relation to local fiscal ability as well as to local need—that is, equalizing the financial burden among localities while maintaining comparable program levels.

At present, the common practice of requiring a locality to raise a fixed percentage of the public assistance expenditures within its borders is a major financial impediment to equitable treatment of needy individuals, because localities differ widely in their ability to provide funds for public assistance (or for any other major public service). Complete removal of the impediments to equitable treatment of individuals arising out of local financial participation can be accomplished only by dispensing with local financial participation entirely. Many States did abandon local financial participation at the time that their assistance programs were placed under the Social Security Act.

Intrastate equalization of public assistance may thus consist of three principal elements. The first and fundamental element is a uniform measurement of the need, in the locality, for assistance. The second necessary element, if the State plan calls for local financial participation, is uniform measurement of local fiscal ability. The third is a method of determining local contributions and of allocating Federal and State funds so as to give proper recognition to differences in local needs and fiscal abilities.

Measurement of Need

If equity in assistance is to be attained, methods of measuring the requirements and resources of needy individuals must be uniform in all localities in the State. Mandatory uniform State standards, adjusted only for known differences in costs of living among localities within the State, will be necessary.

It has occasionally been suggested that social and economic data from sources other than the assistance programs be used to measure relative need for assistance within each locality. Various indexes of this sort have been tested, but all present two major difficulties. In the first place, no method has been discovered for testing independently the validity of any measure that may appear theoretically sound, for there is no acceptable

---

*Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Finance and Economic Studies. The preceding article in this issue, by the Chairman of the Board, discusses use of variable Federal grants and the necessity of equalizing the financial burden on localities of supporting the same level of welfare services. See also other *Bulletin* articles: "Formulas for Variable Federal Grants-in-Aid," June 1940, and "The Financial Participation of the Federal Government in State Welfare Programs," January 1940, both by Daniel S. Gerig, Jr.; and "Distribution of Public-Assistance Funds Within States," December 1939, by Joel Gordon and Olivia J. Israeli.

[1] *Federal, State, and Local Government Fiscal Relations* (S Doc. 69, 78th Cong., 1st sess.), a report of the Treasury Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations, especially pp. 171 and 551.

base with which to compare it. Second, the variation in the coverage of insurance and public works programs from locality to locality within a State complicates the use of such broad measures of economic need in an assistance program which meets a variable part of the need. Also, the number of series containing social and economic data for minor civil divisions is severely limited.

The only measure of need which is thoroughly defensible, therefore, is one which actually represents the total of individual need in each locality. Such data must come directly out of uniform administration of the assistance program, using uniform State standards. In effect, therefore, the index of need used in the equalization plan should be the approved budgets for public assistance in each county. The administrative problems of achieving uniform application of State-wide standards in determining need are outside the scope of the present article, which assumes that satisfactory methods have been developed for this purpose. The illustrative materials below use hypothetical budgets as reflecting total need at the specified State standard in each locality.

Measurement of Local Fiscal Ability

While local financial participation in public assistance is commonly required, measurement of local fiscal ability for the purposes of equalizing the burden of that participation is rare. Of the 146 State plans approved as of May 1945 for public assistance under the Social Security Act, 64 plans in 28 States required local financial participation; in 46 of the 48 States general assistance programs also called for local financial participation. Of the 64 plans, all but 2 (both for aid to dependent children) are on a fixed uniform-matching basis—that is, the State requires each locality to contribute, say, 20 percent of the total amount expended for the program in that locality. The local contribution therefore is not adjusted for differences in local fiscal ability, despite the common recognition that there are large and persistent differences among localities.

As a result, the total amount of Federal, State, and local funds available to localities under these 62 plans is, with few exceptions, greatly influenced by differences in local ability to support the programs. Exceptions are found in a few States where the State welfare department makes expenditures through district offices and then bills the local units for their fixed percentage share; under this procedure, therefore, payments to recipients are not directly conditioned by the availability of local funds.

In about a half-dozen other States, there are procedures for State review of local budgets or State-established quotas which control, to some extent, the distribution of Federal and State funds among localities. Several States also can provide loans or grants to a few counties which are adjudged "distressed" on the basis of certain criteria; while this practice is useful in relieving the most extreme situations, it is applicable only to a few localities in acute financial circumstances and is in no sense an equalization plan.

If the States which now require local participation in financing the assistance programs are to equalize the local fiscal burden, they will need usable measures of local fiscal ability.

Components of fiscal ability.—The ability of a local unit of government to obtain revenue depends not only on its economy but also on the State constitution and laws, and in many cases on State fiscal administration. Whatever fiscal powers a locality has are granted to it by the State. Most commonly, such powers include a property tax, certain fines and fees, and occasionally the power to tax certain sales. Many States also share with their local units the proceeds of certain State taxes and make grants to local units for general or specific purposes.

Because State fiscal systems differ, no single measure of fiscal ability would be applicable in all States. The action of the State, as author of local powers, determines the appropriate measures. A State can alter the fiscal positions of its local governments by developing new tax bases for their use, by increasing the use of shared taxes, or by changing allocations of general aids and shared taxes. Any change in the components of local fiscal ability should be reflected in changes in the measurement of fiscal ability. For the most part, however, local governments must depend for the major part of local revenues on a tax base that cannot move to escape taxation. The largest part of the local tax burden, therefore, will continue to fall on real property.[2]

Because the use of State income payments as a measure of ability has been proposed in recommendations for special Federal aid to low-income States, it occasionally has been suggested that income payments in each local unit be used as a measure of local fiscal ability. The Department of Commerce series on State income payments generally has been accepted as valid for measurement of the relative fiscal ability of States. No similar index of income payments, however, has ever been developed for counties. If the coverage of income taxation and of social insurance is extended, it may be possible to develop such an index from the income data collected under such systems.

Though local fiscal patterns are diverse, all include the property tax. In 1942, that tax provided more than 50 percent of total local governmental revenues in all but 11 States, and 62 percent in all States combined. Of local governmental revenues not specifically earmarked, however, it may constitute almost 90 percent. In every State it is a factor to be considered in measuring local fiscal capacity; in most States, it may deserve a major place.

Nearly all the 39 State plans now in effect for intrastate equalization in financing education make some use of the property tax in measuring fiscal capacity. Under these plans the States commonly measure local fiscal ability by combining the estimated proceeds of an assumed uniform property-tax levy with certain other tax receipts and grants for education. Equalization aids for education, however, are usually but a small part of total expenditures for education; in only 9 States does such aid furnish more than 15 percent.

Revenues other than the property tax account for the remaining 38 percent of local revenues. These are classified by the Bureau of the Census as grants-in-aid, other nontax revenues, and other taxes. Grants-in-aid constitute about 25 percent of lo-

[2] This viewpoint was held by the Treasury Committee on Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations, which suggested as a possible improvement in these circumstances a local tax on current income from real estate; op. cit., pp. 409–410.

cal revenues. About one-fourth of these grants are for public assistance and about two-thirds are earmarked for other special purposes, mostly schools and roads; only 11 percent are for unspecified purposes. Nontax revenues other than State aid account for about 8 percent of local revenues. These comprise mostly charges for current services and special assessments but include fines, penalties, and interest. Other taxes, mostly licenses and fees, account for about 5 percent of local revenues.

Because many of these non-property-tax revenues are dedicated to other purposes and public assistance is only one of the claimants for the remainder, a State setting up an equalization plan must decide what part of these revenues should be considered as part of local ability to finance public assistance. On the average, probably not more than 20 or 25 percent of these revenues is potentially available to support public assistance.

The property-tax component.—In most States, as noted above, the property tax probably represents almost 90 percent of local fiscal ability to support public assistance. Thus the base of that tax—property assessments—will be crucial in most measures of local fiscal ability. Since the intrastate distribution of millions of dollars may depend on property-assessment data, the validity of these data as a measure of local fiscal ability, their limitations, methods of improving them, and the use of alternative measures of fiscal ability should have careful consideration.

Five major factors have been cited as impairing the comparability of property-assessment data:[3] (1) the complete escape of some property from the tax rolls; (2) rigidity, that is, failure to adjust assessments to changes in actual values; (3) inequalities among assessment ratios for various types of property: rural-urban interdistrict, interclass, land and improvements, resident and nonresident ownership; (4) regressivity, that is, the tendency to assess less valuable property at higher ratios to true value; and (5) inequality among individual properties.

[3] Silverherz, Joseph D., *The Assessment of Real Property in the United States* (Special Report No. 10), the New York Tax Commission, Albany, 1936, pp. 209–213.

Property assessments are generally made by locally elected officials, many of whom have no special training for the task. A few States require that assessments be at some fixed proportion of full value or at different proportions for different classes of property. But most State laws specify that assessments shall be at "full value," "market value," and so on. In actual practice, assessed values vary widely from such norms.

In about three-fourths of the States some State agency, such as the State Tax Commission, has the right to review the level of assessment in each subdivision and to equalize assessment totals for all local units. That is, the State agency may adjust the total assessment figure for each subdivision upward or downward, so that the totals of all localities will bear a uniform relationship to "full value." Assessment equalization is especially important when the State levies a property tax, since local assessors may then compete in undervaluing property in their districts in order to lighten as much as possible the burden on their districts of the State tax. The existence of such competition and the inability to cope with it adequately by State equalization of assessment have stimulated the movement to reduce or abandon State general property taxes. More than a dozen States have no provisions for State equalization of assessment; seven of these now require local participation in some or all programs for public assistance. Even when State provisions for equalization of assessments exist, it is difficult for State authorities to make satisfactory adjustment of inequalities in assessments. In about half the States requiring local participation in financing public assistance, the actual extent of State supervision and control over local assessment has been appraised as "negligible" or "slight."

When assessed values are not equalized or such equalization is inadequate, heavy reliance on these assessments without further improvement for measurement of local fiscal ability as part of a plan of intrastate equalization of assistance financing may both jeopardize the end objective sought and give rise to as many inequalities as it was meant to remedy.

Improving the validity of the measurement of fiscal ability.—When existing data on property assessments do not seem adequate as an index of fiscal ability, several alternatives are open:

1. The State could adopt a program of equalizing property assessments, if it has none, or could improve its program, profiting from the experience of the States which have had favorable experience with central supervision, control, and equalization of assessment. Major reliance on property-assessment data for intrastate equalization in financing public assistance may focus so much attention on assessments that the State may be forced to improve the accuracy of this measuring rod.

2. The State might take a drastic step, often recommended by authorities on property assessment, of central assessment by the State, abolishing the institution of local assessment entirely.

3. As what has been called a shortcut equalization of assessment, the State could use some independent measure of local ability, not influenced by the judgment of local assessors, that will be as valid as true-value assessment; various indexes have been tested for this purpose, and one is used in Alabama in equalizing educational aid.

Fiscal capacity measures independent of local assessors.—Alabama's plan for intrastate financial equalization in education has found favor among commentators on school finance.[4] In 1939, that State adopted a weighted index of county fiscal ability based on six factors: sales tax paid (weighted 6 points); auto licenses paid (5 points); public utility valuation (3 points); and income tax paid, farm income, and value added by manufacture (1 point each).

In a particular State, construction of a valid economic index of local fiscal ability may require omission of some of these factors and inclusion of others. Such an independent measure, its proponents claim, can closely approximate the relative fiscal ability of the counties as measured by an index of equalized assessed valuations. These measures deserve consideration when inadequate local assessment figures cannot be improved. They also may deserve attention as a method of

[4] See Cornell, Francis G., and Johns, Roe L., "Alabama's New Index of Local Ability To Pay for Education," *The School Executive*, June 1941.

testing other measures of fiscal ability, if shown to be as valid as the proponents claim. Finally, some authorities support the use of such an index because it gives weight to the economic ability underlying fiscal ability, holding that it is just as valid, if not more so, to relate fiscal effort to economic ability as to relate it to fiscal ability—the taxable segment of economic ability.

Relating Measures of Need and Fiscal Ability

The measures of need and ability just discussed can be used in various ways to equalize the fiscal burden of local contributions, though the basic measurements will be made uniformly. Since conditions vary widely from State to State, and since there has been little actual experience with public assistance equalization formulas, various alternative formulas or procedures for combining need and fiscal-ability indexes will be discussed. All such formulas envisage that the amount of the contribution by each locality will bear a uniform relationship to its fiscal ability and that there will be uniform standards of administration in practice.

Full attainment of the objective of equitable treatment should mean not only that a State plan will achieve a high degree of equalization throughout the State in meeting the need of recipients but, further, that under the formula and procedures used the burden of raising local funds will fall equitably in relation to the fiscal ability of each locality. As long as the amount of funds to be provided by individual localities is expressed in terms of a fixed uniform percentage of the total expenditure in each locality, it is all but impossible to achieve the objective stated above.

Two general types of financial procedures can be used in place of the present uniform-matching-percentage method. In the first, States would abandon the percentage basis of expressing local financial responsibility and substitute periodic determination of the aggregate dollar amount to be raised by each locality; the first two plans discussed below embody this type of procedure. The second type, outlined in the third plan, retains the percentage basis but varies the percentage from locality to locality in accordance with local differences in need and in fiscal ability. The three plans outlined also differ somewhat in administrative procedures.

Table 1.—*Illustration of operation of intrastate equalization plan 1 in a hypothetical State*

[Amounts in thousands]

County	Population	Approved annual public assistance budget	Equalized property assessments	Fiscal-ability index (col. 4 as percent of State total)	Local contribution	
					Amount [1]	Percent of county assistance budget
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	3,000	$10,000	$3,000,000	100.00	$1,500	15.0
Madison	498	1,160	578,000	19.27	289	24.9
Lafayette	318	1,110	306,000	10.20	153	13.8
Park	267	1,190	260,000	8.67	130	10.9
Boone	258	600	500,000	16.67	250	41.7
Washington	207	590	210,000	7.00	105	17.8
Franklin	204	480	166,000	5.53	83	17.3
Adams	174	590	154,000	5.13	77	13.1
Houston	141	290	96,000	3.20	48	16.6
Clay	117	300	132,000	4.40	66	22.0
Lincoln	114	620	78,000	2.60	39	6.3
Green	111	590	60,000	2.00	30	5.1
Monroe	105	490	102,000	3.40	51	10.4
Jackson	102	530	54,000	1.80	27	5.1
Grant	78	340	36,000	1.20	18	5.3
Stone	75	320	64,000	2.13	32	10.0
Jefferson	66	160	32,000	1.07	16	10.0
Union	51	190	54,000	1.80	27	14.2
Lake	42	200	54,000	1.80	27	13.5
Winnebago	39	150	46,000	1.53	23	15.3
Canyon	33	100	18,000	.60	9	9.0

[1] Each local contribution is derived by multiplying assumed aggregate local contributions ($1.5 million) by percent of fiscal ability in each locality (col. 5).

These plans are intended to illustrate various financial and administrative procedures which could be adapted for use in actual intrastate equalization plans. To illustrate these procedures, it has been necessary in each case to make some assumptions about matters which in practice probably would be decided by State legislatures. For example, assumptions have been made concerning the general scale of local contributions and their upper limits, and as to indexes of local fiscal ability. It is not intended, however, to imply that the specific assumptions used represent in any way ideal provisions.

Plan 1—Local contributions commingled with Federal and State funds in State treasury.—Under this plan the State would determine periodically the dollar amount of local funds to be provided by each locality, on the basis of the total amount of public assistance costs to be carried by all localities and the percent of fiscal ability in each locality. These amounts would then be paid by the localities into the State treasury and would be added to Federal and State funds. The sum of Federal, State, and local funds would then be allocated among localities according to need. The inability of any locality to remit its entire contribution to the State treasury would not directly affect the amount of funds available for assistance in that locality, although the total amount distributed among all localities would be affected to the full extent of that local failure unless the State made up the deficiency. Thus, the effect of tax delinquency or other factors which prevented a locality from raising its full contribution would be spread uniformly across the State. Achieving equitable treatment of needy individuals may be easier under this procedure than under the other two plans.

Under plan 1, the upper limit to the total of local contributions throughout the State is that it is less than the total amount of non-Federal funds, since there must be some State financial participation. Under this plan however, there is no direct limit to the relationship between any locality's contribution and its assistance budget It is conceivable that there may be localities which are so wealthy, in relation to the amount of their assistance needs, that this plan could operate to assess from them local contributions greater than their assistance budgets.

The determination of the amount of local funds assessed from each locality would involve the following

specific steps: (1) The State would construct an index of the fiscal ability of its localities, using such data as are pertinent in light of the State's fiscal structure. If equalized property assessments were considered an adequate measure of local fiscal ability, these alone would be used; if not, other measures might be included. (2) The State would convert the basic data in the ability index so that the index number for each locality would be the percentage which its own fiscal ability is of total local fiscal ability in the State. (3) The State would then compute the dollar amount of local funds for public assistance assessed from each locality by applying the fiscal-ability percentage computed in step 2 to the aggregate amount of local funds to be raised for public assistance throughout the State as a whole.

Table 1 illustrates how this plan would work out in a hypothetical State by using idealized adaptations of actual data for actual counties. The hypothetical State is assumed to have a population of 3 million persons, an annual public assistance budget of $10 million, and property which, when its valuation is fully equalized, is assessed at $3 billion.

The assumed property-assessment figures (column 4) are a simple representation of the index which the State might develop as the first step in the application of the formula. The second step requires determination of the percentage of total local fiscal ability possessed by each individual county (column 5). In carrying through the third step, it is assumed that the legislature has decided that the State would provide $3.5 million toward the $5 million of the public assistance budget not covered by Federal grants, and that the amount to be raised from local funds is $1.5 million. The amount for each locality (column 6) is then determined by multiplying $1.5 million by the percentages shown in the fifth column.

Under this first plan, therefore, the State would call the locally raised funds into the State treasury, add $3.5 million of its own and $5 million of Federal funds, and then allocate the $10 million total among all of the counties in accordance with the amount of their approved budgets for public assistance. Column 7 shows the percent of its approved assistance budget which would be raised by each locality.

Plan 2—Each local contribution retains its identity and is supplemented by Federal and State funds in amounts required to meet need.—Under this second type of equalization plan, as under the first, the State would periodically determine and specify for each locality the dollar amount of local funds it must raise for public assistance. Unlike plan 1, however, the locally raised funds in each case would remain to the credit of the locality instead of being pooled, though the moneys actually would be sent to the State if assistance checks are centrally issued. The total amount of funds available for expenditure in each locality would consist of the local funds initially raised plus Federal and State funds, which would be equivalent to the difference between the total approved public assistance budget in each locality and the amount to be provided locally.

In determining the amount of local contributions under this plan, two factors would operate to set a maximum. In the first place, the contribution of any locality would normally be less than half the amount estimated to be needed for public assistance in that locality; it could never exceed the total amount. This limitation also applies to plan 3, below, but not to plan 1 because under that plan contributions of all localities are commingled in the State treasury with State and Federal funds before being allocated for meeting assistance costs. In the second place, since full equalization under State-local sharing of public assistance costs requires that the relative fiscal burden for any locality be no heavier than that for any other locality, the burden on each locality is limited by the burden imposed on the wealthiest locality. In effect, the State's determination of the proportion the wealthiest locality is to finance of its total assistance budget thus sets a limit to the total amount of local contributions.

Two methods of computing the local contributions under plan 2 are illustrated in tables 2–A and 2–B. Table 2–A is based on the assumption that equalized assessments of property are used as an index of local fiscal ability. Under this assumption, the following are the successive steps which might be applied in computing the local contribution for each locality.

(1) The State would use the total dollar amount of equalized property

Table 2–A.—*Illustration of operation of intrastate equalization plan 2 in a hypothetical State, assuming that property assessments are the sole measure of local fiscal ability*

[Amounts in thousands]

County	Approved annual public assistance budget	Equalized property assessments	Ratio of assistance budgets to property assessments [1]	Local contribution	
				Amount [2]	Percent of county assistance budget
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$10,000	$3,000,000		$720	7.2
Madison	1,160	578,000	0.002007	139	12.0
Lafayette	1,110	306,000	.003627	74	6.7
Park	1,190	260,000	.004577	62	5.2
Boone	600	500,000	[1] .001200	120	20.0
Washington	590	210,000	.002810	50	8.5
Franklin	480	166,000	.002892	40	8.3
Adams	590	154,000	.003831	37	6.3
Houston	290	96,000	.003021	23	7.9
Clay	300	132,000	.002273	32	10.7
Lincoln	620	78,000	.007949	19	3.1
Green	590	60,000	.009833	14	2.4
Monroe	490	102,000	.004804	24	4.9
Jackson	530	54,000	.009815	13	2.5
Grant	340	36,000	.009444	9	2.6
Stone	320	64,000	.005000	15	4.7
Jefferson	160	32,000	.005000	8	5.0
Union	190	54,000	.003519	13	6.8
Lake	200	54,000	.003704	13	6.5
Winnebago	150	46,000	.003261	11	7.3
Canyon	100	18,000	.005556	4	4.0

[1] Boone County has lowest ratio.

[2] Each local contribution is determined by multiplying its assessed valuation by the uniform tax rate of $0.24 per $1,000, or .24 mills per $1; this rate is derived by multiplying the ratio for Boone County (0.001200) in col. 3 by 20 percent, the share assumed to be raised locally in the wealthiest county.

assessments in each locality as an index representing in dollar terms the total fiscal ability of each locality (column 3).

(2) The ratio of the total approved assistance budget for each locality to its index of total fiscal ability would be computed in order to determine the locality having the lowest ratio—i. e., the "wealthiest" locality in relation to need. The ratios shown in column 4 indicate that Boone County is the "wealthiest" county.

(3) A decision must be made as to the proportion of public assistance costs to be borne by the wealthiest locality. Application of this proportion to the ratio computed in step 2 for that locality would indicate the uniform tax rate which could then be imposed on the property rolls of each locality. The table assumes that it has been decided that the wealthiest county shall provide from its own funds 20 percent of the total approved budget. Accordingly, the uniform rate is determined by multiplying the ratio for Boone County (.0012) by 20 percent; this yields the rate of .00024, equivalent to .24 mills per dollar, or $0.24 per $1,000 of property.

(4) The amount of local funds to be provided by each locality would be determined by applying the uniform rate to its assessment figures (column 5). In column 6 the local contribution is shown as a percentage of the county's assistance budget. The total amount of local funds to be provided by all localities is determined by applying the uniform rate (.00024) to the State total of the assessment figures.

(5) The sum of State and Federal funds allocated to each locality would represent the difference between the local contribution and the locality's approved public assistance budget.

The total amount of funds available for public assistance in any locality and the amount of Federal funds available for distribution within the State would be directly reduced under this plan to the extent that a locality failed to provide the full amount of its local contribution — unless the State made up the deficiency.

The procedures outlined above resemble those generally used in intrastate equalization of education. It should be noted that, if these procedures result in an average level of local contribution for the State as a whole which is considered to be too low, the only way to raise the level under this plan would be to permit the wealthiest county—or perhaps several of the wealthiest counties—to devote a smaller proportion of their total fiscal capacity to financing public assistance than would be permitted in all other counties. To the extent such steps are taken, full equalization will be impaired.

Table 2–B illustrates use of factors in addition to assessed valuations in an index of fiscal ability under plan 2. It is assumed that property taxes furnish 80 percent of unearmarked local revenues in the State and that shared taxes—taxes collected by the State and returned to the locality—account for 20 percent of such revenues. The successive steps which might then be applied in computing the local contribution for each locality are as follows:

(1) The State would construct a composite index of fiscal ability as a percent of the State total, giving appropriate weights to the various factors included. In computing the composite index (column 7), four times as much weight was given to the assessment series in column 5 as to the shared-tax series in column 6.

(2) The ratio of the composite index of fiscal ability to the assistance budget for each locality would be computed in order to determine the locality having the highest ratio—i. e., the wealthiest county in relation to need. Column 8 shows the ratios obtained by dividing column 7 by column 2 and discloses that Boone County is again the "wealthiest."

(3) Again, a decision must be made as to the proportion of public assistance costs to be borne by the wealthiest locality. Application of this proportion to the approved budget of that county indicates the dollar amount of local funds it must raise. It is assumed in this table that the wealthiest county is to provide from its own funds 20 percent of its public assistance costs. Boone County thus needs to raise $120,000.

(4) The total amount to be provided by all localities in the State is now determined by dividing the dollar amount to be raised by the wealthiest county, as determined in step

Table 2–B.—*Illustration of operation of intrastate equalization plan 2 in a hypothetical State, assuming that fiscal-ability index includes property assessments and shared taxes*

[Amounts in thousands]

County	Approved annual public assistance budget	Equalized property assessments	Shared taxes	Index of ability: Equalized assessments as percent of total	Index of ability: Shared taxes as percent of total	Index of ability: Composite ability index [1] (in percent)	Ratio of ability index to assistance budget [2]	Local contribution: Amount	Local contribution: Percent of county assistance budget
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	$10,000	$3,000,000	$20,000	100.00	100.00	100.00		[3] $890	8.9
Madison	1,160	578,000	768	19.27	3.84	16.18	0.000014	144	12.4
Lafayette	1,110	306,000	950	10.20	4.75	9.11	.000008	81	7.3
Park	1,190	260,000	940	8.67	4.70	7.88	.000007	70	5.9
Boone	600	500,000	144	16.67	.72	13.48	[2] .000022	[3] 120	20.0
Washington	590	210,000	902	7.00	4.51	6.50	.000011	58	9.8
Franklin	480	166,000	1,000	5.53	5.00	5.42	.000011	48	10.0
Adams	590	154,000	1,022	5.13	5.11	5.13	.000009	46	7.8
Houston	290	96,000	1,206	3.20	6.03	3.77	.000013	34	11.7
Clay	300	132,000	798	4.40	3.99	4.32	.000014	38	12.7
Lincoln	620	78,000	1,204	2.60	6.02	3.29	.000005	29	4.7
Green	590	60,000	1,336	2.00	6.68	2.94	.000005	26	4.4
Monroe	490	102,000	942	3.40	4.71	3.66	.000007	33	6.7
Jackson	530	54,000	1,346	1.80	6.73	2.79	.000005	25	4.7
Grant	340	36,000	1,408	1.20	7.04	2.37	.000007	21	6.2
Stone	320	64,000	1,050	2.13	5.25	2.75	.000009	24	7.5
Jefferson	160	32,000	1,388	1.07	6.94	2.24	.000014	20	12.5
Union	190	54,000	860	1.80	4.30	2.30	.000012	20	10.5
Lake	200	54,000	654	1.80	3.27	2.09	.000010	19	9.5
Winnebago	150	46,000	750	1.53	3.75	1.97	.000013	18	12.0
Canyon	100	18,000	1,332	.60	6.66	1.81	.000018	16	16.0

[1] Weighted average of cols. 5 and 6; assessments weighted 4, shared taxes, 1.

[2] Ratio indicates that Boone County is the "wealthiest" county.

[3] Boone County is assumed to raise 20 percent of its total budget, or $120,000. Dividing this amount by Boone's percent of fiscal ability (13.48) total local contributions would be $890,000. Applying percentages in col. 7 to this figure gives amount of contribution for each locality. In determining proportion of budget of wealthiest county to be financed by county itself, account should be taken of total local contributions for whole State resulting from such proportion.

3, by the percent of total local fiscal ability found in that county, as indicated by column 7. The dollar contribution of each of the other localities is then determined by multiplying the total amount of local contributions in the State as a whole by the percentage index of fiscal ability for each county. Dividing the $120,000 local contribution, fixed for Boone County under step 3, by its percent of fiscal ability yields a total local contribution figure for all localities combined of $890,000. Column 9 shows the amount each locality would contribute, obtained by multiplying $890,000 by the percentages in column 7. Column 10 shows each locality's contribution as a percentage of its assistance budget.

(5) State and Federal funds allocated to each locality would amount to the difference between its local contribution and its public assistance budget.

Plan 3—Each local contribution retains its identity and is matched with Federal and State funds at a ratio varying from locality to locality.—Under this procedure the State would require each locality to raise a specified percentage share of its approved assistance budget; the percentage would vary from locality to locality to take account of differences in need and fiscal ability. Federal and State funds would be available, on a matching basis, to meet the remainder. This plan differs from present State plans in that the percentage of local financial participation varies from locality to locality instead of being uniform throughout a State. The plan is similar to some proposals for a system of variable Federal grants to States.

Because the percentage basis would tie the amount of State and Federal funds received to the amount raised by the locality, this plan might be open to some of the same objections raised against present uniform-matching plans, even though it does adjust for unequal fiscal capacity. It is assumed, however, that administrative measures would assure that the payments made under approved budgets of each locality would support uniform State standards of assistance. Moreover, matching each local dollar with a given amount of Federal and State dollars may provide a stronger financial stimulus to maintenance of local fiscal effort at the desired level than plans 1 and 2, in which the amount of Federal and State funds allocated to a locality is independent of the amount raised locally. The smaller the percentage any locality is to contribute, the greater the number of State and Federal dollars each local dollar will attract, and the greater the stimulus matching may provide.

Various types of formulas might be used for determining the specific matching percentages applicable to each local unit. The linear-interpolation,[5] the bracket,[6] and the ratio-to-average[7] formulas are all conceivably adaptable to intrastate equalization if special adjustments are made to assure full equalization year in and year out.

A self-adjusting full-equalization formula, similar to the ratio-to-average formula, has been used in table 3, which illustrates the operation of plan 3 when applied to the data for the hypothetical State discussed above. Briefly, this formula provides that each locality's percentage contribution shall bear the same ratio to the average local percentage contribution as the given locality's percentage of total local fiscal ability bears to that locality's percentage of total approved assistance budgets in the State.[8] The nonlocal matching percentage for a county is the difference between 100 percent and the percentage resulting from the formula. It can be demonstrated that, if each county makes the same fiscal effort (i. e., devotes the same proportion of its fiscal ability to public assistance) under this formula, the matching percentages will result in total Federal, State, and local funds which will represent a uniform percentage of total assistance needs in each county; therefore, this can properly be termed a self-adjusting full-equalization formula.

The successive steps which might be applied in computing local contributions under this formula (table 3) are as follows:

(1) The State would construct an index of fiscal ability which would show each locality's ability as a percent of the State total. Appropriate weights would be given to each factor entering into the index. In columns 3 and 5 it has been assumed for sake of simplicity that assessed valuations are the only series used in the index.

(2) The State would construct an index of need, also expressed in percent-of-total terms. The approved public assistance budget of each county (column 2) is converted to a percent-of-total basis (column 4).

(3) Using the formula given above, the State would compute the ratio of the index of ability to the index of need for each county. Column 6 shows the ratios resulting from dividing column 5 by column 4. The ratio derived for each county is then multiplied by the average percentage of total costs which the State desires to raise by means of local contributions throughout the State.[9] This computation gives the percentage of its total costs which each locality will have to contribute. The illustrative

[5] Under the linear-interpolation formula, the percentage contribution by each locality would be fixed by the difference between the combined index of need and ability of each locality and the extreme items in the array of indexes, with use of predetermined values for the extremes and straight-line interpolation to find intermediate values.

[6] Under the bracket formula, the percentage contribution for each locality would be fixed by the bracket into which the locality's combined index of need and ability falls, with predetermined values for each bracket.

[7] Under the ratio-to-average formula, the percentage contribution for each locality would be fixed by the ratio which the locality's combined index of need and ability bears to the average index of all localities, with use of a predetermined value for the average index. Upper and lower limits might be placed on the percentage contributions computed under this method.

[8] In mathematical terms, if L_j equals the percentage contribution for each county, if L_a equals the percent of total assistance costs which the State desires to raise throughout the whole State by means of local financial contributions, if P_a equals the percent of total local fiscal ability in each county, and if P_n equals the percent of total approved public assistance budgets in each county, then the formula can be stated as follows:

$$L_j = L_a \times \frac{P_a}{P_n}; \text{ or } \frac{L_j}{L_a} = \frac{P_a}{P_n}$$

[9] The maximum limits to local contributions, discussed with respect to plan 2, would also operate under this plan—i. e., a locality would not normally contribute more than 50 percent and never more than 100 percent of its assistance budget. If the State-wide average percentage under plan 3 were set too high, however, the percentage for some localities obtained under the formula might exceed the upper limit. The State would then have to reduce the State-wide average local contribution or provide arbitrarily that no locality would contribute more than a specified maximum percent-

Table 3.—*Illustration of operation of intrastate equalization plan 3 in a hypothetical State, with local-matching percentages averaging 9 percent* [1]

[Amounts in thousands]

County	Approved annual public assistance budget	Equalized property assessments	Assistance budget as percent of total (P_n)	Property assessments as percent of total (P_a)	Ratio of ability percentage to need percentage ($P_a \div P_n$)	Local contribution: Local-matching percentage $\left(9 \times \frac{\%\ \text{ability}}{\%\ \text{need}}\right)$ (L_a=9%)	Local contribution: Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	$10,000	$3,000,000	100.0	100.00		9.00	$900
Madison	1,160	578,000	11.6	19.27	1.6612	14.95	173
Lafayette	1,110	306,000	11.1	10.20	.9189	8.27	92
Park	1,190	260,000	11.9	8.67	.7286	6.56	78
Boone	600	500,000	6.0	16.67	2.7783	25.00	150
Washington	590	210,000	5.9	7.00	1.1864	10.68	63
Franklin	480	166,000	4.8	5.53	1.1521	10.37	50
Adams	590	154,000	5.9	5.13	.8695	7.83	46
Houston	290	96,000	2.9	3.20	1.1034	9.93	29
Clay	300	132,000	3.0	4.40	1.4667	13.20	40
Lincoln	620	78,000	6.2	2.60	.4194	3.77	23
Green	590	60,000	5.9	2.00	.3390	3.05	18
Monroe	490	102,000	4.9	3.40	.6939	6.25	31
Jackson	530	54,000	5.3	1.80	.3396	3.06	16
Grant	340	36,000	3.4	1.20	.3529	3.18	11
Stone	320	64,000	3.2	2.13	.6656	5.99	19
Jefferson	160	32,000	1.6	1.07	.6688	6.02	10
Union	190	54,000	1.9	1.80	.9474	8.53	16
Lake	200	54,000	2.0	1.80	.9000	8.10	16
Winnebago	150	46,000	1.5	1.53	1.0200	9.18	14
Canyon	100	18,000	1.0	.60	.6000	5.40	5

[1] The formula used here can be adjusted to obtain any average level of local contribution desired, within limits discussed in text. To alter the level of local contributions, the value of the constant (L_a), which in this illustration is 9 percent, must be changed. If changed upward, it may be necessary to place a limit (usually something less than 50 percent) on the percentage which will be required of any county.

computations (column 7) assume that the State has decided to raise a State-wide average of 9 percent of total costs through local contributions.

(4) The dollar amount which each locality is to provide (column 8) is then determined by multiplying its approved assistance budget by the local matching percentage assigned to it (column 7). The total amount to be provided by all localities should ordinarily equal the product of the desired average rate of local contribution (9 percent) and the sum of local assistance budgets.

(5) Federal and State funds would be allocated to each county on the basis of the nonlocal matching percentages multiplied by the total amounts actually expended locally.

age, such as 40 percent; if the percentages for a few localities were reduced by the latter provision below those derived under the formula, total local contributions would cover a somewhat smaller percentage of total costs than contemplated in the initial choice of the State-wide average local rate.

Administration of the State Equalization Plan

The calculations of fiscal ability should be made on an annual or biennial basis, whichever is more appropriate; important shifts in relative ability are infrequent. The estimated amount of total need in each locality will probably require some revision as economic conditions change, and these changes must be reflected in the allocations. Frequent readjustments may be less urgent if only the three special types of public assistance are included in the equalization plan than if general assistance is also covered. Failure to adjust the allotments quickly to changes in the need for general assistance might prove a serious weakness. The plan should be so devised that, in any given quarter, the State agency can spend more or less than one-eighth of its biennial appropriation. This element of flexibility, as well as use of deficiency appropriations when necessary, should be standard provisions in State plans.

The three general approaches outlined above differ in form, but in practice, if the same measures of need and ability were used—and also the same general scale and limits of local participation—each approach might produce about the same total amounts of public assistance funds in each locality. Actual achievement of such uniform results, however, would require full State-local cooperation.

In some cases it may be desirable for departments or agencies within the State other than the public assistance agency to provide some of the information needed in measuring fiscal ability. A State legislature might require, for example, that the State departments already collecting relevant information should certify it periodically to the State public assistance agency for use in applying the equalization formula adopted. Considerably more research and investigation of problems associated with intrastate equalization would be helpful. Persons working in the education and public finance fields have been studying the general problem for some time. Case studies undertaken now might prove of broad interest and might lead to positive action in some States. To correlate the work of the various groups concerned with intrastate equalization, an interdepartmental committee on intrastate equalization might well be created in each State. Such a committee might include representatives not only of the State Welfare Department, but also of the Budget Office, Treasury, Office of Equalization and Review, Revenue Department, Auditor's Office, Department of Education, Planning Board, Attorney General's Office, and appropriate divisions of State colleges and universities. Various nongovernmental agencies may also have a valuable contribution to make.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1606

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 19 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Mr. WAGNER (for himself and Mr. MURRAY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To provide for a national health program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That this Act may be cited as the "National Health Act of 1945".

TITLE I—GRANTS TO STATES FOR HEALTH SERVICES

PART A—GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 101. Section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (Act of July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 682) is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 "GRANTS AND SERVICES TO STATES

2 "SEC. 314. (a) To enable the Surgeon General to
3 carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to de-
4 veloping more effective measures for the prevention, treat-
5 ment, and control of venereal diseases, and to assist, through
6 grants and as otherwise provided in this section, States,
7 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
8 the States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures
9 for the prevention, treatment, and control of such diseases,
10 including the training of personnel for State and local health
11 work, and to enable him to prevent and control the spread
12 of the venereal diseases in interstate traffic, and to meet
13 the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of com-
14 missioned officers and other personnel of the Service detailed
15 to assist in carrying out the purposes of this section with
16 respect to the venereal diseases, and to administer this sec-
17 tion with respect to such diseases, there is hereby authorized
18 to be appropriated for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to
19 carry out the purposes of this subsection.

20 "(b) To enable the Surgeon General to carry out the
21 purposes of section 301 with respect to developing more
22 effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control
23 of tuberculosis, and to assist, through grants and as other-
24 wise provided in this section, States, counties, health districts,
25 and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing

1 and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treat-
2 ment, and control of such disease, including the provision of
3 appropriate facilities for care and treatment and including
4 the training of personnel for State and local health work, and
5 to enable him to prevent and control the spread of tubercu-
6 losis in interstate traffic, and to meet the cost of pay, allow-
7 ances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and
8 other personnel of the Service detailed to assist in carrying
9 out the purposes of this section with respect to tuberculosis,
10 and to administer this section with respect to such disease,
11 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of
12 $10,000,000, and for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to
13 carry out the purposes of this subsection.

14 "(c) For each fiscal year, the Surgeon General, with
15 the approval of the Administrator, shall determine the total
16 sum from the appropriation under subsection (a) and the
17 total sum from the appropriation under subsection (b)
18 which shall be available for allotment among the several
19 States. He shall, in accordance with regulations, from time
20 to time make allotments from such sums to the several States
21 on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the size of the
22 venereal-disease problem, and the size of the tuberculosis
23 problem, respectively, and (3) the financial need of the
24 respective States. Upon making such allotments the Surgeon

1 General shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the
2 amounts thereof.

3 "(d) The Surgeon General, with the approval of the
4 Administrator, shall from time to time determine the amounts
5 to be paid to each State from the allotments to such State
6 under subsection (c), and shall certify to the Secretary of
7 the Treasury the amounts so determined, reduced or in-
8 creased, as the case may be, by the amounts by which he
9 finds that estimates of required expenditures with respect to
10 any prior period were greater or less than the actual expendi-
11 tures for such period. Upon receipt of such certification, the
12 Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of
13 Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit
14 or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in
15 accordance with such certification.

16 "(e) Money so paid under subsection (d) shall be paid
17 upon the condition that there shall be spent in such State
18 for the same general purpose from funds of such State and
19 its political subdivisions an amount determined in accordance
20 with regulations.

21 "(f) (1) To enable the Surgeon General to assist,
22 through grants and as otherwise provided in this section,
23 States, counties, health districts, and other political sub-
24 divisions of the States to extend and improve public-health
25 work by establishing and maintaining adequate public-health

1 services as rapidly as may be practicable under the conditions
2 in the States, especially by improving such services in rural
3 communities, in economically depressed areas, and in other
4 communities or areas where such services are below nationally
5 accepted standards of adequate public-health services, includ-
6 ing grants for demonstrations and for the training of per-
7 sonnel for State and local public-health work, there is hereby
8 authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning
9 with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient
10 to carry out the purposes of this section. Of the sum appro-
11 priated for each fiscal year pursuant to this subsection there
12 shall be available an amount, not to exceed $5,000,000, to
13 enable the Surgeon General to provide demonstrations and
14 to train personnel for State and local health work and to
15 meet the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of
16 commissioned officers and other personnel of the Service
17 detailed to assist States in carrying out the purposes of this
18 subsection.

19 "(2) A State plan to be approved under this sub-
20 section must—

21 "(A) provide for financial participation by the
22 State;

23 "(B) provide for a State-wide program or for ex-
24 tension of the program each year so that it shall be in
25 effect in all political subdivisions of the State in need

1 of services not later than the beginning of the fiscal
2 year ending June 30, 1950;
3 "(C) provide for extension and improvement of
4 public-health work in the State, in accordance with the
5 purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection;
6 "(D) provide for the administration of the plan by
7 the State health agency or the supervision by the State
8 health agency of the administration of any part of the
9 plan administered by another State agency or by a
10 political subdivision of the State;
11 "(E) provide such methods of administration (in-
12 cluding methods relating to the establishment and main-
13 tenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except
14 that the Surgeon General shall exercise no authority
15 with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and com-
16 pensation of any individual employed in accordance
17 with such methods) as are found by the Surgeon Gen-
18 eral to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation
19 of the plan;
20 "(F) provide for an advisory council or councils,
21 composed of members of the professions and agencies,
22 public and private, that furnish services under the State
23 plan, and other persons informed on the need for, or
24 provision of, public-health services;
25 "(G) provide that the State health agency will

1 make such reports, in such form and containing such
2 information, as the Surgeon General may from time
3 to time require, and comply with such provisions as the
4 Surgeon General may from time to time find necessary
5 to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;
6 "(H) provide for cooperation and, when necessary,
7 for working agreements between the State health agency
8 and any public agency or agencies administering services
9 related to the public-health services furnished under the
10 State plan, including public agencies concerned with
11 welfare, assistance, social insurance, workmen's com-
12 pensation, labor, industrial, hygiene, education, or medi-
13 cal care;
14 "(I) provide that the State health agency (or other
15 State agency administering public-health services under
16 this plan) shall have authority to make and publish such
17 rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient
18 operation of such services, having special regard for the
19 quality and economy of service.
20 "(3) The Surgeon General shall approve any plan
21 which fulfills the conditions specified in paragraph (2) of
22 this subsection.
23 "(4) From the sums appropriated therefor under this
24 subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each
25 State which has an approved plan under this subsection,

1 for each year or part thereof covered by such plan, amounts
2 equal to the Federal proportion of the total amount of public
3 funds expended under the State plan, during each year or
4 part thereof covered by such plan, as is determined in
5 accordance with paragraph (5) of this subsection upon the
6 basis of the financial resources of the State, not counting
7 so much of such total expenditures by the State as are in-
8 cluded in any other State plan aided by grants under any
9 other subsection of this Act or any other Act of Congress.
10 The amounts so paid to a State by the Secretary of the
11 Treasury shall be used exclusively for carrying out the pur-
12 poses of this subsection.

13 "(5) (A) The financial resources of the several States
14 shall be measured by per capita income accruing to the in-
15 habitants thereof.

16 "(B) The Federal proportion with respect to any State,
17 for the purposes of paragraph (4) of this subsection, shall
18 be 100 per centum less the non-Federal proportion. The
19 non-Federal proportion for each State whose per capita
20 income is greater than or equal to the per capita income of
21 the continental United States and for the District of Colum-
22 bia, Alaska, and Hawaii shall be 50 per centum each, and
23 the non-Federal proportion for Puerto Rico and the Virgin
24 Islands shall be 25 per centum each. The non-Federal
25 proportion for each State whose per capita income is less

1 than the per-capita income of the continental United States
2 shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50
3 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to
4 the per capita income of the continental United States,
5 except that (i) the non-Federal proportion shall in no
6 case be less than 25 per centum, and (ii) the non-Federal
7 proportion shall be rounded to the nearest whole per centum.
8 "(C) The percentages representing the Federal pro-
9 portion of total expenditures under this program shall be
10 promulgated by the Surgeon General between July 1 and
11 August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of the
12 average of the per capita incomes of the States and of the
13 continental United States for the three most recent con-
14 secutive years for which satisfactory data are available
15 from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation
16 shall for the purposes of this section be conclusive for each
17 of the eight quarters in the period beginning July 1 next
18 succeeding such promulgation: *Provided*, That the Surgeon
19 General shall promulgate such percentages as soon as possible
20 after the enactment of this Act, which promulgation shall
21 be conclusive for the purposes of this subsection for each
22 of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1945,
23 and ending June 30, 1947.
24 "(6) The Surgeon General shall, from time to time

1 but not less often than semiannually, estimate the amount
2 to be paid to each State for each year or part thereof under
3 the provisions of paragraph (4), such estimate to be based
4 on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate
5 of the total sum to be expended in such period in accordance
6 with the provisions of paragraph (4), and (B) such other
7 data as to such estimated expenditures and such other inves-
8 tigations as the Surgeon General may find necessary. The
9 Surgeon General shall then certify to the Secretary of the
10 Treasury the amount so estimated, reduced or increased, as
11 the case may be, by any sum by which the Surgeon General
12 finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or
13 less than the amount which should have been paid to the
14 State under paragraph (4) for such period; except that such
15 increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that
16 such sum has been applied to make the amount certified for
17 any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated
18 by the Surgeon General for such prior period. The Secre-
19 tary of the Treasury shall, prior to audit or settlement by the
20 General Accounting Office, pay to the State, at the time or
21 times fixed by the Surgeon General, the amount so certified.
22 "(g) The moneys so paid to any State under subsections
23 (d) and (f) shall be expended solely in carrying out the
24 purposes specified in subsection (a), or subsection (b), or
25 subsection (f) of this section, as the case may be, and in

1 accordance with plans presented by the health authority of
2 such State and approved by the Surgeon General.
3 "(h) Whenever the Surgeon General, after reasonable
4 notice and opportunity for hearing to the health authority of
5 the State, finds that, with respect to money paid to the State
6 out of appropriations under subsection (a), or subsection
7 (b), or subsection (f), as the case may be, there is a failure
8 to comply substantially with either—
9 "(1) the provisions of this section;
10 "(2) the plan submitted under subsection (f) or
11 subsection (g), as may be pertinent; or
12 "(3) the regulations;
13 the Surgeon General shall notify such State health authority
14 either that further payments will not be made to the State
15 from appropriations under such subsection (or in his dis-
16 cretion that further payments will not be made to the State
17 from such appropriations for activities in which there is
18 such failure), until he is satisfied that there will no longer
19 be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied the Surgeon
20 General shall make no further certification for payment to
21 such State from appropriations under such subsection, or
22 shall limit payment to activities in which there is no such
23 failure.
24 "(i) All regulations and amendments thereto with re-
25 spect to grants to States under this section shall be made

1 after consultation with a conference of the State health
2 authorities. Insofar as practicable, the Surgeon General
3 shall obtain the agreement of the State health authorities
4 prior to the issuance of any such regulations or amendments.
5 "(j) Funds appropriated under subsection (a) and
6 funds appropriated under subsection (b), in addition to
7 being available for payments to States, shall also be available
8 for expenditure by the Surgeon General in otherwise carry-
9 ing out the respective subsections, including expenditures for
10 printing and binding of the findings of investigations, and
11 for pay and allowances and traveling expenses of personnel
12 of the Service engaged in activities authorized by the respec-
13 tive subsections.
14 "(k) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him, the
15 Surgeon General is hereby authorized and directed, with
16 the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to enter
17 into such agreements or cooperative working arrangements
18 as may be necessary to insure coordination in the adminis-
19 tration of programs and services under this part with those
20 under parts B and C of this title and with those under title
21 II of this Act.
22 "(l) When used in subsection (f) of this section, the
23 term 'public-health work' includes customary and accepted
24 functions, services, and activities of public-health agencies
25 with respect to: public-health administration; training of per-

1 sonnel; vital statistics; sanitation of the human environment;
2 control of communicable and preventable diseases; labo-
3 ratory services; protection of health in maternity, infancy,
4 and childhood; public-health education; public-health nurs-
5 ing; research and the performance of demonstrations; medi-
6 cal and related services for prevention or mitigation of sick-
7 ness or disability and for the prevention of premature
8 death; planning and coordination of health services and
9 activities; enactment and enforcement of necessary standards
10 and regulations; production or procurement, and distribu-
11 tion, of therapeutic and prophylactic preparations; and
12 related matters. The term does not include: construction
13 of hospitals, water supplies, sewerage or other waste-dis-
14 posal systems, or of other facilities; operation or mainte-
15 nance of hospitals (except hospitals for persons afflicted with
16 infectious diseases), water supplies, sewerage or other
17 waste-disposal systems; and related matters."

18 PART B—GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD
19 HEALTH SERVICES

20 MATERNAL AND CHILD-HEALTH SERVICES

21 Appropriation

22 SEC. 121. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State
23 to provide and maintain services and facilities for promoting
24 the physical and mental health of mothers and children, by
25 establishing and maintaining adequate maternal and child-

1 health services, and to develop more effective measures for
2 carrying out the purposes of this section, including demon-
3 strations and the training of personnel for State and local
4 maternal and child-health work, there is hereby authorized
5 to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning with the
6 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient to carry
7 out the purposes of this section. The sums made available
8 under this section shall be used for making payments to
9 States which have submitted, and had approved by the
10 Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans for establishing
11 and maintaining adequate maternal and child-health services.

12 APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

13 SEC. 122. (a) A State plan for maternal and child-
14 health services to be approved under this section must—
15 (1) provide for financial participation by the State;
16 (2) provide for the administration of the plan by
17 the State health agency or the supervision of the admin-
18 istration of the plan by the State health agency;
19 (3) provide such methods of administration (includ-
20 ing methods relating to the establishment and mainte-
21 nance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except
22 that the Chief of the Children's Bureau shall exercise
23 no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office,
24 and compensation of any individual employed in accord-

1 ance with such methods) as are necessary for the proper
2 and efficient operation of the plan;
3 (4) provide that the State agency will make such
4 reports, in such form and containing such information,
5 as the Secretary of Labor may from time to time require,
6 and comply with such provisions as he may from time
7 to time find necessary to assure the correctness and veri-
8 fication of such reports;
9 (5) provide for the extension and improvement of
10 local maternal and child-health services and facilities
11 administered by local health units so that the plan will
12 be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State not
13 later than a date ten years after the date of approval
14 of the first State plan approved under this section;
15 (6) provide for cooperation with medical, health,
16 nursing, education, and welfare groups and organizations
17 and, when necessary, for working agreements with any
18 public agency or agencies administering or providing
19 services related to the services furnished under the State
20 plan, including public agencies concerned with nursing,
21 education, welfare, assistance, social insurance, work-
22 men's compensation, labor, industrial hygiene, or medical
23 care;
24 (7) provide for the development of demonstration
25 services and for the training of personnel;

1 (8) provide that as services and facilities are fur-
2 nished under the plan they shall be available to all
3 mothers and children in the State or locality who elect
4 to participate in the benefits of the program; and
5 (9) provide that the State agency shall have au-
6 thority to make and publish such rules and regulations
7 as are necessary for the efficient operation of such serv-
8 ices, having special regard for the quality and economy
9 of service.
10 (b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau shall approve
11 any plan for maternal and child-health services which ful-
12 fills the conditions specified in subsection (a) and shall there-
13 upon notify the Secretary of Labor and the State agency of
14 his approval.

15 SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

16 Appropriation

17 SEC. 123. For the purpose of enabling each State to
18 provide and maintain services for locating crippled or other-
19 wise physically handicapped children, and for providing
20 medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care,
21 and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare, for
22 children who are crippled or otherwise physically handi-
23 capped or who are suffering from conditions which lead to
24 crippling, or physical handicap, and to develop more effective
25 measures for carrying out the purposes of this section, in-

1 cluding demonstrations and the training of personnel for
2 State and local crippled children's services, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning
4 with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient
5 to carry out the purposes of this section. The sums made
6 available under this section shall be used for making pay-
7 ments to States which have submitted, and had approved
8 by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans for estab-
9 lishing and maintaining adequate crippled children's service.

10 APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

11 SEC. 124. (a) A State plan for services for crippled
12 and other handicapped children to be approved under this
13 section must—

14 (1) provide for financial participation by the State;

15 (2) provide for the administration of the plan by
16 a single State agency or the supervision of the adminis-
17 tration of the plan by a single State agency, and for
18 appropriate coordination of the plan with the maternal
19 and child-health program of the State health agency;

20 (3) provide such methods of administration (in-
21 cluding methods relating to the establishment and
22 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis,
23 except that the Chief of the Children's Bureau shall
24 exercise no authority with respect to the selection,

1 tenure of office, and compensation of any individual
2 employed in accordance with such methods) as are
3 necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the
4 plan;
5 (4) provide that the State agency will make such
6 reports, in such form and containing such information,
7 as the Secretary of Labor may from time to time require,
8 and comply with such provisions as he may from time
9 to time find necessary to assure the correctness and
10 verification of such reports;
11 (5) provide for carrying out the purposes specified
12 in subsection (a) so that the program will be in effect
13 in all political subdivisions of the State, and the services
14 and facilities available to all crippled children not later
15 than a date ten years after the date of approval of the
16 first plan approved under the section;
17 (6) provide for cooperation with medical, health,
18 nursing, education, and welfare groups and organiza-
19 tions and, when necessary, for working agreements with
20 any public agency or agencies administering or provid-
21 ing services related to the services furnished under the
22 State plan, including public agencies concerned with
23 nursing, education, welfare, assistance, social insurance,
24 workmen's compensation, labor, industrial hygiene, or
25 medical care;

1 (7) provide that as services and facilities are
2 furnished under the plan they shall be available to all
3 crippled children in the State who elect to participate
4 in the benefits of the program; and
5 (8) provide that the State agency shall have
6 authority to make and publish such rules and regula-
7 tions as are necessary for the efficient operation of such
8 services, having special regard for the quality and
9 economy of service.
10 (b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau shall approve
11 any plan for crippled children's services which fulfills the
12 conditions specified in subsection (a) and shall thereupon
13 notify the Secretary of Labor and the State agency of his
14 approval.

15 PAYMENT TO STATES

16 SEC. 125. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor
17 under section 121 or 123, the Secretary of the Treasury
18 shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for
19 maternal and child-health services, or for services to
20 crippled children, respectively, for each year or part thereof
21 covered by such plan, amounts equal to the Federal
22 proportion of the total amount of public funds expended
23 under the respective State plan, during each year or
24 part thereof covered by such plan, as is determined in

1 accordance with section 127 of this title upon the basis
2 of the financial resources of the State, not counting so much
3 of such total expenditures by the State as are included in
4 any other State plan aided by grants under any other section
5 of this part, or any other part of this title, or any other
6 Act of Congress. The amounts so paid to a State by the
7 Secretary of the Treasury shall be used exclusively for
8 carrying out the purposes of the respective sections of this
9 part.

10 (b) The method of computing and paying such
11 amounts shall be as follows:

12 (1) The Secretary of Labor shall, from time to
13 time but not less often than semiannually, estimate the
14 amount to be paid to the State with respect to each
15 State plan for each year or part thereof under the pro-
16 visions of subsection (a) of this section, such estimate to
17 be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing
18 its estimate of the total sum to be expended for each
19 such plan in such period in accordance with the pro-
20 visions of subsection (a) and (B) such other data as
21 to such estimated expenditures and such other investiga-
22 tions as he may find necessary.

23 (2) The Secretary of Labor shall then certify to
24 the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated
25 for each State plan, reduced or increased, as the case

1 may be, by any sum by which the Secretary of Labor
2 finds that his estimate for any prior period for such
3 State plan was greater or less than the amount which
4 should have been paid to the State under subsection
5 (a) for such period; except that such increases or
6 reductions shall not be made to the extent that such
7 sum has been applied to make the amount certified
8 for any prior period greater or less than the amount
9 estimated by the Secretary of Labor for such prior
10 period.

11 (3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior
12 to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office,
13 pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the
14 Secretary of Labor, the amount so certified.

15 OPERATION OF STATE PLANS

16 SEC. 126. In case of any State plan for maternal and
17 child-health services, or for services to crippled children
18 which has been approved by the Chief of the Children's
19 Bureau, if the Secretary of Labor, after reasonable notice
20 and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administer-
21 ing or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that
22 in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply
23 substantially with any provision required by section 121, or
24 section 123, respectively, to be included in the plan, he
25 shall notify such State agency that further payments will

1 not be made to the State under such plan (or, in his dis-
2 cretion, that further payments will not be made to the State
3 under such plan for services in which there is such failure)
4 until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure
5 to comply. Until he is so satisfied, he shall make no further
6 certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect
7 to such plan for such State.

8 FEDERAL GRANT PERCENTAGES

9 SEC. 127. (a) The financial resources of the several
10 States shall be measured by per capita income accruing to
11 the inhabitants thereof.

12 (b) The Federal proportion with respect to any State,
13 for the purposes of section 125 of this title, shall be 100 per
14 centum less the non-Federal proportion. The non-Federal
15 proportion for each State whose per capita income is greater
16 than or equal to the per capita income of the continental
17 United States and for the District of Columbia, Alaska, and
18 Hawaii shall be 50 per centum each, and the non-Federal
19 proportion for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands shall be
20 25 per centum each. The non-Federal proportion for each
21 State whose per capita income is less than the per capita
22 income of the continental United States shall be that per-
23 centage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the
24 per capita income of such State bears to the per capita in-
25 come of the continental United States, except that (1) the

1 non-Federal proportion shall in no case be less than 25 per
2 centum, and (2) the non-Federal proportion shall be rounded
3 to the nearest whole per centum.

4 (c) The percentages representing the Federal propor-
5 tion of total expenditures under these programs shall be
6 promulgated by the Secretary of Labor between July 1
7 and August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis
8 of the average of the per capita incomes of the States and
9 of the continental United States for the three most recent
10 consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available
11 from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation
12 shall for the purposes of this section be conclusive for each
13 of the eight quarters in the period beginning July 1 next
14 succeeding such promulgation: *Provided,* That the Secretary
15 of Labor shall promulgate such percentages as soon as pos-
16 sible after the enactment of this Act, which promulgation
17 shall be conclusive for the purposes of this section for each
18 of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1945,
19 and ending June 30, 1947.

20 STUDIES, INVESTIGATIONS, ADMINISTRATION, RULES AND
21 REGULATIONS, AND ANNUAL REPORT

22 SEC. 128. (a) The Children's Bureau shall make and
23 aid the financing of such studies, demonstrations, investiga-
24 tions, and research as will promote the efficient administration
25 and operation of this part. In such administration, the Chief

1 of the Children's Bureau shall pursue general policies estab-
2 lished by him after consultation with advisory committees
3 composed of professional and public members which he
4 shall appoint (without regard to the civil-service laws),
5 with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, to advise him
6 on matters pertaining to the furnishing of the care and serv-
7 ices authorized by this part, and after consultation with a
8 conference of the State health officers with respect to section
9 121, and a conference of State officers responsible for the
10 administration of State plans with respect to section 123.
11 Insofar as practicable, the Chief of the Children's Bureau
12 shall obtain agreement of these State authorities prior to the
13 issuance of such general policies.

14 (b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau, with the ap-
15 proval of the Secretary of Labor, shall make and publish
16 such rules and regulations as may be necessary to the efficient
17 administration of this part.

18 (c) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him by
19 this part, the Chief of the Children's Bureau is hereby author-
20 ized and directed, with the approval of the Secretary of
21 Labor, to enter into such agreements or cooperative working
22 arrangements with the Surgeon General of the Public Health
23 Service and with the Social Security Board as may be
24 necessary to insure coordination in the administration of pro-
25 grams and services administered by him with those under

1 parts A and C of this title and with those under title II
2 of this Act.
3 (d) The Secretary of Labor shall include in his annual
4 report to Congress a full account of the administration of
5 this part.

6 DEFINITION

7 SEC. 129. In this part, the term "State" includes Alaska,
8 Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the
9 Virgin Islands.

10 APPROPRIATION

11 SEC. 130. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
12 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum of
13 $5,000,000 for all necessary expenses of the Children's
14 Bureau in administering the provisions of this part of this
15 title, and in developing and promoting effective measures
16 for carrying out the purposes of this part, including studies,
17 demonstrations, investigations and research, the training of
18 personnel for Federal, State, and local services, and the
19 payment of salaries and expenses of personnel detailed at
20 the request of State agencies to cooperate with and assist
21 such agencies in carrying out the purposes of this part of
22 this title; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
23 for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out
24 the purposes of this part.

1 PART C—GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAL CARE OF
2 NEEDY PERSONS

3 APPROPRIATION

4 SEC. 131. For the purpose of enabling each State to pro-
5 vide medical care, as far as practicable under the conditions
6 in such State, for needy persons, there is hereby authorized
7 to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1946, the sum of $10,000,000, and there is hereby author-
9 ized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter a
10 sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this part. The
11 sums made available under this section shall be used for
12 making payments to States which have submitted and
13 had approved by the Social Security Board (hereinafter
14 referred to as the "Board"), State plans for medical care
15 of needy persons.

16 APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

17 SEC. 132. (a) A State plan for medical care must—

18 (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political
19 subdivisions of the State, and if administered by them,
20 be mandatory upon them;

21 (2) provide for financial participation by the State,
22 and for such distribution of funds, as to assure meeting
23 in full the need of individuals for medical care through-
24 out the State, as determined in accordance with standards
25 established by the State:

1 (3) (A) provide for the establishment or designa-
2 tion of a single State public assistance agency to admin-
3 ister or to supervise the administration of the plan for
4 medical care; and (B) provide that there will not be
5 more than one public assistance agency of a local sub-
6 division of the State established or designated to admin-
7 ister the plan for medical care within such subdivision;
8 (4) provide for granting to any individual, whose
9 claim for medical care is denied, an opportunity for a
10 fair hearing before such State agency;
11 (5) provide such methods of administration (in-
12 cluding methods relating to the establishment and main-
13 tenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except
14 that the Board shall exercise no authority with respect
15 to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of
16 any individual employed in accordance with such
17 methods) as are found by the Board to be necessary
18 for the proper and efficient operation of the plan;
19 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
20 reports, in such form and containing such information,
21 as the Board may from time to time require, and
22 comply with such provisions as the Board may from
23 time to time find necessary to assure the correctness
24 (7) provide safeguards which restrict the use or
25 and verification of such reports;

1 disclosure of information concerning applicants and
2 recipients to purposes directly connected with the ad-
3 ministration of the plan; and
4 (8) provide that the State agency shall, in deter-
5 mining need for medical care, take into consideration
6 (A) the requirements of individuals claiming medical
7 care under the plan, and (B) any income and resources
8 of an individual claiming medical care under the plan,
9 which must be taken into consideration with regard
10 to an individual claiming assistance under a State plan
11 approved under the Social Security Act, as amended.
12 (b) The Board shall approve any plan which fulfills
13 the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that it
14 shall not approve any plan which imposes as a condition
15 of eligibility for medical care under the plan any citizenship
16 or residence requirement, or any requirement which excludes
17 any recipient of public assistance under a State plan approved
18 under the Social Security Act, as amended.

19 PAYMENT TO STATES

20 SEC. 133. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor
21 under section 131, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay
22 to each State which has an approved plan for medical care,
23 for each year or part thereof covered by such plan, amounts
24 equal to the Federal proportion of the total amount of public
25 funds expended under the State plan, during each year or

1 part thereof covered by such plan, as is determined in
2 accordance with section 135, not counting so much of such
3 expenditures for medical care for any individual under the
4 age of eighteen years who at the time of such expenditure is
5 living in a public or private institution, or for any individual
6 who has attained the age of eighteen years and at the time
7 of such expenditure is living in a public institution, and
8 not counting so much of such total expenditures by the
9 State as are included in any other State plan aided by
10 grants under any other part of this title, or any other Act
11 of Congress. The amounts so paid to a State by the Secre-
12 tary of the Treasury shall be used exclusively for carrying
13 out the purposes of this title.

14 (b) The method of computing and paying such amounts
15 shall be as follows:

16 (1) The Board shall, prior to the beginning of each
17 period for which a payment is to be made to the State
18 under subsection (a), estimate the amount to be paid
19 to such State for such period under the provisions of sub-
20 section (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report
21 filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum
22 to be expended in such period in accordance with the
23 provisions of such subsection, and stating the amount ap-
24 propriated or made available by the State and its political
25 subdivisions for such expenditures in such period, and

1 if the sum of such amount and the estimated Federal
2 grant to be paid the State under subsection (a) is less
3 than the total sum of such estimated expenditures, the
4 source or sources from which the difference is expected
5 to be derived, and (B) such other data as to such esti-
6 mated expenditures and such other investigation as the
7 Board may find necessary.

8 (2) The Board shall then certify to the Secretary of
9 the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Board, (A)
10 reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by
11 which it finds that its estimate for any prior period was
12 greater or less than the amount which should have been
13 paid to the State under subsection (a) for such period,
14 and (B) reduced by a sum equivalent to the pro rata
15 share to which the United States is equitably entitled, as
16 determined by the Board, of the net amount recovered
17 during any prior period by the State or any political sub-
18 division thereof with respect to medical care furnished
19 under the State plan; except that such increases or reduc-
20 tions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have
21 been applied to make the amount certified for any prior
22 period greater or less than the amount estimated by the
23 Board for such prior period: *Provided*, That any part of
24 the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased
25 recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended

1 by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the
2 funeral expenses of the deceased shall not be considered
3 as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this
4 paragraph.

5 (3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior to
6 audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay
7 to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Board, the
8 amount so certified.

9 (4) The period for which estimates and certifica-
10 tions are made under this section shall be a calendar
11 quarter, except that, upon application by a State, the
12 Board may extend the period for such State to not more
13 than four calendar quarters.

14 OPERATION OF STATE PLANS

15 SEC. 134. In case of any State plan for medical care
16 which has been approved by the Board, if the Board, after
17 reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State
18 agency administering or supervising the administration of
19 such plan, finds—

20 (a) that the plan has been so changed as to im-
21 pose any requirement prohibited by section 132 (b),
22 or that in the administration of the plan any prohibited
23 requirement is imposed, with the knowledge of such
24 State agency, in a substantial number of cases; or

25 (b) that in the administration of the plan there is

1 a failure to comply substantially with any provision re-
2 quired by section 132 (a) to be included in the plan;
3 the Board shall notify such State agency that further pay-
4 ments will not be made to the State under such plan until
5 the Board is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no
6 longer imposed, and that there is no longer any such failure
7 to comply. Until it is so satisfied it shall make no further
8 certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect
9 to such plan for such State.

10 FEDERAL GRANT PERCENTAGES

11 SEC. 135. (a) The Federal proportion with respect to
12 any State, for the purposes of section 133 of this title, shall
13 be 100 per centum less the non-Federal proportion. The
14 non-Federal proportion for each State whose per capita in-
15 come is greater than or equal to the per capita income of the
16 continental United States and for the District of Columbia,
17 Alaska, and Hawaii shall be 50 per centum each, and the
18 non-Federal proportion for Puerto Rico and the Virgin
19 Islands shall be 25 per centum each. The non-Federal pro-
20 portion for each State whose per capita income is less than
21 the per capita income of the continental United States shall
22 be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per
23 centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the

1 per capita income of the continental United States, except
2 that (1) the non-Federal proportion shall in no case be less
3 than 25 per centum, and (2) the non-Federal proportion
4 shall be rounded to the nearest whole per centum.

5 (b) The percentages representing the Federal propor-
6 tion of total expenditures under this program shall be promul-
7 gated by the Board between July 1 and August 31 of each
8 even-numbered year, on the basis of the average of the per
9 capita incomes of the States and of the continental United
10 States for the three most recent consecutive years for which
11 satisfactory data are available from the Department of Com-
12 merce. Such promulgation shall for the purposes of this sec-
13 tion be conclusive for each of the eight quarters in the period
14 beginning July 1 next succeeding such promulgation: *Pro-*
15 *vided,* That the Board shall promulgate such percentages as
16 soon as possible after the enactment of this Act, which pro-
17 mulgation shall be conclusive for the purposes of this section
18 for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July
19 1, 1945, and ending June 30, 1947.

20 ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 136. (a) In carrying out the duties imposed upon
22 it by this part, the Board is hereby authorized and directed,
23 with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to

1 enter into such agreements or cooperative working arrange-
2 ments with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service,
3 and with the Chief of the Children's Bureau, as may be neces-
4 sary to insure coordination in the administration of programs
5 and services under this part with those under parts A and B
6 of this title and with those under title II of this Act.

7 (b) Medical care under this part may be provided either
8 (1) by the State or local public assistance agency admin-
9 istering the plan for medical care through (A) money pay-
10 ments to individuals claiming such care, or (B) payments to
11 the persons or institutions furnishing such care or, (C) direct
12 provision of such care; (2) in accordance with agreements
13 (authorized in regulations by the Board) between such
14 State or local agency and other agencies of the State or
15 political subdivision thereof, by such other agencies; or,
16 (3) through arrangements by a State or local public agency
17 with the Surgeon General for services furnished under title
18 II of this Act, on the basis of equitable payments to the
19 Personal Health Services Account established under title
20 II of this Act; or, (4) through such combination or modi-
21 fication of (1), (2), or (3) as the Board may approve.

22 DEFINITION

23 SEC. 137. In this part, the term "State" includes Alaska,
24 Hawaii, the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico, and the Virgin
25 Islands.

1 TITLE II—PREPAID PERSONAL HEALTH
2 SERVICE BENEFITS

3 PRIMARY PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS

4 SEC. 201. (a) Every individual, who is currently in-
5 sured, and has been determined by the Board to be eligible
6 for benefits under this title in a current benefit year, shall
7 be entitled to receive personal health service benefits.

8 DEPENDENT'S PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS

9 (b) Every dependent (as defined in section 214 (l))
10 of an individual who is currently insured and who has been
11 determined by the Board to be eligible for benefits under
12 this title in a current benefit year, shall be entitled to receive
13 personal health service benefits, if such dependent is not
14 entitled to receive such benefits under subsection (a) of this
15 section in the current benefit year.

16 PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS FOR RETIRED AND
17 SURVIVOR BENEFICIARIES

18 SEC. 202. Every individual entitled for any period to
19 monthly benefits under title II of the Social Security Act,
20 as amended, shall be entitled to receive personal health
21 service benefits for the current benefit year, if such individual
22 is not entitled to receive such benefits under section 201.

23 ADMINISTRATION

24 SEC. 203. (a) The Surgeon General of the Public
25 Health Service shall perform the duties imposed upon him

1 by this Act, under the supervision and direction of the Fed-
2 eral Security Administrator, and after consultations with the
3 Advisory Council (hereinafter established) as to questions of
4 general policy and administration, and in consultation with
5 the Board shall also have the duty of studying and making
6 recommendations as to the most effective methods of pro-
7 viding personal health service benefits, and as to legislation
8 and matters of administrative policy concerning health and
9 related subjects.

10 (b) The Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
11 directed to take all necessary and practical steps, not incon-
12 sistent with the provisions of this title, to arrange for the
13 availability of the benefits provided under this title and of
14 services and reports required by the Board for adminis-
15 tration under this Act.

16 (c) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him by
17 this title, the Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
18 directed, after consultation with the Advisory Council as to
19 questions of general policy and administration, and with
20 the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to
21 negotiate and periodically to renegotiate agreements or
22 cooperative working arrangements with appropriate agen-
23 cies of the United States, or of any State or political sub-
24 division thereof, and with other appropriate public agencies,
25 and with private agencies or institutions, and with private

1 persons or groups of persons, and with combinations thereof,
2 to utilize their services and facilities and to pay fair, reason-
3 able, and equitable compensation for such services or facilities,
4 and for the Personal Health Services Account (hereinafter
5 referred to as the "Account"), established in accordance
6 with section 212, to receive reimbursements for services
7 rendered with respect to individuals or services under sec-
8 tion 209, and to negotiate and periodically renegotiate
9 agreements or cooperative working arrangements for the
10 purchase or availability of supplies and commodities neces-
11 sary for the benefits provided under this title, and to
12 enter into contracts for such services, facilities, supplies, and
13 commodities (subject to the limitations specified in section
14 214 (h)).

15 (d) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him by
16 this title, the Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
17 directed, with the approval of the Federal Security Admin-
18 istrator, to enter into such agreements or cooperative work-
19 ing arrangements with the Chief of the Children's Bureau
20 and with the Social Security Board as may be necessary to
21 ensure coordination in the administration of programs and
22 services under this title with those under parts B and C of
23 title I of this Act.

24 (e) In the administration of this title, the Surgeon

1 General shall, insofar as practicable, give priority and prefer-
2 ence to utilizing the facilities and services of State and local
3 departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements
4 with such departments or agencies.

5 (f) The Surgeon General may delegate to any officer
6 or employee of the Public Health Service or of any Federal,
7 State or local cooperating department or agency, such of
8 his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
9 regulations, as he may consider necessary and proper to
10 carry out the purposes of this title.

11 (g) The Surgeon General, after consultation with the
12 Board, and after consultation with the Advisory Council
13 as to questions of general policy and administration, and
14 with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator,
15 shall prescribe and publish such rules and regulations and
16 require such records and reports, not inconsistent with other
17 provisions of this Act, as may be necessary to the efficient
18 administration of this title: *Provided,* That when rules and
19 regulations relate to the performance by Federal, State, or
20 local departments or agencies, of functions under mutual
21 agreements made therewith, or to the establishment or deter-
22 mination of local areas for administrative purposes, such rules
23 and regulations shall be made by the Surgeon General after
24 consultation with representatives of such departments or
25 agencies.

1 (h) The Surgeon General shall periodically notify the
2 Secretary of the Treasury of obligations incurred under ar-
3 rangements entered into by the Surgeon General in accord-
4 ance with this section and to whom such obligations obtain
5 and the Surgeon General shall from time to time certify dis-
6 bursements from the Account to meet such obligations, and
7 such certified disbursements shall be paid from the Account
8 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

9 (i) Except with respect to States or local areas for
10 which other arrangements have been made, under the provi-
11 sions of this section, the Surgeon General shall appoint local-
12 area committees to aid in the administration of this title.
13 The members of such local-area committees shall be selected
14 from panels of names submitted by the professional and other
15 agencies and organizations concerned with medical, dental,
16 and nursing services and education and with the operation of
17 hospitals and laboratories and from among other persons,
18 agencies, or organizations informed on the need for or pro-
19 vision of medical, dental, nursing, hospital, laboratory, or re-
20 lated services and benefits. The membership of such local-
21 area committees shall include (1) medical and other profes-
22 sional representatives, and (2) public representatives, in such
23 proportions as are likely to provide fair representation to the
24 principal interested groups that furnish and receive personal
25 health services, having regard for the functions of the local-

1 area committees. Such committees shall be consulted at fre-
2 quent intervals, and shall be kept informed by the local-area
3 officers of the Public Health Service with respect to arrange-
4 ments for the availability of benefits under this title and pol-
5 icies to be followed in carrying out the provisions of this title.
6 Such committees are hereby authorized to make annual and
7 special reports, with recommendations, if any, to the local-
8 area officers or to the Surgeon General through his State or
9 regional officers having administrative responsibility for the
10 respective local areas. Such committees, with the same
11 or corresponding functions, shall be appointed by each State
12 or local cooperating department or agency with respect to
13 local areas for which such other arrangements have been
14 made under the provisions of this section.

15 (j) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for
16 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for each fiscal
17 year thereafter, a sum sufficient for all necessary expenses
18 in carrying out the duties imposed upon the Surgeon Gen-
19 eral, the Board, and the Advisory Council by this title,
20 including the printing of forms and reports, making such
21 studies and demonstrations and such provisions for the
22 training of personnel as may be expected to improve the
23 quality of the services and promote the efficient adminis-
24 tration of this title and for the pay, allowances, and traveling
25 expenses of commissioned officers and other personnel as-

1 signed to duty in carrying out the purposes of this title
2 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.
3 (k) Appointment is hereby authorized in the Public
4 Health Service of such personnel and in such grades as
5 may be necessary for the proper and efficient administration
6 of this title, in accordance with the provisions of the civil-
7 service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.
8 Such personnel, and commissioned officers of the Regular
9 or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, may be
10 assigned to duty in such bureaus, divisions, sections and
11 other units as the Surgeon General may find it necessary
12 to establish, with the approval of the Administrator, for
13 carrying out the purposes of this title, without regard to
14 limitations otherwise specified in the Public Health Service
15 Act (Act of July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 682).
16 (l) The Surgeon General shall make a full report
17 to Congress, at the beginning of each regular session, of
18 the administration of the functions with which he is charged
19 under this title. Such report shall include a record of con-
20 sultations with the Advisory Council, recommendations of
21 the Advisory Council, and comments thereon.
22 NATIONAL ADVISORY MEDICAL POLICY COUNCIL
23 SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established a National
24 Advisory Medical Policy Council (herein referred to as
25 the "Advisory Council") to consist of the Surgeon Gen-

1 eral as Chairman and sixteen members to be appointed
2 without regard to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon
3 General and with the approval of the Federal Security Ad-
4 ministrator. The sixteen appointed members shall be se-
5 lected from panels of names submitted by the professional
6 and other agencies and organizations concerned with medical,
7 dental, and nursing services and education and with the
8 operation of hospitals and laboratories and from among other
9 persons, agencies, or organizations informed on the need
10 for or provision of medical, dental, nursing, hospital, labora-
11 tory, or related services and benefits. The membership of
12 the Advisory Council shall include (1) medical and other
13 professional representatives, and (2) public representatives,
14 in such proportions as are likely to provide fair representa-
15 tion to the principal interested groups that furnish and
16 receive personal health services, having regard for the
17 functions of the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council
18 shall meet not less frequently than twice a year and when-
19 ever at least four of the members request a meeting. Each
20 appointed member shall hold office for a term of four years,
21 except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occur-
22 ring prior to the expiration of the term for which his
23 predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the re-
24 mainder of such term, and the terms of office of the members
25 first taking office shall expire, as designated by the Surgeon

1 General at the time of appointment, four at the end of the
2 first year, four at the end of the second year, four at the
3 end of the third year, and four at the end of the fourth year
4 after the date of appointment. Each appointed member
5 shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed $25 per
6 day during the time spent in attending meetings of the
7 Advisory Council and for the time devoted to official busi-
8 ness of the Advisory Council under this title, inclusive of
9 travel time; and actual and necessary traveling expenses
10 and per diem in lieu of subsistence, allowable in accordance
11 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, while
12 away from his place of residence upon official business under
13 this Act. The Advisory Council, and each of its appointed
14 members, shall be provided by the Surgeon General with
15 such secretarial, clerical or other assistants as the Congress
16 shall authorize and provide each year for carrying out the
17 purposes of this section.

18 (b) The Advisory Council shall advise the Surgeon
19 General with reference to questions of general policy and
20 administration in carrying out the provisions of this title,
21 including—

22 (1) professional standards of quality to apply to
23 personal health service benefits;

24 (2) designation of specialists and consultants;

25 (3) methods and arrangements to stimulate and en-

1 courage the attainment of high standards through
2 coordination of the services of general or family prac-
3 titioners, specialists and consultants, laboratories, and
4 other auxiliary services, and through the coordination of
5 the services of physicians and dentists with those of
6 educational and research institutions, hospitals and public-
7 health centers, and through other useful means;
8 (4) standards to apply to participating hospitals, to
9 the relations or coordination among hospitals, and to the
10 establishment and maintenance of the list of participating
11 hospitals;
12 (5) adequate and suitable methods and arrange-
13 ments of paying for personal health service benefits;
14 (6) studies and surveys of personal health services
15 and of the quality and adequacy of such services; and
16 (7) grants-in-aid for professional education and re-
17 search projects.
18 (c) The Advisory Council shall establish special ad-
19 visory, technical regional, or local committees or com-
20 missions, whose membership may include members of
21 the Advisory Council or other persons or both, to
22 advise upon general or special questions, professional and
23 technical subjects, questions concerning administration, prob-
24 lems affecting regions or localities, and related matters,

1 METHODS AND POLICIES FOR ADMINISTRATION

2 SEC. 205. (a) Any physician, dentist, or nurse legally
3 qualified by a State to furnish any services included as per-
4 sonal health service benefits under this title shall be qualified
5 to furnish such services as benefits under this title (except as
6 otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section or in
7 subsection (f) of section 214), and this provision shall
8 extend to any group of physicians, dentists, or nurses or
9 combinations thereof whose members are similarly qualified.

10 (b) Every individual entitled to receive general medi-
11 cal or general dental benefit shall be permitted to select,
12 from among those designated in subsection (a) of this
13 section, those from whom he shall receive such benefit,
14 subject to the consent of the practitioner or group of prac-
15 titioners selected, and every such individual and every group
16 of such individuals shall be permitted to make such selection
17 through a representative of his or their own choosing, and
18 to change such selection.

19 (c) Services which shall be deemed to be specialist
20 or consultant services, for the purposes of special rates of
21 payment under this title, shall be those so designated by the
22 Surgeon General, and the practitioners from among those
23 included in subsection (a) of this section who shall be
24 qualified as specialists or consultants and entitled to the

1 special rates of compensation provided for specialists or
2 consultants shall be those so designated by the Surgeon
3 General as qualified to furnish such specialist or consultant
4 services and only with respect to the particular class or
5 classes of specialist or consultant services he shall determine
6 for each such specialist or consultant, in accordance with
7 general standards previously prescribed by him after con-
8 sultation with the Advisory Council. In establishing such
9 standards and in designating such specialists or consultants
10 the Surgeon General shall utilize as far as is consistent
11 with the purposes of this title standards and certifications
12 developed by competent professional agencies and shall take
13 into account the personnel resources and needs of regions
14 and local areas.

15 (d) The services of a specialist or consultant shall ordi-
16 narily be available only upon the advice of the general or
17 family practitioner or of a specialist or consultant attending
18 the individual. The services of specialists and consultants
19 shall also be available when requested by an individual en-
20 titled to specialist and consultant services as benefits and
21 approved by a medical administrative officer appointed by
22 the Surgeon General.

23 (e) The Surgeon General shall publish and otherwise
24 make known in each local area to individuals entitled to

1 benefit under this title the names of medical and dental
2 practitioners and groups of practitioners who have agreed
3 to furnish services as benefits under this title and to make
4 such lists of names readily available to individuals entitled
5 to benefits under this title. Such lists of names shall include
6 general or family practitioners and qualified specialists and
7 consultants, respectively, and with respect to qualified spe-
8 cialists and consultants the class or classes of specialist or
9 consultant services for which each has been qualified.

10 (f) The methods of administration, including the meth-
11 ods of making payments to practitioners, shall—

12 (1) insure the prompt and efficient care of indi-
13 viduals entitled to personal health service benefits;

14 (2) promote personal relationships between physi-
15 cian and patient;

16 (3) provide professional and financial incentives
17 for the professional advancement of practitioners and
18 encourage high standards in the quality of services fur-
19 nished as benefits under this title through the adequacy
20 of payments to practitioners, assistance in their use of
21 opportunities for postgraduate study, coordination among
22 the services furnished by general or family practitioners,
23 specialists and consultants, laboratory, and other auxiliary
24 services, coordination among the services furnished by

1 practitioners, hospitals, public-health centers, educational,
2 research, and other institutions, and between preventive
3 and curative services, and otherwise;
4 (4) aid in the prevention of disease, disability, and
5 premature death; and
6 (5) insure the provision of adequate service with
7 the greatest economy consistent with high standards of
8 quality.
9 (g) Payments from the Account to general medical
10 and family practitioners or to general dental practitioners
11 for services under this part, shall be made—
12 (1) on the basis of fees for services rendered to
13 individuals entitled to benefits, according to a fee
14 schedule;
15 (2) on a per capita basis, the amount being ac-
16 cording to the number of individuals entitled to benefit
17 who are on the practitioner's list;
18 (3) on a salary basis, whole time or part time; or
19 (4) on a combination or modification of these
20 bases, as the Surgeon General may approve;
21 according in each local area as the majority of the general
22 medical and family practitioners or of the general dental prac-
23 titioners, respectively, to be paid for such services shall elect:
24 *Provided*, That (1) the Surgeon General may also make pay-
25 ments by another method (from among the methods listed

1 in this subsection) to those general medical and family prac-
2 titioners or to those general dental practitioners who do not
3 elect the method of such majority, especially when in the
4 judgment of the Surgeon General such alternative method
5 of making payments contributes to carrying out the provi-
6 sions of subsection (f) of this section; (2) any of the meth-
7 ods of making payments (from among the methods listed in
8 this subsection) may be used, according as the Surgeon Gen-
9 eral may approve, in making payments to groups of prac-
10 titioners that contain designated specialists or consultants as
11 well as general or family practitioners; and (3) nothing in
12 this subsection shall prohibit the Surgeon General from ne-
13 gotiating agreements or cooperative working arrangements
14 to utilize inclusive services of hospitals and their staffs and/or
15 attending staffs, or from entering into contracts for such
16 inclusive services, in accordance with the provisions of sec-
17 tion 203.

18 (h) The methods of making payments from the account
19 to designated specialists and consultants for services under
20 this title, furnished as special medical or special dental bene-
21 fit, may include payments on salary (whole time or part
22 time), per session, fee-for-service, per capita, or other basis,
23 or combinations thereof, as the Surgeon General and the
24 specialists and consultants may agree.

25 (i) Rates or amounts of payment for particular services

1 or classes of services furnished as benefits under this title
2 may be nationally uniform or may be adapted to take account
3 of relevant regional or local conditions and other factors.
4 Payments shall be adequate, especially in terms of annual
5 income or its equivalent and by reference to annual income
6 customarily received among physicians, dentists, or nurses,
7 having regard for age, specialization, and type of community;
8 and payments shall be commensurate with skill, experience,
9 and responsibility involved in furnishing service.
10 (j) In order to maintain high standards in the quality
11 of services furnished as medical or dental benefit, the Surgeon
12 General may prescribe maximum limits to the number of
13 potential beneficiaries for whom a practitioner or group of
14 practitioners may undertake to furnish general medical or
15 general dental benefit, and such limits may be nationally
16 uniform or may be adapted to take account of relevant factors.
17 (k) In any local area where payment for the services
18 of a general or family practitioner is only on a per capita
19 basis, the Surgeon General shall make per capita payments
20 (subject to limits prescribed in accordance with subsection
21 (j) of this section) on a pro rata basis among the practi-
22 tioners and groups of practitioners of the local area on the list
23 established pursuant to subsection (e) of this section with
24 respect to those individuals in the local area who, after due
25 notice, have failed to select a general or family practitioner

1 or who having made one or more successive selections have
2 been refused by the practitioner or practitioners selected.
3 (l) In each local area the provision of general medical
4 or general dental benefit for all individuals entitled to receive
5 such benefit shall be a collective responsibility of all qualified
6 general medical or family practitioners or of all qualified gen-
7 eral dental practitioners, respectively, in the area who have
8 undertaken to furnish such benefit.
9 (m) Home-nursing benefit shall ordinarily be available
10 only upon the advice of a legally qualified attending physi-
11 cian. Home-nursing benefit shall also be available when
12 requested by an individual entitled to this benefit and
13 approved by a medical officer designated by the Surgeon
14 General.

15 PARTICIPATING HOSPITALS

16 SEC. 206. (a) The Surgeon General shall publish a
17 list of institutions which he finds to be participating hospitals,
18 and shall from time to time revise such list to include thereon
19 all institutions which he thereafter finds to be participating
20 hospitals and to withdraw therefrom all institutions which
21 he finds cease to meet the requirements of a participating
22 hospital. Inclusion of an institution upon such list shall,
23 unless and until withdrawn by the Surgeon General, be con-
24 clusive that such institution is a participating hospital for
25 the purpose of this section.

1 (b) The Surgeon General is directed to make findings
2 of fact and decisions as to the status of any institution as a
3 participating hospital in accordance with general standards
4 previously prescribed by him after consultation with the
5 Advisory Council. Any institution which is not included
6 by the Surgeon General in the list of participating hospitals,
7 or having been included thereon has been withdrawn there-
8 from, may file with the Surgeon General a petition to be in-
9 cluded in such list, which petition shall set forth such infor-
10 mation as the Surgeon General may deem necessary to
11 establish that such institution meets the requirements of a
12 participating hospital. Whenever requested by any institu-
13 tion the petition of which has been denied, the Surgeon
14 General shall give such institution reasonable notice and an
15 opportunity for a fair hearing with respect to the decision
16 denying such petition, and, if a hearing is held, shall, on
17 the basis of evidence adduced at the hearing, affirm, modify,
18 or reverse his findings of fact and such decision.
19 (c) The Surgeon General shall exercise no supervision
20 or control over a participating hospital (which is not owned
21 and operated, or leased and operated, by the United States),
22 nor shall any requirement for participation by a hospital
23 or any term or condition of any agreement under this part
24 relating to, or on behalf of, any such hospital prescribe
25 its administration, personnel, or operation.

1 APPEAL; JUDICIAL REVIEW; LIMITATIONS UPON THE
2 POWERS OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

3 SEC. 207. (a) The Surgeon General is hereby au-
4 thorized to establish necessary and sufficient appeal bodies
5 to hear complaints from individuals entitled to bene-
6 fits under this title, from practitioners who have entered
7 into agreement for the provision of services as benefits under
8 this title, and from participating hospitals, and, having
9 regard for the findings, conclusions, and recommendations
10 of such appeal bodies, to take such steps as may be appro-
11 priate and are not contrary to any other provision of this
12 title to remedy the grounds for complaint, if any; and to
13 establish necessary and sufficient appeal bodies to hear and
14 determine disputes among practitioners and/or participating
15 hospitals, and to take such steps as may be appropriate and
16 are not contrary to any other provision of this title to settle
17 such dispute: *Provided,* That with respect to any complaint
18 or dispute involving matters or questions of professional
19 practice or conduct the hearing body shall contain competent
20 and disinterested professional representation: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther,* That with respect to any complaint or dispute involving
22 only matters or questions of professional practice or conduct
23 the hearing body shall consist exclusively of such profes-
24 sional persons.

25 (b) In the administration of subsection (a), the

1 Surgeon General shall, insofar as they are applicable to this
2 title, have all the powers and duties conferred upon the Board
3 by sections 204, 205, and 206 of the Social Security Act,
4 as amended. Such powers and duties shall be subject to the
5 limitations and rights of judicial review contained in section
6 205 of such Act. The provisions of subsections (e) and
7 (f) of section 205 of such Act and the provisions of sections
8 207 and 208 of such Act shall be applicable to this title in
9 the same manner and to the same extent as they are ap-
10 plicable to title II of the Social Security Act, as amended:
11 *Provided,* That nothing in section 205 (i) of such Act shall
12 prevent the Surgeon General from certifying payments to
13 such individual, agency, office, or institution as the Board
14 or the Surgeon General may prescribe: *Provided further,*
15 That nothing in section 207 of such Act shall limit the right
16 of any person or the Surgeon General to transfer or assign
17 moneys payable under this title to a participating hospital
18 or to any agency or institution utilized under this title.
19 (c) The Board is directed to make findings of fact
20 and decisions as to the rights of any individual applying for
21 benefits under this title. In carrying out this responsibility
22 the Board shall have all of the powers and duties conferred
23 upon it under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.
24 Such powers and duties shall be subject to the same limita-
25 tions and rights of judicial review contained in section 205

1 ot such Act. The provisions of subsections (e) and (f)
2 of section 205 of such Act and the provisions of sections
3 207 and 208 of such Act shall be applicable to this title
4 in the same manner and to the same extent as they are
5 applicable to title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

6 RELATION WITH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS

7 SEC. 208. No individual shall be entitled to any bene-
8 fit under this title with respect to any injury, disease, or
9 disability on account of which any medical, dental, home
10 nursing, laboratory, or hospitalization service is being re-
11 ceived, or upon application therefor would be received,
12 under a workmen's compensation plan of the United States
13 or of any State. In the case of an individual receiving any
14 personal health service with respect to any such injury, dis-
15 ease, or disability, the Surgeon General shall be subrogated
16 to the rights of such individual, against any person, organiza-
17 tion, or agency in connection with such injury, disease, or
18 disability, to the extent of the estimated cost incurred in fur-
19 nishing such service. Reimbursements and recoveries for any
20 such service shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury
21 and he shall credit them to the Account.

22 PROVISION OF BENEFITS FOR NEEDY AND OTHER NONIN-
23 SURED PERSONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FOR SERVICES

24 SEC. 209. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of
25 this title, any or all benefits provided under this title to indi-

1 viduals entitled to such benefits may be furnished to other
2 individuals for any period for which equitable reimbursements
3 to the Account on behalf of such other individuals have been
4 made or for which reasonable assurance of such reimburse-
5 ments has been given by public agencies of the United States,
6 the several States, or any of them or of their political sub-
7 divisions, such reimbursements to be in accordance with
8 agreements and working arrangements negotiated by the
9 Surgeon General with such public agencies and in accordance
10 with contracts into which the Surgeon General may enter.
11 Services furnished as benefits to such other individuals shall,
12 as far as may be practical in each area, be of the same quality,
13 be furnished by the same methods, and be paid for through
14 the same arrangements, as services furnished to individuals
15 entitled to benefits under this title.
16 (b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section
17 shall extend to groups of persons for whom the Congress
18 of the United States makes provision (including needy per-
19 sons entitled to medical care under part C of title I of this
20 Act) and to moneys appropriated therefor, and to moneys
21 provided for grants to States or for administrative expenses
22 under this Act and other Acts of Congress. The provisions
23 of subsection (a) of this section shall also extend to services
24 furnished with respect to any injury, disease, or disability
25 excluded by section 208 from entitlement to benefit, and

1 reimbursements made in accordance with such provisions
2 of subsection (a) may be in full satisfaction of reimburse-
3 ments or recoveries otherwise required by section 208.

4 LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS

5 SEC. 210. (a) The Surgeon General may, after con-
6 sultation with the Advisory Council and with the approval
7 of the Administrator, determine for any calendar year or part
8 thereof that every individual entitled to general medical,
9 general dental, or home-nursing benefit may be required by
10 the physician, dentist, or nurse furnishing such benefit to pay
11 a fee with respect to the first service or with respect to each
12 service in a period of sickness or course of treatment. Such
13 determination shall be made only after good and sufficient
14 evidence indicates that such determination is necessary and
15 desirable to prevent or reduce abuses of entitlement to any
16 such benefit, and shall fix the maximum size of such fee at an
17 amount estimated to be sufficient to prevent or reduce abuses
18 and not such as to interpose a substantial financial restraint
19 against proper and needed receipt of medical, dental, or
20 home-nursing benefit. Such determination may also limit
21 the application of such fees to home calls, to office visits,
22 or to both, and may fix the maximum total amount of such
23 fee payments in a period of sickness or course of treatment,
24 and may also provide for differences in the maximum size of
25 such fees or total amount of such fee payments for urban and

1 rural areas and with regard for differences among States or
2 communities. Each such determination shall be withdrawn
3 as rapidly as the Surgeon General finds practical.
4 (b) The Surgeon General, having regard for the ade-
5 quacy of available personnel, may, after consultation with
6 the Advisory Council and with the approval of the Ad-
7 ministrator, determine for any calendar year or part thereof
8 that general dental, special dental, or home-nursing benefit
9 shall have such restricted content as the Surgeon General
10 may determine: *Provided,* That on and after July 1,
11 1947, the restricted content of general dental or special
12 dental benefit shall include at least (1) examination (in-
13 cluding X-ray survey) and diagnosis; (2) prophylaxis:
14 (3) extraction of teeth which are considered by the dentist
15 and an attending physician to be or likely to be injurious to
16 the general health of the individual; and (4) treatment of
17 acute diseases of the teeth, their supporting structures, and
18 adjacent parts, including fractures of the teeth or jaws. With
19 respect to general dental or special dental benefit, such deter-
20 mination may fix an age above which the restriction on con-
21 tent shall apply. With respect to home-nursing benefit, re-
22 striction of content may be effected by limitation of the service
23 to part-time care on an hourly or visit basis, by limitation of
24 the types of cases for which such benefit shall be available,
25 by limitation of the maximum amount of service per case,

1 or otherwise, as may be practical and necessary. Any
2 restriction on the content of general dental, special dental,
3 or home-nursing benefit shall be reduced or withdrawn as
4 rapidly as the Surgeon General finds practical.

5 (c) The maximum number of days in any benefit year
6 for which any individual may be entitled to hospitalization
7 benefit under section 201 or 202 shall be sixty: *Provided,*
8 *however,* That when the Surgeon General finds that moneys
9 in the Account are adequate, he may increase the maxi-
10 mum with respect to hospitalization benefit provided under
11 section 201 or section 202, or both, to not more than one
12 hundred and twenty days for the following calendar year.

13 (d) No application by an individual for hospitalization
14 benefits shall be valid under this title (1) with respect to
15 any day of hospitalization if such application is filed more
16 than ninety days after such day; (2) with respect to any
17 day of hospitalization more than thirty days following the
18 diagnosis of tuberculosis or a psychosis; and (3) with re-
19 spect to any day in a hospital or other institution for mental
20 or nervous disease or tuberculosis.

21 (e) The Surgeon General, after consultation with the
22 Advisory Council and with the approval of the Federal Se-
23 curity Administrator, having regard for current and prospec-
24 tive amounts in the Account, may limit for any calendar
25 year or part thereof the cost of laboratory benefit which shall

1 be borne by payments from the Account, and such limita-
2 tion may be with respect to a class of services, supplies, or
3 commodities, with respect to maximum payments per bene-
4 ficiary in a benefit year, with respect to a specified fraction
5 of the cost, or combinations thereof.

6 REPORT CONCERNING DENTAL, NURSING, AND OTHER BEN-
7 EFITS; CARE AND PREVENTION FOR CHRONIC SICKNESS
8 AND MENTAL DISEASES

9 SEC. 211. (a) The Surgeon General and the Social
10 Security Board jointly shall have the duty of studying and
11 making recommendations as to the most effective methods of
12 providing dental, nursing, and other needed benefits not al-
13 ready provided or not currently furnished under this title,
14 and as to expected costs for such needed benefits and the de-
15 sirable division of the costs between (1) the financial re-
16 sources of the Account or other public funds, and (2) pay-
17 ments to be required of beneficiaries receiving such benefits,
18 and shall make reports, with recommendations as to legisla-
19 tion, on such benefits from time to time but not later than
20 two years after the effective date of this title.

21 (b) The Surgeon General and the Social Security
22 Board jointly shall also have the duty of studying and mak-
23 ing recommendations as to needed services and facilities
24 for the care of the chronic sick afflicted with physical ail-
25 ments and for the care of individuals afflicted with mental

1 or nervous diseases, and as to needed provisions for the pre-
2 vention of chronic physical diseases and of mental or nervous
3 diseases, and shall make reports, with recommendations as
4 to legislation, from time to time but not later than three
5 years after the effective date of this title.

6 PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACCOUNT

7 SEC. 212. (a) There is hereby created on the books
8 of the Treasury of the United States a separate account to
9 be known as the "Personal Health Services Account" (in
10 this title, referred to as the "Account"). There is hereby
11 authorized to be appropriated to the account such sums as
12 may be required to finance the benefits, payments, and re-
13 imbursements provided under this title.

14 (b) From such appropriations, the Secretary of the
15 Treasury shall credit quarterly to the Account amounts
16 equivalent to 3 per centum of the wages (as defined in sec-
17 tion 217 (a)) paid after June 30, 1946, with respect to
18 employment (as defined in section 217 (b)) after such
19 date.

20 (c) From such appropriations, the Secretary of the
21 Treasury shall credit annually to the Account amounts
22 estimated by the Surgeon General, with respect to the
23 preceding fiscal year, to have been expended for the pay-
24 ment or provision of general dental, special dental, and

1 home-nursing benefits. The Surgeon General shall report
2 to the Congress each year the basis for such estimate.
3 (d) From such appropriations, the Secretary of the
4 Treasury shall credit annually to the Account amounts esti-
5 mated jointly by the Surgeon General and the Social Security
6 Board to have been expended for the payment or provision
7 of benefits, other than general dental, special dental, and
8 home-nursing benefits, provided under section 202 with
9 respect to individuals who became entitled thereto by reason
10 of currently insured status (as defined in section 215) or
11 of fully insured status (as defined in title II of the Social
12 Security Act, as amended) acquired through wages paid
13 prior to January 1, 1946, including (1) the total amount
14 estimated with respect to individuals who acquired such
15 status wholly prior to such date, and (2) an equitable share
16 of the amount estimated with respect to individuals who
17 acquired such status partially prior to such date. The
18 Surgeon General and the Social Security Board shall jointly
19 report to the Congress each year the basis for such estimate.
20 (e) The Secretary of the Treasury shall also credit to
21 the Account reimbursements to the Account made in accord-
22 ance with the provisions of sections 203 and 209.
23 (f) The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay
24 from time to time from the Account into the Treasury the
25 amount estimated by him and the Surgeon General which

1 will be expended during a three-month period for the ad-
2 ministration of this title. Such payments shall be covered
3 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts for the reimburse-
4 ment of expenses incurred in connection with the adminis-
5 tration of this title. If it subsequently appears that the
6 estimates for any particular period were too high or too
7 low, appropriate adjustments shall be made by the Secretary
8 of the Treasury in future payments.

9 (g) The amounts which stand to the credit of the
10 Account shall be available for the payment or provision of
11 benefits and for administrative expenses under this title, and
12 for no other purposes; and the sum of disbursements for the
13 payment or provision of benefits under this title and for
14 the payment of reimbursements to the Treasury for adminis-
15 trative expenses incurred therewith shall not exceed the
16 amounts which stand to the credit of this Account, as specified
17 in this section.

18 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH,
19 AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE AND DISABILITY

20 SEC. 213. For the purposes of encouraging and aiding
21 the advancement and dissemination of knowledge and skill
22 in providing benefits under this Act and in preventing ill-
23 ness, disability, and premature death, the Surgeon General
24 is hereby authorized and directed to administer grants-in-
25 aid to nonprofit institutions and agencies engaging in research

1 or in undergraduate or postgraduate professional education.
2 Such grants-in-aid shall be made with respect to each proj-
3 ect (1) for which application has been received from a
4 nonprofit institution or agency, stating the nature of the
5 project and giving the reasons for the need of financial
6 assistance in carrying it out, and (2) for which the Sur-
7 geon General finds, with the advice of the Council established
8 under section 204 and after consultation with other Federal
9 departments and agencies concerned with research or pro-
10 fessional education, that the project shows promise of mak-
11 ing valuable contributions to the education or training of
12 persons useful to or needed in the furnishing of medical,
13 dental, nursing, hospital, laboratory, and related benefits
14 provided under this title, or to human knowledge with
15 respect to the cause, prevention, mitigation, or methods
16 of diagnosis and treatment of disease and disability. During
17 the five-year period beginning January 1, 1946, the Sur-
18 geon General and the Advisory Council shall give preference
19 and priority to grants-in-aid with respect to projects to
20 aid servicemen (as defined in section 217 (g)) seeking post-
21 graduate education as medical or dental practitioners or
22 training for administration of personal health services, dis-
23 ability benefits, rehabilitation services, and related services.
24 For the purposes of this subsection there shall be available
25 for the calendar year 1946 the sum of $10,000,000, for

1 the calendar year 1947 the sum of $15,000,000, and for
2 each calendar year thereafter an amount equal to 2 per
3 centum of the amount expended for benefits under this
4 title in the last preceding fiscal year. Such grants-in-aid,
5 in such amounts and for payment at such times as are
6 approved by the Surgeon General, shall be certified for
7 payment to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall pay
8 them from the Account to the designated institutions or
9 agencies.

10 DEFINITIONS

11 SEC. 214. As used in this title—

12 (a) The term "personal health service benefits" in-
13 cludes general medical benefit, special medical benefit, gen-
14 eral dental benefit, special dental benefit, home-nursing bene-
15 fit, laboratory benefit, and hospitalization benefit.

16 (b) The term "general medical benefit" means services
17 furnished by a legally qualified physician or by a group of
18 such physicians, including all necessary services such as can
19 be furnished by a physician engaged in the general or family
20 practice of medicine, at the office, home, hospital, or else-
21 where, including preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic treat-
22 ment and care, and periodic physical examination.

23 (c) The term "special medical benefit" means neces-
24 sary services, requiring special skill or experience, furnished
25 at the office, home, hospital, or elsewhere by a legally quali-

1 fied physician who is a specialist or consultant with respect
2 to the class of service furnished, by a group of such physi-
3 cians, or by a group of physicians including such specialists
4 or consultants.

5 (d) The term "general dental benefit" means services
6 furnished by a legally qualified dentist or by a group of
7 such dentists, including all necessary dental services such as
8 can be furnished by a dentist engaged in the general practice
9 of dentistry (with or without the aid of an assistant or
10 hygienist under his direction) and including preventive,
11 diagnostic and therapeutic treatment, care and advice, and
12 periodic examination.

13 (e) The term "special dental benefit" means necessary
14 services, requiring special skill or experience, furnished at the
15 office, hospital, or elsewhere by a legally qualified dentist
16 (with or without the aid of an assistant, a hygienist, or
17 anesthetist under his direction) who is a specialist or con-
18 sultant with respect to the class of service furnished, by a
19 group of such dentists, or by a group of dentists, including
20 such specialist or consultants.

21 (f) The term "home-nursing benefit" means nursing
22 care of the sick furnished in the home by (1) a registered
23 professional nurse; or (2) a practical nurse who is legally
24 qualified by a State or, in the absence of State standards or
25 requirements, who is qualified with respect to standards estab-

1 lished by the Surgeon General after consultation with the
2 Advisory Council and with competent professional nursing
3 agencies, and who furnishes nursing care under the direction
4 or supervision of the State health agency, the health agency
5 of a political subdivision of a State, or an organization supply-
6 ing and supervising the services of registered professional
7 nurses.

8 (g) The term "laboratory benefit" means such neces-
9 sary laboratory or related services, supplies, or commodities
10 as the Surgeon General may determine, including chemical,
11 bacteriological, pathological, diagnostic and therapeutic
12 X-ray, and related laboratory services, refractions, and other
13 ophthalmic services furnished by a legally qualified prac-
14 titioner other than a physician, physiotherapy, special appli-
15 ances prescribed by a physician, and eyeglasses prescribed by
16 a physician or other legally qualified practitioner: *Provided,*
17 That when any such services, supplies, or commodities are
18 provided to a hospitalized patient, or are provided by a
19 physician or dentist incidental to services furnished under
20 subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, pay-
21 ment for such services, supplies, or commodities shall be
22 included in payments for hospitalization or for services
23 furnished under such subsections, respectively, as otherwise
24 provided in this title.

25 (h) The term "hospitalization benefit" means an

1 amount, as determined by the Surgeon General after con-
2 sultation with the Advisory Council: Not less than $3 and
3 not more than $7 for each day of hospitalization, not in
4 excess of thirty days, which an individual has had in a
5 period of hospitalization; and not less than $1.50 and not
6 more than $4.50 for each day of hospitalization in excess of
7 thirty in a period of hospitalization; and not less than $1.50
8 and not more than $3.50 for each day of care in an institution
9 for the care of the chronic sick. In lieu of such compensation,
10 the Surgeon General may enter into contracts with par-
11 ticipating hospitals for the payment of the reasonable cost
12 of hospital service at rates for each day of hospitalization
13 neither less than the minimum nor more than the maximum
14 applicable rates specified in this subsection, such payment
15 to be full reimbursement for the cost of essential hospital
16 services, including the use of ward or other least expensive
17 facilities compatible with the proper care of the patient:
18 *Provided,* That such payment may be included in a contract,
19 between the Surgeon General and a participating hospital,
20 for inclusive services of a participating hospital and its
21 staff and/or its attending staff, as provided in sections 203
22 and 205: *Provided further,* That such payment shall not
23 affect the right of participating hospitals to require pay-
24 ments from patients with respect to the additional cost of
25 more expensive facilities furnished for lack of ward facilities

1 or occupied at the request of the patient, or with respect to
2 services not included within a contract.
3 (i) The term "period of hospitalization" means a pe-
4 riod of one or more consecutive days of hospitalization.
5 (j) The term "day of hospitalization" means any day
6 for the whole of which an individual has been confined in a
7 participating hospital on the advice of a legally qualified
8 physician for the purpose of receiving necessary hospital
9 service: *Provided,* That, with respect to a day in which an
10 individual is admitted to or discharged from a hospital, such
11 term may, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed
12 by the Surgeon General, include a period of time of less
13 than a whole day.
14 (k) The term "participating hospital" means an insti-
15 tution providing all necessary and customary hospital serv-
16 ices, and found by the Surgeon General to afford professional
17 service, personnel, and equipment adequate to promote the
18 health and safety of individuals customarily hospitalized in
19 such institution and to have procedures for the making of
20 such reports and certifications as the Surgeon General may
21 from time to time require, to assure that hospitalization ben-
22 efit will be provided only to or on behalf of individuals en-
23 titled thereto: *Provided,* That with respect to inclusion in
24 the list of participating hospitals the Surgeon General may
25 accredit a hospital for limited varieties of cases and may

1 accredit an institution for the care of the chronic sick, taking
2 into account for the purpose of such limited accrediting, the
3 type and size of community which the institution serves,
4 the availability of other hospital facilities, and such other
5 matters as the Surgeon General may deem relevant.

6 (l) The term "dependent" means an unmarried child
7 (including a stepchild, adopted or foster child) of an in-
8 dividual, who is under the age of eighteen, or who is under
9 a disability which has continued for a period of not less than
10 six consecutive calendar months and is living with such
11 individual or receiving regular support from him; a wife of an
12 individual living with such individual or receiving regular
13 support from him; a husband who is under a disability which
14 has continued for a period of not less than six consecutive
15 calendar months, and is living with or receiving regular and
16 substantial support from such individual; and a parent who
17 is living with or receiving regular and substantial support
18 from such individual.

19 ELIGIBILITY

20 SEC. 215. (a) An individual shall be deemed to be
21 currently insured under this title if he (1) had during his
22 eligibility period been paid wages of not less than $150, or
23 (2) acquired not less than six quarters of coverage during
24 the first twelve of the last fourteen completed calendar quar-
25 ters immediately preceding the first day of a benefit year,

1 not counting among such completed quarters any quarter
2 in any part of which the individual was under a disability
3 which lasted six consecutive months or more.

4 (b) The term "eligibility period" means the first four
5 of the last six completed calendar quarters immediately pre-
6 ceding the first day of a benefit year.

7 (c) As used in this title, the term "quarter" and the
8 term "calendar quarter" mean a period of three calendar
9 months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30, or
10 December 31; and the term "quarter of coverage" means a
11 calendar quarter in which the individual has been paid not
12 less than $50 in wages. In any case where an individual
13 has been paid prior to 1946 in a calendar year $3,000 or
14 more in wages, or after 1945 in a calendar year $3,600
15 or more in wages, each quarter of such year following
16 his first quarter of coverage shall be deemed a quarter of
17 coverage. In any case where wages have been paid
18 pursuant to a ruling based on the National Labor Relations
19 Act or a labor relations act of any State, or under a compro-
20 mise settlement resulting from a dispute within the jurisdic-
21 tion of any such Act, such wages shall be deemed to have
22 been paid on the employer's normal dates of payment of
23 wages earned in the periods to which such wages apply.

24 (d) The term "benefit year" means a period of four
25 consecutive calendar quarters, as determined by the Board.

1 EFFECTIVE DATE

2 SEC. 216. The benefits provided under this title shall
3 become effective beginning April 1, 1947.

4 COVERAGE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

5 SEC. 217. When used in this title—

6 (a) The term "wages" means all remuneration for
7 employment, including the cash value of all remuneration
8 paid in any medium other than cash, and the sum paid to
9 an individual pursuant to an order based on the National
10 Labor Relations Act, or the labor relations act of any State
11 or under a compromise settlement resulting from a dispute
12 within the jurisdiction of any such Act, which sum if it
13 had been paid for services rendered during the period for
14 which reinstatement has been ordered would have con-
15 stituted remuneration for employment; except that such
16 term shall not include—

17 (1) That part of the remuneration which, after
18 remuneration equal to $3,600 has been paid to an
19 individual during any calendar year after 1945, is paid
20 to such individual during such calendar year;

21 (2) The amount of any payment made to, or on
22 behalf of, an employee under a plan or system estab-
23 lished by an employer which makes provision for his
24 employees generally or for a class or classes of his em-
25 ployees (including any amount paid by an employer

1 for insurance or annuities, or into a fund, to provide for
2 any such payment), on account of (A) retirement, or
3 (B) sickness or accident disability, or (C) medical and
4 hospitalization expenses in connection with sickness or
5 accident disability, or (D) death, provided the employee
6 (i) has not the option to receive, instead of provision for
7 such death benefit, any part of such payment or, if such
8 death benefit is insured, any part of the premiums (or
9 contributions to premiums) paid by his employer, and
10 (ii) has not the right, under the provisions of the plan
11 or system or policy of insurance providing for such
12 death benefit, to assign such benefit, or to receive a cash
13 consideration in lieu of such benefit either upon his with-
14 drawal from the plan or system providing for such
15 benefit or upon termination of such plan or system or
16 policy of insurance or of his employment with such
17 employer;
18 (3) The payment by an employer (without de-
19 ductions from the remuneration of the employee) of any
20 social-insurance contributions imposed upon an employee;
21 (4) The value of services exchanged for other
22 services for which there is no payment other than the
23 exchange.
24 (b) The term "employment" means any service of what-
25 ever nature, performed after June 30, 1946, by an employee

1 for the person employing him, irrespective of the citizenship
2 or residence of either, (A) within the United States, (B)
3 under a contract of service which is entered into within the
4 United States, or (C) in connection with an American vessel
5 or civil aircraft during the performance of which the vessel
6 touches at a port in the United States, if the employee is
7 employed on and in connection with such vessel when out-
8 side the United States, except—

9 (1) Casual labor not in the course of the em-
10 ployer's trade or business;

11 (2) Service performed on or in connection with a
12 vessel not an American vessel by an employee, if the
13 employee is employed on and in connection with such
14 vessel when outside the United States;

15 (3) Service performed in the employ of the United
16 States Government, or of an instrumentality of the United
17 States which is wholly owned by the United States:
18 *Provided,* That service performed in the employ of the
19 Tennessee Valley Authority on an hourly basis shall
20 not come within this exception;

21 (4) Service performed in the employ of a State
22 or any political subdivision thereof, or any instru-
23 mentality of any one or more of the foregoing which is
24 wholly owned by one or more States or political sub-
25 divisions;

1 (5) Service performed by a duly ordained or duly
2 commissioned or licensed minister of any church in the
3 regular exercise of his ministry and service performed
4 by regular members of religious orders in the exercise
5 of duties required by such orders;

6 (6) Service performed by an individual as an
7 employee or employee representative as defined in sec-
8 tion 1532 of the Internal Revenue Code;

9 (7) Service performed in any calendar quarter
10 in the employ of any organization exempt from income
11 tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code; if—

12 (A) the remuneration for such service does
13 not exceed $45; or

14 (B) such service is in connection with the
15 collection of dues or premiums for a fraternal bene-
16 ficiary society, order, or association, and is per-
17 formed away from the home office or is ritualistic
18 service in connection with any such society, order,
19 or association; or

20 (C) such service is performed by a student
21 who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes
22 at a school, college, or university;

23 (8) Service performed in the employ of a foreign
24 government (including service as a consular or other
25 officer or employee or a nondiplomatic representative);

1 (9) Service performed in the employ of an in-
2 strumentality wholly owned by a foreign government—
3 (A) If the service is of a character similar
4 to that performed in foreign countries by employees
5 of the United States Government or of an instru
6 mentality thereof; and
7 (B) If the Secretary of State shall certify to
8 the Board that the foreign government, with re-
9 spect to whose instrumentality and employees
10 thereof exemption is claimed, grants an equivalent
11 exemption with respect to similar service performed
12 in the foreign country by employees of the United
13 States Government and of instrumentalities thereof.
14 (c) For the purposes of this title, the term "em-
15 ployment" and the term "remuneration" includes the serv-
16 ices of a self-employed individual.
17 (d) If the services performed during one-half or more
18 of any pay period by an employee for the person employing
19 him constitute employment, all the services of such employee
20 for such period shall be deemed to be employment; but if
21 the services performed during more than one-half of any
22 such pay period by an employee for the person employing
23 him do not constitute employment, then none of the services
24 of such employee for such period shall be deemed to be
25 employment. As used in this subsection, the term "pay

1 period" means a period (of not more than thirty-one con-
2 secutive days) for which a payment of remuneration is
3 ordinarily made to the employee by the person employing
4 him. This subsection shall not be applicable with respect
5 to services performed in a pay period by an employee for
6 the person employing him, where any of such service is
7 excepted by paragraph (6) of subsection (b).

8 (e) The term "employee" includes (in addition to any
9 individual who is a servant under the law of master and
10 servant) any individual who performs service, of whatever
11 nature, for a person, unless the service is performed by the
12 individual in pursuit of his own independently established
13 business. The term "employee" also includes an officer of a
14 corporation.

15 (f) The term "American vessel" means any vessel doc-
16 umented or numbered under the laws of the United States;
17 and includes any vessel which is neither documented nor
18 numbered under the laws of the United States nor docu-
19 mented under the laws of any foreign country, if its crew
20 is employed solely by one or more citizens or residents of
21 the United States or corporations organized under the laws
22 of the United States or of any State.

23 (g) The term "serviceman" means a man or woman who
24 has performed active military or naval service in the Army
25 or Navy of the United States, the United States Marine

1 Corps, or the United States Coast Guard, or in any com-
2 ponent part of any of the foregoing, after September 7, 1939.
3 (h) The term "State" includes Alaska, Hawaii, and
4 the District of Columbia.

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEPARABILITY

7 SEC. 301. If any provision of this Act, or the applica-
8 tion thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid
9 the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision
10 to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected
11 thereby.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1606

A BILL

To provide for a national health program.

By Mr. WAGNER and Mr. MURRAY

NOVEMBER 19 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

Socialized Medicine, an Insidious Threat to Our Form of Government

Extension of Remarks of

Hon. Charles A. Plumley

of Vermont

in the

House of Representatives

November 16, 1945

Not printed at Government expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1946

681099—14653

Socialized Medicine, an Insidious Threat to Our Form of Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. PLUMLEY

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 1945

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I am including an address I made this afternoon on Socialized Medicine, an Insidious Threat to Our Form of Government, before the Montgomery County Republican Women's Club, the Republican Women's Council of Arlington, and the Fairfax County Republican Women's Club, at the Broadmoor, in the District of Columbia:

Madam President, the National Resources Planning Board once upon a time said that the Federal Government should stimulate, assist, or undertake to provide adequate medical care for the millions of our people whose need cannot be fully met from their own resources. A glorious appeal. That is generalized paternalism raised to the *n*th degree, under cover of humanitarianism, impossible of realization in a democratic republic where free enterprise and individualism are measures of our ability to maintain a democracy.

That is what the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill under the cover of its alleged beneficent cloak undertakes to do for everybody—deserving or not. It is revolutionary.

Federal aid for medical care and socialized, federalized medicine are no more alike than a cat and a skunk. They may look alike, yet one is apt to regret it if he takes a skunk to his bosom thinking it is a cat.

Congress is now appropriating nearly 200 million dollars a year to assist the States in developing their own health and medical services. We provide Federal aid for maternal and child health, for services to crippled children, and for the prevention and control of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and mental disease. Congress wishes to see States and localities develop their own health programs. Congress will aid them financially. But so far Congress has shown no desire to take the job away from the States by federalizing medicine. When the States do the job they lay down the rules; when the Federal Government does the job some official in Washington writes the rules and regulations.

I have no objection to using Federal funds to help the States provide medical care for persons with low incomes. But I do object to creating an enormous Federal insurance fund to be controlled by three Government officials, as is proposed in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, and to paying all the physicians in the country from that fund. I do not want to compel every physician to choose between being a Federal insurance practitioner or going out of business. And I do not want to compel every worker to pay an additional 1½ percent social security tax as well as a higher income tax to buy medical care furnished under conditions that would be intolerable for free, independent Americans.

Moreover, the Ways and Means Committee of the House agrees that the average wage earner cannot and will not tolerate a pay roll tax deduction of more than 2 percent for social security. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill proposal for socialized medicine contemplates an all-over tax of 8 percent, 4 for worker and 4 for employer. That is one reason why the bill in question will not become law.

What the women of this country should understand is that if this bill becomes a law their lives are put under the control of the Surgeon General of the United States. Whether or not their unborn children shall live is put at a hazard for that they, the pregnant mothers, cannot be assured of any right to choose their doctor, or their hospital. These matters will be handled from Washington.

If only the real Americans among the women would realize what is being attempted to be done to them under the cover of something-for-nothing, there would be a revolution. And what a revolution!

Socialized medicine is the beginning of the end of this republican democracy, and no sane woman should be for it who loves her family and her country. She should be for a better public health, help from the Federal Government where the State cannot supply necessary aid, more hospitals, and so forth, but she should not yield up the control of her life to those who are really trying to take over this Government under the subterfuge of humanitarianism.

Behind this alleged humanitarian program of so-called planned economy is to be found

the basis and thesis for a planned and socialized America. It undertakes insidiously the establishment of universal medical service for everybody for nothing.

Next will come the socialization of dentists, lawyers, undertakers, perhaps, and everybody else.

It is a proposal to establish a form of socialism, a socialistic movement as unadulterated as if it came from the sanctified pen of Karl Marx himself. It will not work out in a democratic republic.

If you are one of those intent upon changing the form of this Government, you will join the demagogs and Socialists and opportunists in their support of this measure which will destroy democracy—and it is so intended to do by the technique of infiltration—and by fooling the people into thinking they are getting something for nothing as against a bill of expense of $12,000,000,000 annually, which the taxpayer has to pay. Otherwise you should oppose the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, to save yourself from regimentation, and the country from the socialistic, demagogic-minded opportunists who are glad to live in the country so long as they can live off it—that is, off those who make it possible by hard work for them to loaf and strike.

It is high time to call a spade a spade. It is time for us who are definitely for our form of government to say so before we are sacrificed on the altar of socialism and demagogery and opportunism.

This so-called diaper-to-the-shroud bill undertakes to throw the mantle of its alleged security over everybody gainfully employed and most of their dependents at the expense of the Federal Government and under its control. But do not forget that it is the people who pay these bills.

It is undertaking by compulsion to establish a Nation-wide health program to provide alleged free medical, surgical, obstetrical, diagnostic, and hospital service to everybody, but the bill does not do it, despite its attempt to make the people think so, and in so doing to regiment the people

Every gainfully employed American would be compelled to pay a tax of 4 percent of his or her wages up to $3,600 a year to support this program. An additional 4 percent on pay rolls would be collected from employers. It is estimated that these taxes would take from the pockets of the American people at least $12,000,000,000 a year of which one-fourth would be allocated to the program for medical care and hospitalization. This is about the amount the Nation is estimated to have spent annually on such services before the war. But now the public is being asked to pay this money to the Government instead of to the doctors and hospitals. In addition, the public will have to pay the salaries of thousands of administrators, clerks, lawyers, statisticians, and investigators required to police the sickness insurance scheme. All this money for administration will be a new charge on the taxpayers. It will not be spent for medical care, but will be squandered on the salaries of Government insurance officials. These will constitute a Nation-wide bureaucratic network radiating from Washington into more than 150,000 counties, townships, municipalities, and school districts.

You must realize that the 3-billion dollar health fund, large as it is, will not be enough to pay for all the promised benefits. Expenditures for medical and hosiptal insurance services may easily cost from 5 billion dollars to 6 billion dollars a year for a population of 140 million persons. On top of that will be another billion dollars for public-health services, the construction of hospitals and health centers, and the care of the insane. Administrative costs are in addition to all expenditures for benefits.

This three billion in taxes to be collected annually toward the cost of the health program is an amount nearly equal to the average revenue of the Federal Government from all sources during the 10 immediate years of the New Deal. When were you born?

But the social-security taxes are not all you will have to pay. Large as they are they will not be sufficient to pay for all these so-called free services. There will be large deficits to be made up from general revenues. That means higher State and Federal income taxes and higher real-estate taxes. Once the whole national insurance scheme planned in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill really gets into operation, it is estimated that about 18 percent of pay rolls will be required to finance it.

The bill undertakes to establish the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service as a medical dictator, a czar of medicine for the entire United States, in disregard of all the reserved rights of the States, or existing conditions. Under the terms of the act he would hire all the doctors, fix their fees, determine their qualifications, and in short would say who could, and who could not practice medicine.

Wouldn't your grandmother rear in her chair at such a proposition? That old lady passing by would make small potatoes of such a mess.

This administrator could go further than that—for under this act he could tell you what doctor you should hire—great God; to what hospital you might go—worse yet; and what hospitals could operate, and at what price—the last straw.

He could allocate patients to such doctors as he chose; determine the number of patients a doctor might serve and a hundred other things. In short the rights of the people, of the doctors, of the hospitals would be at an end. Are you going to submit to such a program of regimentation?

Now, freedom of research and practice in the United States has brought the American

people to the world's most advanced position in medical science. The history of American medicine is a consistent record of extended and expanded service, scientific achievement, and acknowledged social responsibility. These priceless national assets were not attained under a system of government control or compulsion. They were the direct result of individual initiative, of ambition, of vision, of courage, of study, of research and toil. Such blessings could come only to a people who cherished and still cling to the ideals of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of opportunity.

Are we gone stark mad? I think not all of us anyway. For an overwhelming majority of the people are opposed to the suggested Federal system of compulsory medical supervision and control which is contemplated by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. They still wish to be free. To have that freedom of thought, word, and deed which our forefathers valued above all else and fought, died, and bled to establish. They will be free!

The American people understand; they believe in our effective system of personalized medical care. They have confidence in their doctors. They demand the right of free choice of physician. They are opposed to Federal control of and interference with their lives by directing the care of their bodies, their general health, and care at the birth of their children.

The American Bar Association has declared: "The Constitution of the United States is designed to protect the citizens of this Republic in the exercise of the rights of freemen.

"The provisions of that instrument can be rendered impotent when our citizens for the sake of an apparent immediate benefit surrender to their Government such direct control over their lives that Government, by imposing a constant fear on them of having these benefits withheld and withdrawn can compel from them obedience and subservience to its dictates."

That is well said, and the peril suggested is found in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill in full measure, heaped up and running over.

"Those who promote this bill," says Dr. Morris Fishbein, "avoided as if it were a plague the word 'compulsory.' They do not use it anywhere. In fact, they insist that everyone will have freedom of choice of a doctor and that doctors will have complete freedom of choice of patients."

Now, I ask you, if the Federal Government regulates the provision of medical service through the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service under a system to which everybody must contribute; if it regulates the fees which doctors are to receive provided they are permitted to participate in the system; if it regulates those who are to be consultants, and determines if and when they shall be consulted, I ask you, I say, Why do they try to dodge the truth of the statement that the act is compulsory and does regiment the people as a herd of cattle would be regimented if driven into a corral to be vaccinated against Bang's disease?

The modified bill which we are considering today is a measure which undertakes to establish a compulsory system of medical care to be administered by the Federal Government and controlled through funds which are held in the hands of the Federal Government. Its purpose is to provide for socialized medicine under the complete control of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, and that is what we who are opposed to the socialization of America have to fight.

It is no easy task imposed—to meet, to fight, and to answer the powerful minorities which are out for all they can get. It is popular to be for everything they ask, to submit to and to endorse their demands that they shall have a chance to live off the rest of us. That is one way to get votes.

It may take intestinal fortitude to fight against those who for their own selfish ends would do almost anything to accomplish them. The time has come, however, when we who love liberty as our forefathers knew it must put it and the right to enjoy it in a democratic republic, against all these socialistic-CIO communistic theories of government, which can but lead to the destruction of this greatest experiment in political history, the United States of America. It is worth all it costs so far as individuals are concerned, to stand for the maintenance and continuance of our form of government.

In order that my position may be made plain, let me say that I am opposed to the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill to socialize the United States and to establish serfdom in this country. Every time we move one step toward giving up the rights reserved by the States and to and by the people of the several States to run their own business; every time we pat on the back those people who think this is a good Government to live in, so long as they can live off it; every time we surrender any of our rights we sacrifice our future and go a long way toward a totalitarian form of government. That is an easy way to travel. "Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction."

I was interested to learn that the International Labour Office in a recent volume entitled "Approaches to Social Security," has this to say:

"The fact is that once the whole employed population, wives and children included, is brought within the scope of compulsory sickness insurance, the great majority of doctors, dentists, nurses, and hospitals find themselves engaged in the insurance-medical service, which squeezes out most of the private practice on the one hand, and most of the medical care hitherto given by the public assistance authorities, on the other. The next step to a single national medical service is a short one."

Note that well. The International Labour Office itself points out clearly that a comprehensive compulsory sickness insurance

scheme (of the type proposed in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill) leads inevitably to a "single national medical service."

The American people simply do not have the faintest idea of what is being planned in connection with the socialization of medicine. According to publicity releases that have been widely circulated, the public has been led to believe that by paying an additional social-security tax of 1½ percent of wages or salary (to be matched equally by the employer), all workers, including the self-employed, will in future be relieved of all expenses for medical care, hospitalization, and related services. Mr. John Q. Public is encouraged to believe that there will be no change in the relationship between himself and the physician of his choice. When he is ill, he is told, he will call his family physician who will see him through a long illness just as at present, the only difference being that no bill will be rendered for services. It sounds beautifully simple and most alluring. But that is not the way sickness insurance works.

To begin with, you may quite likely have to give up your family physician no matter how much you are attached to him. There are those who argue that you do not show good sense in picking your physician; you pick him for nonscientific reasons—because you like his personality, have confidence in him, and feel an emotional or psychological rapport with him. Supporters of socialized medicine claim that those are not good reasons, that you can get along as well with a physician whom you dislike intensely but who may have great professional competence which you are unable to appreciate. In any event, under sickness insurance, you will be expected to choose a doctor in your district who is among the group of those who have signed up with the Government. If your family physician has refused to sign up, you may not have his services unless you are prepared to pay for them yourself in addition to paying your social security tax of 1½ percent for insurance medical care which you may not want. Let us assume, for a moment, that your family physician has agreed to join the system. That is lucky for you, but if you move to another part of town you are expected to change physicians as you change apartments and grocers. You may have had the best baby doctor in the world in your estimation. If you should move out of his insurance district you would have to give him up.

There are administrative reasons for such restrictions. If all medical services throughout this vast Nation are to be distributed and paid for according to rules and regulations drafted in Washington, it is obvious that physicians and patients would have to be identified in Government records. Every change of address of every person in the country would become a matter of official record. Every physician would be registered either directly in Washington or in a regional insurance office. The names of all patients on his list would be similarly recorded and counted for the purpose of seeing that physicians received payment for services and that no recalcitrant person escaped inclusion in the system. Thus, if a capitation system of payment were generally adopted in this country, every insured person would be compelled to sign up with one of the insurance doctors in his area whether or not he wished to. This would be required by law, and if an insured person failed to select a doctor from the panel which might, for instance, be displayed in the nearest post office, he would be assigned arbitrarily to some physician whose list was not full.

I cannot stress too strongly how complete is the control over the individual under Government sickness insurance. Those of you who have small children will not be able to consult a pediatrician unless the general practitioner in the insurance system gives his consent. If a member of your family breaks his leg you cannot rush him to a specialist in fractures unless your regular insurance doctor gives an official authorization. You will not even be able to get X-rays taken without the consent of the insurance doctor. Remember this: such limited freedom of choice as you will have will be confined to the selection you make when you enter the insurance system; you will have no freedom of choice at the time of sickness. If you have selected an insurance practitioner and decide you would prefer to have a physician who is practicing with a group of doctors, it may take 6 months to change your arrangements if we may judge from foreign experience.

Of course, you know as well as I that you are not very much concerned about freedom of choice when you are well, but that is the only kind of freedom you get under sickness insurance. The time you want freedom to get the best medical care you can obtain and to call in a specialist if you want one is when you or a member of your family is ill. And if you are not satisfied with results you want to be able to act fast. You cannot wait to fill out interminable Government forms and you cannot wait for a Government O.K. when quick action may be a matter of life or death for you or for your husband, or child, or mother, or father.

After you pick a doctor, you have no assurance that you will have the same one every time. You must realize that you will be expected to go to health centers, public clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient departments for many free municipal services in order to save the insurance funds. At a health center all you can count on is some insurance doctor to take care of you and your family.

You have no assurance that home visits will be free of charge because under the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill you may be compelled to pay for the first home visit, or for the first two visits, or for all home visits in addition to paying your social security and income taxes for insurance benefits.

I cannot begin in the short time at my disposal to enter into a discussion of the myriad regulations that would affect your every move under a compulsory sickness insurance scheme. Perhaps you can gain some faint idea as to the amount of regulation imposed on patients and physicians when I tell you that the ordinary office manual which the British physician has to master to be sure he is carrying out Government regulations is over 350 pages in length [1] while the book setting forth the British National Health Insurance Acts of 1936–38, together with the statutory rules and the decisions of the Minister of Health, is nearly 1,300 pages long.[2]

In order to assure that these multitudinous governmental rules and regulations are carried out, experience has shown that there must be an insurance system employee, outside the field of actual delivery of medical service, for at least every 100 insured persons.[3] Think what that would mean in this country. There would be approximately 1,500,000 Federal, State, and local employees to police the sickness insurance system, to check on physicians and patients, to investigate and report on infringements, real or imaginary, of the rules and regulations emanating from Washington. The point has been well made that "compulsory sickness insurance changes so many relationships in such a permanent fashion that its enactment is not an experiment." There is a terrible finality about compulsory insurance legislation. Once it is enacted, once the administrative machinery is set in motion, once the taxes are collected by the Government and control is handed over to the Government, there is no escape. Not one of the more than 30 countries that have enacted such legislation has ever succeeded in throwing it off, however unsatisfactory the results have proved.

I urge you, therefore, to make it your business to find out what restrictions are inherent in this type of medical practice. I hope you will go further. Organize discussion groups. Get at the facts and spread the information to your clubs, to parents and teachers associations, and to other civic organizations. Be informed, be on guard, and take appropriate action if you do not want to have the private practice of medicine destroyed in this country, and if you do not want to become the slaves of government.

It is also important for you to realize that this movement for the socialization of medicine is part of a world-wide scheme sponsored by political groups working through the International Labour Office.[4] Where did the idea originate? In Germany. In 1883 Bismarck forced on the German people the first compulsory sickness insurance legislation. It applied only to the 10 percent of the population in the lowest income group. Bismarck had two objectives: To pacify the Socialists who were becoming too powerful and to ease the financial burden on local communities which were compelled to support the sick poor, and furnish free medical care through poor relief. Bismarck hit on the plan of making the workers at the bottom of the income scale pay a small tax into a social insurance fund in which, thereby, they would have a vested interest. Their employers were compelled to pay half as much as the workers. There was no government subsidy. After 50 years the financing arrangements were changed and employers and employees have shared the costs of the sickness insurance scheme equally since 1934. In time coverage was expanded to two-thirds of the population. Both cash and medical benefits were provided to workers and their dependents when ill. More than 30 countries have followed in Germany's footsteps.

In New Zealand a comprehensive system of social insurance was inaugurated in 1939.

The law as originally passed in New Zealand in 1938 arranged for a panel system with capitation payment similar to the British scheme. The majority of physicians simply refused to sign up for insurance practice and consequently the program could not be put into operation. The government then proposed to let physicians elect a fee-for-service basis of payment if they so wished. As a result, both methods of payment have been operating side by side with resultant confusion and administrative chaos. These are the methods of payment which have been proposed in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. If the plan has resulted in signal failure in a small, homogeneous country like New Zealand, have we any reason to believe it would work in the United States?

The difficulties which have been encountered in the countries which have instituted comprehensive national systems for the provision of medical care should give us pause. We have more physicians per thousand of population than any other country in the world; our hospitals and clinics serve as models to be copied abroad; our death rates and sickness rates are in the main better than in the countries which have compulsory sickness insurance. Why should we wish to destroy the very characteristics of our health and medical services which have made them the envy of other countries? Why should we seek to level our services downward instead of building up and improving them by correcting the weak spots in

---

[1] Newman, T. S., and Leo, A. G., National Health Insurance Manual, Being a Handbook to the Law and Practice of National Health Insurance, London, 1934, 338 pp.

[2] Lesser, Henry, The National Health Insurance Acts, 1936–38, With Explanatory Notes, Reported Cases, Decisions of the Minister of Health, and Statutory Rules and Orders. London, 1939, 1281 pp.

[3] Crownhart, J. G., Sickness Insurance in Europe, 1938, p. 25.

[4] Labor's Program to Socialize Medicine Internationally, *Medical Economics*, vol. 23, No. 2, p. 36, Nov. 1945.

our present distribution of health facilities and services?

We may well ask, why is it that there has been such a consistent effort in this country during the past 10 years to foist upon us a system of medical practice which has not been successful elsewhere and which has caused a great increase in bureaucratic controls as well as a large financial outlay for services which are mediocre? A considerable part of this agitation is due to the tremendous possibilities for centralization of power and funds. Sickness-insurance legislation the world over has been peculiarly susceptible to political manipulation. In many countries it has been the entering wedge for social-insurance legislation and subsequent general socialization of industry, banks, communications, and so on. Certain groups and individuals have fostered this type of legislation because it attracted the labor vote and could at the same time be sold to many politicians as a clever device for raising revenues. Remember that Bismarck, as Chancelor, was in search of revenues when he gave Germany sickness insurance in 1883; Lloyd George, Chancelor of the Exchequer, was faced with a large national deficit when, almost singlehanded, he forced through the British National Insurance Act in 1911; and Walter Nash, as Minister of Finance, had his thoughts on sources of revenue when, in 1938, he engineered enactment of New Zealand's Social Security Act with its new program of taxation.

In the United States the chief sponsors of compulsory Federal sickness insurance legislation have been organized labor, a few officials in the Social Security Board, and a group of persons with miscellaneous interests including social workers, public health officials, and a small number of physicians.

Are we going to let these labor groups, CIO and others, dictate to us and cajole us into enactment of this socialistic legislation, which experience shows would lower our standards, and would not lower the death or sickness rates, but would destroy some of our individual freedom and choice, making us part and parcel of a socialistic scheme?

Since the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935 there has been a persistent effort in this direction on the part of Isidore S. Falk, Ph D., formerly Chief of the Division of Health Studies in the Social Security Board and now Director of Research and Statistics in that Board. He was the prime mover in drafting the medical care and hospitalization provisions of the Wagner bill (S. 1620) in 1939, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills (S. 1161 and H. R. 2861) in 1943, and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills (S. 1050 and H. R. 3293) in 1945.

The persons most active in pushing this type of legislation designed to set up a cumbersome, costly bureaucracy in this country for the purpose of nationalizing medicine, aside from organized labor, are: Senator Robert F. Wagner; Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board; Isidore S. Falk, Ph. D., Director of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board; Wilbur Cohen, Assistant Director of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board; and Michael M. Davis, Ph. D., member of PAC, consultant to Mr. Falk, and long-time advocate of socialized medicine, formerly subsidized by the Rosenwald Fund for the express purpose of socializing medicine.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill would put financial control of the Nation's[5] medical care and hospitalization program primarily in the hands of the already powerful Social Security Board which has no health or medical staff. This control would be made possible by reason of the fact that the vast social insurance trust fund into which $10,000,000,000, or more, would pour each year from pay-roll taxes and other sources would have a three-man board of trustees on which the Social Security Board would be represented through its chairman, while there would be no representative of the health and medical professions.

The whole scheme, believe me, is directed toward the furtherance of the Socialist state in the United States. I therefore urge every one of you to consider well whether this is the form of Government you wish to live under. Centralization of power; bureaucratic control of the daily lives of every citizen; centralization of funds in the Federal Treasury; relinquishment of local autonomy and individual responsibility—these are the steps to state socialism. If this is what the country wants, the voters and the representatives of the people should come out openly and say so. It is time to put a stop to pious declarations that we want a democratic form of government while simultaneously sponsoring legislation designed to Germanize America and to deliver our citizenry to a powerful bureaucracy in Washington. It is obvious that socialized medicine is one of the best methods by which to gain control over all the people.

You have listened to me long and patiently. The subject deserved no light treatment. If you are socialistically minded, and after winning this war and all we have accomplished, you can have the nerve to wish to change our form of government or to let anybody even try to do it, of course you will be in favor of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. I am not.

I still believe in America—with liberty and justice for all: With its government based on sound fundamental principles, yet sufficiently flexible to be readily adaptable to all essential and proper changes to meet the expanding and advanced new era of civilization.

I still take off my hat to those who founded and made it at so great cost; fought for it, bled and died for it; that we and our posterity may continue to live in, enjoy and love our America—"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

---

[5] Editorial on Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for Social Security, Journal of the American Medical Association, 122, no. 9, pp. 600–601, June 26, 1943.

681099—14653

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4730

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 19, 1945

Mr. DINGELL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

A BILL

To provide for a national health program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That this Act may be cited as the "National Health Act of 1945".

TITLE I—GRANTS TO STATES FOR HEALTH SERVICES

PART A—GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 101. Section 314 of the Public Health Service Act (Act of July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 682) is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 "GRANTS AND SERVICES TO STATES

2 "SEC. 314. (a) To enable the Surgeon General to
3 carry out the purposes of section 301 with respect to de-
4 veloping more effective measures for the prevention, treat-
5 ment, and control of venereal diseases, and to assist, through
6 grants and as otherwise provided in this section, States,
7 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
8 the States in establishing and maintaining adequate measures
9 for the prevention, treatment, and control of such diseases,
10 including the training of personnel for State and local health
11 work, and to enable him to prevent and control the spread
12 of the venereal diseases in interstate traffic, and to meet
13 the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of com-
14 missioned officers and other personnel of the Service detailed
15 to assist in carrying out the purposes of this section with
16 respect to the venereal diseases, and to administer this sec-
17 tion with respect to such diseases, there is hereby authorized
18 to be appropriated for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to
19 carry out the purposes of this subsection.

20 "(b) To enable the Surgeon General to carry out the
21 purposes of section 301 with respect to developing more
22 effective measures for the prevention, treatment, and control
23 of tuberculosis, and to assist, through grants and as other-
24 wise provided in this section, States, counties, health districts,
25 and other political subdivisions of the States in establishing

1 and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention, treat-
2 ment, and control of such disease, including the provision of
3 appropriate facilities for care and treatment and including
4 the training of personnel for State and local health work, and
5 to enable him to prevent and control the spread of tubercu-
6 losis in interstate traffic, and to meet the cost of pay, allow-
7 ances, and traveling expenses of commissioned officers and
8 other personnel of the Service detailed to assist in carrying
9 out the purposes of this section with respect to tuberculosis,
10 and to administer this section with respect to such disease,
11 there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of
12 $10,000,000, and for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to
13 carry out the purposes of this subsection.

14 "(c) For each fiscal year, the Surgeon General, with
15 the approval of the Administrator, shall determine the total
16 sum from the appropriation under subsection (a) and the
17 total sum from the appropriation under subsection (b)
18 which shall be available for allotment among the several
19 States. He shall, in accordance with regulations, from time
20 to time make allotments from such sums to the several States
21 on the basis of (1) the population, (2) the size of the
22 venereal-disease problem, and the size of the tuberculosis
23 problem, respectively, and (3) the financial need of the
24 respective States. Upon making such allotments the Surgeon

1 General shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the
2 amounts thereof.

3 "(d) The Surgeon General, with the approval of the
4 Administrator, shall from time to time determine the amounts
5 to be paid to each State from the allotments to such State
6 under subsection (c), and shall certify to the Secretary of
7 the Treasury the amounts so determined, reduced or in-
8 creased, as the case may be, by the amounts by which he
9 finds that estimates of required expenditures with respect to
10 any prior period were greater or less than the actual expendi-
11 tures for such period. Upon receipt of such certification, the
12 Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the Division of
13 Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit
14 or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay in
15 accordance with such certification.

16 "(e) Money so paid under subsection (d) shall be paid
17 upon the condition that there shall be spent in such State
18 for the same general purpose from funds of such State and
19 its political subdivisions an amount determined in accordance
20 with regulations.

21 "(f) (1) To enable the Surgeon General to assist,
22 through grants and as otherwise provided in this section,
23 States, counties, health districts, and other political sub-
24 divisions of the States to extend and improve public-health
25 work by establishing and maintaining adequate public-health

1 services as rapidly as may be practicable under the conditions
2 in the States, especially by improving such services in rural
3 communities, in economically depressed areas, and in other
4 communities or areas where such services are below nationally
5 accepted standards of adequate public-health services, includ-
6 ing grants for demonstrations and for the training of per-
7 sonnel for State and local public-health work, there is hereby
8 authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning
9 with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient
10 to carry out the purposes of this section. Of the sum appro-
11 priated for each fiscal year pursuant to this subsection there
12 shall be available an amount, not to exceed $5,000,000, to
13 enable the Surgeon General to provide demonstrations and
14 to train personnel for State and local health work and to
15 meet the cost of pay, allowances, and traveling expenses of
16 commissioned officers and other personnel of the Service
17 detailed to assist States in carrying out the purposes of this
18 subsection.

19 "(2) A State plan to be approved under this sub-
20 section must—

21 "(A) provide for financial participation by the
22 State;

23 "(B) provide for a State-wide program or for ex-
24 tension of the program each year so that it shall be in
25 effect in all political subdivisions of the State in need

1 of services not later than the beginning of the fiscal
2 year ending June 30, 1950;
3 "(C) provide for extension and improvement of
4 public-health work in the State, in accordance with the
5 purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection;
6 "(D) provide for the administration of the plan by
7 the State health agency or the supervision by the State
8 health agency of the administration of any part of the
9 plan administered by another State agency or by a
10 political subdivision of the State;
11 "(E) provide such methods of administration (in-
12 cluding methods relating to the establishment and main-
13 tenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except
14 that the Surgeon General shall exercise no authority
15 with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and com-
16 pensation of any individual employed in accordance
17 with such methods) as are found by the Surgeon Gen-
18 eral to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation
19 of the plan;
20 "(F) provide for an advisory council or councils,
21 composed of members of the professions and agencies,
22 public and private, that furnish services under the State
23 plan, and other persons informed on the need for, or
24 provision of, public-health services;
25 "(G) provide that the State health agency will

1 make such reports, in such form and containing such
2 information, as the Surgeon General may from time
3 to time require, and comply with such provisions as the
4 Surgeon General may from time to time find necessary
5 to assure the correctness and verification of such reports;
6 "(H) provide for cooperation and, when necessary,
7 for working agreements between the State health agency
8 and any public agency or agencies administering services
9 related to the public-health services furnished under the
10 State plan, including public agencies concerned with
11 welfare, assistance, social insurance, workmen's com-
12 pensation, labor, industrial, hygiene, education, or medi-
13 cal care;
14 "(I) provide that the State health agency (or other
15 State agency administering public-health services under
16 this plan) shall have authority to make and publish such
17 rules and regulations as are necessary for the efficient
18 operation of such services, having special regard for the
19 quality and economy of service.
20 "(3) The Surgeon General shall approve any plan
21 which fulfills the conditions specified in paragraph (2) of
22 this subsection.
23 "(4) From the sums appropriated therefor under this
24 subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each
25 State which has an approved plan under this subsection,

1 for each year or part thereof covered by such plan, amounts
2 equal to the Federal proportion of the total amount of public
3 funds expended under the State plan, during each year or
4 part thereof covered by such plan, as is determined in
5 accordance with paragraph (5) of this subsection upon the
6 basis of the financial resources of the State, not counting
7 so much of such total expenditures by the State as are in-
8 cluded in any other State plan aided by grants under any
9 other subsection of this Act or any other Act of Congress.
10 The amounts so paid to a State by the Secretary of the
11 Treasury shall be used exclusively for carrying out the pur-
12 poses of this subsection.

13 "(5) (A) The financial resources of the several States
14 shall be measured by per capita income accruing to the in-
15 habitants thereof.

16 "(B) The Federal proportion with respect to any State,
17 for the purposes of paragraph (4) of this subsection, shall
18 be 100 per centum less the non-Federal proportion. The
19 non-Federal proportion for each State whose per capita
20 income is greater than or equal to the per capita income of
21 the continental United States and for the District of Colum-
22 bia, Alaska, and Hawaii shall be 50 per centum each, and
23 the non-Federal proportion for Puerto Rico and the Virgin
24 Islands shall be 25 per centum each. The non-Federal
25 proportion for each State whose per capita income is less

1 than the per-capita income of the continental United States
2 shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50
3 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to
4 the per capita income of the continental United States,
5 except that (i) the non-Federal proportion shall in no
6 case be less than 25 per centum, and (ii) the non-Federal
7 proportion shall be rounded to the nearest whole per centum.
8 "(C) The percentages representing the Federal pro-
9 portion of total expenditures under this program shall be
10 promulgated by the Surgeon General between July 1 and
11 August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of the
12 average of the per capita incomes of the States and of the
13 continental United States for the three most recent con-
14 secutive years for which satisfactory data are available
15 from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation
16 shall for the purposes of this section be conclusive for each
17 of the eight quarters in the period beginning July 1 next
18 succeeding such promulgation: *Provided,* That the Surgeon
19 General shall promulgate such percentages as soon as possible
20 after the enactment of this Act, which promulgation shall
21 be conclusive for the purposes of this subsection for each
22 of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1945,
23 and ending June 30, 1947.
24 "(6) The Surgeon General shall, from time to time

1 but not less often than semiannually, estimate the amount
2 to be paid to each State for each year or part thereof under
3 the provisions of paragraph (4), such estimate to be based
4 on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate
5 of the total sum to be expended in such period in accordance
6 with the provisions of paragraph (4), and (B) such other
7 data as to such estimated expenditures and such other inves-
8 tigations as the Surgeon General may find necessary. The
9 Surgeon General shall then certify to the Secretary of the
10 Treasury the amount so estimated, reduced or increased, as
11 the case may be, by any sum by which the Surgeon General
12 finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or
13 less than the amount which should have been paid to the
14 State under paragraph (4) for such period; except that such
15 increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that
16 such sum has been applied to make the amount certified for
17 any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated
18 by the Surgeon General for such prior period. The Secre-
19 tary of the Treasury shall, prior to audit or settlement by the
20 General Accounting Office, pay to the State, at the time or
21 times fixed by the Surgeon General, the amount so certified.
22 "(g) The moneys so paid to any State under subsections
23 (d) and (f) shall be expended solely in carrying out the
24 purposes specified in subsection (a), or subsection (b), or
25 subsection (f) of this section, as the case may be, and in

1 accordance with plans presented by the health authority of
2 such State and approved by the Surgeon General.
3 "(h) Whenever the Surgeon General, after reasonable
4 notice and opportunity for hearing to the health authority of
5 the State, finds that, with respect to money paid to the State
6 out of appropriations under subsection (a), or subsection
7 (b), or subsection (f), as the case may be, there is a failure
8 to comply substantially with either—
9 "(1) the provisions of this section;
10 "(2) the plan submitted under subsection (f) or
11 subsection (g), as may be pertinent; or
12 "(3) the regulations;
13 the Surgeon General shall notify such State health authority
14 either that further payments will not be made to the State
15 from appropriations under such subsection (or in his dis-
16 cretion that further payments will not be made to the State
17 from such appropriations for activities in which there is
18 such failure), until he is satisfied that there will no longer
19 be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied the Surgeon
20 General shall make no further certification for payment to
21 such State from appropriations under such subsection, or
22 shall limit payment to activities in which there is no such
23 failure.
24 "(i) All regulations and amendments thereto with re-
25 spect to grants to States under this section shall be made

1 after consultation with a conference of the State health
2 authorities. Insofar as practicable, the Surgeon General
3 shall obtain the agreement of the State health authorities
4 prior to the issuance of any such regulations or amendments.
5 "(j) Funds appropriated under subsection (a) and
6 funds appropriated under subsection (b), in addition to
7 being available for payments to States, shall also be available
8 for expenditure by the Surgeon General in otherwise carry-
9 ing out the respective subsections, including expenditures for
10 printing and binding of the findings of investigations, and
11 for pay and allowances and traveling expenses of personnel
12 of the Service engaged in activities authorized by the respec-
13 tive subsections.
14 "(k) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him, the
15 Surgeon General is hereby authorized and directed, with
16 the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to enter
17 into such agreements or cooperative working arrangements
18 as may be necessary to insure coordination in the adminis-
19 tration of programs and services under this part with those
20 under parts B and C of this title and with those under title
21 II of this Act.
22 "(l) When used in subsection (f) of this section, the
23 term 'public-health work' includes customary and accepted
24 functions, services, and activities of public-health agencies
25 with respect to: public-health administration; training of per-

1 sonnel; vital statistics; sanitation of the human environment;
2 control of communicable and preventable diseases; labo-
3 ratory services; protection of health in maternity, infancy,
4 and childhood; public-health education; public-health nurs-
5 ing; research and the performance of demonstrations; medi-
6 cal and related services for prevention or mitigation of sick-
7 ness or disability and for the prevention of premature
8 death; planning and coordination of health services and
9 activities; enactment and enforcement of necessary standards
10 and regulations; production or procurement, and distribu-
11 tion, of therapeutic and prophylactic preparations; and
12 related matters. The term does not include: construction
13 of hospitals, water supplies, sewerage or other waste-dis-
14 posal systems, or of other facilities; operation or mainte-
15 nance of hospitals (except hospitals for persons afflicted with
16 infectious diseases), water supplies, sewerage or other
17 waste-disposal systems; and related matters."

18 PART B—GRANTS TO STATES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD
19 HEALTH SERVICES

20 MATERNAL AND CHILD-HEALTH SERVICES

21 Appropriation

22 SEC. 121. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State
23 to provide and maintain services and facilities for promoting
24 the physical and mental health of mothers and children, by
25 establishing and maintaining adequate maternal and child-

1 health services, and to develop more effective measures for
2 carrying out the purposes of this section, including demon-
3 strations and the training of personnel for State and local
4 maternal and child-health work, there is hereby authorized
5 to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning with the
6 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient to carry
7 out the purposes of this section. The sums made available
8 under this section shall be used for making payments to
9 States which have submitted, and had approved by the
10 Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans for establishing
11 and maintaining adequate maternal and child-health services.

12 APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

13 SEC. 122. (a) A State plan for maternal and child-
14 health services to be approved under this section must—
15 (1) provide for financial participation by the State;
16 (2) provide for the administration of the plan by
17 the State health agency or the supervision of the admin-
18 istration of the plan by the State health agency;
19 (3) provide such methods of administration (includ-
20 ing methods relating to the establishment and mainte-
21 nance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except
22 that the Chief of the Children's Bureau shall exercise
23 no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office,
24 and compensation of any individual employed in accord-

1 ance with such methods) as are necessary for the proper
2 and efficient operation of the plan;
3 (4) provide that the State agency will make such
4 reports, in such form and containing such information,
5 as the Secretary of Labor may from time to time require,
6 and comply with such provisions as he may from time
7 to time find necessary to assure the correctness and veri-
8 fication of such reports;
9 (5) provide for the extension and improvement of
10 local maternal and child-health services and facilities
11 administered by local health units so that the plan will
12 be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State not
13 later than a date ten years after the date of approval
14 of the first State plan approved under this section;
15 (6) provide for cooperation with medical, health,
16 nursing, education, and welfare groups and organizations
17 and, when necessary, for working agreements with any
18 public agency or agencies administering or providing
19 services related to the services furnished under the State
20 plan, including public agencies concerned with nursing,
21 education, welfare, assistance, social insurance, work-
22 men's compensation, labor, industrial hygiene, or medical
23 care;
24 (7) provide for the development of demonstration
25 services and for the training of personnel;

1 (8) provide that as services and facilities are fur-
2 nished under the plan they shall be available to all
3 mothers and children in the State or locality who elect
4 to participate in the benefits of the program; and
5 (9) provide that the State agency shall have au-
6 thority to make and publish such rules and regulations
7 as are necessary for the efficient operation of such serv-
8 ices, having special regard for the quality and economy
9 of service.
10 (b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau shall approve
11 any plan for maternal and child-health services which ful-
12 fills the conditions specified in subsection (a) and shall there-
13 upon notify the Secretary of Labor and the State agency of
14 his approval.

15 SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

16 Appropriation

17 SEC. 123. For the purpose of enabling each State to
18 provide and maintain services for locating crippled or other-
19 wise physically handicapped children, and for providing
20 medical, surgical, corrective, and other services and care,
21 and facilities for diagnosis, hospitalization, and aftercare, for
22 children who are crippled or otherwise physically handi-
23 capped or who are suffering from conditions which lead to
24 crippling, or physical handicap, and to develop more effective
25 measures for carrying out the purposes of this section, in-

1 cluding demonstrations and the training of personnel for
2 State and local crippled children's services, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, beginning
4 with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, a sum sufficient
5 to carry out the purposes of this section. The sums made
6 available under this section shall be used for making pay-
7 ments to States which have submitted, and had approved
8 by the Chief of the Children's Bureau, State plans for estab-
9 lishing and maintaining adequate crippled children's service.

10 APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

11 SEC. 124. (a) A State plan for services for crippled
12 and other handicapped children to be approved under this
13 section must—

14 (1) provide for financial participation by the State;

15 (2) provide for the administration of the plan by
16 a single State agency or the supervision of the adminis-
17 tration of the plan by a single State agency, and for
18 appropriate coordination of the plan with the maternal
19 and child-health program of the State health agency;

20 (3) provide such methods of administration (in-
21 cluding methods relating to the establishment and
22 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis,
23 except that the Chief of the Children's Bureau shall
24 exercise no authority with respect to the selection,

1 tenure of office, and compensation of any individual
2 employed in accordance with such methods) as are
3 necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the
4 plan;
5 (4) provide that the State agency will make such
6 reports, in such form and containing such information,
7 as the Secretary of Labor may from time to time require,
8 and comply with such provisions as he may from time
9 to time find necessary to assure the correctness and
10 verification of such reports;
11 (5) provide for carrying out the purposes specified
12 in subsection (a) so that the program will be in effect
13 in all political subdivisions of the State, and the services
14 and facilities available to all crippled children not later
15 than a date ten years after the date of approval of the
16 first plan approved under the section;
17 (6) provide for cooperation with medical, health,
18 nursing, education, and welfare groups and organiza-
19 tions and, when necessary, for working agreements with
20 any public agency or agencies administering or provid-
21 ing services related to the services furnished under the
22 State plan, including public agencies concerned with
23 nursing, education, welfare, assistance, social insurance,
24 workmen's compensation, labor, industrial hygiene, or
25 medical care;

1 (7) provide that as services and facilities are
2 furnished under the plan they shall be available to all
3 crippled children in the State who elect to participate
4 in the benefits of the program; and
5 (8) provide that the State agency shall have
6 authority to make and publish such rules and regula-
7 tions as are necessary for the efficient operation of such
8 services, having special regard for the quality and
9 economy of service.
10 (b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau shall approve
11 any plan for crippled children's services which fulfills the
12 conditions specified in subsection (a) and shall thereupon
13 notify the Secretary of Labor and the State agency of his
14 approval.

15 PAYMENT TO STATES

16 SEC. 125. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor
17 under section 121 or 123, the Secretary of the Treasury
18 shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for
19 maternal and child-health services, or for services to
20 crippled children, respectively, for each year or part thereof
21 covered by such plan, amounts equal to the Federal
22 proportion of the total amount of public funds expended
23 under the respective State plan, during each year or
24 part thereof covered by such plan, as is determined in

1 accordance with section 127 of this title upon the basis
2 of the financial resources of the State, not counting so much
3 of such total expenditures by the State as are included in
4 any other State plan aided by grants under any other section
5 of this part, or any other part of this title, or any other
6 Act of Congress. The amounts so paid to a State by the
7 Secretary of the Treasury shall be used exclusively for
8 carrying out the purposes of the respective sections of this
9 part.

10 (b) The method of computing and paying such
11 amounts shall be as follows:

12 (1) The Secretary of Labor shall, from time to
13 time but not less often than semiannually, estimate the
14 amount to be paid to the State with respect to each
15 State plan for each year or part thereof under the pro-
16 visions of subsection (a) of this section, such estimate to
17 be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing
18 its estimate of the total sum to be expended for each
19 such plan in such period in accordance with the pro-
20 visions of subsection (a) and (B) such other data as
21 to such estimated expenditures and such other investiga-
22 tions as he may find necessary.

23 (2) The Secretary of Labor shall then certify to
24 the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated
25 for each State plan, reduced or increased, as the case

1 may be, by any sum by which the Secretary of Labor
2 finds that his estimate for any prior period for such
3 State plan was greater or less than the amount which
4 should have been paid to the State under subsection
5 (a) for such period; except that such increases or
6 reductions shall not be made to the extent that such
7 sum has been applied to make the amount certified
8 for any prior period greater or less than the amount
9 estimated by the Secretary of Labor for such prior
10 period.

11 (3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior
12 to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office,
13 pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the
14 Secretary of Labor, the amount so certified.

15 OPERATION OF STATE PLANS

16 SEC. 126. In case of any State plan for maternal and
17 child-health services, or for services to crippled children
18 which has been approved by the Chief of the Children's
19 Bureau, if the Secretary of Labor, after reasonable notice
20 and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administer-
21 ing or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that
22 in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply
23 substantially with any provision required by section 121, or
24 section 123, respectively, to be included in the plan, he
25 shall notify such State agency that further payments will

1 not be made to the State under such plan (or, in his dis-
2 cretion, that further payments will not be made to the State
3 under such plan for services in which there is such failure)
4 until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure
5 to comply. Until he is so satisfied, he shall make no further
6 certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect
7 to such plan for such State.

8 FEDERAL GRANT PERCENTAGES

9 SEC. 127. (a) The financial resources of the several
10 States shall be measured by per capita income accruing to
11 the inhabitants thereof.

12 (b) The Federal proportion with respect to any State.
13 for the purposes of section 125 of this title, shall be 100 per
14 centum less the non-Federal proportion. The non-Federal
15 proportion for each State whose per capita income is greater
16 than or equal to the per capita income of the continental
17 United States and for the District of Columbia, Alaska, and
18 Hawaii shall be 50 per centum each, and the non-Federal
19 proportion for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands shall be
20 25 per centum each. The non-Federal proportion for each
21 State whose per capita income is less than the per capita
22 income of the continental United States shall be that per-
23 centage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the
24 per capita income of such State bears to the per capita in-
25 come of the continental United States, except that (1) the

1 non-Federal proportion shall in no case be less than 25 per
2 centum, and (2) the non-Federal proportion shall be rounded
3 to the nearest whole per centum.

4 (c) The percentages representing the Federal propor-
5 tion of total expenditures under these programs shall be
6 promulgated by the Secretary of Labor between July 1
7 and August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis
8 of the average of the per capita incomes of the States and
9 of the continental United States for the three most recent
10 consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available
11 from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation
12 shall for the purposes of this section be conclusive for each
13 of the eight quarters in the period beginning July 1 next
14 succeeding such promulgation: *Provided,* That the Secretary
15 of Labor shall promulgate such percentages as soon as pos-
16 sible after the enactment of this Act, which promulgation
17 shall be conclusive for the purposes of this section for each
18 of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1, 1945,
19 and ending June 30, 1947.

20 STUDIES, INVESTIGATIONS, ADMINISTRATION, RULES AND
21 REGULATIONS, AND ANNUAL REPORT

22 SEC. 128. (a) The Children's Bureau shall make and
23 aid the financing of such studies, demonstrations, investiga-
24 tions, and research as will promote the efficient administration
25 and operation of this part. In such administration, the Chief

1 of the Children's Bureau shall pursue general policies estab-
2 lished by him after consultation with advisory committees
3 composed of professional and public members which he
4 shall appoint (without regard to the civil-service laws),
5 with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, to advise him
6 on matters pertaining to the furnishing of the care and serv-
7 ices authorized by this part, and after consultation with a
8 conference of the State health officers with respect to section
9 121, and a conference of State officers responsible for the
10 administration of State plans with respect to section 123.
11 Insofar as practicable, the Chief of the Children's Bureau
12 shall obtain agreement of these State authorities prior to the
13 issuance of such general policies.

14 (b) The Chief of the Children's Bureau, with the ap-
15 proval of the Secretary of Labor, shall make and publish
16 such rules and regulations as may be necessary to the efficient
17 administration of this part.

18 (c) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him by
19 this part, the Chief of the Children's Bureau is hereby author-
20 ized and directed, with the approval of the Secretary of
21 Labor, to enter into such agreements or cooperative working
22 arrangements with the Surgeon General of the Public Health
23 Service and with the Social Security Board as may be
24 necessary to insure coordination in the administration of pro-
25 grams and services administered by him with those under

1 parts A and C of this title and with those under title II
2 of this Act.
3 (d) The Secretary of Labor shall include in his annual
4 report to Congress a full account of the administration of
5 this part.

6 DEFINITION

7 SEC. 129. In this part, the term "State" includes Alaska,
8 Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the
9 Virgin Islands.

10 APPROPRIATION

11 SEC. 130. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
12 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the sum of
13 $5,000,000 for all necessary expenses of the Children's
14 Bureau in administering the provisions of this part of this
15 title, and in developing and promoting effective measures
16 for carrying out the purposes of this part, including studies,
17 demonstrations, investigations and research, the training of
18 personnel for Federal, State, and local services, and the
19 payment of salaries and expenses of personnel detailed at
20 the request of State agencies to cooperate with and assist
21 such agencies in carrying out the purposes of this part of
22 this title; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated
23 for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out
24 the purposes of this part.

1 PART C—GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAL CARE OF
2 NEEDY PERSONS

3 APPROPRIATION

4 SEC. 131. For the purpose of enabling each State to pro-
5 vide medical care, as far as practicable under the conditions
6 in such State, for needy persons, there is hereby authorized
7 to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1946, the sum of $10,000,000, and there is hereby author-
9 ized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter a
10 sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this part. The
11 sums made available under this section shall be used for
12 making payments to States which have submitted and
13 had approved by the Social Security Board (hereinafter
14 referred to as the "Board"), State plans for medical care
15 of needy persons.

16 APPROVAL OF STATE PLANS

17 SEC. 132. (a) A State plan for medical care must—

18 (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political
19 subdivisions of the State, and if administered by them,
20 be mandatory upon them;

21 (2) provide for financial participation by the State,
22 and for such distribution of funds, as to assure meeting
23 in full the need of individuals for medical care through-
24 out the State, as determined in accordance with standards
25 established by the State:

1 (3) (A) provide for the establishment or designa-
2 tion of a single State public assistance agency to admin-
3 ister or to supervise the administration of the plan for
4 medical care; and (B) provide that there will not be
5 more than one public assistance agency of a local sub-
6 division of the State established or designated to admin-
7 ister the plan for medical care within such subdivision;
8 (4) provide for granting to any individual, whose
9 claim for medical care is denied, an opportunity for a
10 fair hearing before such State agency;
11 (5) provide such methods of administration (in-
12 cluding methods relating to the establishment and main-
13 tenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except
14 that the Board shall exercise no authority with respect
15 to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of
16 any individual employed in accordance with such
17 methods) as are found by the Board to be necessary
18 for the proper and efficient operation of the plan;
19 (6) provide that the State agency will make such
20 reports, in such form and containing such information,
21 as the Board may from time to time require, and
22 comply with such provisions as the Board may from
23 time to time find necessary to assure the correctness
24 (7) provide safeguards which restrict the use or
25 and verification of such reports;

1 disclosure of information concerning applicants and
2 recipients to purposes directly connected with the ad-
3 ministration of the plan; and
4 (8) provide that the State agency shall, in deter-
5 mining need for medical care, take into consideration
6 (A) the requirements of individuals claiming medical
7 care under the plan, and (B) any income and resources
8 of an individual claiming medical care under the plan,
9 which must be taken into consideration with regard
10 to an individual claiming assistance under a State plan
11 approved under the Social Security Act, as amended.
12 (b) The Board shall approve any plan which fulfills
13 the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that it
14 shall not approve any plan which imposes as a condition
15 of eligibility for medical care under the plan any citizenship
16 or residence requirement, or any requirement which excludes
17 any recipient of public assistance under a State plan approved
18 under the Social Security Act, as amended.
19 PAYMENT TO STATES
20 SEC. 133. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor
21 under section 131, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay
22 to each State which has an approved plan for medical care,
23 for each year or part thereof covered by such plan, amounts
24 equal to the Federal proportion of the total amount of public
25 funds expended under the State plan, during each year or

1 part thereof covered by such plan, as is determined in
2 accordance with section 135, not counting so much of such
3 expenditures for medical care for any individual under the
4 age of eighteen years who at the time of such expenditure is
5 living in a public or private institution, or for any individual
6 who has attained the age of eighteen years and at the time
7 of such expenditure is living in a public institution, and
8 not counting so much of such total expenditures by the
9 State as are included in any other State plan aided by
10 grants under any other part of this title, or any other Act
11 of Congress. The amounts so paid to a State by the Secre-
12 tary of the Treasury shall be used exclusively for carrying
13 out the purposes of this title.

14 (b) The method of computing and paying such amounts
15 shall be as follows:

16 (1) The Board shall, prior to the beginning of each
17 period for which a payment is to be made to the State
18 under subsection (a), estimate the amount to be paid
19 to such State for such period under the provisions of sub-
20 section (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report
21 filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum
22 to be expended in such period in accordance with the
23 provisions of such subsection, and stating the amount ap-
24 propriated or made available by the State and its political
25 subdivisions for such expenditures in such period, and

1 if the sum of such amount and the estimated Federal
2 grant to be paid the State under subsection (a) is less
3 than the total sum of such estimated expenditures, the
4 source or sources from which the difference is expected
5 to be derived, and (B) such other data as to such esti-
6 mated expenditures and such other investigation as the
7 Board may find necessary.

8 (2) The Board shall then certify to the Secretary of
9 the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Board, (A)
10 reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by
11 which it finds that its estimate for any prior period was
12 greater or less than the amount which should have been
13 paid to the State under subsection (a) for such period,
14 and (B) reduced by a sum equivalent to the pro rata
15 share to which the United States is equitably entitled, as
16 determined by the Board, of the net amount recovered
17 during any prior period by the State or any political sub-
18 division thereof with respect to medical care furnished
19 under the State plan; except that such increases or reduc-
20 tions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have
21 been applied to make the amount certified for any prior
22 period greater or less than the amount estimated by the
23 Board for such prior period: *Provided,* That any part of
24 the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased
25 recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended

1 by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the
2 funeral expenses of the deceased shall not be considered
3 as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this
4 paragraph.

5 (3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, prior to
6 audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay
7 to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Board, the
8 amount so certified.

9 (4) The period for which estimates and certifica-
10 tions are made under this section shall be a calendar
11 quarter, except that, upon application by a State, the
12 Board may extend the period for such State to not more
13 than four calendar quarters.

14 OPERATION OF STATE PLANS

15 SEC. 134. In case of any State plan for medical care
16 which has been approved by the Board, if the Board, after
17 reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State
18 agency administering or supervising the administration of
19 such plan, finds—

20 (a) that the plan has been so changed as to im-
21 pose any requirement prohibited by section 132 (b),
22 or that in the administration of the plan any prohibited
23 requirement is imposed, with the knowledge of such
24 State agency, in a substantial number of cases; or

25 (b) that in the administration of the plan there is

1 a failure to comply substantially with any provision re-
2 quired by section 132 (a) to be included in the plan;
3 the Board shall notify such State agency that further pay-
4 ments will not be made to the State under such plan until
5 the Board is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no
6 longer imposed, and that there is no longer any such failure
7 to comply. Until it is so satisfied it shall make no further
8 certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect
9 to such plan for such State.

10 FEDERAL GRANT PERCENTAGES

11 SEC. 135. (a) The Federal proportion with respect to
12 any State, for the purposes of section 133 of this title, shall
13 be 100 per centum less the non-Federal proportion. The
14 non-Federal proportion for each State whose per capita in-
15 come is greater than or equal to the per capita income of the
16 continental United States and for the District of Columbia,
17 Alaska, and Hawaii shall be 50 per centum each, and the
18 non-Federal proportion for Puerto Rico and the Virgin
19 Islands shall be 25 per centum each. The non-Federal pro-
20 portion for each State whose per capita income is less than
21 the per capita income of the continental United States shall
22 be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per
23 centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the

1 per capita income of the continental United States, except
2 that (1) the non-Federal proportion shall in no case be less
3 than 25 per centum, and (2) the non-Federal proportion
4 shall be rounded to the nearest whole per centum.

5 (b) The percentages representing the Federal propor-
6 tion of total expenditures under this program shall be promul-
7 gated by the Board between July 1 and August 31 of each
8 even-numbered year, on the basis of the average of the per
9 capita incomes of the States and of the continental United
10 States for the three most recent consecutive years for which
11 satisfactory data are available from the Department of Com-
12 merce. Such promulgation shall for the purposes of this sec-
13 tion be conclusive for each of the eight quarters in the period
14 beginning July 1 next succeeding such promulgation: *Pro-*
15 *vided,* That the Board shall promulgate such percentages as
16 soon as possible after the enactment of this Act, which pro-
17 mulgation shall be conclusive for the purposes of this section
18 for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July
19 1, 1945, and ending June 30, 1947.

20 ADMINISTRATION

21 SEC. 136. (a) In carrying out the duties imposed upon
22 it by this part, the Board is hereby authorized and directed,
23 with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to

1 enter into such agreements or cooperative working arrange-
2 ments with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service,
3 and with the Chief of the Children's Bureau, as may be neces-
4 sary to insure coordination in the administration of programs
5 and services under this part with those under parts A and B
6 of this title and with those under title II of this Act.

7 (b) Medical care under this part may be provided either
8 (1) by the State or local public assistance agency admin-
9 istering the plan for medical care through (A) money pay-
10 ments to individuals claiming such care, or (B) payments to
11 the persons or institutions furnishing such care or, (C) direct
12 provision of such care; (2) in accordance with agreements
13 (authorized in regulations by the Board) between such
14 State or local agency and other agencies of the State or
15 political subdivision thereof, by such other agencies; or,
16 (3) through arrangements by a State or local public agency
17 with the Surgeon General for services furnished under title
18 II of this Act, on the basis of equitable payments to the
19 Personal Health Services Account established under title
20 II of this Act; or, (4) through such combination or modi-
21 fication of (1), (2), or (3) as the Board may approve.

22 DEFINITION

23 SEC. 137. In this part, the term "State" includes Alaska,
24 Hawaii, the District of Columbia. Puerto Rico, and the Virgin
25 Islands.

1 TITLE II—PREPAID PERSONAL HEALTH
2 SERVICE BENEFITS

3 PRIMARY PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS

4 SEC. 201. (a) Every individual, who is currently in-
5 sured, and has been determined by the Board to be eligible
6 for benefits under this title in a current benefit year, shall
7 be entitled to receive personal health service benefits.

8 DEPENDENT'S PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS

9 (b) Every dependent (as defined in section 214 (l))
10 of an individual who is currently insured and who has been
11 determined by the Board to be eligible for benefits under
12 this title in a current benefit year, shall be entitled to receive
13 personal health service benefits, if such dependent is not
14 entitled to receive such benefits under subsection (a) of this
15 section in the current benefit year.

16 PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE BENEFITS FOR RETIRED AND
17 SURVIVOR BENEFICIARIES

18 SEC. 202. Every individual entitled for any period to
19 monthly benefits under title II of the Social Security Act,
20 as amended, shall be entitled to receive personal health
21 service benefits for the current benefit year, if such individual
22 is not entitled to receive such benefits under section 201.

23 ADMINISTRATION

24 SEC. 203. (a) The Surgeon General of the Public
25 Health Service shall perform the duties imposed upon him

1 by this Act, under the supervision and direction of the Fed-
2 eral Security Administrator, and after consultations with the
3 Advisory Council (hereinafter established) as to questions of
4 general policy and administration, and in consultation with
5 the Board shall also have the duty of studying and making
6 recommendations as to the most effective methods of pro-
7 viding personal health service benefits, and as to legislation
8 and matters of administrative policy concerning health and
9 related subjects.

10 (b) The Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
11 directed to take all necessary and practical steps, not incon-
12 sistent with the provisions of this title, to arrange for the
13 availability of the benefits provided under this title and of
14 services and reports required by the Board for adminis-
15 tration under this Act.

16 (c) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him by
17 this title, the Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
18 directed, after consultation with the Advisory Council as to
19 questions of general policy and administration, and with
20 the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, to
21 negotiate and periodically to renegotiate agreements or
22 cooperative working arrangements with appropriate agen-
23 cies of the United States, or of any State or political sub-
24 division thereof, and with other appropriate public agencies,
25 and with private agencies or institutions, and with private

1 persons or groups of persons, and with combinations thereof,
2 to utilize their services and facilities and to pay fair, reason-
3 able, and equitable compensation for such services or facilities,
4 and for the Personal Health Services Account (hereinafter
5 referred to as the "Account"), established in accordance
6 with section 212, to receive reimbursements for services
7 rendered with respect to individuals or services under sec-
8 tion 209, and to negotiate and periodically renegotiate
9 agreements or cooperative working arrangements for the
10 purchase or availability of supplies and commodities neces-
11 sary for the benefits provided under this title, and to
12 enter into contracts for such services, facilities, supplies, and
13 commodities (subject to the limitations specified in section
14 214 (h)).

15 (d) In carrying out the duties imposed upon him by
16 this title, the Surgeon General is hereby authorized and
17 directed, with the approval of the Federal Security Admin-
18 istrator, to enter into such agreements or cooperative work-
19 ing arrangements with the Chief of the Children's Bureau
20 and with the Social Security Board as may be necessary to
21 ensure coordination in the administration of programs and
22 services under this title with those under parts B and C of
23 title I of this Act.

24 (e) In the administration of this title, the Surgeon

1 General shall, insofar as practicable, give priority and prefer-
2 ence to utilizing the facilities and services of State and local
3 departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements
4 with such departments or agencies.

5 (f) The Surgeon General may delegate to any officer
6 or employee of the Public Health Service or of any Federal,
7 State or local cooperating department or agency, such of
8 his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and
9 regulations, as he may consider necessary and proper to
10 carry out the purposes of this title.

11 (g) The Surgeon General, after consultation with the
12 Board, and after consultation with the Advisory Council
13 as to questions of general policy and administration, and
14 with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator,
15 shall prescribe and publish such rules and regulations and
16 require such records and reports, not inconsistent with other
17 provisions of this Act, as may be necessary to the efficient
18 administration of this title: *Provided,* That when rules and
19 regulations relate to the performance by Federal, State, or
20 local departments or agencies, of functions under mutual
21 agreements made therewith, or to the establishment or deter-
22 mination of local areas for administrative purposes, such rules
23 and regulations shall be made by the Surgeon General after
24 consultation with representatives of such departments or
25 agencies.

1 (h) The Surgeon General shall periodically notify the
2 Secretary of the Treasury of obligations incurred under ar-
3 rangements entered into by the Surgeon General in accord-
4 ance with this section and to whom such obligations obtain
5 and the Surgeon General shall from time to time certify dis-
6 bursements from the Account to meet such obligations, and
7 such certified disbursements shall be paid from the Account
8 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

9 (i) Except with respect to States or local areas for
10 which other arrangements have been made, under the provi-
11 sions of this section, the Surgeon General shall appoint local-
12 area committees to aid in the administration of this title.
13 The members of such local-area committees shall be selected
14 from panels of names submitted by the professional and other
15 agencies and organizations concerned with medical, dental,
16 and nursing services and education and with the operation of
17 hospitals and laboratories and from among other persons,
18 agencies, or organizations informed on the need for or pro-
19 vision of medical, dental, nursing, hospital, laboratory, or re-
20 lated services and benefits. The membership of such local-
21 area committees shall include (1) medical and other profes-
22 sional representatives, and (2) public representatives, in such
23 proportions as are likely to provide fair representation to the
24 principal interested groups that furnish and receive personal
25 health services, having regard for the functions of the local-

1 area committees. Such committees shall be consulted at fre-
2 quent intervals, and shall be kept informed by the local-area
3 officers of the Public Health Service with respect to arrange-
4 ments for the availability of benefits under this title and pol-
5 icies to be followed in carrying out the provisions of this title.
6 Such committees are hereby authorized to make annual and
7 special reports, with recommendations, if any, to the local-
8 area officers or to the Surgeon General through his State or
9 regional officers having administrative responsibility for the
10 respective local areas. Such committees, with the same
11 or corresponding functions, shall be appointed by each State
12 or local cooperating department or agency with respect to
13 local areas for which such other arrangements have been
14 made under the provisions of this section.

15 (j) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for
16 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for each fiscal
17 year thereafter, a sum sufficient for all necessary expenses
18 in carrying out the duties imposed upon the Surgeon Gen-
19 eral, the Board, and the Advisory Council by this title,
20 including the printing of forms and reports, making such
21 studies and demonstrations and such provisions for the
22 training of personnel as may be expected to improve the
23 quality of the services and promote the efficient adminis-
24 tration of this title and for the pay, allowances, and traveling
25 expenses of commissioned officers and other personnel as-

1 signed to duty in carrying out the purposes of this title
2 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.
3 (k) Appointment is hereby authorized in the Public
4 Health Service of such personnel and in such grades as
5 may be necessary for the proper and efficient administration
6 of this title, in accordance with the provisions of the civil-
7 service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.
8 Such personnel, and commissioned officers of the Regular
9 or Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, may be
10 assigned to duty in such bureaus, divisions, sections and
11 other units as the Surgeon General may find it necessary
12 to establish, with the approval of the Administrator, for
13 carrying out the purposes of this title, without regard to
14 limitations otherwise specified in the Public Health Service
15 Act (Act of July 1, 1944, 58 Stat. 682).
16 (l) The Surgeon General shall make a full report
17 to Congress, at the beginning of each regular session, of
18 the administration of the functions with which he is charged
19 under this title. Such report shall include a record of con-
20 sultations with the Advisory Council, recommendations of
21 the Advisory Council, and comments thereon.
22 NATIONAL ADVISORY MEDICAL POLICY COUNCIL
23 SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established a National
24 Advisory Medical Policy Council (herein referred to as
25 the "Advisory Council") to consist of the Surgeon Gen-

1 eral as Chairman and sixteen members to be appointed
2 without regard to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon
3 General and with the approval of the Federal Security Ad-
4 ministrator. The sixteen appointed members shall be se-
5 lected from panels of names submitted by the professional
6 and other agencies and organizations concerned with medical,
7 dental, and nursing services and education and with the
8 operation of hospitals and laboratories and from among other
9 persons, agencies, or organizations informed on the need
10 for or provision of medical, dental, nursing, hospital, labora-
11 tory, or related services and benefits. The membership of
12 the Advisory Council shall include (1) medical and other
13 professional representatives, and (2) public representatives.
14 in such proportions as are likely to provide fair representa-
15 tion to the principal interested groups that furnish and
16 receive personal health services, having regard for the
17 functions of the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council
18 shall meet not less frequently than twice a year and when-
19 ever at least four of the members request a meeting. Each
20 appointed member shall hold office for a term of four years,
21 except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occur-
22 ring prior to the expiration of the term for which his
23 predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the re-
24 mainder of such term, and the terms of office of the members
25 first taking office shall expire, as designated by the Surgeon

1 General at the time of appointment, four at the end of the
2 first year, four at the end of the second year, four at the
3 end of the third year, and four at the end of the fourth year
4 after the date of appointment. Each appointed member
5 shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed $25 per
6 day during the time spent in attending meetings of the
7 Advisory Council and for the time devoted to official busi-
8 ness of the Advisory Council under this title, inclusive of
9 travel time; and actual and necessary traveling expenses
10 and per diem in lieu of subsistence, allowable in accordance
11 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, while
12 away from his place of residence upon official business under
13 this Act. The Advisory Council, and each of its appointed
14 members, shall be provided by the Surgeon General with
15 such secretarial, clerical or other assistants as the Congress
16 shall authorize and provide each year for carrying out the
17 purposes of this section.

18 (b) The Advisory Council shall advise the Surgeon
19 General with reference to questions of general policy and
20 administration in carrying out the provisions of this title,
21 including—

22 (1) professional standards of quality to apply to
23 personal health service benefits;

24 (2) designation of specialists and consultants;

25 (3) methods and arrangements to stimulate and en-

1 courage the attainment of high standards through
2 coordination of the services of general or family prac-
3 titioners, specialists and consultants, laboratories, and
4 other auxiliary services, and through the coordination of
5 the services of physicians and dentists with those of
6 educational and research institutions, hospitals and public-
7 health centers, and through other useful means;
8 (4) standards to apply to participating hospitals, to
9 the relations or coordination among hospitals, and to the
10 establishment and maintenance of the list of participating
11 hospitals;
12 (5) adequate and suitable methods and arrange-
13 ments of paying for personal health service benefits;
14 (6) studies and surveys of personal health services
15 and of the quality and adequacy of such services; and
16 (7) grants-in-aid for professional education and re-
17 search projects.
18 (c) The Advisory Council shall establish special ad-
19 visory, technical regional, or local committees or com-
20 missions, whose membership may include members of
21 the Advisory Council or other persons or both, to
22 advise upon general or special questions, professional and
23 technical subjects, questions concerning administration, prob-
24 lems affecting regions or localities, and related matters.

1 METHODS AND POLICIES FOR ADMINISTRATION

2 SEC. 205. (a) Any physician, dentist, or nurse legally
3 qualified by a State to furnish any services included as per-
4 sonal health service benefits under this title shall be qualified
5 to furnish such services as benefits under this title (except as
6 otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section or in
7 subsection (f) of section 214), and this provision shall
8 extend to any group of physicians, dentists, or nurses or
9 combinations thereof whose members are similarly qualified.

10 (b) Every individual entitled to receive general medi-
11 cal or general dental benefit shall be permitted to select,
12 from among those designated in subsection (a) of this
13 section, those from whom he shall receive such benefit,
14 subject to the consent of the practitioner or group of prac-
15 titioners selected, and every such individual and every group
16 of such individuals shall be permitted to make such selection
17 through a representative of his or their own choosing, and
18 to change such selection.

19 (c) Services which shall be deemed to be specialist
20 or consultant services, for the purposes of special rates of
21 payment under this title, shall be those so designated by the
22 Surgeon General, and the practitioners from among those
23 included in subsection (a) of this section who shall be
24 qualified as specialists or consultants and entitled to the

1 special rates of compensation provided for specialists or
2 consultants shall be those so designated by the Surgeon
3 General as qualified to furnish such specialist or consultant
4 services and only with respect to the particular class or
5 classes of specialist or consultant services he shall determine
6 for each such specialist or consultant, in accordance with
7 general standards previously prescribed by him after con-
8 sultation with the Advisory Council. In establishing such
9 standards and in designating such specialists or consultants
10 the Surgeon General shall utilize as far as is consistent
11 with the purposes of this title standards and certifications
12 developed by competent professional agencies and shall take
13 into account the personnel resources and needs of regions
14 and local areas.

15 (d) The services of a specialist or consultant shall ordi-
16 narily be available only upon the advice of the general or
17 family practitioner or of a specialist or consultant attending
18 the individual. The services of specialists and consultants
19 shall also be available when requested by an individual en-
20 titled to specialist and consultant services as benefits and
21 approved by a medical administrative officer appointed by
22 the Surgeon General.

23 (e) The Surgeon General shall publish and otherwise
24 make known in each local area to individuals entitled to

1 benefit under this title the names of medical and dental
2 practitioners and groups of practitioners who have agreed
3 to furnish services as benefits under this title and to make
4 such lists of names readily available to individuals entitled
5 to benefits under this title. Such lists of names shall include
6 general or family practitioners and qualified specialists and
7 consultants, respectively, and with respect to qualified spe-
8 cialists and consultants the class or classes of specialist or
9 consultant services for which each has been qualified.

10 (f) The methods of administration, including the meth-
11 ods of making payments to practitioners, shall—

12 (1) insure the prompt and efficient care of indi-
13 viduals entitled to personal health service benefits;

14 (2) promote personal relationships between physi-
15 cian and patient;

16 (3) provide professional and financial incentives
17 for the professional advancement of practitioners and
18 encourage high standards in the quality of services fur-
19 nished as benefits under this title through the adequacy
20 of payments to practitioners, assistance in their use of
21 opportunities for postgraduate study, coordination among
22 the services furnished by general or family practitioners,
23 specialists and consultants, laboratory, and other auxiliary
24 services, coordination among the services furnished by

1 practitioners, hospitals, public-health centers, educational,
2 research, and other institutions, and between preventive
3 and curative services, and otherwise;
4 (4) aid in the prevention of disease, disability, and
5 premature death; and
6 (5) insure the provision of adequate service with
7 the greatest economy consistent with high standards of
8 quality.
9 (g) Payments from the Account to general medical
10 and family practitioners or to general dental practitioners.
11 for services under this part, shall be made—
12 (1) on the basis of fees for services rendered to
13 individuals entitled to benefits, according to a fee
14 schedule;
15 (2) on a per capita basis, the amount being ac-
16 cording to the number of individuals entitled to benefit
17 who are on the practitioner's list;
18 (3) on a salary basis, whole time or part time; or
19 (4) on a combination or modification of these
20 bases, as the Surgeon General may approve;
21 according in each local area as the majority of the general
22 medical and family practitioners or of the general dental prac-
23 titioners, respectively, to be paid for such services shall elect:
24 *Provided*, That (1) the Surgeon General may also make pay-
25 ments by another method (from among the methods listed

1 in this subsection) to those general medical and family prac-
2 titioners or to those general dental practitioners who do not
3 elect the method of such majority, especially when in the
4 judgment of the Surgeon General such alternative method
5 of making payments contributes to carrying out the provi-
6 sions of subsection (f) of this section; (2) any of the meth-
7 ods of making payments (from among the methods listed in
8 this subsection) may be used, according as the Surgeon Gen-
9 eral may approve, in making payments to groups of prac-
10 titioners that contain designated specialists or consultants as
11 well as general or family practitioners; and (3) nothing in
12 this subsection shall prohibit the Surgeon General from ne-
13 gotiating agreements or cooperative working arrangements
14 to utilize inclusive services of hospitals and their staffs and/or
15 attending staffs, or from entering into contracts for such
16 inclusive services, in accordance with the provisions of sec-
17 tion 203.

18 (h) The methods of making payments from the account
19 to designated specialists and consultants for services under
20 this title, furnished as special medical or special dental bene-
21 fit, may include payments on salary (whole time or part
22 time), per session, fee-for-service, per capita, or other basis,
23 or combinations thereof, as the Surgeon General and the
24 specialists and consultants may agree.

25 (i) Rates or amounts of payment for particular services

1 or classes of services furnished as benefits under this title
2 may be nationally uniform or may be adapted to take account
3 of relevant regional or local conditions and other factors.
4 Payments shall be adequate, especially in terms of annual
5 income or its equivalent and by reference to annual income
6 customarily received among physicians, dentists, or nurses,
7 having regard for age, specialization, and type of community;
8 and payments shall be commensurate with skill, experience,
9 and responsibility involved in furnishing service.
10 (j) In order to maintain high standards in the quality
11 of services furnished as medical or dental benefit, the Surgeon
12 General may prescribe maximum limits to the number of
13 potential beneficiaries for whom a practitioner or group of
14 practitioners may undertake to furnish general medical or
15 general dental benefit, and such limits may be nationally
16 uniform or may be adapted to take account of relevant factors.
17 (k) In any local area where payment for the services
18 of a general or family practitioner is only on a per capita
19 basis, the Surgeon General shall make per capita payments
20 (subject to limits prescribed in accordance with subsection
21 (j) of this section) on a pro rata basis among the practi-
22 tioners and groups of practitioners of the local area on the list
23 established pursuant to subsection (e) of this section with
24 respect to those individuals in the local area who, after due
25 notice, have failed to select a general or family practitioner

1 or who having made one or more successive selections have
2 been refused by the practitioner or practitioners selected.
3 (l) In each local area the provision of general medical
4 or general dental benefit for all individuals entitled to receive
5 such benefit shall be a collective responsibility of all qualified
6 general medical or family practitioners or of all qualified gen-
7 eral dental practitioners, respectively, in the area who have
8 undertaken to furnish such benefit.
9 (m) Home-nursing benefit shall ordinarily be available
10 only upon the advice of a legally qualified attending physi-
11 cian. Home-nursing benefit shall also be available when
12 requested by an individual entitled to this benefit and
13 approved by a medical officer designated by the Surgeon
14 General.

15 PARTICIPATING HOSPITALS

16 SEC. 206. (a) The Surgeon General shall publish a
17 list of institutions which he finds to be participating hospitals,
18 and shall from time to time revise such list to include thereon
19 all institutions which he thereafter finds to be participating
20 hospitals and to withdraw therefrom all institutions which
21 he finds cease to meet the requirements of a participating
22 hospital. Inclusion of an institution upon such list shall,
23 unless and until withdrawn by the Surgeon General, be con-
24 clusive that such institution is a participating hospital for
25 the purpose of this section.

1 (b) The Surgeon General is directed to make findings
2 of fact and decisions as to the status of any institution as a
3 participating hospital in accordance with general standards
4 previously prescribed by him after consultation with the
5 Advisory Council. Any institution which is not included
6 by the Surgeon General in the list of participating hospitals,
7 or having been included thereon has been withdrawn there-
8 from, may file with the Surgeon General a petition to be in-
9 cluded in such list, which petition shall set forth such infor-
10 mation as the Surgeon General may deem necessary to
11 establish that such institution meets the requirements of a
12 participating hospital. Whenever requested by any institu-
13 tion the petition of which has been denied, the Surgeon
14 General shall give such institution reasonable notice and an
15 opportunity for a fair hearing with respect to the decision
16 denying such petition, and, if a hearing is held, shall, on
17 the basis of evidence adduced at the hearing, affirm, modify,
18 or reverse his findings of fact and such decision.
19 (c) The Surgeon General shall exercise no supervision
20 or control over a participating hospital (which is not owned
21 and operated, or leased and operated, by the United States),
22 nor shall any requirement for participation by a hospital
23 or any term or condition of any agreement under this part
24 relating to, or on behalf of, any such hospital prescribe
25 its administration, personnel, or operation.

1 APPEAL; JUDICIAL REVIEW; LIMITATIONS UPON THE
2 POWERS OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

3 SEC. 207. (a) The Surgeon General is hereby au-
4 thorized to establish necessary and sufficient appeal bodies
5 to hear complaints from individuals entitled to bene-
6 fits under this title, from practitioners who have entered
7 into agreement for the provision of services as benefits under
8 this title, and from participating hospitals, and, having
9 regard for the findings, conclusions, and recommendations
10 of such appeal bodies, to take such steps as may be appro-
11 priate and are not contrary to any other provision of this
12 title to remedy the grounds for complaint, if any; and to
13 establish necessary and sufficient appeal bodies to hear and
14 determine disputes among practitioners and/or participating
15 hospitals, and to take such steps as may be appropriate and
16 are not contrary to any other provision of this title to settle
17 such dispute: *Provided,* That with respect to any complaint
18 or dispute involving matters or questions of professional
19 practice or conduct the hearing body shall contain competent
20 and disinterested professional representation: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther,* That with respect to any complaint or dispute involving
22 only matters or questions of professional practice or conduct
23 the hearing body shall consist exclusively of such profes-
24 sional persons.

25 (b) In the administration of subsection (a), the

1 Surgeon General shall, insofar as they are applicable to this
2 title, have all the powers and duties conferred upon the Board
3 by sections 204, 205, and 206 of the Social Security Act,
4 as amended. Such powers and duties shall be subject to the
5 limitations and rights of judicial review contained in section
6 205 of such Act. The provisions of subsections (e) and
7 (f) of section 205 of such Act and the provisions of sections
8 207 and 208 of such Act shall be applicable to this title in
9 the same manner and to the same extent as they are ap-
10 plicable to title II of the Social Security Act, as amended:
11 *Provided*, That nothing in section 205 (i) of such Act shall
12 prevent the Surgeon General from certifying payments to
13 such individual, agency, office, or institution as the Board
14 or the Surgeon General may prescribe: *Provided further*,
15 That nothing in section 207 of such Act shall limit the right
16 of any person or the Surgeon General to transfer or assign
17 moneys payable under this title to a participating hospital
18 or to any agency or institution utilized under this title.
19 (c) The Board is directed to make findings of fact
20 and decisions as to the rights of any individual applying for
21 benefits under this title. In carrying out this responsibility
22 the Board shall have all of the powers and duties conferred
23 upon it under title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.
24 Such powers and duties shall be subject to the same limita-
25 tions and rights of judicial review contained in section 205

1 ot such Act. The provisions of subsections (e) and (f)
2 of section 205 of such Act and the provisions of sections
3 207 and 208 of such Act shall be applicable to this title
4 in the same manner and to the same extent as they are
5 applicable to title II of the Social Security Act, as amended.

6 RELATION WITH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS

7 SEC. 208. No individual shall be entitled to any bene-
8 fit under this title with respect to any injury, disease, or
9 disability on account of which any medical, dental, home
10 nursing, laboratory, or hospitalization service is being re-
11 ceived, or upon application therefor would be received,
12 under a workmen's compensation plan of the United States
13 or of any State. In the case of an individual receiving any
14 personal health service with respect to any such injury, dis-
15 ease, or disability, the Surgeon General shall be subrogated
16 to the rights of such individual, against any person, organiza-
17 tion, or agency in connection with such injury, disease, or
18 disability, to the extent of the estimated cost incurred in fur-
19 nishing such service. Reimbursements and recoveries for any
20 such service shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury
21 and he shall credit them to the Account.

22 PROVISION OF BENEFITS FOR NEEDY AND OTHER NONIN-
23 SURED PERSONS AND REIMBURSEMENTS FOR SERVICES

24 SEC. 209. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of
25 this title, any or all benefits provided under this title to indi-

1 viduals entitled to such benefits may be furnished to other
2 individuals for any period for which equitable reimbursements
3 to the Account on behalf of such other individuals have been
4 made or for which reasonable assurance of such reimburse-
5 ments has been given by public agencies of the United States,
6 the several States, or any of them or of their political sub-
7 divisions, such reimbursements to be in accordance with
8 agreements and working arrangements negotiated by the
9 Surgeon General with such public agencies and in accordance
10 with contracts into which the Surgeon General may enter.
11 Services furnished as benefits to such other individuals shall,
12 as far as may be practical in each area, be of the same quality,
13 be furnished by the same methods, and be paid for through
14 the same arrangements, as services furnished to individuals
15 entitled to benefits under this title.

16 (b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section
17 shall extend to groups of persons for whom the Congress
18 of the United States makes provision (including needy per-
19 sons entitled to medical care under part C of title I of this
20 Act) and to moneys appropriated therefor, and to moneys
21 provided for grants to States or for administrative expenses
22 under this Act and other Acts of Congress. The provisions
23 of subsection (a) of this section shall also extend to services
24 furnished with respect to any injury, disease, or disability
25 excluded by section 208 from entitlement to benefit, and

1 reimbursements made in accordance with such provisions
2 of subsection (a) may be in full satisfaction of reimburse-
3 ments or recoveries otherwise required by section 208.

4 LIMITATIONS ON BENEFITS

5 SEC. 210. (a) The Surgeon General may, after con-
6 sultation with the Advisory Council and with the approval
7 of the Administrator, determine for any calendar year or part
8 thereof that every individual entitled to general medical,
9 general dental, or home-nursing benefit may be required by
10 the physician, dentist, or nurse furnishing such benefit to pay
11 a fee with respect to the first service or with respect to each
12 service in a period of sickness or course of treatment. Such
13 determination shall be made only after good and sufficient
14 evidence indicates that such determination is necessary and
15 desirable to prevent or reduce abuses of entitlement to any
16 such benefit, and shall fix the maximum size of such fee at an
17 amount estimated to be sufficient to prevent or reduce abuses
18 and not such as to interpose a substantial financial restraint
19 against proper and needed receipt of medical, dental, or
20 home-nursing benefit. Such determination may also limit
21 the application of such fees to home calls, to office visits,
22 or to both, and may fix the maximum total amount of such
23 fee payments in a period of sickness or course of treatment,
24 and may also provide for differences in the maximum size of
25 such fees or total amount of such fee payments for urban and

1 rural areas and with regard for differences among States or
2 communities. Each such determination shall be withdrawn
3 as rapidly as the Surgeon General finds practical.

4 (b) The Surgeon General, having regard for the ade-
5 quacy of available personnel, may, after consultation with
6 the Advisory Council and with the approval of the Ad-
7 ministrator, determine for any calendar year or part thereof
8 that general dental, special dental, or home-nursing benefit
9 shall have such restricted content as the Surgeon General
10 may determine: *Provided,* That on and after July 1,
11 1947, the restricted content of general dental or special
12 dental benefit shall include at least (1) examination (in-
13 cluding X-ray survey) and diagnosis; (2) prophylaxis:
14 (3) extraction of teeth which are considered by the dentist
15 and an attending physician to be or likely to be injurious to
16 the general health of the individual; and (4) treatment of
17 acute diseases of the teeth, their supporting structures, and
18 adjacent parts, including fractures of the teeth or jaws. With
19 respect to general dental or special dental benefit, such deter-
20 mination may fix an age above which the restriction on con-
21 tent shall apply. With respect to home-nursing benefit, re-
22 striction of content may be effected by limitation of the service
23 to part-time care on an hourly or visit basis, by limitation of
24 the types of cases for which such benefit shall be available,
25 by limitation of the maximum amount of service per case,

1 or otherwise, as may be practical and necessary. Any
2 restriction on the content of general dental, special dental,
3 or home-nursing benefit shall be reduced or withdrawn as
4 rapidly as the Surgeon General finds practical.

5 (c) The maximum number of days in any benefit year
6 for which any individual may be entitled to hospitalization
7 benefit under section 201 or 202 shall be sixty: *Provided,*
8 *however,* That when the Surgeon General finds that moneys
9 in the Account are adequate, he may increase the maxi-
10 mum with respect to hospitalization benefit provided under
11 section 201 or section 202, or both, to not more than one
12 hundred and twenty days for the following calendar year.

13 (d) No application by an individual for hospitalization
14 benefits shall be valid under this title (1) with respect to
15 any day of hospitalization if such application is filed more
16 than ninety days after such day; (2) with respect to any
17 day of hospitalization more than thirty days following the
18 diagnosis of tuberculosis or a psychosis; and (3) with re-
19 spect to any day in a hospital or other institution for mental
20 or nervous disease or tuberculosis.

21 (e) The Surgeon General, after consultation with the
22 Advisory Council and with the approval of the Federal Se-
23 curity Administrator, having regard for current and prospec-
24 tive amounts in the Account, may limit for any calendar
25 year or part thereof the cost of laboratory benefit which shall

1 be borne by payments from the Account, and such limita-
2 tion may be with respect to a class of services, supplies, or
3 commodities, with respect to maximum payments per bene-
4 ficiary in a benefit year, with respect to a specified fraction
5 of the cost, or combinations thereof.

6 REPORT CONCERNING DENTAL, NURSING, AND OTHER BEN-
7 EFITS; CARE AND PREVENTION FOR CHRONIC SICKNESS
8 AND MENTAL DISEASES

9 SEC. 211. (a) The Surgeon General and the Social
10 Security Board jointly shall have the duty of studying and
11 making recommendations as to the most effective methods of
12 providing dental, nursing, and other needed benefits not al-
13 ready provided or not currently furnished under this title,
14 and as to expected costs for such needed benefits and the de-
15 sirable division of the costs between (1) the financial re-
16 sources of the Account or other public funds, and (2) pay-
17 ments to be required of beneficiaries receiving such benefits,
18 and shall make reports, with recommendations as to legisla-
19 tion, on such benefits from time to time but not later than
20 two years after the effective date of this title.

21 (b) The Surgeon General and the Social Security
22 Board jointly shall also have the duty of studying and mak-
23 ing recommendations as to needed services and facilities
24 for the care of the chronic sick afflicted with physical ail-
25 ments and for the care of individuals afflicted with mental

1 or nervous diseases, and as to needed provisions for the pre-
2 vention of chronic physical diseases and of mental or nervous
3 diseases, and shall make reports, with recommendations as
4 to legislation, from time to time but not later than three
5 years after the effective date of this title.

6 PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACCOUNT

7 SEC. 212. (a) There is hereby created on the books
8 of the Treasury of the United States a separate account to
9 be known as the "Personal Health Services Account" (in
10 this title, referred to as the "Account"). There is hereby
11 authorized to be appropriated to the account such sums as
12 may be required to finance the benefits, payments, and re-
13 imbursements provided under this title.

14 (b) From such appropriations, the Secretary of the
15 Treasury shall credit quarterly to the Account amounts
16 equivalent to 3 per centum of the wages (as defined in sec-
17 tion 217 (a)) paid after June 30, 1946, with respect to
18 employment (as defined in section 217 (b)) after such
19 date.

20 (c) From such appropriations, the Secretary of the
21 Treasury shall credit annually to the Account amounts
22 estimated by the Surgeon General, with respect to the
23 preceding fiscal year, to have been expended for the pay-
24 ment or provision of general dental, special dental, and

1 home-nursing benefits. The Surgeon General shall report
2 to the Congress each year the basis for such estimate.
3 (d) From such appropriations, the Secretary of the
4 Treasury shall credit annually to the Account amounts esti-
5 mated jointly by the Surgeon General and the Social Security
6 Board to have been expended for the payment or provision
7 of benefits, other than general dental, special dental, and
8 home-nursing benefits, provided under section 202 with
9 respect to individuals who became entitled thereto by reason
10 of currently insured status (as defined in section 215) or
11 of fully insured status (as defined in title II of the Social
12 Security Act, as amended) acquired through wages paid
13 prior to January 1, 1946, including (1) the total amount
14 estimated with respect to individuals who acquired such
15 status wholly prior to such date, and (2) an equitable share
16 of the amount estimated with respect to individuals who
17 acquired such status partially prior to such date. The
18 Surgeon General and the Social Security Board shall jointly
19 report to the Congress each year the basis for such estimate.
20 (e) The Secretary of the Treasury shall also credit to
21 the Account reimbursements to the Account made in accord-
22 ance with the provisions of sections 203 and 209.
23 (f) The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay
24 from time to time from the Account into the Treasury the
25 amount estimated by him and the Surgeon General which

1 will be expended during a three-month period for the ad-
2 ministration of this title. Such payments shall be covered
3 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts for the reimburse-
4 ment of expenses incurred in connection with the adminis-
5 tration of this title. If it subsequently appears that the
6 estimates for any particular period were too high or too
7 low, appropriate adjustments shall be made by the Secretary
8 of the Treasury in future payments.

9 (g) The amounts which stand to the credit of the
10 Account shall be available for the payment or provision of
11 benefits and for administrative expenses under this title, and
12 for no other purposes; and the sum of disbursements for the
13 payment or provision of benefits under this title and for
14 the payment of reimbursements to the Treasury for adminis-
15 trative expenses incurred therewith shall not exceed the
16 amounts which stand to the credit of this Account, as specified
17 in this section.

18 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH,
19 AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE AND DISABILITY

20 SEC. 213. For the purposes of encouraging and aiding
21 the advancement and dissemination of knowledge and skill
22 in providing benefits under this Act and in preventing ill-
23 ness, disability, and premature death, the Surgeon General
24 is hereby authorized and directed to administer grants-in-
25 aid to nonprofit institutions and agencies engaging in research

1 or in undergraduate or postgraduate professional education.
2 Such grants-in-aid shall be made with respect to each proj-
3 ect (1) for which application has been received from a
4 nonprofit institution or agency, stating the nature of the
5 project and giving the reasons for the need of financial
6 assistance in carrying it out, and (2) for which the Sur-
7 geon General finds, with the advice of the Council established
8 under section 204 and after consultation with other Federal
9 departments and agencies concerned with research or pro-
10 fessional education, that the project shows promise of mak-
11 ing valuable contributions to the education or training of
12 persons useful to or needed in the furnishing of medical,
13 dental, nursing, hospital, laboratory, and related benefits
14 provided under this title, or to human knowledge with
15 respect to the cause, prevention, mitigation, or methods
16 of diagnosis and treatment of disease and disability. During
17 the five-year period beginning January 1, 1946, the Sur-
18 geon General and the Advisory Council shall give preference
19 and priority to grants-in-aid with respect to projects to
20 aid servicemen (as defined in section 217 (g)) seeking post-
21 graduate education as medical or dental practitioners or
22 training for administration of personal health services, dis-
23 ability benefits, rehabilitation services, and related services.
24 For the purposes of this subsection there shall be available
25 for the calendar year 1946 the sum of $10,000,000, for

1 the calendar year 1947 the sum of $15,000,000, and for
2 each calendar year thereafter an amount equal to 2 per
3 centum of the amount expended for benefits under this
4 title in the last preceding fiscal year. Such grants-in-aid,
5 in such amounts and for payment at such times as are
6 approved by the Surgeon General, shall be certified for
7 payment to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall pay
8 them from the Account to the designated institutions or
9 agencies.

10 DEFINITIONS

11 SEC. 214. As used in this title—

12 (a) The term "personal health service benefits" in-
13 cludes general medical benefit, special medical benefit, gen-
14 eral dental benefit, special dental benefit, home-nursing bene-
15 fit, laboratory benefit, and hospitalization benefit.

16 (b) The term "general medical benefit" means services
17 furnished by a legally qualified physician or by a group of
18 such physicians, including all necessary services such as can
19 be furnished by a physician engaged in the general or family
20 practice of medicine, at the office, home, hospital, or else-
21 where, including preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic treat-
22 ment and care, and periodic physical examination.

23 (c) The term "special medical benefit" means neces-
24 sary services, requiring special skill or experience, furnished
25 at the office, home, hospital, or elsewhere by a legally quali-

1 fied physician who is a specialist or consultant with respect
2 to the class of service furnished, by a group of such physi-
3 cians, or by a group of physicians including such specialists
4 or consultants.

5 (d) The term "general dental benefit" means services
6 furnished by a legally qualified dentist or by a group of
7 such dentists, including all necessary dental services such as
8 can be furnished by a dentist engaged in the general practice
9 of dentistry (with or without the aid of an assistant or
10 hygienist under his direction) and including preventive,
11 diagnostic and therapeutic treatment, care and advice, and
12 periodic examination.

13 (e) The term "special dental benefit" means necessary
14 services, requiring special skill or experience, furnished at the
15 office, hospital, or elsewhere by a legally qualified dentist
16 (with or without the aid of an assistant, a hygienist, or
17 anesthetist under his direction) who is a specialist or con-
18 sultant with respect to the class of service furnished, by a
19 group of such dentists, or by a group of dentists, including
20 such specialist or consultants.

21 (f) The term "home-nursing benefit" means nursing
22 care of the sick furnished in the home by (1) a registered
23 professional nurse; or (2) a practical nurse who is legally
24 qualified by a State or, in the absence of State standards or
25 requirements, who is qualified with respect to standards estab-

1 lished by the Surgeon General after consultation with the
2 Advisory Council and with competent professional nursing
3 agencies, and who furnishes nursing care under the direction
4 or supervision of the State health agency, the health agency
5 of a political subdivision of a State, or an organization supply-
6 ing and supervising the services of registered professional
7 nurses.

8 (g) The term "laboratory benefit" means such neces-
9 sary laboratory or related services, supplies, or commodities
10 as the Surgeon General may determine, including chemical,
11 bacteriological, pathological, diagnostic and therapeutic
12 X-ray, and related laboratory services, refractions, and other
13 ophthalmic services furnished by a legally qualified prac-
14 titioner other than a physician, physiotherapy, special appli-
15 ances prescribed by a physician, and eyeglasses prescribed by
16 a physician or other legally qualified practitioner: *Provided,*
17 That when any such services, supplies, or commodities are
18 provided to a hospitalized patient, or are provided by a
19 physician or dentist incidental to services furnished under
20 subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section, pay-
21 ment for such services, supplies, or commodities shall be
22 included in payments for hospitalization or for services
23 furnished under such subsections, respectively, as otherwise
24 provided in this title.

25 (h) The term "hospitalization benefit" means an

1 amount, as determined by the Surgeon General after con-
2 sultation with the Advisory Council: Not less than $3 and
3 not more than $7 for each day of hospitalization, not in
4 excess of thirty days, which an individual has had in a
5 period of hospitalization; and not less than $1.50 and not
6 more than $4.50 for each day of hospitalization in excess of
7 thirty in a period of hospitalization; and not less than $1.50
8 and not more than $3.50 for each day of care in an institution
9 for the care of the chronic sick. In lieu of such compensation,
10 the Surgeon General may enter into contracts with par-
11 ticipating hospitals for the payment of the reasonable cost
12 of hospital service at rates for each day of hospitalization
13 neither less than the minimum nor more than the maximum
14 applicable rates specified in this subsection, such payment
15 to be full reimbursement for the cost of essential hospital
16 services, including the use of ward or other least expensive
17 facilities compatible with the proper care of the patient:
18 *Provided,* That such payment may be included in a contract,
19 between the Surgeon General and a participating hospital,
20 for inclusive services of a participating hospital and its
21 staff and/or its attending staff, as provided in sections 203
22 and 205: *Provided further,* That such payment shall not
23 affect the right of participating hospitals to require pay-
24 ments from patients with respect to the additional cost of
25 more expensive facilities furnished for lack of ward facilities

1 or occupied at the request of the patient, or with respect to
2 services not included within a contract.
3 (i) The term "period of hospitalization" means a pe-
4 riod of one or more consecutive days of hospitalization.
5 (j) The term "day of hospitalization" means any day
6 for the whole of which an individual has been confined in a
7 participating hospital on the advice of a legally qualified
8 physician for the purpose of receiving necessary hospital
9 service: *Provided,* That, with respect to a day in which an
10 individual is admitted to or discharged from a hospital, such
11 term may, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed
12 by the Surgeon General, include a period of time of less
13 than a whole day.
14 (k) The term "participating hospital" means an insti-
15 tution providing all necessary and customary hospital serv-
16 ices, and found by the Surgeon General to afford professional
17 service, personnel, and equipment adequate to promote the
18 health and safety of individuals customarily hospitalized in
19 such institution and to have procedures for the making of
20 such reports and certifications as the Surgeon General may
21 from time to time require, to assure that hospitalization ben-
22 efit will be provided only to or on behalf of individuals en-
23 titled thereto: *Provided,* That with respect to inclusion in
24 the list of participating hospitals the Surgeon General may
25 accredit a hospital for limited varieties of cases and may

1 accredit an institution for the care of the chronic sick, taking
2 into account for the purpose of such limited accrediting, the
3 type and size of community which the institution serves,
4 the availability of other hospital facilities, and such other
5 matters as the Surgeon General may deem relevant.

6 (l) The term "dependent" means an unmarried child
7 (including a stepchild, adopted or foster child) of an in-
8 dividual, who is under the age of eighteen, or who is under
9 a disability which has continued for a period of not less than
10 six consecutive calendar months and is living with such
11 individual or receiving regular support from him; a wife of an
12 individual living with such individual or receiving regular
13 support from him; a husband who is under a disability which
14 has continued for a period of not less than six consecutive
15 calendar months, and is living with or receiving regular and
16 substantial support from such individual; and a parent who
17 is living with or receiving regular and substantial support
18 from such individual.

19 ELIGIBILITY

20 SEC. 215. (a) An individual shall be deemed to be
21 currently insured under this title if he (1) had during his
22 eligibility period been paid wages of not less than $150, or
23 (2) acquired not less than six quarters of coverage during
24 the first twelve of the last fourteen completed calendar quar-
25 ters immediately preceding the first day of a benefit year,

1 not counting among such completed quarters any quarter
2 in any part of which the individual was under a disability
3 which lasted six consecutive months or more.

4 (b) The term "eligibility period" means the first four
5 of the last six completed calendar quarters immediately pre-
6 ceding the first day of a benefit year.

7 (c) As used in this title, the term "quarter" and the
8 term "calendar quarter" mean a period of three calendar
9 months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30, or
10 December 31; and the term "quarter of coverage" means a
11 calendar quarter in which the individual has been paid not
12 less than $50 in wages. In any case where an individual
13 has been paid prior to 1946 in a calendar year $3,000 or
14 more in wages, or after 1945 in a calendar year $3,600
15 or more in wages, each quarter of such year following
16 his first quarter of coverage shall be deemed a quarter of
17 coverage. In any case where wages have been paid
18 pursuant to a ruling based on the National Labor Relations
19 Act or a labor relations act of any State, or under a compro-
20 mise settlement resulting from a dispute within the jurisdic-
21 tion of any such Act, such wages shall be deemed to have
22 been paid on the employer's normal dates of payment of
23 wages earned in the periods to which such wages apply.

24 (d) The term "benefit year" means a period of four
25 consecutive calendar quarters, as determined by the Board.

1 EFFECTIVE DATE

2 SEC. 216. The benefits provided under this title shall
3 become effective beginning April 1, 1947.

4 COVERAGE PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

5 SEC. 217. When used in this title—

6 (a) The term "wages" means all remuneration for
7 employment, including the cash value of all remuneration
8 paid in any medium other than cash, and the sum paid to
9 an individual pursuant to an order based on the National
10 Labor Relations Act, or the labor relations act of any State
11 or under a compromise settlement resulting from a dispute
12 within the jurisdiction of any such Act, which sum if it
13 had been paid for services rendered during the period for
14 which reinstatement has been ordered would have con-
15 stituted remuneration for employment; except that such
16 term shall not include—

17 (1) That part of the remuneration which, after
18 remuneration equal to $3,600 has been paid to an
19 individual during any calendar year after 1945, is paid
20 to such individual during such calendar year;

21 (2) The amount of any payment made to, or on
22 behalf of, an employee under a plan or system estab-
23 lished by an employer which makes provision for his
24 employees generally or for a class or classes of his em-
25 ployees (including any amount paid by an employer

1 for insurance or annuities, or into a fund, to provide for
2 any such payment), on account of (A) retirement, or
3 (B) sickness or accident disability, or (C) medical and
4 hospitalization expenses in connection with sickness or
5 accident disability, or (D) death, provided the employee
6 (i) has not the option to receive, instead of provision for
7 such death benefit, any part of such payment or, if such
8 death benefit is insured, any part of the premiums (or
9 contributions to premiums) paid by his employer, and
10 (ii) has not the right, under the provisions of the plan
11 or system or policy of insurance providing for such
12 death benefit, to assign such benefit, or to receive a cash
13 consideration in lieu of such benefit either upon his with-
14 drawal from the plan or system providing for such
15 benefit or upon termination of such plan or system or
16 policy of insurance or of his employment with such
17 employer;
18 (3) The payment by an employer (without de-
19 ductions from the remuneration of the employee) of any
20 social-insurance contributions imposed upon an employee;
21 (4) The value of services exchanged for other
22 services for which there is no payment other than the
23 exchange.
24 (b) The term "employment" means any service of what-
25 ever nature, performed after June 30, 1946, by an employee

1 for the person employing him, irrespective of the citizenship
2 or residence of either, (A) within the United States, (B)
3 under a contract of service which is entered into within the
4 United States, or (C) in connection with an American vessel
5 or civil aircraft during the performance of which the vessel
6 touches at a port in the United States, if the employee is
7 employed on and in connection with such vessel when out-
8 side the United States, except—

9 (1) Casual labor not in the course of the em-
10 ployer's trade or business;

11 (2) Service performed on or in connection with a
12 vessel not an American vessel by an employee, if the
13 employee is employed on and in connection with such
14 vessel when outside the United States;

15 (3) Service performed in the employ of the United
16 States Government, or of an instrumentality of the United
17 States which is wholly owned by the United States:
18 *Provided,* That service performed in the employ of the
19 Tennessee Valley Authority on an hourly basis shall
20 not come within this exception;

21 (4) Service performed in the employ of a State
22 or any political subdivision thereof, or any instru-
23 mentality of any one or more of the foregoing which is
24 wholly owned by one or more States or political sub-
25 divisions;

1 (5) Service performed by a duly ordained or duly
2 commissioned or licensed minister of any church in the
3 regular exercise of his ministry and service performed
4 by regular members of religious orders in the exercise
5 of duties required by such orders;
6 (6) Service performed by an individual as an
7 employee or employee representative as defined in sec-
8 tion 1532 of the Internal Revenue Code;
9 (7) Service performed in any calendar quarter
10 in the employ of any organization exempt from income
11 tax under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code; if—
12 (A) the remuneration for such service does
13 not exceed $45; or
14 (B) such service is in connection with the
15 collection of dues or premiums for a fraternal bene-
16 ficiary society, order, or association, and is per-
17 formed away from the home office or is ritualistic
18 service in connection with any such society, order,
19 or association; or
20 (C) such service is performed by a student
21 who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes
22 at a school, college, or university;
23 (8) Service performed in the employ of a foreign
24 government (including service as a consular or other
25 officer or employee or a nondiplomatic representative);

1 (9) Service performed in the employ of an in-
2 strumentality wholly owned by a foreign government—
3 (A) If the service is of a character similar
4 to that performed in foreign countries by employees
5 of the United States Government or of an instru
6 mentality thereof; and
7 (B) If the Secretary of State shall certify to
8 the Board that the foreign government, with re-
9 spect to whose instrumentality and employees
10 thereof exemption is claimed, grants an equivalent
11 exemption with respect to similar service performed
12 in the foreign country by employees of the United
13 States Government and of instrumentalities thereof.
14 (c) For the purposes of this title, the term "em-
15 ployment" and the term "remuneration" includes the serv-
16 ices of a self-employed individual.
17 (d) If the services performed during one-half or more
18 of any pay period by an employee for the person employing
19 him constitute employment, all the services of such employee
20 for such period shall be deemed to be employment; but if
21 the services performed during more than one-half of any
22 such pay period by an employee for the person employing
23 him do not constitute employment, then none of the services
24 of such employee for such period shall be deemed to be
25 employment. As used in this subsection, the term "pay

1 period" means a period (of not more than thirty-one con-
2 secutive days) for which a payment of remuneration is
3 ordinarily made to the employee by the person employing
4 him. This subsection shall not be applicable with respect
5 to services performed in a pay period by an employee for
6 the person employing him, where any of such service is
7 excepted by paragraph (6) of subsection (b).

8 (e) The term "employee" includes (in addition to any
9 individual who is a servant under the law of master and
10 servant) any individual who performs service, of whatever
11 nature, for a person, unless the service is performed by the
12 individual in pursuit of his own independently established
13 business. The term "employee" also includes an officer of a
14 corporation.

15 (f) The term "American vessel" means any vessel doc-
16 umented or numbered under the laws of the United States;
17 and includes any vessel which is neither documented nor
18 numbered under the laws of the United States nor docu-
19 mented under the laws of any foreign country, if its crew
20 is employed solely by one or more citizens or residents of
21 the United States or corporations organized under the laws
22 of the United States or of any State.

23 (g) The term "serviceman" means a man or woman who
24 has performed active military or naval service in the Army
25 or Navy of the United States, the United States Marine

1 Corps, or the United States Coast Guard, or in any com-
2 ponent part of any of the foregoing, after September 7, 1939.
3 (h) The term "State" includes Alaska, Hawaii, and
4 the District of Columbia.

5 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEPARABILITY

7 SEC. 301. If any provision of this Act, or the applica-
8 tion thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid
9 the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision
10 to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected
11 thereby.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4730

A BILL

To provide for a national health program.

By Mr. DINGELL

NOVEMBER 19, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

[PUBLIC LAW 304—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 33—2D SESSION]

[S. 380]

AN ACT

To declare a national policy on employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Employment Act of 1946".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy, with the assistance and cooperation of industry, agriculture, labor, and State and local governments, to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions, and resources for the purpose of creating and maintaining, in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare, conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

SEC. 3. (a) The President shall transmit to the Congress within sixty days after the beginning of each regular session (commencing with the year 1947) an economic report (hereinafter called the "Economic Report") setting forth (1) the levels of employment, production, and purchasing power obtaining in the United States and such levels needed to carry out the policy declared in section 2; (2) current and foreseeable trends in the levels of employment, production, and purchasing power; (3) a review of the economic program of the Federal Government and a review of economic conditions affecting employment in the United States or any considerable portion thereof during the preceding year and of their effect upon employment, production, and purchasing power; and (4) a program for carrying out the policy declared in section 2, together with such recommendations for legislation as he may deem necessary or desirable.

(b) The President may transmit from time to time to the Congress reports supplementary to the Economic Report, each of which shall include such supplementary or revised recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable to achieve the policy declared in section 2.

(c) The Economic Report, and all supplementary reports transmitted under subsection (b), shall, when transmitted to Congress, be referred to the joint committee created by section 5.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS TO THE PRESIDENT

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby created in the Executive Office of the President a Council of Economic Advisers (hereinafter called the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and each of whom shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience, and attainments, is exceptionally qualified to analyze and interpret economic developments, to appraise programs and activities of the Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2, and to formulate and recommend national economic policy to promote employment, production, and purchasing power under free competitive enterprise. Each member of the Council shall receive compensation at the rate of $15,000 per annum. The President shall designate one of the members of the Council as chairman and one as vice chairman, who shall act as chairman in the absence of the chairman.

(b) The Council is authorized to employ, and fix the compensation of, such specialists and other experts as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this Act, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is authorized, subject to the civil-service laws, to employ such other officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out its functions under this Act, and fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

(c) It shall be the duty and function of the Council—

(1) to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Economic Report;

(2) to gather timely and authoritative information concerning economic developments and economic trends, both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information in the light of the policy declared in section 2 for the purpose of determining whether such developments and trends are interfering, or are likely to interfere, with the achievement of such policy, and to compile and submit to the President studies relating to such developments and trends;

(3) to appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy declared in section 2 for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs and activities are contributing, and the extent to which they are not contributing, to the achievement of such policy, and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

(4) to develop and recommend to the President national economic policies to foster and promote free competitive enterprise, to avoid economic fluctuations or to diminish the effects thereof, and to maintain employment, production, and purchasing power;

(5) to make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of Federal economic policy and legislation as the President may request.

(d) The Council shall make an annual report to the President in December of each year.

(e) In exercising its powers, functions and duties under this Act—

(1) the Council may constitute such advisory committees and may consult with such representatives of industry, agriculture, labor, consumers, State and local governments, and other groups, as it deems advisable;

(2) the Council shall, to the fullest extent possible, utilize the services, facilities, and information (including statistical information) of other Government agencies as well as of private research agencies, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided.

(f) To enable the Council to exercise its powers, functions, and duties under this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated (except for the salaries of the members and the salaries of officers and employees of the Council) such sums as may be necessary. For the salaries of the members and the salaries of officers and employees of the Council, there is authorized to be appropriated not exceeding $345,000 in the aggregate for each fiscal year.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established a Joint Committee on the Economic Report, to be composed of seven Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The party representation on the joint committee shall as nearly as may be feasible reflect the relative membership of the majority and minority parties in the Senate and House of Representatives.

(b) It shall be the function of the joint committee—

(1) to make a continuing study of matters relating to the Economic Report;

(2) to study means of coordinating programs in order to further the policy of this Act; and

(3) as a guide to the several committees of the Congress dealing with legislation relating to the Economic Report, not later than May 1 of each year (beginning with the year 1947) to file a report with the Senate and the House of Representatives containing its findings and recommendations with respect to each of the main recommendations made by the President in the Economic Report, and from time to time to make such other reports and recommendations to the Senate and House of Representatives as it deems advisable.

(c) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

(d) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings as it deems advisable, and, within the limitations of its appropriations, the joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants, to pro-

cure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems necessary and advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report hearings of the joint committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall not exceed 25 cents per hundred words. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, and facilities of the departments and establishments of the Government, and also of private research agencies.

(e) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the provisions of this section, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman.

Approved February 20, 1946.

34 - Social Security

THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALIZATION APPLIED TO THE ALLOCATION OF GRANTS IN AID

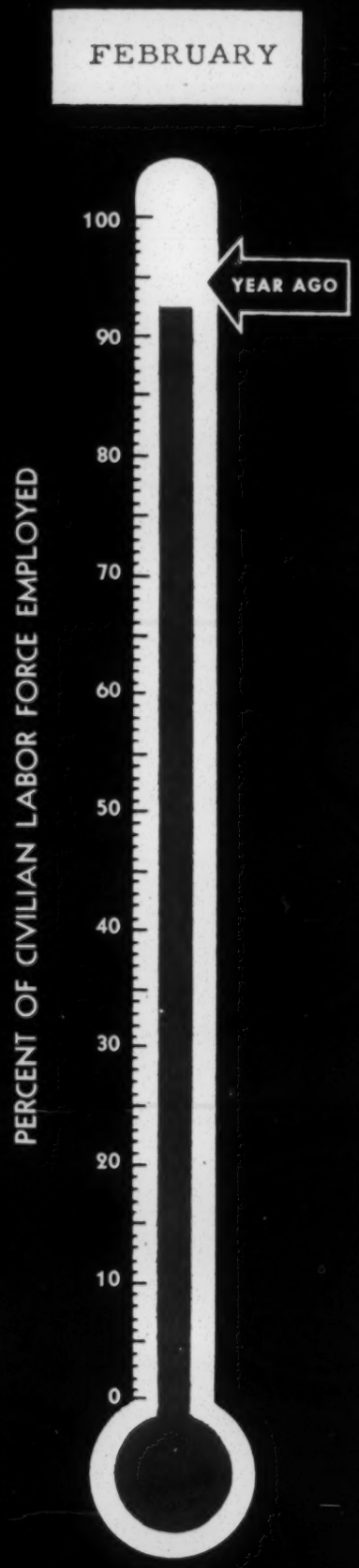
BUREAU MEMORANDUM No. 66

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Research and Statistics

Washington 25, D. C. September 1947



MARCH 1950

RECEIVED
MAR 28
Southern Region

the LABOR MARKET and EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
AND AFFILIATED STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES

34-Social Security

People and Process in SOCIAL SECURITY

KARL DE SCHWEINITZ

KARL DE SCHWEINITZ is director of the Committee on Education and Social Security of the American Council on Education; former administrator and teacher in the field of social welfare; author of *England's Road to Social Security*, and other books.

PEOPLE AND PROCESS IN SOCIAL SECURITY will meet a need, long felt, for a book which goes beyond a description of programs to analyze how benefits and services promised by law are translated into reality through the day-by-day activities of the 75,000 men and women administering insurance and assistance in the United States. It is a penetrating study of what makes social security *work*. The emphasis is on what administrators and workers *do* and the kinds of skill and knowledge required to carry out the purposes of social security.

TEACHERS will want to use *People and Process in Social Security* to give the student a sense of government programs in action. It will be of value in a wide variety of courses in economics, sociology, political science, public administration, social work and law—all subjects that touch upon the broad field of social security.

ADMINISTRATORS in the public social services will use this book in the orientation of new people and the continued training of experienced workers. They will find that *People and Process in Social Security* will help them in setting long-range goals for staff development and in interpreting social security administration to the public.

Questions Explored

The study explores such questions as:

What is the nature of the process of social administration, common to all parts of social security, and what are the essential differences between the methods of insurance and assistance?

How does the attitude of the community toward unemployment, old-age, or disability, affect the work of the men and women who serve the individual seeking security against these contingencies?

What are the characteristic problems and difficulties in the administration of old-age and survivor's insurance, in unemployment insurance, and in public assistance, which give to each program its distinctive flavor?

In what way is operating experience in these social services incorporated into law? What constitutes minimum and optimum competence in the work of the in-

terviewer who must interpret and apply the law to the individual? What knowledge and skill do the administrator, the lawyer, the social worker, the statistician employ? How does their work in government differ from that of their colleagues in private industry, in educational and in philanthropic organizations?

The Author's Approach

Evident throughout this exploration of social security in operation is the author's keen appreciation of the human factor—his respect for the integrity and spirit of independence of those for whom the program is designed, and his understanding of the day-by-day activities of those who have made social security administration a career.

Recommendations for Education

In examining the educational implications of social security, the final section of *People and Process in Social Security* makes several recommendations on such problems as:

Should undergraduate education be vocationalized or can it make its biggest contribution to administration within the tradition of the liberal arts?

What do administrators have a right to expect from the college graduate?

What is the nature of professional education and how does it differ from in-service training?

How does professionalism improve the public service and what are its dangers?

What modifications are called for in professional education if it is to make its biggest contribution to the public social services?

About the Author

Karl de Schweinitz brings to this study of social security the experience of thirty-five years in the public and private social services, as administrator, educator, and author. He was director of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work in the University of Pennsylvania; director of the Pennsylvania State Emergency

Relief Administration, and the first Secretary of Assistance in Pennsylvania. For the last five years he has been engaged in intensive study of social security in the United States, first under the auspices of the Social Security Board in the Federal Security Agency and then as director of the Committee on Education and Social Security of the American Council on Education. Mr. de Schweinitz is the author of *England's Road to Social Security from the Statute of Laborers in 1349 to the Beveridge Report in 1942.*

CONTENTS

1. The Development of Social Security
2. The Law and the Process
3. The Process and the Individual
4. Variations in the Process
5. Minimum and Optimum Competence
6. The Personnel of Social Security
7. Common Areas of Knowledge
8. Undergraduate Education
9. Graduate and Professional Education
10. In-Service Training
11. People and Process

165 pages, cloth bound, $2.00

Published by

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

ORDER FORM

American Council on Education

744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Please send me.....cop.....of *People and Process in Social Security*, by Karl de Schweinitz ($2.00 per copy).

$.....inclosed; ..... charge to my account;

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

10M-2-48